

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

April 1, 2017

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PUBLIC

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guide

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1 OVERVIEW

1.1 Document Purpose

- (1) These ERCOT Operating Guides supplement the Protocols. The Operating Guides provide more detail and establish additional operating requirements for those organizations and Entities operating in, or potentially impacting the reliability of the ERCOT Transmission Grid in the ERCOT Region, as shown below in Figure 1, ERCOT Regional Map.

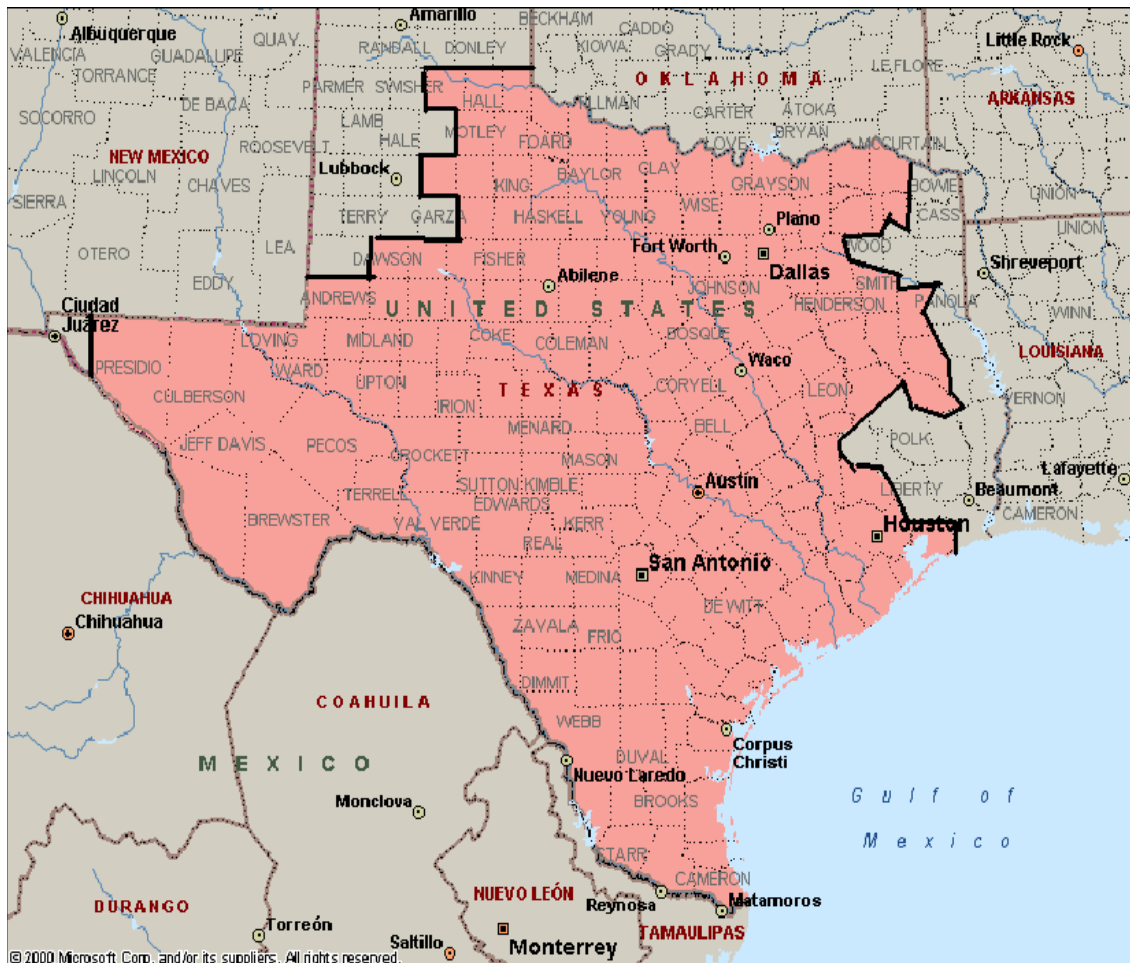


Figure 1 – ERCOT Regional Map

- (2) The title “Operating Guide” is not to be construed as presenting merely a recommendation. Organizations and Entities are obligated to comply with the Operating Guides. Specific practices described in the Operating Guides for the ERCOT Region are consistent with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards and the Protocols.

1.2 Document Relationship

- (1) These Operating Guides are written to be consistent with the Protocols and to implement the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. The Protocols supersede these Operating Guides. The Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) rules contain additional requirements for ERCOT and connected Entities.
- (2) For application in the ERCOT Region, some NERC Reliability Standards must be adapted to fit the unique characteristics of ERCOT. Defined terminology for NERC Regional Variances, if any, is detailed in the NERC Reliability Standards.

1.3 Process for Nodal Operating Guide Revision

1.3.1 Introduction

- (1) A request to make additions, edits, deletions, revisions, or clarifications to these Operating Guides, including any attachments and exhibits to these Operating Guides, is called a Nodal Operating Guide Revision Request (NOGRR). Except as specifically provided in other sections of these Operating Guides, Section 1.3, Process for Nodal Operating Guide Revision, shall be followed for all NOGRRs. ERCOT Members, Market Participants, Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Regional Entity, the Independent Market Monitor (IMM), ERCOT, and any other Entities are required to utilize the process described herein prior to requesting, through the PUCT or other Governmental Authority, that ERCOT make a change to these Operating Guides, except for good cause shown to the PUCT or other Governmental Authority.
- (2) The “next regularly scheduled meeting” of the Operations Working Group (OWG), the Reliability and Operations Subcommittee (ROS), the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), or ERCOT Board shall mean the next regularly scheduled meeting for which required Notice can be timely given regarding the item(s) to be addressed, as specified in the appropriate ERCOT Board or committee procedures.
- (3) Throughout the Operating Guides, references are made to the ERCOT Protocols. ERCOT Protocols supersede the Operating Guides and any NOGRR must be compliant with the Protocols. The ERCOT Protocols are subject to the revision process outlined in Protocol Section 21, Revision Request Process.
- (4) ERCOT may make non-substantive corrections at any time during the processing of a particular NOGRR. Under certain circumstances, however, the Operating Guides can also be revised by ERCOT rather than using the NOGRR process outlined in Section 1.3.
 - (a) This type of revision is referred to as an “Administrative NOGRR” or “Administrative Changes” and shall consist of non-substantive corrections, such as typos (excluding grammatical changes), internal references (including table of contents), improper use of acronyms, references to ERCOT Protocols, PUCT

Substantive Rules, the Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA), North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) regulations, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) rules, etc., and revisions for the purpose of maintaining consistency between Section 1.3, Process for Nodal Operating Guide Revision, and Protocol Section 21, Revision Request Process. Additionally, updates to the ERCOT Load Shed Table in Section 4.5.3.4, Load Shed Obligation, may also be processed as Administrative NOGRRs.

- (b) ERCOT shall post such Administrative NOGRRs to the ERCOT website and distribute the NOGRR to the OWG at least ten Business Days before implementation. If no Entity submits comments to the Administrative NOGRR in accordance with paragraph (1) of Section 1.3.4.3, Operations Working Group Review and Action, ERCOT shall implement it according to paragraph (4) of Section 1.3.6, Nodal Operating Guide Revision Implementation. If any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the NERC Regional Entity, the IMM, or ERCOT submits comments to the Administrative NOGRR, then it shall be processed in accordance with the NOGRR process outlined in Section 1.3.
- (5) ERCOT may make modifications to the Operating Guides for the purpose of maintaining duplicate language between the Protocols and the associated sections of the Operating Guides.
 - (a) This type of revision is referred to as an “Alignment NOGRR” and shall consist of changes to align language in the Protocols with related language in the Operating Guides. The following Operating Guide sections may only be modified by an Alignment NOGRR:
 - (i) Section 4.5.3.3, EEA Levels.
 - (b) ERCOT shall post Alignment NOGRRs to the ERCOT website and distribute the Alignment NOGRR to the OWG within five Business Days of ERCOT Board approval of the associated Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR). Alignment NOGRRs shall be implemented according to paragraph (5) of Section 1.3.6, rather than using the NOGRR process outlined in Section 1.3, and are exempt from the NOGRR comment process described in paragraph (1) of Section 1.3.4.3.

1.3.2 Submission of a Nodal Operating Guide Revision Request

- (1) The following Entities may submit a NOGRR:
 - (a) Any Market Participant;
 - (b) Any ERCOT Member;
 - (c) PUCT Staff;

- (d) The Reliability Monitor;
- (e) The NERC Regional Entity;
- (f) The IMM;
- (g) ERCOT; and
- (h) Any other Entity that meets the following qualifications:
 - (i) Resides (or represent residents) in Texas or operates in the Texas electricity market; and
 - (ii) Demonstrates that Entity (or those it represents) is affected by the Customer Registration or Renewable Energy Credit (REC) Trading Program sections of the ERCOT Protocols.

1.3.3 Operations Working Group

- (1) The OWG shall review and recommend action on formally submitted NOGRRs, provided that:
 - (a) OWG meetings are open to ERCOT, ERCOT Members, Market Participants, the Reliability Monitor, the NERC Regional Entity, the IMM, and PUCT Staff; and
 - (b) Each Market Segment is allowed to participate.
- (2) Where additional expertise is needed, the OWG may request that ROS refer a NOGRR to existing TAC subcommittees, working groups or task forces for review and comment on the NOGRR. Suggested modifications or alternative modifications if a consensus recommendation is not achieved by a non-voting working group or task force, to the NOGRR should be submitted by the chair or the chair's designee on behalf of the commenting subcommittee, working group or task force as comments on the NOGRR for consideration by OWG. However, the OWG shall retain ultimate responsibility for the processing of all NOGRRs.
- (3) The OWG shall ensure that the Operating Guides are compliant with the ERCOT Protocols. As such, the OWG will monitor all changes to the ERCOT Protocols and initiate any NOGRRs necessary to bring the Operating Guides in conformance with the ERCOT Protocols. The OWG will also initiate an NPRR if such a change is necessary to accommodate a proposed NOGRR prior to proceeding with that NOGRR.
- (4) ERCOT shall consult with the OWG chair to coordinate and establish the meeting schedule for the OWG. The OWG shall meet at least once per month, unless no NOGRRs were submitted during the prior 24 days, and shall ensure that reasonable advance notice of each meeting, including the meeting agenda, is posted on the ERCOT website.

1.3.4 Nodal Operating Guide Revision Procedure

1.3.4.1 Review and Posting of Nodal Operating Guide Revision Requests

- (1) NOGRRs shall be submitted electronically to ERCOT by completing the designated form provided on the ERCOT website. Excluding ERCOT-sponsored NOGRRs, ERCOT shall provide an electronic return receipt response to the submitter upon receipt of the NOGRR.
- (2) The NOGRR shall include the following information:
 - (a) Description of requested revision and reason for suggested change;
 - (b) Impacts and benefits of the suggested change on ERCOT market structure, ERCOT operations, and Market Participants, to the extent that the submitter may know this information;
 - (c) List of affected Operating Guide sections and subsections;
 - (d) General administrative information (organization, contact name, etc.); and
 - (e) Suggested language for requested revision.
- (3) ERCOT shall evaluate the NOGRR for completeness and shall notify the submitter, within five Business Days of receipt, if the NOGRR is incomplete, including the reasons for such status. ERCOT may provide information to the submitter that will correct the NOGRR and render it complete. An incomplete NOGRR shall not receive further consideration until it is completed. In order to pursue the NOGRR, a submitter must submit a completed version of the NOGRR.
- (4) If a submitted NOGRR is complete or upon completion of a NOGRR, ERCOT shall post the NOGRR on the ERCOT website and distribute to the OWG within three Business Days.
- (5) For any ERCOT-sponsored NOGRR, ERCOT shall also post an initial Impact Analysis on the ERCOT website, and distribute it to OWG. The initial Impact Analysis will provide OWG with guidance as to potential ERCOT computer systems, operations, or business functions that could be affected by the submitted NOGRR.

1.3.4.2 Withdrawal of a Nodal Operating Guide Revision Request

- (1) A submitter may withdraw or request to withdraw a NOGRR by submitting a completed Request for Withdrawal form provided on the ERCOT website. ERCOT shall post the submitter's Request for Withdrawal on the ERCOT website within three Business Days of submittal.

- (2) The submitter of a NOGRR may withdraw the NOGRR at any time before the OWG recommends approval of the NOGRR. If the OWG has recommended approval of the NOGRR, the Request for Withdrawal must be approved by ROS if the NOGRR has not yet been recommended for approval by ROS.
- (3) If ROS has recommended approval of the NOGRR, the Request for Withdrawal must be approved by TAC if the NOGRR has not yet been approved or recommended for approval by TAC.
- (4) If TAC has recommended approval of a NOGRR that requires an ERCOT project for implementation, the Request for Withdrawal must be approved by the ERCOT Board if the NOGRR has not yet been approved by the ERCOT Board.
- (5) Once a NOGRR that requires an ERCOT project for implementation is approved by the ERCOT Board or a NOGRR that does not require an ERCOT project for implementation is approved by TAC, such NOGRR cannot be withdrawn.

1.3.4.3 Operations Working Group Review and Action

- (1) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the NERC Regional Entity, the IMM, or ERCOT may comment on the NOGRR.
- (2) To receive consideration, comments must be delivered electronically to ERCOT in the designated format provided on the ERCOT website within 14 days from the posting date of the NOGRR. Comments submitted after the 14 day comment period may be considered at the discretion of OWG after these comments have been posted. Comments submitted in accordance with the instructions on the ERCOT website, regardless of date of submission, shall be posted on the ERCOT website and distributed to the OWG within three Business Days of submittal.
- (3) The OWG shall consider the NOGRR at its next regularly scheduled meeting after the end of the 14 day comment period. At such meeting, the OWG may take action on the NOGRR. In considering action on a NOGRR, the OWG may:
 - (a) Recommend approval of the NOGRR as submitted or as modified;
 - (b) Recommend rejection of the NOGRR;
 - (c) If no consensus can be reached on the NOGRR, present options for ROS consideration;
 - (d) Defer decision on the NOGRR; or
 - (e) Recommend that ROS refer the NOGRR to a subcommittee, working group or task force as provided in Section 1.3.3, Operations Working Group.

- (4) Within three Business Days after OWG takes action, ERCOT shall post an OWG Report reflecting the OWG action on the ERCOT website. The OWG Report shall contain the following items:
 - (a) Identification of submitter of the NOGRR;
 - (b) Operating Guide language recommended by the OWG, if applicable;
 - (c) Identification of authorship of comments;
 - (d) Proposed effective date(s) of the NOGRR;
 - (e) Recommended priority and rank for any NOGRRs requiring an ERCOT project for implementation; and
 - (f) OWG action.

1.3.4.4 Comments to the Operations Working Group Report

- (1) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the NERC Regional Entity, the IMM, or ERCOT may comment on the OWG Report. Comments submitted in accordance with the instructions on the ERCOT website, regardless of date of submission, shall be posted on the ERCOT website and distributed to the working group or committee (i.e., OWG and/or ROS) considering the NOGRR within three Business Days of submittal.
- (2) The comments on the OWG Report will be considered at the next regularly scheduled OWG or ROS meeting where the NOGRR is being considered.

1.3.4.5 Nodal Operating Guide Revision Request Impact Analysis

- (1) If OWG recommends approval of a NOGRR, ERCOT shall prepare an Impact Analysis based on the proposed language in the OWG Report. If ERCOT has already prepared an Impact Analysis, ERCOT shall update the existing Impact Analysis, if necessary, to accommodate the language recommended for approval in the OWG Report.
- (2) The Impact Analysis shall assess the impact of the proposed NOGRR on ERCOT staffing, computer systems, operations, or business functions and shall contain the following information:
 - (a) An estimate of any cost and budgetary impacts to ERCOT for both implementation and ongoing operations;
 - (b) The estimated amount of time required to implement the NOGRR;
 - (c) The identification of alternatives to the NOGRR that may result in more efficient implementation; and

- (d) The identification of any manual workarounds that may be used as an interim solution and estimated costs of the workaround.
- (3) Unless a longer review period is warranted due to the complexity of the proposed OWG Report, ERCOT shall post an Impact Analysis on the ERCOT website for a NOGRR for which OWG has recommended approval of, prior to the next regularly scheduled OWG meeting, and distribute to OWG. If a longer review period is required by ERCOT to complete an Impact Analysis, ERCOT shall submit comments with a schedule for completion of the Impact Analysis.

1.3.4.6 Operations Working Group Review of Impact Analysis

- (1) After ERCOT posts the results of the Impact Analysis, OWG shall review the Impact Analysis at its next regularly scheduled meeting. OWG may revise its OWG Report after considering the information included in the Impact Analysis or additional comments received on the OWG Report.
- (2) Within three Business Days of OWG consideration of the Impact Analysis and OWG Report, ERCOT shall post the OWG Report on the ERCOT website. If OWG revises the OWG Report, ERCOT shall update the Impact Analysis, if necessary, post the updated Impact Analysis on the ERCOT website, and distribute it to the working group or committee (i.e. OWG and/or ROS) considering the Impact Analysis. If a longer review period is required for ERCOT to update the Impact Analysis, ERCOT shall submit comments with a schedule for completion of the Impact Analysis.
- (3) If the NOGRR requires an ERCOT project for implementation, at the same meeting, OWG shall assign a recommended priority and rank for the associated project.

1.3.4.7 Reliability and Operations Subcommittee Vote

- (1) ROS shall consider any NOGRRs that OWG has submitted to ROS for consideration for which both an OWG Report and an Impact Analysis (as updated if modified by OWG under Section 1.3.4.6, Operations Working Group Review of Impact Analysis) have been posted on the ERCOT website. The following information must be included for each NOGRR considered by ROS:
 - (a) The OWG Report and Impact Analysis; and
 - (b) Any comments timely received in response to the OWG Report.
- (2) The quorum and voting requirements for ROS action are set forth in the Technical Advisory Committee Procedures. In considering action on an OWG Report, ROS shall:
 - (a) Recommend approval of the NOGRR as recommended in the OWG Report or as modified by ROS;

- (b) Reject the NOGRR;
 - (c) Defer decision on the NOGRR;
 - (d) Remand the NOGRR to the OWG with instructions; or
 - (e) Refer the NOGRR to another ROS working group or task force or another TAC subcommittee with instructions.
- (3) If a motion is made to recommend approval of a NOGRR and that motion fails, the NOGRR shall be deemed rejected by ROS unless at the same meeting ROS later votes to recommend approval of, defer, remand, or refer the NOGRR. If a motion to recommend approval of a NOGRR fails via email vote according to the Technical Advisory Committee Procedures, the NOGRR shall be deemed rejected by ROS unless at the next regularly scheduled ROS meeting or in a subsequent email vote prior to the meeting, ROS votes to recommend approval of, defer, remand, or refer the NOGRR. The rejected NOGRR shall be subject to appeal pursuant to Section 1.3.4.12, Appeal of Action.
- (4) Within three Business Days after ROS takes action on the NOGRR, ERCOT shall post a ROS Report reflecting the ROS action on the ERCOT website. The ROS Report shall contain the following items:
- (a) Identification of the submitter of the NOGRR;
 - (b) Modified Operating Guide language proposed by ROS, if applicable;
 - (c) Identification of the authorship of comments, if applicable;
 - (d) Proposed effective date(s) of the NOGRR;
 - (e) Recommended priority and rank for any NOGRR requiring an ERCOT project for implementation;
 - (f) OWG action; and
 - (g) ROS action.

1.3.4.8 ERCOT Impact Analysis Based on Reliability and Operations Subcommittee Report

- (1) ERCOT shall review the ROS Report and, if necessary, update the Impact Analysis as soon as practicable. ERCOT shall distribute the updated Impact Analysis, if applicable, to TAC and post it on the ERCOT website. If a longer review period is required for ERCOT to update the Impact Analysis, ERCOT shall submit comments with a schedule for completion of the Impact Analysis.

1.3.4.9 PRS Review of Project Prioritization

- (1) At the next regularly scheduled Protocol Revision Subcommittee (PRS) meeting after ROS recommends approval of a NOGRR that requires an ERCOT project for implementation, the PRS shall assign a recommended priority and rank for the associated project.

1.3.4.10 Technical Advisory Committee Vote

- (1) TAC shall consider any NOGRR that ROS has submitted to TAC for consideration for which both a ROS Report and an Impact Analysis (as updated if modified by ROS under Section 1.3.4.8, ERCOT Impact Analysis Based on Reliability and Operations Subcommittee Report) have been posted on the ERCOT website. The following information must be included for each NOGRR considered by TAC:
 - (a) The ROS Report and Impact Analysis;
 - (b) The recommended priority and rank, if an ERCOT project is required; and
 - (c) Any comments timely received in response to the ROS Report.
- (2) The quorum and voting requirements for TAC action are set forth in the Technical Advisory Committee Procedures. In considering action on a ROS Report, TAC shall:
 - (a) Approve the NOGRR as recommended in the ROS Report or as modified by TAC, if the NOGRR does not require an ERCOT project for implementation;
 - (b) Recommend approval of the NOGRR as recommended in the ROS Report or as modified by TAC, including modification of the recommended priority and rank if the NOGRR requires an ERCOT project for implementation;
 - (c) Reject the NOGRR;
 - (d) Defer decision on the NOGRR;
 - (e) Remand the NOGRR to ROS with instructions; or
 - (f) Refer the NOGRR to another TAC subcommittee or a TAC working group or task force with instructions.
- (3) If a motion is made to approve or recommend approval of a NOGRR and that motion fails, the NOGRR shall be deemed rejected by TAC unless at the same meeting TAC later votes to approve, recommend approval of, defer, remand, or refer the NOGRR. If a motion to approve or recommend approval of an NOGRR fails via email vote according to the Technical Advisory Committee Procedures, the NOGRR shall be deemed rejected by TAC unless at the next regularly scheduled TAC meeting or in a subsequent email vote prior to such meeting, TAC votes to approve, recommend approval of, defer,

remand, or refer the NOGRR. The rejected NOGRR shall be subject to appeal pursuant to Section 1.3.4.12, Appeal of Action

- (4) Within three Business Days after TAC takes action on a NOGRR, ERCOT shall post a TAC Report reflecting the TAC action on the ERCOT website. The TAC Report shall contain the following items:
 - (a) Identification of the submitter of the NOGRR;
 - (b) Modified Nodal Operating Guide language proposed by TAC, if applicable;
 - (c) Identification of the authorship of comments, if applicable;
 - (d) Proposed effective date(s) of the NOGRR;
 - (e) Priority and rank for any NOGRR requiring an ERCOT project for implementation;
 - (f) ROS action;
 - (g) TAC action; and
 - (h) ERCOT's position for any NOGRR requiring an ERCOT project for implementation.
- (5) If TAC recommends approval of a NOGRR requiring an ERCOT project for implementation, ERCOT shall forward the TAC Report to the ERCOT Board for consideration pursuant to Section 1.3.4.11, ERCOT Board Vote.
- (6) The TAC chair shall report the results of all votes by TAC related to NOGRRs to the ERCOT Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

1.3.4.11 ERCOT Board Vote

- (1) For any NOGRR requiring an ERCOT project for implementation, upon issuance of a TAC Report and Impact Analysis to the ERCOT Board, the ERCOT Board shall review the TAC Report and the Impact Analysis at the next regularly scheduled meeting. For Urgent NOGRRs, the ERCOT Board shall review the TAC Report and Impact Analysis at the next regularly scheduled meeting, unless a special meeting is required due to the urgency of the NOGRR.
- (2) The quorum and voting requirements for ERCOT Board action are set forth in the ERCOT Bylaws. In considering action on a TAC Report, the ERCOT Board shall:
 - (a) Approve the NOGRR as recommended in the TAC Report or as modified by the ERCOT Board;
 - (b) Reject the NOGRR;

- (c) Defer decision on the NOGRR; or
 - (d) Remand the NOGRR to TAC with instructions.
- (3) If a motion is made to approve a NOGRR and that motion fails, the NOGRR shall be deemed rejected by the ERCOT Board unless at the same meeting the ERCOT Board later votes to approve, defer, or remand the NOGRR. The rejected NOGRR shall be subject to appeal pursuant to Section 1.3.4.12, Appeal of Action.
 - (4) Within three Business Days after the ERCOT Board takes action on a NOGRR, ERCOT shall post a Board Report reflecting the ERCOT Board action on the ERCOT website.

1.3.4.12 Appeal of Action

- (1) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the IMM, the NERC Regional Entity or ERCOT may appeal an OWG action to recommend rejection of, defer, or recommend referral of a NOGRR directly to ROS. Such appeal to the ROS must be submitted electronically to ERCOT by completing the designated form provided on the ERCOT website within seven days after the date of the relevant OWG appealable event. ERCOT shall reject appeals made after that time. ERCOT shall post appeals on the ERCOT website within three Business Days of receiving the appeal. Appeals shall be heard at the next regularly scheduled ROS meeting that is at least seven days after the date of the requested appeal. An appeal of a NOGRR to ROS suspends consideration of the NOGRR until the appeal has been decided by ROS.
- (2) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the IMM, the NERC Regional Entity or ERCOT may appeal a ROS action to reject, defer, remand or refer a NOGRR directly to TAC. Such appeal to the TAC must be submitted electronically to ERCOT by completing the designated form provided on the ERCOT website within seven days after the date of the relevant ROS appealable event. ERCOT shall reject appeals made after that time. ERCOT shall post appeals on the ERCOT website within three Business Days of receiving the appeal. Appeals shall be heard at the next regularly scheduled TAC meeting that is at least seven days after the date of the requested appeal. An appeal of a NOGRR to TAC suspends consideration of the NOGRR until the appeal has been decided by TAC.
- (3) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the IMM, the NERC Regional Entity or ERCOT may appeal a TAC action to approve, reject, defer, remand, or refer a NOGRR directly to the ERCOT Board. Appeals to the ERCOT Board shall be processed in accordance with the ERCOT Board Policies and Procedures. An appeal of a NOGRR to the ERCOT Board suspends consideration of the NOGRR until the appeal has been decided by the ERCOT Board.
- (4) Any ERCOT Member, Market Participant, PUCT Staff, the Reliability Monitor, the IMM, or the NERC Regional Entity may appeal any decision of the ERCOT Board regarding a NOGRR to the PUCT or other Governmental Authority. Such appeal to the PUCT or other Governmental Authority must be made within any deadline prescribed by

the PUCT or other Governmental Authority, but in any event no later than 35 days of the date of the relevant ERCOT Board appealable event. Notice of any appeal to the PUCT or other Governmental Authority must be provided, at the time of the appeal, to ERCOT's General Counsel. If the PUCT or other Governmental Authority rules on the NOGRR, ERCOT shall post the ruling on the ERCOT website.

1.3.5 Urgent Requests

- (1) The party submitting a NOGRR may request that the NOGRR be considered on an urgent timeline ("Urgent") only when the submitter can reasonably show that an existing Nodal Operating Guide provision is impairing or could imminently impair ERCOT System reliability or wholesale or retail market operations, or is causing or could imminently cause a discrepancy between a Settlement formula and a provision of the ERCOT Protocols.
- (2) ROS may designate the NOGRR for Urgent consideration if a submitter requests Urgent status or upon valid motion in a regularly scheduled meeting of the ROS. Criteria for designating a NOGRR as Urgent are that the NOGRR requires immediate attention due to:
 - (a) Serious concerns about ERCOT System reliability or market operations under the unmodified language; or
 - (b) The crucial nature of a Settlement activity conducted pursuant to any Settlement formula.
- (3) ERCOT shall prepare an Impact Analysis for Urgent NOGRRs as soon as practicable.
- (4) ROS or the OWG shall consider the Urgent NOGRR and Impact Analysis, if available, at the next regularly scheduled ROS or OWG meeting, or at a special meeting called by the ROS or OWG leadership to consider the Urgent NOGRR.
- (5) If the submitter desires to further expedite processing of the NOGRR, a request for voting via email may be submitted to the ROS chair. The ROS chair may grant the request for voting via email. Such voting shall be conducted pursuant to the Technical Advisory Committee Procedures.
- (6) If recommended for approval by ROS, ERCOT shall post a ROS Report on the ERCOT website within three Business Days after ROS takes action. The TAC chair may request action from TAC to accelerate or alter the procedures described herein, as needed, to address the urgency of the situation.
- (7) Any Urgent NOGRRs shall be subject to an Impact Analysis pursuant to Section 1.3.4.8, ERCOT Impact Analysis Based on Reliability and Operations Subcommittee Report, and TAC consideration pursuant to Section 1.3.4.10, Technical Advisory Committee Vote.

1.3.6 Nodal Operating Guide Revision Implementation

- (1) For NOGRRs that do not require an ERCOT project for implementation, upon TAC approval, ERCOT shall implement NOGRRs on the first day of the month following TAC approval, unless otherwise provided in the TAC Report for the approved NOGRR.
- (2) For NOGRRs that require an ERCOT project for implementation, upon ERCOT Board approval, ERCOT shall implement NOGRRs on the first day of the month following ERCOT Board approval, unless otherwise provided in the Board Report for the approved NOGRR.
- (3) For NOGRRs for which an effective date other than the first day of the month following TAC or ERCOT Board approval, as applicable, is provided, the ERCOT Impact Analysis shall provide an estimated amount of time required to implement the NOGRR and ERCOT shall provide notice as soon as practicable, but no later than ten days prior to the actual implementation, unless a different notice period is required in the TAC or Board Report, as applicable, for the approved NOGRR.
- (4) ERCOT shall implement an Administrative NOGRR on the first day of the month following the end of the ten Business Day posting requirement outlined in Section 1.3.1, Introduction.
- (5) ERCOT shall implement an Alignment NOGRR as provided in the Board Report for the associated NPRR.

1.4 Definitions

A primary list of definitions is contained within Protocol Section 2, Definitions and Acronyms. Additional definitions that apply specifically to these Operating Guides are listed below. It is essential to the reliability of the ERCOT Transmission Grid that all appropriate personnel use and understand the same terms in their daily operations. The definitions in this Section are intended to enable ERCOT, Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs), and Transmission Operators (TOs) to effectively communicate on an ongoing basis.

LINKS TO DEFINITIONS:

[A](#), [B](#), [C](#), [D](#), [E](#), [F](#), [G](#), [H](#), [I](#), [J](#), [K](#), [L](#), [M](#), [N](#), [O](#), [P](#), [Q](#), [R](#), [S](#), [T](#), [U](#), [V](#), [W](#), [X](#), [Y](#), [Z](#);

A

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Automatic Generation Control (AGC)

Application that receives signals from ERCOT for Regulation deployment and Responsive Reserve (RRS) deployment and causes Generation Resources providing these Ancillary Services to respond in accordance with their participation factor and ramp rate to meet the received deployments.

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Capacitor

Static device which produces reactive power (VAr source) for voltage control when energized (tends to raise voltage).

Cranking Path

A set of elements in the ERCOT System that establishes an electrical path from a contracted Black Start Resource to a designated next start Resource.

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Designated Agent

Any Entity that is authorized to perform actions or functions on behalf of another Entity.

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Generator Reactive Power Sign/Direction Terminology

- (1) Lagging power factor operating condition is when MVAR flow is out of the Generation Resource (overexcited generator) and is considered to be positive (+) flow, i.e., in the same direction as MW power flow. The generator is producing MVARS.
- (2) Leading power factor operating condition is when MVAR flow is into the Generation Resource (underexcited generator) and is considered to be negative (-) flow, i.e., in the opposite direction as MW power flow. The generator is absorbing MVARS.

Geomagnetic Disturbance (GMD)

A disturbance of the earth's magnetic field caused by the interaction of that field with the effects of solar storms. These GMDs may result in induced currents that may negatively affect power system equipment.

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Inadvertent Energy

The difference between the ERCOT System actual metered value and the ERCOT System scheduled energy.

Intercompany Connections

The connection between two or more independent transmission companies.

[NOGRR154: Insert the following definition “Inter-Control Center Communication Protocol (ICCP) Data” upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

Inter-Control Center Communication Protocol (ICCP) Data

Data that is transmitted or exchanged over the ICCP link and the subject of any provisions of the Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook.

Intra-Company

Occurring within or between the branches of a single company.

Island

An electrically separated portion of the ERCOT System with independent frequency, generation and Load.

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[NOGRR154: Insert the following definition “Resource-Specific Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data” upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

Resource-Specific Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data

XML data gathered, transmitted, or exchanged pursuant to the ERCOT Protocols that identifies a specific Resource and/or relates to the deployment or recall of an Emergency Response Service (ERS) Resource. This definition does not include reports and extracts retrieved via the Market Information System (MIS).

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Synchronization Corridors

A predetermined section of the ERCOT Transmission Grid that may be utilized to synchronize Islands after a Partial Blackout or Blackout.

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Telemetry

The measured quantity or quality (e.g., open/closed, amps, volts, MW, MVar, MVA) and transmitting the result to a remote location for indication or recording.

Time Error

An accumulated time difference between ERCOT System time and the time standard. Time error is caused by a deviation in ERCOT average frequency from 60.0 Hz.

Transmission Line Terminal Sign/Direction Terminology

- (1) MW or MVar flow out of the bus is considered to be positive (+) flow.
- (2) MW or MVar flow into the bus is considered to be negative (-) flow.

Transmission Operator (TO)

Entity responsible for the safe and reliable operation of its own portion or designated portion of the ERCOT Transmission System. Every Transmission Service Provider (TSP) or Distribution Service Provider (DSP) in the ERCOT Region shall either register as a TO, or designate a TO as its representative and with the authority to act on its behalf.

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[NOGRR154: Insert the following definition “Wide Area Network (WAN)” upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

Wide Area Network (WAN)

The WAN is a fully redundant, highly available network designed for Real-Time data transport and used by ERCOT and WAN Participants to communicate and exchange certain data as described in Section 7, Telemetry and Communications.

[NOGRR154: Insert the following definition “Wide Area Network (WAN) Participant” upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

Wide Area Network (WAN) Participant

A Transmission Operator (TO), Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) representing a Resource, QSE representing an Emergency Response Service (ERS) Resource, Data Agent-Only QSE (designated under ERCOT’s QSE Agency Agreement form), or other Market Participant that is required under the ERCOT Protocols to gather, transmit, or exchange ICCP Data, Resource Specific XML Data, or any of the operational voice data described in Section 7.1, ERCOT Wide Area Network.

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1.5 Operational Training

1.5.1 System Operator Training Objectives

- (1) Each operating Entity within the ERCOT System shall train its operators such that they will possess the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to perform their assigned tasks in directing the operation of the bulk power system. Instruction provided shall be in accordance with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards, the Protocols, these Operating Guides, and ERCOT Procedures, as well as individual Entity operating goals, plans and procedures.
- (2) Training will prepare operators to:
 - (a) Maintain the safety of personnel, even during emergency situations involving complex switching and manipulation of control elements;
 - (b) Protect system components, particularly major power system elements from serious life degradation or harm;
 - (c) Operate the system in a secure manner to minimize violations of operating limits, avoiding customer Outages where reasonably possible, and avoiding unstable situations that might result in widespread Outages, Partial Blackouts or Blackouts;
 - (d) Operate the system using Good Utility Practices whenever possible within continually changing operating environment; and
 - (e) Restore the system to its normal operating state as rapidly as practical after a disturbance.

1.5.2 System Operator Training Requirements

- (1) The System Operator Training Program applies to all operators who are responsible for the Day-Ahead and Real-Time operation of the ERCOT Transmission Grid. Transmission Operators (TOs) and Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) operators who represent Generation and Load Resources shall participate in 32 hours per year of training and drills on system emergencies. QSE operators who do not represent Generation or Load Resources must participate in at least eight hours per year of training and drills in system emergencies.
- (2) For those operators required to obtain 32 hours annually at least eight hours must be from simulations or realistic drills.
- (3) Training should use simulations appropriate to each class of operator and all such training shall meet or exceed established NERC Reliability Standards. Participation in emergency

simulations, severe weather drills, ERCOT Black Start training, and portions of the ERCOT Operations Training Seminar that relate to NERC recommended topics may be used to satisfy this requirement. Task specific training carried out internally within an Entity will be considered in full compliance with this requirement. Training documentation, including curriculum, training methods, and individual training records, shall be immediately available during any audit.

1.5.3 ERCOT Operations Training Seminar

- (1) ERCOT will, at a minimum, annually host a training seminar. The purpose of the training seminar is to provide a forum for system wide problems to be effectively addressed. The training seminar should present information to maintain the consistency of operators across all of the ERCOT Region.
- (2) The seminar provides a forum for QSE, TO, Transmission Service Provider (TSP) or Distribution Service Provider (DSP) and other ERCOT System Operators to meet and analyze common topics and issues as well as participate in formal training sessions.

1.5.4 ERCOT Severe Weather Drill

- (1) An annual severe weather drill will be held to test the scheduling and communication functions of the primary and/or backup control centers and to train operators in emergency procedures. On an annual basis, ERCOT shall:
 - (a) Develop and coordinate, with assistance from the Operations Working Group (OWG), the severe weather drill;
 - (b) Conduct a severe weather drill; and
 - (c) Verify and report Entity participation in the severe weather drill to the OWG, the Reliability Monitor, and the NERC Regional Entity.
- (2) TOs and QSEs that represent Generation Resources are required to participate in the severe weather drill.
- (3) On an annual basis, OWG shall:
 - (a) Review and critique the results of completed severe weather drills to ensure effectiveness and recommend changes as necessary to ERCOT; and
 - (b) Report results of the severe weather drill to the Reliability and Operations Subcommittee (ROS).

1.5.5 *Training Practices*

- (1) Each operating Entity should establish a clear requirement, define and develop a systematic approach in administering the training, and provide the necessary feedback as a measurement of curriculum suitability and trainee progress. Each operating Entity should recognize the importance of training and provide sufficient operator participation through adequate staffing and work-hour scheduling.

1.5.6 *ERCOT Operator Certification Program*

- (1) ERCOT shall maintain and administer the ERCOT operator certification program, which includes the ERCOT Fundamentals Training Manual and certification exam. The purpose of the program is to prepare operators within the ERCOT Region to reliably operate the ERCOT System. ERCOT shall maintain the ERCOT Fundamentals Training Manual to serve as a reference for persons preparing for the ERCOT operator certification exam. ERCOT shall post the ERCOT Fundamentals Training Manual to the Market Information System (MIS) Public Area.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

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2 SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Operational Duties

- (1) The duties of ERCOT are described in relevant sections of the Protocols and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. These Operating Guides assume that all actions taken will be on components of, or related to, the ERCOT System unless otherwise specified. The primary operational duties of ERCOT are to ensure the reliability of the ERCOT System. In doing this ERCOT shall:
- (2) Perform operational planning:
 - (a) Perform the Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) processes in order to commit additional resources as needed to maintain reliability;
 - (b) Perform operational ERCOT Transmission Grid reliability studies, including those related to generation and load interconnection responsibilities;
 - (c) Review all Outages of Generation Resources and major transmission lines or components to identify and correct possible failure to meet credible N-1 criteria. This shall include possible failure to meet N-1 criteria not resolved through the Day-Ahead process;
 - (d) Perform load flows and security analyses of Outages submitted by Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) or Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) as a basis for approval or rejection as described in Protocol Section 3.1, Outage Coordination;
 - (e) Withdraw approval of a scheduled Outage if unable to meet credible N-1 criteria after all other reasonable options are exercised as described in Protocol Section 3.1;
 - (f) Serve as the point of contact for initiation of generation interconnection to the ERCOT Transmission Grid;
 - (g) Forecast Load and Resources for the next seven days for reliability planning; and
 - (h) Ensure that sufficient Resources in the proper location and required Ancillary Services have been committed for all expected Load on a Day-Ahead and Real-Time basis.
- (3) Operate energy and Ancillary Service markets:
 - (a) Administer a Congestion Revenue Rights (CRR) market;
 - (b) Administer a Day-Ahead Market (DAM) including both energy and Ancillary Service;

- (c) Administer the RUC processes;
 - (d) If necessary, administer a Supplemental Ancillary Service Market (SASM); and
 - (e) Administer a Real-Time energy market using Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED).
- (4) Supervise the ERCOT System to meet NERC Reliability Standards:
- (a) Monitor and evaluate ERCOT System conditions on a continuous basis;
 - (b) Coordinate with Transmission Operators (TOs), ERCOT System events to maintain or restore reliability;
 - (c) Dispatch generation via the SCED process and deployment of Ancillary Services to control frequency and congestion;
 - (d) Provide access to the ERCOT System on a nondiscriminatory basis;
 - (e) Approve schedules of interchange transactions across the Direct Current Ties (DC Ties); and
 - (f) Direct emergency operations.
- (5) Collect and Disseminate Information:
- (a) Collect, process, and disseminate market, operational and settlement information;
 - (b) Provide relevant operational information to Market Participants over the Market Information System (MIS);
 - (c) Collect and maintain operational data required by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT), NERC and Protocols;
 - (d) Receive reports from TOs and QSEs and forward them to the Department of Energy (DOE), NERC, and/or other Governmental Authority as required;
 - (e) Submit reports to DOE, NERC, and/or other Governmental Authority as required; and
 - (f) Record and report accumulated time error.

2.2 System Monitoring and Control

2.2.1 Overview

- (1) ERCOT will maintain continuous surveillance of the status of operating conditions within ERCOT and act as a central information collection and dissemination point for Market Participants.
- (2) ERCOT is designated to receive information required to continually monitor the operating conditions of the ERCOT System and to order individual Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and/or Transmission Operators (TOs) to make changes to ensure ongoing security and reliability of ERCOT.
- (3) ERCOT shall maintain, monitor, and/or direct the following in accordance with the Protocols. This includes but is not limited to:
 - (a) Resources - Monitor, deploy, commit and gather data for settlement of Resources in order to maintain reliability and accurately settle energy capacity and Ancillary Service markets as described in the following Protocol Sections:
 - (i) Protocol Section 3, Management Activities for the ERCOT System;
 - (ii) Protocol Section 4, Day-Ahead Operations;
 - (iii) Protocol Section 5, Transmission Security Analysis and Reliability Unit Commitment; and
 - (iv) Protocol Section 6, Adjustment Period and Real-Time Operations.
 - (b) ERCOT Transmission Grid:
 - (i) Monitor line loading and power transfers;
 - (ii) Coordinate Planned Outages;
 - (iii) Monitor and detect Forced Outages;
 - (iv) Perform contingency analyses and direct re-dispatch to maintain reliable operations;
 - (v) Monitor and coordinate maintenance and construction schedules;
 - (vi) Monitor and control voltage levels; and
 - (vii) Monitor Reactive Power flows.
 - (c) System Operation:

- (i) Monitor power flows with non-ERCOT systems;
 - (ii) Maintain and monitor Ancillary Services plans and delivery;
 - (iii) Maintain and document compliance with transmission security criteria;
 - (iv) Monitor performance of providers of Ancillary Services;
 - (v) Manage inadvertent energy account balances with non-ERCOT systems;
 - (vi) Direct Time Error correction;
 - (vii) Issue and direct Operating Condition Notices (OCNs), Advisories, Watches, and Emergency Notices; and
 - (viii) Direct emergency and short supply operations.
- (d) Information Management:
- (i) Monitor and coordinate information for daily planning, hourly reporting and minute-by-minute operation;
 - (ii) Validate the accuracy of the Real-Time data; and
 - (iii) Operate the Market Information System (MIS), Energy Management System (EMS) and Market Management System (MMS) to disseminate Real-Time, hourly accounting, and operations plan data between ERCOT and each QSE and TO.

2.2.2 *Security Criteria*

- (1) Technical limits established for the operation of transmission equipment shall be applied consistently in planning and engineering studies, Congestion Revenue Rights (CRRs), Day-Ahead studies, Real-Time security analyses, and operator actions.
- (2) ERCOT shall operate the system such that pre-contingency flows are within applicable Transmission Facility Ratings.
- (3) ERCOT shall operate the system such that, unless an Emergency Condition has been declared by ERCOT, the occurrence of a Credible Single Contingency will not cause any of the following conditions:
 - (a) Uncontrolled breakup of the ERCOT Transmission Grid;
 - (b) Loading of Transmission Facilities above defined Emergency Ratings that cannot be eliminated in time to prevent damage or failure following the loss through execution of a Constraint Management Plan (CMP);

- (c) Transmission voltage levels outside system design limits that cannot be corrected through execution of a CMP before voltage instability or collapse occurs; or
- (d) Customer Outages, except for Load that is included in a CMP, high set interruptible and radially served Loads.

2.2.3 *Response to Transient Voltage Disturbance*

- (1) Generation Resources should be designed in accordance with Section 6.2, System Protective Relaying, in order to properly respond to transient voltage disturbances.

2.2.4 *Load Frequency Control*

- (1) ERCOT shall operate the Load Frequency Control (LFC) system to maintain the scheduled frequency at 60 Hz (correcting periodically for time error) and to minimize the use of energy from Resources providing Regulation Service.
- (2) The ERCOT LFC system shall deploy Regulation Service and Responsive Reserve (RRS) energy as necessary in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.7.6, Load Frequency Control, to meet North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. ERCOT shall purchase Regulation Service to provide satisfactory frequency control performance for the ERCOT Region. ERCOT shall determine the satisfactory amount of Regulation Service, required by statistical analysis of possible Resource Outages and Load forecast error, to expect operation of 95% of hours without deploying RRS.
- (3) QSEs shall use Automatic Generation Control (AGC) to direct the output of generation facilities providing Regulation and RRS.

2.2.4.1 Maintenance and Verification

- (1) Each provider of Regulation and/or Responsive Reserve Services will properly maintain AGC equipment. Performance of AGC will be verified by the results of performance metrics for Ancillary Service providers described in the Protocols. ERCOT will initiate a regulation survey to evaluate the performance of all AGC equipment in the ERCOT Region.

2.2.4.2 Regulation Provider Loss of AGC

- (1) If a QSE providing Regulation Services or Responsive Reserve Services loses its AGC for any reason, it will notify ERCOT as soon as practicable of the reason for and estimated duration of the loss. ERCOT will assess whether additional action should be taken to maintain system frequency. Possible ERCOT actions include opening a Supplemental Ancillary Service Market (SASM) per Protocol Section 6.4.8.2, Supplemental Ancillary Service Market, for the period of anticipated loss.

2.2.4.3 ERCOT Loss of AGC

- (1) ERCOT has back-up facilities in place for loss of control systems. In the event that these backup facilities also fail to perform, ERCOT shall direct a QSE providing regulation to implement Constant Frequency Control (CFC) for the duration of the control loss. ERCOT will direct the QSE providing CFC to enter the appropriate bias into their control system. If a QSE on CFC develops a problem with regulating room, ERCOT will order additional regulation energy from another QSE to create regulation room.
- (2) ERCOT shall conduct unannounced testing to verify a QSE's capability to operate in CFC mode. Only QSEs with at least 350 MW of spinning reserve room will be tested. QSEs shall be tested at least once every three years. At a time determined solely by ERCOT, ERCOT will direct the QSE to operate under CFC mode. Once instructed by ERCOT, the QSE will have five minutes to switch to CFC mode. The duration of this test shall be no more than 15 minutes. ERCOT shall maintain the list of QSEs that have successfully demonstrated their capability to operate in CFC mode.

2.2.5 Automatic Voltage Regulators

- (1) A Resource Entity shall immediately notify its QSE and its interconnecting TO of any change in Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) status (i.e., AVR unavailability due to maintenance or failure and when the AVR returns to normal operation). A QSE shall immediately notify ERCOT of any change in AVR status and shall supply AVR status logs to ERCOT upon request per Protocol Section 6.5.5.1, Changes in Resource Status.
- (2) Resource Entities shall conduct performance tests on AVRs or verify AVR performance through comparison with operational data a minimum of every five years as prescribed in paragraph (4) of Protocol Section 8.1.1.2.1.4, Voltage Support Service Qualification, or if equipment characteristics are knowingly modified, within 30 days of the modification. The test reports should include the minimum and maximum excitation limiters, volts/hertz settings, gain and time constants, type of voltage regulator control function, date tested, and voltage regulator control setting.
- (3) Resource Entities shall verify excitation systems model data upon initial installation, within 30 days of performance modifications, and a minimum of five years thereafter.
- (4) Generation Resource AVR modeling information required in the ERCOT Planning Criteria shall be determined from actual Generation Resource testing described in these Operating Guides. Within 30 days of ERCOT's request, the results of the latest test performed shall be supplied to ERCOT and the Transmission Service Provider (TSP).

2.2.6 Power System Stabilizers

- (1) Generation Resources with Power System Stabilizers (PSSs) shall keep their PSSs in-service ("On" or energized and performing as designed by the manufacturer) unless the PSS is installed but not in service as described in paragraph (4)(a)(ii) below. When available, the PSS shall be active and responsive at all times the generator is

synchronized to the ERCOT Transmission Grid and operating at or above its Low Sustained Limit (LSL). However, if the PSS of a Generation Resource is set to be active and responsive at a point above the LSL for technical reasons, the Generation Resource may request ERCOT to allow an exception to the requirement that the PSS be active anytime the Generation Resource is at or above its LSL. In order to obtain the exception, the Generation Resource shall notify ERCOT and provide the necessary technical information to ERCOT to justify a higher activation point for the PSS.

- (2) Generation Entities shall notify their QSEs of any change in PSS status (e.g. PSS unavailability due to maintenance or failure and when the PSS returns to normal operation). QSEs shall notify ERCOT and the TO at the POI of any change in PSS status and shall supply PSS status logs to ERCOT upon request per Protocol Section 6.5.5.1, Changes in Resource Status.
- (3) Synchronous Generation Resources greater than 10 MW installed after January 1, 2008 and on or before December 1, 2010 shall install a PSS and place the PSS in service by June 1, 2011. Synchronous Generation Resources greater than 10 MW installed after December 1, 2010 shall install a PSS and place the PSS in-service prior to the Resource Commissioning Date of the Generation Resource. The Generation Resource shall establish PSS settings to dampen modes with oscillations within the range of 0.2 Hz to 2 Hz. The PSS settings shall be tested and tuned to ensure the PSS has appropriate damping characteristics. Final PSS settings shall be provided to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of the PSS in-service date.
- (4) Synchronous Generation Resources greater than 10 MW installed before January 1, 2008 are subject to the following requirements:
 - (a) All Generation Resources that are in this category shall notify ERCOT and the TSP:
 - (i) Whether or not a PSS has been installed; and
 - (ii) Whether or not PSS settings have been determined and the PSS has been or will be placed in-service.
 - (b) If a PSS was in-service prior to January 1, 2008, the PSS shall remain in-service with the established PSS settings, provided that ERCOT may direct the Generation Resource to modify the settings. The PSS settings shall be tested and tuned to ensure the PSS has appropriate damping characteristics.
 - (c) If a PSS is newly installed and/or placed in-service the Generation Resource shall establish PSS settings to dampen modes with oscillations within the range of 0.2 Hz to 2 Hz. The PSS settings shall be tested and tuned to ensure the PSS has appropriate damping characteristics. Final PSS settings shall be provided to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of the PSS in-service date.
- (5) If an excitation system on a synchronous Generation Resource greater than 10 MW is modified or replaced after January 1, 2008, the Generation Resource shall install a PSS,

establish PSS settings to dampen modes with oscillations within the range of 0.2 Hz to 2 Hz, and place the PSS in-service. The settings shall be tested and tuned to ensure the excitation system has appropriate damping characteristics. Final PSS settings shall be provided to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of the PSS in-service date.

- (6) If it is determined that a change in PSS settings or the addition of a PSS to a synchronous Generation Resource would improve overall system performance, ERCOT shall coordinate with the Generation Resource owner to determine appropriate settings. Within 180 days of determining appropriate settings, the Generation Resource owner shall revise the PSS setting and/or install the PSS. Any PSS setting established pursuant to this section shall be established to dampen modes with oscillations as directed by ERCOT and place the PSS in-service. Final PSS settings shall be provided to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of the PSS in-service date.
- (7) At least every five years, Generation Entities shall conduct performance tests on PSS settings or verify PSS performance based on operational data. If PSS equipment characteristics are modified, the Generation Entity shall conduct a performance test within 30 days of the modification. Final PSS settings shall be provided to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of the PSS in-service date.
- (8) The results of PSS tests or PSS performance verification shall be supplied to ERCOT and the TSP within 30 days of a request from ERCOT.

2.2.7 Turbine Speed Governors

- (1) A Governor shall be in-service whenever the All-Inclusive Generation Resource is connected to the ERCOT Transmission Grid.
- (2) Generation Resources that have not been evaluated in at least eight Frequency Measurable Events (FMEs) within 36 months shall conduct Governor performance tests for that Generation Resource within 12 months using one of the test methods or historical methods specified in Section 8, Attachment C, Turbine Governor Speed Tests. The Resource Entity shall then provide test results to ERCOT.
- (3) All-Inclusive Generation Resources shall have a Governor droop characteristic and Governor Dead-Band setting no greater than those shown below in Table 1, Maximum Governor Dead-Band Settings, and Table 2, Maximum Governor Droop Settings, as defined below:

Table 1: Maximum Governor Dead-Band Settings

Generator Type	Max. Deadband
Steam Turbines with Mechanical Governors	+/- 0.034 Hz
Hydro Turbines with Mechanical Governors	+/- 0.034 Hz
All Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities	+/- 0.017 Hz
Controllable Load Resources (CLRs)	+/- 0.036 Hz

Table 2: Maximum Governor Droop Settings

Generator Type	Max. Droop % Setting
Combustion Turbine (Combined Cycle)	4%
All Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities/ CLR's	5%

- (4) If ERCOT determines that ERCOT System reliability would be enhanced, for a defined period of time, ERCOT may direct Wind-powered Generation Resources (WGRs) under the control of a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) to limit power increases due to frequency if there is risk of an RAS operation due to a low frequency FME.

2.2.8 Performance/Disturbance/Compliance Analysis

- (1) Performance/Disturbance/Compliance analysis shall be performed by ERCOT for the purpose of ensuring conformance with the Protocols and Operating Guides. All All-Inclusive Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources, except nuclear-powered Resources or WGRs with a permanent exemption approved by ERCOT, must respond to frequency disturbances with a Governor droop as specified in Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors. Each All-Inclusive Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource based on participation in at least eight FMEs, shall meet a minimum 12-month rolling average initial Primary Frequency Response performance and sustained Primary Frequency Response performance of 0.75 as calculated in Section 8, Attachment J, Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary Frequency Response. When assessing conformance with the Protocols and Operating Guides, ERCOT shall evaluate the annual rolling average and may exclude from the performance analysis All-Inclusive Generation Resources or Controllable Load Resources in accordance with, but not limited to, the following conditions:
- (a) Operating within the larger of five MW or 2% of the High Sustained Limit (HSL) or the maximum capacity for low frequency disturbances;
 - (b) Operating within the larger of five MW or 2% of the HSL or the maximum capacity above the LSL for high frequency disturbances;
 - (c) For any Generation Resource carrying power augmentation, the maximum capacity will be computed as the HSL minus Non-Frequency Responsive Capacity (NFRC); or
 - (d) Having a technical or physical limitation filed with the ERCOT client representative and approved by ERCOT.
- (2) Market Participants shall request an exemption from, or correction of, performance during an FME within 30 days of the MIS posting date of the “Initial and Sustained Frequency Response Unit Performance” report.

- (3) ERCOT will, on an as needed basis, utilize the Performance, Disturbance, Compliance Working Group (PDCWG) as a technical resource in providing input for types of technical or physical limitations that may be approved by ERCOT.
- (4) ERCOT shall make a regular report on selected system disturbances, documenting the response of individual Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources. In addition, Resource Entities, QSEs, and individual members of the PDCWG are encouraged to work within their respective companies to enhance the performance of individual Generation Resource's or Controllable Load Resource's control systems through application of the results of the PDCWG studies.

2.2.9 Time Error and Time Synchronization

2.2.9.1 Time Error

- (1) Sustained frequency deviations from scheduled frequency result in Time Error. Time Error will be monitored and controlled in ERCOT as follows:
 - (a) Time Error Monitoring - ERCOT will monitor accumulated Time Error and initiate time corrections. The instantaneous Time Error is available to all QSEs on the MIS Public Area.
 - (b) Time Error Correction - ERCOT may conduct Time Error correction at any time. However, ERCOT must promptly initiate Time Error correction if the Time Error exceeds +/- 30 seconds, unless operational circumstances require otherwise. ERCOT will initiate and terminate Time Error correction via hotline call to all QSEs. The call initiating Time Error correction will include the frequency offset (- 0.02 Hz for fast and + 0.02 Hz for slow) and the start time. The Time Error correction may end when:
 - (i) The Time Error is within +/- 0.5 seconds of the target reference;
 - (ii) System events mandate termination;
 - (iii) The period of correction reaches five hours; or
 - (iv) After any hour without at least a 0.5 second error reduction.

2.2.9.2 Time Synchronization

- (1) To promote accurate data reporting during an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) and other system events, and to ensure transaction schedules are simultaneous, all QSEs and TOs, and ERCOT will maintain their control system time within ± 3 seconds of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) time signal. The NBS time signal shall set the time standard for ERCOT. ERCOT, QSEs and TOs are required to employ clocks, voice and data

recording systems that synchronize automatically with the NBS on at least a weekly basis.

2.2.10 Generation Resource Response Time Requirements

- (1) All Generation Resources providing Voltage Support Service (VSS) as described in Protocol Section 3.15, Voltage Support, shall maintain the necessary procedures and processes plus communications, telemetry, remote control, automation, and staffing in order to normally comply with the response times listed below when a VSS Dispatch Instruction or a TO Voltage Set Point instruction, as described in Protocol Section 6.5.7.7, Voltage Support Service, is given. Compliance is based upon normal operating conditions where VSS Dispatch Instructions respect all equipment operating limits and other restrictions that are periodically placed on equipment. The response time to a VSS Dispatch Instruction or a TO Voltage Set Point instruction shall commence with the successful receipt by the QSE or Generation Resource.
- (2) In a Force Majeure Event, compliance with a VSS Dispatch Instruction or a TO Voltage Set Point instruction shall not be required but ERCOT shall be informed by the QSE in the case of a VSS Dispatch Instruction or the TO shall be informed by the QSE representing the Generation Resource or the Generation Resource in the case of a TO Voltage Set Point instruction. TOs and QSEs shall follow Dispatch Instructions for VSS except under those exemptions described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Protocol Section 6.5.7.9, Compliance with Dispatch Instructions.
- (3) The required VSS response times for Generation Resources are:
 - (a) For automatically switchable static Volt-Ampere reactive (VAr) capable devices, when voltage or reactive measurements at the POI are outside of the limits as specified in paragraph (1)(d) of Protocol Section 3.15.2, DSP Responsibilities Related to Voltage Support; then the response (within the operating Reactive Power capability of the Generation Resource) must be sufficient to initiate response in no more than one minute and return the measurement within the required range in no more than five minutes.
 - (b) Response to a VSS Dispatch Instruction or a TO Voltage Set Point instruction, within the Reactive Power capability of the Generation Resource shall be completed in no more than five minutes of the receipt of the instruction.
- (4) Shutting down and disconnecting Generation Resources from the ERCOT Transmission Grid:
 - (a) On-Line Generation Resources must be able to commence their shutdown sequence within five minutes of receipt of a Dispatch Instruction from ERCOT. Nuclear-fueled Generation Resources shall comply with the procedural requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) when receiving Dispatch Instructions from ERCOT to disconnect the Generation Resource from the ERCOT Transmission Grid.

- (b) If the ERCOT Transmission Grid condition requires breaker or switch operations needed to disconnect a non-MW producing generator from the system shall be completed as soon as practical, but no longer than 15 minutes of the receipt of a Dispatch Instruction from ERCOT. Once disconnected from the ERCOT Transmission Grid, a Generation Resource shall complete as soon as practicable, but no longer than 15 minutes, the required switching to return the system to a normal configuration except for nuclear-fueled Generation Resources which shall comply with the procedural requirements of the NRC when receiving Dispatch Instructions from ERCOT to disconnect the Generation Resource from the ERCOT Transmission Grid.

2.3 Ancillary Services

- (1) The types of Ancillary Services required by ERCOT are described below:

ANCILLARY SERVICE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ERCOT AUTHORITY ACTION
Regulation Down Service (Reg-Down) and Regulation Up Service (Reg-Up) (for Generation Resources) <i>Reference: Protocol Section 2, Definitions and Acronyms</i>	Resource capacity provided by a Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) from a specific Generation Resource to control frequency within the system which is controlled second by second, normally by an Automatic Generation Control (AGC) system.	a. Reg-Down energy is a deployment to increase or decrease generation at a level below the Generation Resource's Base Point in response to a change in system frequency. b. Reg-Up energy is a deployment to increase or decrease generation at a level above the Generation Resource's Base Point in response to a change in system frequency.

ANCILLARY SERVICE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ERCOT AUTHORITY ACTION
Reg-Down and Reg-Up (for Load Resource) <i>Reference: Protocol Section 2, Definitions and Acronyms</i>	Load Resource capacity provided by a QSE from a specific Load Resource to control frequency within the system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reg-Down is a deployment to increase or decrease Load as deployed within its Ancillary Service Schedule for Reg-Down below the Load Resource's Maximum Power Consumption (MPC) limit in response to a change in system frequency. Reg-Up is a deployment to increase or decrease Load as deployed within its Ancillary Service Schedule for Reg-Up above the Load Resource's Low Power Consumption (LPC) limit in response to a change in system frequency.
Responsive Reserve (RRS) Service <i>Reference: Protocol Section 2, Definitions and Acronyms</i>	Operating reserves on Generation Resources and Load Resources maintained by ERCOT to help control the frequency of the system. RRS on Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources that are qualified to provide Regulation Service can also be used as a backup Regulation Service and energy during an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) event.	RRS may only be deployed as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Through automatic governor action or under-frequency relay in response to frequency deviations; By electronic signal from ERCOT in response to the need; and As ordered by an ERCOT Operator during EEA or other emergencies.

ANCILLARY SERVICE TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ERCOT AUTHORITY ACTION
<p>Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin) Service</p> <p><i>Reference: Protocol Section 2, Definitions and Acronyms</i></p>	<p>a. Off-Line Generation Resource capacity, or reserved capacity from On-Line Generation Resources, capable of being ramped to a specified output level within 30 minutes, and operating at a specified output for at least one hour</p> <p>b. Controllable Load Resources that are capable of ramping to an ERCOT-instructed consumption level within 30 minutes consuming at the ERCOT-instructed level for at least one hour.</p>	<p>Deployed in response to loss-of-Resource contingencies, Load forecasting error, or other contingency events on the system. See Protocol Section 6.5.7.6.2.3, Non-Spinning Reserve Service Deployment.</p>
<p>Voltage Support Service (VSS)</p> <p><i>Reference: Protocol Section 3.15, Voltage Support</i></p>	<p>Reactive capability of a Generation Resource that is required to maintain transmission and distribution voltages on the ERCOT Transmission Grid within acceptable limits. All Generation Resources with a gross rating greater than 20 MVA shall provide VSS.</p>	<p>Direct the scheduling of VSS by providing Voltage Profiles at the point of interconnection. The Generation Resource is obligated to maintain the published voltage profile within its Corrected Unit Reactive Limit (CURL).</p>
<p>Black Start Service (BSS)</p> <p><i>Reference: Protocol Section 3.14.2, Black Start</i></p>	<p>The provision of Generation Resources under a Black Start Agreement, which are capable of self-starting without support from within ERCOT in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout.</p>	<p>Provide emergency Dispatch Instructions to begin restoration to a secure operating state after a Partial Blackout or Blackout.</p>
<p>Reliability Must-Run (RMR) Service</p> <p><i>Reference: Protocol Section 3.14.1, Reliability Must Run</i></p>	<p>The provision of Generation Resource capacity and energy under an RMR Agreement.</p>	<p>Enter into contractual agreements to retain units required for reliable operations. Direct the operation of those units that otherwise would not operate and that are necessary to provide reliable operations.</p>

2.3.1 *Responsive Reserve*

2.3.1.1 Obligation

- (1) ERCOT operating reserve requirements are more restrictive than North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. The RRS obligation is a minimum of 2300 MW. The amount of RRS procured may be adjusted as described in ERCOT Methodologies for Determining Ancillary Service Requirements or if ERCOT determines a reliability need for additional Ancillary Service Resources.

2.3.1.2 Additional Operational Details for Responsive Reserve Providers

- (1) ERCOT shall specify the minimum amount of RRS provided by Generation Resources. QSE's Generation Resources providing RRS must be On-Line and capable of ramping to the awarded output level within ten minutes of the notice to deploy energy, must be immediately responsive to system frequency, and must be able to maintain the scheduled level for the period of service commitment.
- (2) RRS provided by a QSE shall meet the requirements as defined in item (3) of Protocol Section 3.18, Resource Limits in Providing Ancillary Service.
- (3) ERCOT shall issue a Verbal Dispatch Instruction (VDI) to QSEs of hydro Generation Resources operating in synchronous condenser fast-response mode who provide MWs to the ERCOT System in response to a frequency event occurring at or below the frequency set point specified in paragraph (3)(b) of Protocol Section 3.18 when the energy is provided without an RRS deployment. The VDI shall be in the quantity of MWs (energy) supplied by the hydro Generation Resource responding in synchronous condenser fast-response mode and shall relieve the QSE of its obligation for the equivalent RRS obligation quantity. If ERCOT issues an RRS deployment to the QSE responding with hydro Generation Resources operating in synchronous condenser fast-response mode, ERCOT shall count the responding hydro Generation Resource(s) MWs (energy) as part of its response to the RRS deployment.
- (4) Unless ERCOT issues a recall instruction for the RRS deployed via Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP), the hydro Generation Resource(s) QSE may contact ERCOT to determine if it is allowed to recall and reset the individual unit(s) to the synchronous condenser fast-response mode.
- (5) ERCOT, at its sole discretion, may request that the hydro Generation Resource(s) remain On-Line and generating after an initial deployment. The request to remain On-Line and generating after an initial deployment may not exceed 30 minutes per deployment for each frequency deviation or event nor shall such request exceed two hours per a consecutive 12-hour period in aggregate unless ERCOT has declared an EEA.
- (6) Load Resources providing RRS must be either a Controllable Load Resource qualified for Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) and capable of providing Primary Frequency Response or a Load Resource controlled by high-set under-frequency relays

for automatic interruption. For eligibility to participate as a RRS provider, reference Protocol Section 8.1.1.2.1.2, Responsive Reserve Service Qualification. Load Resources controlled by high-set under-frequency relays shall also complete the following requirements:

- (a) The under-frequency relay must have a delay of no more than 20 cycles (or 0.33 seconds for relays that do not count cycles). Total time from the time frequency first decays to a value low enough to initiate action of the under frequency relay(s) to the time Load is interrupted should be no more than 30 cycles, including all relay and breaker operating times;
 - (b) The initiation setting of the under-frequency relay shall not be any lower than 59.7 Hz; and
 - (c) The Load Resource must be able to remain interrupted during actual event until replaced by other net dependable capability. In no case may interrupted Load be restored to service without the approval of an ERCOT operator.
- (7) To become and remain fully qualified as a provider of RRS, the Load Resource shall complete the requirements above and the following:
- (a) Pass simulated or actual testing according to ERCOT procedures; and
 - (b) Perform verification testing as described in Section 8, Attachment G, Load Resource Tests.
- (8) Hydro Unit(s) – Modes of RRS that will be counted:
- (a) Synchronous condenser fast response mode - described in item (3) of Protocol Section 3.18;
 - (b) Generation MW mode - For any hydro Generation Resource with a 5% droop setting operating as a generator, the amount of RRS provided may never be more than 20% of the High Sustained Limit (HSL);
 - (c) Synchronous Condenser Mode in “Manual” Dispatch Mode - Units will supply MWs based on operator action within the ten-minute Protocol requirement for supplying RRS. Once deployed these units are frequency responsive; and
 - (d) A Real-Time signal of the MW capacity of hydro units being operated in any of the synchronous condenser modes is telemetered to ERCOT.

2.3.2 *Non-Spinning Reserve Service*

2.3.2.1 Additional Operational Details for Non-Spinning Reserve Service Providers

- (1) Non-Spin Service Generation Resource providers must be capable of being synchronized and ramped to a specified output level within 30 minutes of notification of deployment and run at a specified output level for at least one hour, as specified in item (1)(a) of Protocol Section 3.17.3, Non-Spinning Reserve Service.
- (2) Non-Spin Controllable Load Resource providers must be capable of ramping to an ERCOT-instructed consumption level within 30 minutes and consuming at the ERCOT-instructed level for at least one hour, as specified in item (1)(b) of Protocol Section 3.17.3.
- (3) To become provisionally qualified as a provider of Non-Spin, a Controllable Load Resource shall complete the following requirements:
 - (a) Register as a Controllable Load Resource with ERCOT;
 - (b) Complete asset registration of the Controllable Load Resource;
 - (c) Provide ERCOT the appropriate Non-Spinning Load affidavit;
 - (d) Test to verify appropriate voice communications are in place for VDIs by ERCOT;
 - (e) Provide telemetry through the QSE to ERCOT in accordance with all applicable requirements set forth in paragraph (5) of Protocol Section 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements; and
 - (f) Be able to consume at an ERCOT-instructed level during an ERCOT deployment for a minimum of one hour up to a maximum of the hours of service responsibility.
- (4) To become and remain fully qualified as a provider of Non-Spin, the Controllable Load Resource shall complete all the requirements for provisional qualification identified above and the following:
 - (a) Respond successfully to an actual ERCOT deployment or pass simulated or actual testing according to ERCOT's Procedure; and
 - (b) Perform verification testing as described in Section 8, Attachment G, Load Resource Tests.

2.4 Outage Coordination

- (1) For Outage coordination details, reference Protocol Section 3.1, Outage Coordination and the ERCOT Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area.

2.5 Reliability Unit Commitment

2.5.1 *Criteria for Removing Contingencies from the Reliability Unit Commitment Analyses*

- (1) ERCOT shall remove contingencies from the Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) analysis when:
 - (a) The contingency is known to produce post-contingency results that are incorrect; or
 - (b) The contingency is known to produce a non-convergent contingency result which may cause the RUC process to fail.

2.6 Requirements for Under-Frequency and Over-Frequency Relaying

2.6.1 *Automatic Firm Load Shedding*

- (1) At least 25% of the ERCOT System Load that is not equipped with high-set under-frequency relays shall be equipped at all times with provisions for automatic under-frequency load shedding. The under-frequency relays shall be set to provide Load relief as follows:

Frequency Threshold	Load Relief
59.3 Hz	5% of the ERCOT System Load (Total 5%)
58.9 Hz	An additional 10% of the ERCOT System Load (Total 15%)
58.5 Hz	An additional 10% of the ERCOT System Load (Total 25%)

- (2) With the assistance of applicable Transmission Service Providers (TSPs), ERCOT will, prior to the peak each year, survey each Distribution Service Provider's (DSP's) compliance with the automatic Load shedding steps above, and report its findings to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). For minimum compliance, DSPs are obligated to meet the prescribed percent values at all times. It is not permitted to use rounding to

meet the minimum. ERCOT will direct a review of the automatic firm Load shedding program whenever warranted by conditions. At a minimum, this review will follow the Reliability and Operations Subcommittee (ROS) directed dynamic simulations of automatic firm Load shedding conducted at five-year intervals beginning in the Summer of 2001.

- (3) Additional under-frequency relays may be installed on Transmission Facilities with the approval of ERCOT provided the relays are set at 58.0 cycles or below, are not directional, and have at least 2.0 seconds time delay. A DSP may by mutual agreement arrange to have all or part of its automatic Load shedding requirement performed by another entity. ERCOT will be notified and provided with the details of any such arrangement prior to implementation.
- (4) DSPs shall ensure, to the extent possible, and under the direction of ERCOT, that Loads equipped with under-frequency relays are dispersed geographically throughout the ERCOT Region to minimize the impact of Load shedding within a given geographical area. Customers equipped with under-frequency relays shall be dispersed without regard to which Load Serving Entity (LSE) serves the customer. DSPs shall ensure that the under-frequency relays connected to each Load will operate with a fixed time delay of no more than 30 cycles. Total time from the time when frequency first reaches one of the values specified above to the time Load is interrupted should be no more than 40 cycles, including all relay and breaker operating times. If the frequency drops below 58.5 Hz, ERCOT shall determine additional steps to continue operation.
- (5) If a loss of Load occurs due to the operation of under-frequency relays, a Transmission Operator (TO) designated by a DSP to shed Load may rotate the physical Load interrupted to minimize the duration of interruption experienced by individual Customers or to restore the availability of under-frequency Load-shedding capability. In no event shall the initial total amount of Load without service be decreased by a TO without the approval of ERCOT. TOs, in coordination with DSPs, shall make every reasonable attempt to restore Load, either by automatic or manual means, to preserve system integrity. Restoration of any Load shed by Under-Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) systems shall be coordinated with ERCOT.
- (6) Whenever possible, TOs and DSPs shall not manually drop Load connected to under-frequency relays during the implementation of Level 3 of an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA).

2.6.2 Generators

- (1) If under-frequency relays are installed and activated to trip the unit, these relays shall be set such that the automatic removal of individual Generation Resources from the ERCOT System meets the following requirements:

Frequency Range	Delay to Trip
Above 59.4 Hz	No automatic tripping (Continuous operation)

Above 58.4 Hz up to And including 59.4 Hz	Not less than 9 minutes
Above 58.0 Hz up to And including 58.4 Hz	Not less than 30 seconds
Above 57.5 Hz up to And including 58.0 Hz	Not less than 2 seconds
57.5 Hz or below	No time delay required

- (2) If over-frequency relays are installed and activated to trip the unit, they shall be set such that the automatic removal of individual Generation Resources from the ERCOT System meets the following requirements:

This Operating Guide is not intended to conflict with the plant operator's responsibility to protect Generation Resources from potentially damaging operating conditions.

Frequency Range	Delay to Trip
Below 60.6 Hz down to and including 60 Hz	No automatic tripping (Continuous operation)
Below 61.6 Hz down to and including 60.6 Hz	Not less than 9 minutes
Below 61.8 Hz down to and including 61.6 Hz	Not less than 30 seconds
61.8 Hz or above	No time delay required

- (3) The Resource Entity that owns Generation Resources that are unable to comply shall provide to ERCOT an explanation of the limitations including, but not limited to, study results or manufacturer's advice.

2.7 System Voltage Profile and Operational Voltage Control

2.7.1 Introduction

- (1) The system Voltage Profile is the set of normally desired Voltage Set Points for those Generation Resources specified in paragraph (2) of Protocol Section 3.15, Voltage Support, in the ERCOT System.
- (2) ERCOT coordinates and conducts studies with the Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) to determine and establish the Voltage Profile.
- (3) ERCOT and/or the Transmission Operators (TOs) adjust Voltage Set Points to maintain system voltages within established limits.

2.7.2 *Maintaining Voltage Profile*

- (1) ERCOT has the responsibility for monitoring and controlling the Voltage Profile and should use the following:
 - (a) Operations Engineering
 - (i) All voltage limits must be based on sound engineering studies that use the appropriate Network Operations Model. TSP study results should be made available to ERCOT; and
 - (ii) Transfer limits shall reflect voltage and/or reactive restrictions.
 - (b) Coordination
 - (i) Entities must coordinate high voltage limits in order to guarantee that the maximum continuous over-voltage of equipment is not exceeded. TOs shall notify ERCOT of normal operating voltage limits and post-contingency voltage limits for each bus;
 - (ii) Low voltage limits must be coordinated in order to prevent one Entity from being a burden to another;
 - (iii) Voltage limits shall not be violated during all normal and Credible Single Contingency conditions; and
 - (iv) The operation of all Reactive Power devices under the control of a TO or a Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) will be coordinated under the direction of ERCOT to maintain transmission voltage levels within normal limits and post-contingency voltages within post contingency limits. Static reactive devices will be managed to ensure that adequate dynamic reactive reserves are maintained at all times.
 - (c) Notification
 - (i) Generation Resources with voltage problems shall notify the TO to whom they are directly connected. TOs shall notify other affected TOs and ERCOT; and
 - (ii) ERCOT will monitor events and may direct actions to solve the problem.
 - (d) Response
 - (i) When the voltage levels deviate from established limits, ERCOT or the TO shall take immediate steps to relieve the condition using all available reactive resources.
 - (e) Monitoring

- (i) TOs shall provide telemetry to ERCOT on all major transmission bus voltages.
- (f) Controls
 - (i) ERCOT must be aware of the location of and availability of reactive capability;
 - (ii) ERCOT shall maintain displays to monitor Voltage Profiles and reactive flows; and
 - (iii) Controls to maintain Voltage Profiles may include but are not limited to capacitor switching, reactor switching, auto-transformer tap changing, generator reactive dispatch, transmission line switching, and Load shedding.
- (g) Documentation
 - (i) Each TO must maintain a voltage/reactive plan for normal and Emergency Conditions and will provide this plan to adjacent TOs as well as ERCOT upon request.
- (h) Emergency or Abnormal Conditions
 - (i) Transmission systems shall be designed so that effective reactive reserves shall be available without de-energizing other Facilities or shedding Load under normal conditions;
 - (ii) Major transmission lines shall be kept in service during light Load as much as possible. Lines should only be removed after all applicable reactive controls are implemented and studies show that reliability will not be degraded; and
 - (iii) Voltage reduction should not be done on the transmission system unless coordinated with adjacent TOs.

2.7.3 *Real-Time Operational Voltage Control*

2.7.3.1 Operational Guidelines

- (1) The following guidelines describe ideal system operational characteristics and do not establish requirements for any particular Entity:
 - (a) General operational voltage limits are:

Nominal Voltage	Normal Operating Limits	Emergency Operating Limits
--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

345	327.75 – 362.25	310.5 – 379.5
138	131.1 – 144.9	124.2 – 151.8
69	65.55 – 72.45	62.1 – 75.9

- (b) Except for Transmission Facilities that are designed to operate outside of normal operating limits, transmission voltage should not exceed 105% nor fall below 95% of the nominal voltage during normal operation of the system.
- (c) Transmission voltage during emergencies (including contingency events) should not exceed equipment over-excitation ratings.
- (d) Transmission voltage during emergencies (including contingency events) should not result in customer voltage exceeding or falling below prescribed limits at distribution substations on the transmission system.
- (e) Transmission voltage post contingency should not exceed 110% nor fall below 90% of the per-unit voltage, unless more restrictive limits have been specified by the TSP for their system, then those limits shall not be exceeded.
- (f) Transmission voltage post contingency should not fall below any Under-Voltage Load Shedding (UVLS) set point during normal operations.
- (g) The accuracy of any transmission voltage that appears to exceed normal or emergency limits should be verified prior to taking further actions.
- (h) Major transmission lines should be kept in service during light Load as much as possible. Lines should only be removed after all applicable reactive controls are implemented and the practicality of additional generation Dispatch has been considered. Time permitting, studies should be conducted to verify that reliability will not be degraded by removing any major transmission line from service.
- (i) Generally speaking, static reactive devices should be brought On-Line before predicted daily maximum Load or before dynamic reactive Resources reach operating limits. Static reactive devices will be taken Off-Line during daily Load decline and before dynamic reactive Resources reach operating limits.

2.7.3.2 ERCOT Responsibilities

- (1) ERCOT shall be responsible for ordering necessary generation On-Line to regulate transmission voltage and reactive flow.
- (2) When voltage levels deviate from normal operating limits in the pre-contingency (base case) condition or from emergency operating limits in the post-contingency condition, ERCOT shall take immediate steps to restore voltage levels within the applicable operating limits using all available reactive Resources. ERCOT may allow additional time for a TO to correct the voltage levels to within limits on sub-100kV facilities prior to

ERCOT taking further steps to restore voltage levels. The steps ERCOT may take include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Evaluating TO actions taken to correct voltage levels;
 - (b) Directing additional Generation Resources On-Line;
 - (c) Redispatching generation;
 - (d) Deploying additional Resources;
 - (e) Directing static Reactive Power Resources to be put in service;
 - (f) Utilizing temporary changes to limits of Resources or Transmission Facilities;
 - (g) Developing a Constraint Management Plan (CMP);
 - (h) Adjusting a Voltage Set Point; and
 - (i) Shedding firm Load.
- (3) For adjustments that would require Generation Resources to operate outside the power factor range specified in paragraph (3) of Protocol Section 3.15, Voltage Support, ERCOT may issue a Voltage Support Service (VSS) Dispatch Instruction to the designated QSE.
- (4) For multi-generator busses, ERCOT may not instruct any single Generation Resource to operate beyond its Corrected Unit Reactive Limit (CURL) or Unit Reactive Limit (URL) until all Generation Resources On-Line and interconnected at the same transmission bus have been instructed to their respective CURLs or URLs.
- (5) ERCOT shall coordinate Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR), dynamic and static reactive device Outages to ensure adequate reactive reserves are maintained.
- (6) ERCOT shall maintain a performance log of QSE acknowledgements of VSS Dispatch Instructions.
- (7) ERCOT shall be aware of the location of and availability of reactive capability.
- (8) ERCOT shall maintain displays to monitor Voltage Profiles and reactive flows.
- (9) ERCOT shall monitor the status of all transmission Reactive Power resources, including the status of AVRs and Power System Stabilizers (PSSs).

2.7.3.3 TO/TSP Responsibilities

- (1) Each TO shall be responsible for directing Voltage Set Points for each Generation Resource interconnected to its TSP's Facilities. Each TO will adjust the Voltage Set

Point by communicating directly with the Resource Entity or QSE responsible for the operation of the Generation Resource. Normal communication is to request voltage or Reactive Power be raised or lowered at a specified bus by a stated number of kV or MVar (e.g., + 1 kV, +20 MVar, or -1 kV, -20 MVar).

- (2) Each TO shall monitor system voltages and shall operate voltage control equipment, including, but not limited to, capacitors, reactors and transformer tap changers to maintain system voltages within limits.
- (3) Each TO shall operate static Reactive Power Resources within its operating area as required by its criteria while maintaining dynamic reactive reserves provided by Generation Resources.
- (4) Each TO shall provide voltage telemetry to ERCOT for all transmission busses with a Voltage Set Point.
- (5) Each TO shall know the status of static transmission Reactive Power Resources in its operating area and shall provide such information to ERCOT.
- (6) Each TO shall maintain a log of any Voltage Set Point instructions it has issued to Generation Resources concerning scheduled voltage or scheduled Reactive output requests.
- (7) When voltage levels deviate from established limits, the affected TO shall take immediate steps to relieve the condition using available reactive resources under its control.
- (8) Each TSP shall communicate any transmission voltage limits that deviate from those identified in Section 2.7.3.1, Operational Guidelines, to ERCOT via a Network Operations Model Change Request (NOMCR).

2.7.3.4 QSE Responsibilities

- (1) Each QSE shall ensure that any Generation Resource that it represents and that is required to provide VSS responds to any VSS Dispatch Instruction, including any VSS Dispatch Instruction to exceed its CURL or URL, or TO Voltage Set Point instruction within the time requirements specified in paragraph (3)(b) of Section 2.2.10, Generation Resource Response Time Requirements. If the Resource Entity notifies the QSE that a Generation Resource cannot comply with the VSS Dispatch Instruction or TO Voltage Set Point instruction, the QSE shall immediately notify the issuer of the instruction (if not already done by the Resource Entity) and ERCOT, provide the reason for not being able to comply, and provide an estimated time frame for resolution. Each QSE shall meet, within established tolerances, the Voltage Set Point established by ERCOT or the interconnecting TSP subject to the stated QSE Reactive Power and actual power operating characteristic limits and voltage limits.

- (2) Each QSE will maintain a log of VSS Dispatch Instructions or TO Voltage Set Point instructions it receives.
- (3) If a Generation Resource changes the operation mode of a unit's AVR, the QSE shall promptly inform ERCOT and the TO at the Point of Interconnection (POI) per Protocol Section 6.5.5.1, Changes in Resource Status, and Section 2.2.5, Automatic Voltage Regulators. Each QSE will continuously monitor the status of its Generating Resources' AVRs and PSSs.
- (4) Each QSE must notify ERCOT when a Generation Resource experiences a change that affects unit reactive limits or excitation system performance and is unable to meet the minimum reactive requirements.

2.7.3.5 Resource Entity Responsibilities and Generation Resource Requirements

- (1) Each Resource Entity shall ensure that its Generation Resource responds to any VSS Dispatch Instruction or a TO Voltage Set Point instruction from its QSE or interconnecting TO within the time requirements specified in paragraph (3)(b) of Section 2.2.10, Generation Resource Response Time Requirements.
- (2) Generation Resources with high reactive loading resulting from abnormal conditions shall not reduce their reactive loading without the consent of ERCOT unless equipment damage is imminent based on the sole and reasonable judgment of the Resource Entity. In that case the Resource Entity will notify its QSE and its TO as soon as practicable of its action.
- (3) Each Resource Entity shall maintain a log of VSS Dispatch Instructions and TO Voltage Set Point instructions it receives and shall inform its QSE and its TO immediately if it cannot comply with the VSS Dispatch Instructions or TO Voltage Set Point instructions.
- (4) Except under Force Majeure Events or unless explicitly authorized by or requested by ERCOT or the interconnecting TO, a Resource Entity required to provide VSS shall maintain the generator voltage or Reactive Power schedule within 2% of the Voltage Set Point while operating at less than the maximum reactive capability of the Generation Resource.
- (5) The required reactive capability must be maintained at all times that the Generation Resource is On-Line. When a Generation Resource experiences a change that affects unit reactive limits or excitation system performance and is unable to meet the minimum reactive requirements, the associated Resource Entity shall notify its QSE and its TO immediately.
- (6) Each Resource Entity shall communicate any transmission voltage limits that deviate from those identified in Section 2.7.3.1, Operational Guidelines, to ERCOT and to its QSE.

2.7.4 *Special Consideration for Nuclear Power Plants*

- (1) In all planning studies and Real-Time operations, ERCOT and TOs shall maintain the switchyard voltage at each nuclear power plant at a value that does not violate its licensing basis with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). ERCOT shall notify the QSE representing a nuclear power plant of the result of any studies where the voltage at the plant switchyard cannot be adequately maintained. ERCOT and the TO shall monitor the voltage in Real-Time. ERCOT shall provide notice to the QSE representing the nuclear power plant of any voltage inadequacy at the plant switchyard that cannot be corrected within 30 minutes. High and low limits on switchyard voltage at each nuclear power plant necessary to meet these requirements shall be specified in ERCOT Procedures.

2.7.5 *Parameters for Standard Reactor and Capacitor Switching Plan*

- (1) TOs shall provide switching plans for automatically controlled reactors, capacitors, and other reactive controlled sources to ERCOT. For manually switched reactive devices, the TO shall provide its guidelines for the operation of these devices. These plans and guidelines shall be posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area and must be provided in accordance with the NOMCR or other ERCOT prescribed process. The parameters to be provided in the standard reactor and capacitor switching plan as required by Protocol Section 3.10.7.1.5, Reactors, Capacitors, and other Reactive Controlled Sources, are as follows:

Device Attributes

- (a) Transmission Element name per Protocol Section 3.10.7.1, Modeling of Transmission Elements and Parameters;
- (b) Substation name; and
- (c) Schedules of device:
 - (i) Time-based;
 - (ii) Voltage-based;
 - (iii) Load-based;
 - (iv) Contingency-based;
 - (v) Normal Operation;
 - (vi) Emergency Operation;
 - (vii) Seasonal; and

- (viii) Others as required by technology.

2.7.6 Unit Dispatch Beyond the Corrected Unit Reactive Limit or Unit Reactive Limit

- (1) Each Generation Resource shall respond to ERCOT instructed voltage control, including exceeding its CURL or URL. For multi-generator busses, ERCOT shall not instruct any single Generation Resource to operate beyond its CURL or URL until all Generation Resources On-Line and interconnected at the same transmission bus, have been instructed to their respective CURLs or URLs.

2.8 Operation of Direct Current Ties

- (1) ERCOT will confirm interconnected non-ERCOT balancing authority schedule profiles with the Direct Current Tie (DC Tie) operator, who will control the tie to the schedules agreed to by both the designated security coordinator for the interconnected non-ERCOT balancing authority and ERCOT.
- (2) Any changes in the DC Tie schedules due to a de-rating of the DC Tie or transmission/generation capabilities in the non-ERCOT balancing authority will be communicated to ERCOT by the DC Tie Operator or designated security coordinator for the interconnected non-ERCOT balancing authority.
- (3) ERCOT will coordinate operation of the DC Tie(s) with the DC Tie operator such that the Inadvertent Energy Account as defined in Protocol Section 6.5.4, Inadvertent Energy Account, is maintained as close to zero as practicable.

2.8.1 Inadvertent Energy Management

- (1) The only inadvertent energy will be between ERCOT and the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and/or Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE). ERCOT shall track any differences between the net of scheduled energy across each DC Tie and the actual metered value at that DC Tie in an Inadvertent Energy Account between ERCOT and each interconnected non-ERCOT balancing authority as per Protocol Section 6.5.4, Inadvertent Energy Account. All inadvertent energy is placed in an inadvertent payback account to be paid back in kind.

2.9 Voltage Ride-Through Requirements for Generation Resources

- (1) Generation Resources must be designed and generation voltage relays must be set to remain connected to the transmission system during the following operating conditions:
 - (a) Generator terminal voltages are within 5% of the rated design voltage and volts per hertz are less than 105% of generator rated design voltage and frequency;
 - (b) Generator terminal voltage deviations exceed 5% but are within 10% of the rated design voltage and persist for less than ten seconds;

- (c) Generator volts per hertz conditions are less than 116% of generator rated design voltage and frequency and last for less than 1.5 seconds;
 - (d) A transmission system fault (three-phase, single-phase or phase-to-phase), but not a generator bus fault, is cleared by the protection scheme coordinated between the Generation Entity and the Transmission Service Provider (TSP) on any line connected to the generator's transmission interconnect bus, provided such lines are not connected to induction generators described in paragraph (9) of Protocol Section 3.15, Voltage Support; and
 - (e) In the case of a generator bus fault or a primary transmission system relay failure, the generator protective relaying may clear the generator independent of the operation of any transmission protective relaying.
- (2) During operating conditions listed in paragraph (1) above, each Generation Resource shall not, during and following a transient voltage disturbance, cease providing real or reactive power except to the extent needed to provide frequency support or aid in voltage recovery.
- (3) Generating Resources required to provide Voltage Support Service (VSS) shall have and maintain the following capability:
- (a) Over-excitation limiters shall be provided and coordinated with the thermal capability of the generator field winding and protective relays in order to permit short-term reactive capability that allows at least 80% of the unit design standard (ANSI C50.13-1989), as follows:
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Time (seconds) | 10 | 30 | 60 | 120 |
| Field Voltage % | 208 | 146 | 125 | 112 |
- After allowing temporary field current overload, the limiter shall operate through the automatic AC voltage regulator to reduce field current to the continuous rating. Return to normal AC voltage regulation after current reduction shall be automatic. The over-excitation limiter shall be coordinated with the over-excitation protection so that over-excitation protection only operates for failure of the voltage regulator/limiter.
- (b) Under-excitation limiters shall be provided and coordinated with loss-of-field protection to eliminate unnecessary generating unit disconnection as a result of operator error or equipment malfunction.
- (4) Generation Resources shall have protective relaying necessary to protect its equipment from abnormal conditions as well as to be consistent with protective relaying criteria described in Section 6.2.6.3.4, Generator Protection and Relay Requirements.
- (5) The Voltage Ride-Through (VRT) requirements do not apply to faults that occur between the generator terminals and the transmission voltage side of the Generator Step-Up

(GSU) transformer, or when clearing the fault effectively disconnects the Generation Resources from the ERCOT System.

2.9.1 Additional Voltage Ride-Through Requirements for Intermittent Renewable Resources

- (1) All Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs) shall also comply with the requirements of this Section, except as follows:
 - (a) An IRR that interconnects to the ERCOT System pursuant to a Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) (i) executed on or before January 16, 2014 and (ii) under which the IRR provided all required financial security to the TSP on or before January 16, 2014, is not required to meet any high VRT requirement greater than 1.1 per unit voltage unless the interconnected IRR includes one or more turbines that differ from the turbine model(s) described in the SGIA (including any attachment thereto), as that agreement existed on January 16, 2014. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Resource Entity that owns or operates an IRR that was interconnected pursuant to an SGIA executed before January 16, 2014, under which the IRR provided all required financial security to the TSP on or before January 16, 2014, demonstrates to ERCOT's satisfaction that the high VRT capability of the IRR is not lower than the capability of the turbine model(s) described in the SGIA (including any attachment thereto), as that agreement existed on January 16, 2014 that IRR is not required to meet the high VRT requirement in this Section.
 - (b) An IRR that interconnects to the ERCOT System pursuant to an SGIA executed prior to November 1, 2008 is not required to meet VRT requirements presented in this Section. However, any WGR that is installed on or after November 1, 2008 and that initially synchronizes with the ERCOT System, pursuant to a Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) (i) executed on or before January 16, 2014, and (ii) under which the IRR provided all required financial security to the TSP on or before January 16, 2014 (except for an IRR installed pursuant to an SGIA executed before November 1, 2008) shall be VRT-capable in accordance with the low VRT requirements in this Section and high-voltage requirements in this Section up to 1.1 per unit voltage unless the interconnected IRR includes one or more turbines that differ from the turbine model(s) described in the SGIA (including any attachment thereto), as that agreement existed on January 16, 2014 in which case the IRR shall also be required to comply with the high VRT requirements of this section, subject to the exemption described in paragraph (a), above.
 - (c) An IRR that is not technically capable of complying with a 1.2 per unit voltage high VRT requirement and that is not subject to either of the exemptions described in paragraphs (a) or (b), above, is not required to meet any high VRT requirement greater than 1.1 per unit voltage until January 16, 2016.

- (d) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions, an IRR's VRT capability shall not be reduced over time.
- (2) Each IRR shall provide technical documentation of VRT capability to ERCOT upon request.
- (3) Each IRR is required to set generator voltage relays to remain in service for at least 0.15 seconds during all transmission faults and to allow the system to recover as illustrated in Figure 1, Default Voltage Ride-Through Boundaries for IRRs, below. Recovery time to 90% of per unit voltage should be within 1.75 seconds. Faults on individual phases with delayed clearing (zone 2) may result in phase voltages outside this boundary but if the phase voltages remain inside this boundary, then generator voltage relays are required to be set to remain connected and recover as illustrated in Figure 1.
- (4) Each IRR shall remain interconnected during three-phase faults on the ERCOT System for a voltage level as low as zero volts with a duration of 0.15 seconds as measured at the Point of Interconnection (POI) unless a shorter clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault specific to the generating plant POI is determined by and documented by the TSP in conjunction with the SGIA. The clearing time requirement shall not exceed nine cycles.
- (5) Each IRR shall set generator voltage relays to remain interconnected to the ERCOT System during the following high-voltage conditions, as illustrated in Figure 1: any per-unit voltage equal to or greater than 1.175 but less than 1.2 for up to 0.2 seconds, any per-unit voltage equal to or greater than 1.15 but less than 1.175 per unit voltage for up to 0.5 seconds, and any per-unit voltage equal to or greater than 1.1 but less than 1.15 for up to 1.0 seconds. The indicated voltages are measured at the POI.
- (6) An IRR may be tripped Off-Line or curtailed after the fault clearing period if this action is part of an approved Remedial Action Scheme (RAS). (7) VRT requirements may be met by the performance of the generators; by installing additional reactive equipment behind the POI; or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment behind the POI. VRT requirements may be met by equipment outside the POI if documented in the SGIA.
- (8) If an IRR fails to comply with the clearing time or recovery VRT requirement, then the IRR and the interconnecting TSP shall be required to investigate and report to ERCOT on the cause of the IRR trip, identifying a reasonable mitigation plan and timeline.

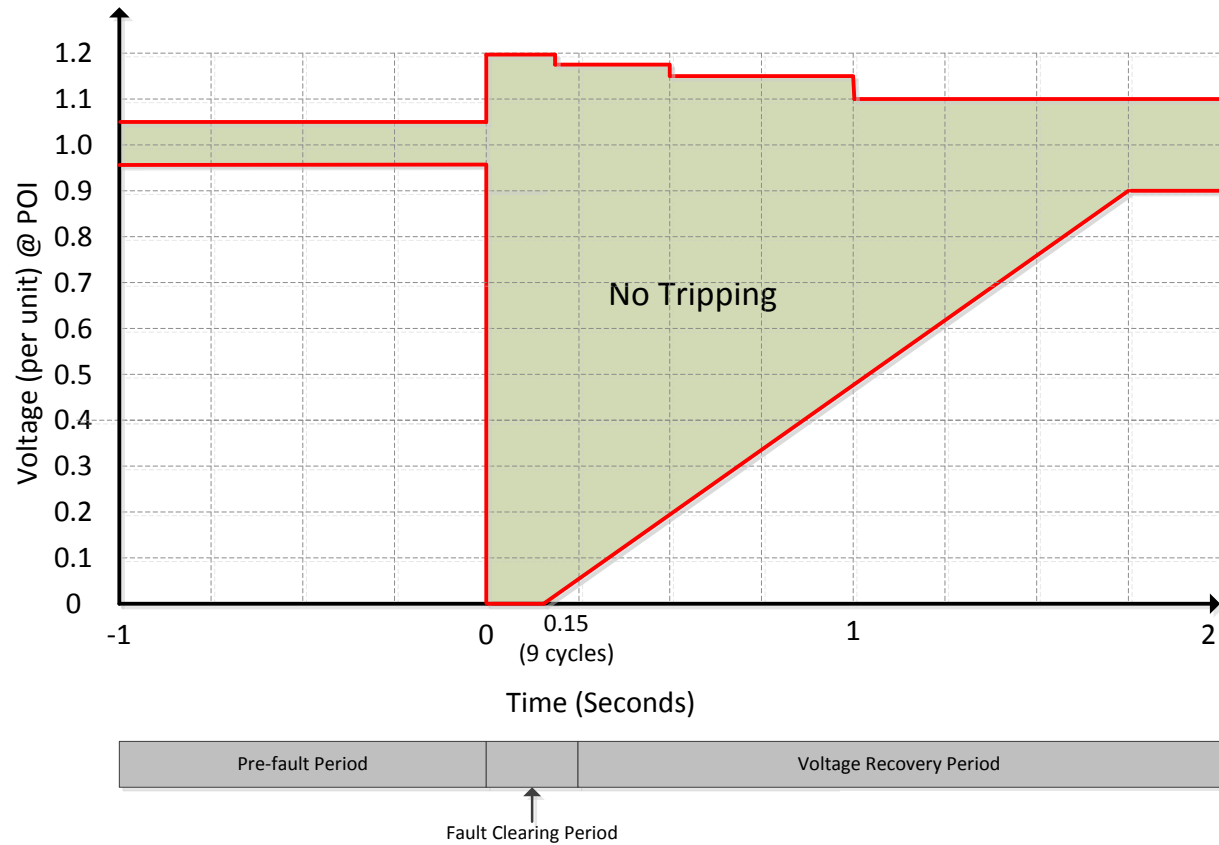


Figure 1: Default Voltage Ride-Through Boundaries for IRRs

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 3: ERCOT and Market Participant Responsibilities

April 1, 2017

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3 ERCOT AND MARKET PARTICIPANT RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 System Control Interfaces with ERCOT

3.1.1 Introduction

- (1) This section defines the specific responsibilities between Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) to support ERCOT in the security and reliability of the ERCOT System. Resource Entities may communicate directly with ERCOT under emergency and specific scheduling activities. All other Entities operating in ERCOT shall communicate with their appropriate QSE or TSP.

3.1.2 Compliance with Dispatch Instructions

- (1) Each QSE and Transmission Operator (TO) within the ERCOT System shall comply fully and promptly with valid Dispatch Instructions as specified in Protocol Section 6.5.7.9, Compliance with Dispatch Instructions.

3.1.3 Dispatch Instructions

- (1) The following section applies only to Dispatch Instructions issued for Real-Time operations intended to change or preserve the state, status, output, or input of an element or facility of the ERCOT System.
 - (a) The following actions shall be taken by ERCOT and Market Participants upon the issuance and receipt of a Verbal Dispatch Instruction (VDI).
 - (i) When issuing a VDI, ERCOT shall take one of the following actions:
 - (A) Confirm the Market Participant's response if the repeated VDI is correct;
 - (B) Reissue the VDI if the repeated VDI is incorrect or requested by the Market Participant; or
 - (C) Reissue the VDI or take an alternative action if the VDI was not understood by the Market Participant.
 - (ii) Each QSE, when re-issuing the ERCOT VDI to the appropriate Resource, shall take one of the following actions:
 - (A) Confirm the Resource's response if the repeated VDI is correct;
 - (B) Reissue the VDI if the repeated VDI is incorrect or requested by the Resource; or

- (C) Coordinate an alternative action, as required in the ERCOT Protocols, with ERCOT if a response is not received or if the VDI was not understood by the Resource.
- (iii) Each TO, when re-issuing the ERCOT VDI to the appropriate Distribution Service Provider (DSP) or Resource, shall take one of the following actions:
 - (A) Confirm the DSP's or Resource's response if the repeated VDI is correct;
 - (B) Reissue the VDI if the repeated VDI is incorrect or requested by the DSP or Resource; or
 - (C) Coordinate an alternative action with ERCOT, as required in the ERCOT Protocols, if a response is not received or if the VDI was not understood by the DSP or Resource.
- (b) After receipt of the VDI, the receiving Market Participant shall take one of the following actions:
 - (i) Repeat, not necessarily verbatim, the VDI and receive confirmation that the response was correct; or
 - (ii) Request that the VDI be reissued.
- (c) When ERCOT initiates a Hotline VDI, ERCOT shall confirm that the VDI was received by at least one Market Participant on the Hotline call.
- (d) When issuing or re-issuing a Dispatch Instruction, ERCOT, QSEs, and TOs shall specify the time using a 24-hour clock in Central Prevailing Time (CPT) if the Dispatch Instruction is not to be acted upon immediately.
- (e) When issuing or re-issuing a Dispatch Instruction for Transmission Elements and Transmission Facilities, ERCOT, QSEs, and TOs shall utilize the nomenclature specified in the ERCOT Network Operations Model.

3.2 Qualified Scheduling Entities

3.2.1 *Operating Obligations*

- (1) A Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) shall maintain a 24x7 scheduling center with qualified personnel with the authority to commit and bind the QSE. QSEs shall communicate with ERCOT for the purpose of meeting their obligations specified in the Protocols and these Operating Guides. Each QSE shall designate an Authorized Representative as defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions.

- (2) Each QSE shall submit to ERCOT, by March 15 of each year, a written back-up control plan to continue operation in the event the QSE's scheduling center becomes inoperable. Back-up control plans shall be submitted to ERCOT via secured webmail or encrypted data transfer. QSEs shall request that a secure email account be created with ERCOT by sending an email to shiftsupervisors@ercot.com.
- (3) Each back-up control plan shall be reviewed and updated annually and shall include as a minimum, the following:
 - (a) Description of actions to be taken by QSE personnel to avoid placing a prolonged burden on ERCOT and other Market Participants, while operating in back-up control mode;
 - (b) Description of specific functions and responsibilities to be performed to continue operations from an alternate location;
 - (c) Procedures and responsibilities for maintaining basic voice communications capabilities with ERCOT; and
 - (d) Procedures for back-up control function testing and the training of personnel.
- (4) As an option, the back-up control plan may include arrangements made with another Entity to provide the minimum back-up control functions in the event the QSE's primary functions are interrupted.
- (5) For connectivity requirements for back-up sites, refer to Section 7, Telemetry and Communication.

3.2.2 *Changes in Resource Status*

- (1) QSEs shall verbally notify ERCOT of unplanned changes in Load and Generation Resource status as soon as practicable following the event as referenced in Protocol Section 6.5.5.1, Changes in Resource Status.
- (2) QSEs shall verbally notify ERCOT and/or Transmission Service Provider (TSP) of equipment changes that affect the reactive capability of an operating Generation Resource.
- (3) QSEs shall submit a Current Operating Plan (COP) in accordance with Protocol Section 3.9, Current Operating Plan (COP).

3.2.3 *Regulatory Required Incident and Disturbance Reports*

- (1) In the event of a system incident or disturbance, as described by North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and the Department of Energy (DOE), QSEs, and TSPs or their Designated Agents shall provide required reports to ERCOT, the DOE and/or

NERC. Types of incidents or disturbances which may trigger these reporting requirements are:

- (a) Uncontrolled loss of Load;
 - (b) Load shed events;
 - (c) Public appeal for reduced use of electricity;
 - (d) Actual or suspected attacks on the transmission system;
 - (e) Vandalism;
 - (f) Actual or suspected cyber attacks;
 - (g) Fuel supply emergencies;
 - (h) Loss of electric service to large customers;
 - (i) Loss of bulk transmission component that significantly reduces integrity of the transmission system;
 - (j) Islanding of transmission system;
 - (k) Sustained voltage excursions;
 - (l) Major damage to power system components; and
 - (m) Failure, degradation or misoperation of Remedial Action Schemes (RASs) or other operating systems.
- (2) Full descriptions of the DOE and NERC reports are available on their respective websites.

3.2.4 *Ancillary Service Qualification and Testing Program*

- (1) Resources designated to provide Ancillary Services must qualify with ERCOT prior to participation in the Ancillary Service market.
- (2) ERCOT shall reject offers to provide Ancillary Services received from an unqualified Resource and shall notify the appropriate QSE that the Resource is not qualified.
- (3) ERCOT, at its sole discretion, may provisionally qualify Load Resources to provide Ancillary Services, without completion of a qualification test, for 90 days.
- (4) ERCOT shall evaluate the actual performance of all Resources providing Ancillary Services in accordance with Protocol Section 8, Performance Monitoring. ERCOT shall notify the QSE of a Resource failing to meet the performance requirements as specified

in Protocol Section 8. A Resource failing to meet the performance requirements for two consecutive months shall be required to develop and implement a corrective action plan to address its failure as specified in Protocol Section 8.4, ERCOT Response to Market Non-Performance.

- (5) ERCOT shall, in accordance with Protocol Section 8.4, revoke the qualification to provide Ancillary Services for any Resource failing an Ancillary Service performance standard for four consecutive months.
- (6) Any Resource with a revoked Ancillary Service qualification may be re-tested at the sole discretion of ERCOT only after demonstrating and implementing a corrective action plan as described in Protocol Section 8.4.

3.3 Resource Entities

- (1) The operation of a Generation Resource shall conform to the requirements of the Protocols, North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards and these Operating Guides. As prescribed in Protocol Sections, 3.7.1.1, Generation Resource Parameters, 3.7.1.2, Load Resource Parameters, and 3.10.7.2, Modeling of Resources and Transmission Loads, the Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and Resource Entities shall provide ERCOT and the Transmission Service Provider (TSP) with modeling information describing each Generation and Load Resource.
- (2) As prescribed in Protocol Section 3.10.7.1.4, Transmission and Generation Resource Step-Up Transformers, Resource Entities will provide information on Generator Step-Up (GSU) transformers to TSPs.
- (3) As prescribed in Protocol Sections 3.10.7.5, Telemetry Criteria, 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements, and 8, Performance Monitoring, the QSE reporting for a Resource Entity shall provide operational information for generation facilities greater than 10 MW.
- (4) At a minimum, a Resource Entity shall notify ERCOT and the QSE of the following:
 - (a) 60 days prior to implementation of any planned equipment changes that affect the reactive capability of an operating Generation Resource.
 - (b) Any such changes that decrease the reactive capability of the Generation Resource below the required level and changes that decrease the Voltage Ride-Through (VRT) capability of the plant must be approved by ERCOT prior to implementation;
 - (c) As soon as practicable when high reactive loading or reactive oscillations on Generation Resources are observed; and
 - (d) As soon as practicable when a Generation Resource trips Off-Line due to voltage or reactive problems.

- (5) When scheduled to ERCOT, Resource Entities shall be staffed or monitored 24x7, by personnel capable of making operating decisions. Each Resource Entity shall designate an Authorized Representative as defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions. This applies to all:
 - (a) Generation Resources greater than 10 MW; and
 - (b) Load Resources.
- (6) The Resource Entity shall implement the following in a reliable and safe manner and in accordance with the switching procedure of the directly connected TSP:
 - (a) Synchronizing of the generation to the ERCOT System; and
 - (b) Transmission switchyard switching or clearances.
- (7) Any Resource or Customer-owned switching device that can interrupt flow through network transmission equipment, 60 kV or greater in nominal voltage, must have an agreement with the Transmission Operator (TO) to schedule Outages on, and perform emergency switching of, the device.
- (8) The Generation Resource specifically licensed by a federal regulatory agency shall, through its QSE representative, provide any applicable grid interconnection and performance licensing requirements to ERCOT and the TSP to which the licensee is connected.
- (9) The TSP is obligated to incorporate any such licensing requirements into its planning and operations, and ERCOT shall support such requirements. Both ERCOT and the TSP will create necessary procedures for satisfying these requirements. Such procedures will include provisions to notify the facility licensee through its QSE of any requirements that cannot be satisfied.
- (10) Any proposal for revision of this Operating Guide and the procedures incorporating the licensee requirements that would diminish the obligation or ability of ERCOT or the TSP to support these requirements shall be provided to the licensee through its QSE to afford it an opportunity for review and response. Any such proposal that is approved, as a result of which the licensee is required to implement changes to meet its license requirements or to seek amendment to its license, shall become effective no sooner than six months following the approval.
- (11) Resource Entities must provide Resource-owned Transmission Elements data requirements as prescribed in Protocol Section 3.10.7, ERCOT System Modeling Requirements. Additional distribution voltage level devices and connectivity may be required as well to adequately represent the modeling of the Resource within ERCOT computer systems.

3.3.1 *Unit Capability Requirements*

- (1) In the event that a QSE fails to meet Protocol Section 8.1.1.2, General Capacity Testing Requirements, which requires Seasonal unit capability reporting and testing, ERCOT shall provide this QSE with Notice of its failure to meet the Protocols. This Notice shall be sent to the primary contact of the QSE representing the Generation Resource via email. In addition to this written Notice, ERCOT shall make a reasonable effort to notify the QSE via telephone.
- (2) ERCOT shall allow the QSE three days to correct the omission by submitting ERCOT approved test results. If the generating resource in question is operated during these three days, and no test results are provided to ERCOT, then the QSE shall be disqualified from provision of Ancillary Services.
- (3) If the generating Resource is not operated and included in a QSE Current Operating Plan (COP) after the notification of the Protocol violation, then ERCOT shall not disqualify the Ancillary Service provider unless or until the Generation Resource is operated and included in the COP that might be depended upon for Ancillary Services.

3.3.2 *Unit Reactive Capability Requirements*

3.3.2.1 *Corrected Unit Reactive Limits (CURL)*

- (1) A reactive capability curve and associated data for each unit on the ERCOT System shall be submitted to ERCOT through the Market Information System (MIS) Certified Area and must contain the most limiting elements for the leading and lagging reactive output. The limiting factors such as under-excitation limiters, over-excitation limiters, ambient temperature limitations across the MW range of the unit at the unit terminals or any other factor that limits the reactive output of the unit and is verifiable through engineering calculations or testing shall be updated and provided on the corrected reactive capability curve. The corrected reactive capability curve establishes the Corrected Unit Reactive Limits (CURL) at the unit terminals that ERCOT Planning and ERCOT Operations, and TSPs will use for their studies. For Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs) the CURL data shall be reported at the low side of the generator step up transformer to the Point of Interconnection (POI). Resources will provide these updated curves and associated test data to ERCOT by submitting test information to the Net Dependable Capability and Reactive Capability (NDCRC) application located on the MIS Secure Area. Once approved by ERCOT per Section 3.5, ERCOT Implementation, Resources will provide updated data by submitting changes to the appropriate ERCOT Resource Asset Registration Forms in accordance with Planning Guide Section 6.8, Resource Registration Procedures. Prior to including the submitted data into the Network Operations Model, ERCOT will notify the TSP to which the Resource Entity is interconnected that the test data is posted on the MIS Secure Area. ERCOT and TSPs may review the data and provide any comments within ten Business Days. ERCOT will include these changes in the future Network Operations Model and forward the changes to the TSPs and the Steady State Working Group (SSWG) for use in their studies. The

CURL should be available in the Resource Entities' control room where the tests are conducted and at the QSE's Real-Time generation dispatch desk. During any test, the Generation Resource must maintain its generator cooling system at normal operating conditions, the automatic voltage regulator in service and all auxiliary equipment in service that is needed for expected normal operation.

3.3.2.2 Reactive Testing Requirements

- (1) Reactive testing may be performed as either "Coordinated," or "Non-Coordinated," the difference being the amount of notification provided to ERCOT and the TO, and level of their involvement in testing.
 - (a) Coordinated Testing
 - (i) Coordinated testing is the preferred method for new or larger-capacity units, as it provides a greater amount of coordination with ERCOT and the TO, allowing testing impacts and any potential adjustments to local voltage levels to be studied in advance.
 - (ii) The Resource Entity requesting a Coordinated test must submit a test request to ERCOT and the TO via their QSE, by no later than 15:00, one day prior to the proposed test date. ERCOT and the TO then have until 17:00 of the day prior to the proposed test date, to either approve or disapprove the test request.
 - (iii) Both ERCOT and the TO have the right to deny or cancel a test at any time, if they feel that system reliability may be adversely impacted by the test.
 - (iv) The test requests should contain the proposed time and date of the test, type of test (leading or lagging), expected unit MW and MVar output range during the test, and a copy of the reactive capability curve.
 - (b) Non-Coordinated Testing
 - (i) The Resource Entity representing the resource requesting a Non-Coordinated test must inform ERCOT and the TO via their QSE at least two hours prior to the proposed start of the test.
 - (ii) Both ERCOT and the TO have the right to deny or cancel a test at any time, if they feel that system reliability may be adversely impacted by the test.
- (2) Lagging Reactive Testing

- (a) It is recommended, but not required, that lagging reactive tests be performed when system voltage is within the voltage profile, such as during high load periods.
 - (b) Lagging tests should meet the following performance criteria:
 - (i) Lagging Test 1: Test at or above 95% of the unit's High Sustained Limit (HSL) for at least 15 minutes. IRRs should test at or above 60% of their HSL. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved no less than 90% of the unit's most recent CURL.
 - (ii) Lagging Test 2: Test at the unit's HSL for at least one hour. IRRs should test with at least 90% of photovoltaic inverters or wind turbines on-line. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved at least 50% of the units CURL for one hour.
 - (iii) Lagging Test 3: Test at the unit's normally expected minimum real power output during system light load conditions for at least one minute. IRRs and nuclear units are exempt from this test. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved at least 50% of the unit's CURL.
- (3) Leading Reactive Testing
- (a) It is recommended, but not required, that leading reactive tests be performed when system voltage is within the voltage profile, such as during low load periods.
 - (b) Leading tests should meet the following performance criteria:
 - (i) Leading Test 1: Test at the unit's normally expected maximum real power output during system light load conditions for at least 15 minutes. IRRs should test at or below 60% of their HSL. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved no less than 90% of the unit's original manufacturer reactive curve or most recent CURL.
 - (ii) Leading Test 2: Test at the unit's HSL for at least one minute. IRR units are exempt from this test. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved at least 50% of the unit's CURL.
 - (iii) Leading Test 3: Test at the unit's normally expected minimum real power output during system light load conditions for at least one minute. IRRs and nuclear units are exempt from this test. Testing acceptance criteria is met if the unit achieved at least 50% of the unit's CURL.
- (4) The Resource Entity shall measure the tested reactive capability on the generator output terminals for non-IRR Generation Resources. The value recorded shall represent the gross MVar output of the Generation Resource. Additionally, the net reactive capability shall be measured at the high side of the GSU transformer and at the POI, if metering is

available. The high side values shall have the Generation Resource's auxiliary reactive consumption and the GSU losses deducted from the Generation Resource's gross reactive output. The POI values shall have the plant's auxiliary load and any additional load deducted from the Generation Resource's gross reactive output. If metering is not available at the high side, the Resource Entity shall calculate the reactive capability at the high side and at the POI. These values are required and must be submitted through the MIS Certified Area. CURLs shall be attached to the test results submitted, and shall be clearly defined. All applicable test data shall be submitted on the form in the NDCRC application.

- (5) The QSE representing a Generation Resource shall be responsible for scheduling reactive verification tests when requested by the Resource Entity in accordance with the conditions outlined above. If ERCOT does not issue a specific request for a Generation Resource reactive capability verification, the Generation Resource shall complete a reactive verification test at least every five years.
- (6) ERCOT shall have the option to waive the requirement to perform Leading Test 1 for any Generation Resource that seldom runs during such light Load periods. The granting of such a waiver shall be effective for five years.
- (7) The Resource Entity representing a Generation Resource shall be responsible for the timely and accurate reporting of test results to ERCOT and to the QSE representing the Generation Resource. The Resource Entity representing a Generation Resource must properly complete all required data fields in the NDCRC application for a test to be considered valid.

3.3.3 Resource Entity Responsibilities for Equipment Ratings

- (1) Resource Entities that own Transmission Facilities are responsible for determining the Ratings of its Transmission Facilities and shall send the methodology used to ERCOT in accordance with the Protocols. Technical limits established for the operation of Transmission Facilities and associated equipment shall be applied consistently in engineering and planning studies, Real-Time security analyses, and operator actions.
- (2) Resource Entity owners of Transmission Facilities shall provide to ERCOT all nominal Transmission Facility Ratings.
- (3) In operating the ERCOT Transmission Grid, ERCOT shall use these Ratings as follows:
 - (a) ERCOT shall limit pre-contingency flows to enforce the Normal Rating.
 - (b) If an approved Remedial Action Plan (RAP) is unavailable to unload the Transmission Facility post-contingency, ERCOT shall control the post-contingency loading of the Transmission Facility to levels below the Emergency Rating. The enforcement shall be implemented in a manner such that the post-contingency loading will be at, or below, Normal Rating within two hours.

- (c) If an approved RAP is available, ERCOT shall control the post-contingency loading of the Transmission Facility to levels below the 15-Minute Rating. The RAP shall be implemented in a manner such that the RAP post-implementation loading will be at, or below, the Emergency Rating within 15 minutes and subsequently, at or below, Normal Rating within two hours.
- (d) ERCOT shall use best efforts to restore all Transmission Facilities to within Normal Ratings as soon as practicable, based on Good Utility Practice.

3.4 Load Resource Testing Requirement

- (1) After initial qualification, a Load Resource's telemetry shall be evaluated annually and applicable relay functionality will be tested and validated by ERCOT every 24 months as required by these Operating Guides. In addition, ERCOT shall annually verify the telemetry attributes of each Load Resource providing Responsive Reserve (RRS) Service using high-set under-frequency relay. If a Load Resource fails to provide the appropriate documents as required in the annual and biennial verification test for two consecutive years, ERCOT shall notify the associated Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) of non-compliance. After a 30-day allowance for the deficiency to be corrected, ERCOT shall reduce the Resource's ability to provide Ancillary Services in the ERCOT market to zero.

3.5 ERCOT Implementation

- (1) Reactive test results shall be reviewed by ERCOT to validate the accuracy and consistency of the test data provided, and to determine the appropriateness of unit loading and system conditions during the test. ERCOT shall have the right to order a re-test of the unit, if it determines there are significant discrepancies with the test data.
- (2) Reactive test results shall be reviewed by ERCOT to determine if test results met the acceptance criteria of Section 3.3.2.2, Reactive Testing Requirements. If the test results fail to meet the acceptance criteria of Section 3.3.2.2, ERCOT shall have the right to either order the Resource Entity to produce a new Corrected Unit Reactive Limit (CURL), or to order a re-test of the unit.
- (3) Reactive test results shall be reviewed by ERCOT against the most recent CURL for the unit. If unit reactive capability appears to fail the acceptance criteria of Section 3.3.2.2, ERCOT shall contact the Resource Entity and attempt to resolve the limitation. ERCOT shall have the right to order the Resource Entity to produce a new CURL that reflects current operating limits.
- (4) Any new CURL produced by a Resource Entity in response to new operating limits, shall be submitted by the Resource via the Resource Asset Registration Form within four weeks of ERCOT's approval of the test. ERCOT will notify Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) after Resource Asset Registration Form submittal as described in Section 3.3.2.1, Corrected Unit Reactive Limits (CURL).

3.6 Transmission Service Providers

- (1) ERCOT and Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) shall operate the ERCOT Transmission Grid in compliance with Good Utility Practice, North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards, Protocols and Operating Guides.
- (2) TSPs shall designate an Authorized Representative as defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions.
- (3) Each TSP, at its own expense, may obtain Operating Period data from ERCOT.

3.7 Transmission Operators

- (1) Transmission Operators (TOs) shall follow ERCOT instructions related to ERCOT responsibilities:
 - (a) Performing the physical operation of the ERCOT Transmission Grid, including circuit breakers, switches, voltage control equipment, protective relays, metering and Load shedding equipment;
 - (b) Directing changes in the operation of transmission voltage control equipment per Section 2.7.3, Real-Time Operational Voltage Control;
 - (c) Managing Voltage Profiles established by ERCOT per Section 2.7.3; and
 - (d) Taking those additional actions required to prevent an imminent Emergency Condition or to restore the ERCOT Transmission Grid to a secure state in the event of a system emergency.
- (2) TOs must meet all requirements identified in the Protocols for TOs in addition to those requirements stated below for all Transmission Facilities represented:
 - (a) Monitor system conditions and notify ERCOT when Transmission Facility elements reach maximum safe operating limits as soon as practicable;
 - (b) Notify ERCOT of any changes in its Transmission Facility status within ten seconds of the change of status as specified in Protocol Section 3.10.7.5, Telemetry Standards;
 - (c) Operate and manage Transmission Facilities between energy sources and the point of delivery;
 - (d) Coordinate emergency communications between a represented Transmission Service Provider (TSP) system and ERCOT;
 - (e) Monitor the loading of the transmission system(s);

- (f) Notify ERCOT of all changes to the status of all Transmission Elements and Transmission Facilities;
 - (g) Act as Single Point of Contact for transmission Outages;
 - (h) Maintain continuous communication (24x7) with ERCOT;
 - (i) Ensure Dispatch Instructions, received for their system or on behalf of represented TSPs or Distribution Service Providers (DSPs), are carried out as issued;
 - (j) Maintain operational metering; and
 - (k) Implement Black Start.
- (3) TOs shall submit to ERCOT, by March 15 of each year, a written back-up control plan to continue operation in the event the TOs control center becomes inoperable. Back-up control plans shall be submitted to ERCOT via secured webmail or encrypted data transfer. TOs shall request that a secure email account be created with ERCOT by sending an email to shiftsupervisors@ercot.com.
- (4) Each back-up control plan shall be reviewed and updated annually and shall meet the following minimum requirements:
- (a) Include descriptions of actions to be taken by TO personnel to avoid placing a prolonged burden on ERCOT and other Market Participants;
 - (b) Include descriptions of specific functions and responsibilities to be performed to continue operations from an alternate location;
 - (c) Include procedures and responsibilities for maintaining basic voice communications capabilities with ERCOT; and
 - (d) Include procedures for back-up control function testing and the training of personnel.
- (5) As an option, the back-up control plan may include arrangements made with another Entity to provide the minimum back-up control functions in the event the TO's primary functions are interrupted.
- (6) By February 15 of each year, each TO shall submit to ERCOT its emergency operations plan to mitigate operating emergencies, as required by the applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard. The emergency operations plan shall be submitted to ERCOT via secured webmail or encrypted data transfer. A TO may request a secure email account by sending an email to ERCOT at transrep@ercot.com. If no changes have been made from the previous submission, the TO shall resubmit the emergency operations plan with a new revision date indicating that it has been reviewed and no changes were made. If a TO revises its emergency operations plan, the TO shall submit the revised emergency operations plan to ERCOT

within 45 calendar days of the effective date of the revised plan and must include a summary of revisions.

- (7) ERCOT shall review each TO's emergency operations plan to ensure it addresses all relevant reliability risks and will notify the TO of its conclusions within 30 calendar days of receipt of a TO's new or revised emergency operations plan. ERCOT shall coordinate with the TO on a mutually agreeable time frame for the resubmittal of the emergency operations plan if ERCOT determines that reliability concerns require revision to the emergency operations plan.

3.7.1 Transmission Owner Responsibility for a Vegetation Management Program

- (1) Each transmission owner shall have a vegetation management program outlining procedures to prevent transmission line contact with vegetation. The transmission owner shall maintain documentation to verify the performance of the vegetation management program and shall provide that documentation to their respective TO and ERCOT upon request.

3.7.2 Transmission Service Provider Responsibilities for Equipment Ratings

- (1) TSPs that own Transmission Facilities are responsible for determining the Ratings of their Transmission Facilities and shall send the methodology used to ERCOT in accordance with the Protocols. Technical limits established for the operation of Transmission Facilities and associated equipment shall be applied consistently in engineering and planning studies, Real-Time security analyses, and operator actions.
- (2) TSPs owners of Transmission Facilities shall provide to ERCOT all nominal Transmission Facility Ratings.
- (3) In operating the ERCOT Transmission Grid, ERCOT shall use these Ratings as follows:
 - (a) ERCOT shall limit pre-contingency flows to enforce the Normal Rating.
 - (b) If an approved Remedial Action Plan (RAP) is unavailable to unload the Transmission Facility post-contingency, ERCOT shall control the post-contingency loading of the Transmission Facility to levels below the Emergency Rating.
 - (c) If an approved RAP is available, ERCOT shall control the post-contingency loading of the Transmission Facility to levels below the 15-Minute Rating. The RAP shall be implemented in a manner such that the RAP post-implementation loading will be at, or below, the Emergency Rating within 15 minutes and subsequently at or below Normal Rating within two hours.
 - (d) ERCOT shall use best efforts to restore all Transmission Facilities to within Normal Ratings as soon as practicable, based on Good Utility Practice.

3.8 Requirements for Reporting Sabotage Information

- (1) ERCOT Entities shall notify their designated Transmission Operator (TO) or Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) when experiencing disturbances or unusual occurrences suspected or determined to be caused by sabotage. Disturbances and unusual occurrences related to bulk electric system Facilities within the ERCOT Region are the only Facilities subject to reporting. ERCOT Entities shall have procedures for the recognition of sabotage events on its Facilities and multi-site sabotage.
- (2) TOs or QSEs shall inform ERCOT of disturbances or unusual occurrences suspected or determined to be caused by sabotage. TOs or QSEs may notify ERCOT by telephone or by email at shiftsupervisors@ercot.com.
- (3) TOs and QSEs may inform other ERCOT Entities of the event(s), if, in the opinion of the TO or QSE, the situation impacts other Entities.
- (4) ERCOT may inform TOs and QSEs of the event(s), if, in the opinion of ERCOT, the situation impacts ERCOT System reliability.
- (5) ERCOT shall inform North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and governmental agencies of disturbances or unusual occurrences suspected or determined to be caused by sabotage in accordance with current laws and regulations. This is in addition to the report submitted by the NERC registered Entity.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 4: Emergency Operation

April 1, 2017

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4 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

4.1 Introduction

- (1) Emergency operation is intended to address operating conditions under which the reliability of the ERCOT System is inadequate and there is no solution readily apparent. During a declared system emergency, ERCOT can instruct Transmission Operators (TOs) and Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) to take specific operating actions that would otherwise be discretionary. Upon receiving a Verbal Dispatch Instruction (VDI) from ERCOT, and in compliance with these Operating Guides, the QSEs shall direct relevant Resources or groups of Resources to respond to the instruction. ERCOT shall coordinate with QSEs and TOs to assure that necessary actions are taken to maintain reliability.
- (2) It is essential that good, timely, and accurate communication routinely occur between ERCOT, TOs, and QSEs. QSE and TO personnel shall report unplanned equipment status changes as outlined in this Section. ERCOT System Operators may ask for status updates as required in order to gather information to make decisions on system conditions to determine what type of emergency communication may be appropriate.
- (3) ERCOT may issue communications in the form of Operating Condition Notices (OCNs), Advisories, Watches and Emergency Notices. These communications may relate to but are not limited to, weather, transmission, computer failure, or generation information. ERCOT shall specify the severity of the situation, the area affected, the areas potentially affected, and the anticipated duration of the Emergency Condition. These communications will be issued by ERCOT to inform all TOs and QSEs of the current operating situation. TOs will notify their represented Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and Load Serving Entities (LSEs). QSEs will in turn notify the appropriate Resources, Retail Electric Providers (REPs) and LSEs. QSEs and TOs shall establish and maintain internal procedures for contingency preparedness or to expedite the resolution of the conditions communicated by ERCOT that threaten system reliability.
- (4) Before deciding which emergency communication to issue, ERCOT must consider the possible severity of the operating situation before an Emergency Condition occurs. If practicable, the market shall be allowed to attempt to mitigate or eliminate any possible Emergency Condition. ERCOT has the responsibility to issue the appropriate communications to facilitate a solution by Market Participants.

4.2 Communication Under Emergency Conditions

4.2.1 *Operating Condition Notice*

- (1) An Operating Condition Notice (OCN) shall be issued by ERCOT in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.9.3.1, Operating Condition Notice. OCNs are for communication purposes only.

- (2) ERCOT may require information from Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and Transmission Operators (TOs). Typical information requested may include, but is not limited to:
 - (a) Resource fuel capabilities;
 - (b) Resource condition details; and
 - (c) Actual weather conditions.
- (3) ERCOT will provide verbal notice of an OCN to all TOs and QSEs and post the message electronically to the Market Information System (MIS) Public Area. When an OCN is issued, it does not place ERCOT in an Emergency Condition. QSEs should notify appropriate Resources, Retail Electric Providers (REPs) and Load Serving Entities (LSEs). TOs should notify their represented Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) as appropriate.

4.2.2 Advisory

- (1) An Advisory will be issued by ERCOT in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.9.3.2, Advisory, when it recognizes that conditions are developing or have changed such that QSE and/or TO actions may be prudent in response to impending Emergency Conditions.
- (2) ERCOT may require information from QSEs and TOs. Typical information requested may include, but is not limited to:
 - (a) Resource fuel capabilities;
 - (b) Resource condition details; and
 - (c) Actual weather conditions.
- (3) When an Advisory is issued for Physical Responsive Capability (PRC) below 3,000 MW and ERCOT expects system conditions to deteriorate to the extent that an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) Level 2 or 3 may be experienced, ERCOT shall evaluate constraints active in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) and determine which constraints have the potential to limit generation output.
 - (a) Upon identification of such constraints, ERCOT shall coordinate with the TSPs that own or operate the overloaded Transmission Facilities associated with those constraints, as well as the Resource Entities whose generation output may be limited, to determine whether:
 - (i) A 15-Minute Rating is available that allows for additional transmission capacity for use in congestion management, if an EEA Level 2 or 3 is declared, and post-contingency actions can be taken within 15 minutes to return the flow to within the Emergency Rating. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, reducing the generation that increased

output as a result of enforcing the 15-Minute Rating rather than the Emergency Rating;

- (ii) Post-contingency loading of the Transmission Facilities is expected to be at or below Normal Rating within two hours; or
- (iii) Additional transmission capacity could allow for additional output from a limited Generation Resource by taking one of the following actions:
 - (A) Restoring Transmission Elements that are out of service;
 - (B) Reconfiguring the transmission system; or
 - (C) Making adjustments to phase angle regulator tap positions.

If ERCOT determines that one of the above-mentioned actions allows for additional output from a limited Generation Resource, ERCOT may instruct the TSPs to take the action(s) during the Advisory to allow for additional output from the limited Generation Resource.

- (b) ERCOT shall also coordinate with TSPs who own and operate the Transmission Facilities associated with the double-circuit contingencies for the constraints identified above to determine whether the double-circuit failures are at a high risk of occurring due to system conditions, which may include: severe weather conditions forecasted by ERCOT in the vicinity of the double-circuit, weather conditions that indicate a high risk of insulator flashover on the double-circuit, repeated Forced Outages of the individual circuits that are part of the double-circuit in the preceding 48 hours, or fire in progress in the right of way of the double-circuit.
 - (c) The actions detailed in this Section shall be supplemental to the development and maintenance of Constraint Management Plans (CMPs) as otherwise directed by the Protocols or Operating Guides.
- (4) ERCOT shall provide verbal notice of an Advisory to all TOs and QSEs and shall post the message electronically to the MIS Public Area. When an Advisory is issued, it does not place ERCOT in an Emergency Condition. QSEs shall notify appropriate Resources, REPs and LSEs of Advisories. TOs should notify their represented TSPs as appropriate of Advisories.

4.2.3 Watch

- (1) A Watch may be issued by ERCOT in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.9.3.3, Watch, when it recognizes that conditions have developed such that an Emergency Condition exists or is imminent.
- (2) ERCOT may require information from QSEs and TOs. Typical information requested may include, but is not limited to:

- (a) Resource fuel capabilities;
 - (b) Resource condition details; and
 - (c) Actual weather conditions.
- (3) When a post-contingency overload of an element cannot be rectified, including through the use of CMPs, ERCOT shall issue a Watch.
 - (4) ERCOT shall provide verbal notice of the Watch to all TOs and QSEs and shall post the message electronically to the MIS Public Area. QSEs shall notify appropriate Resources, REPs and LSEs. TOs shall notify their represented TSPs.

4.2.4 *Emergency Notice*

- (1) An Emergency Notice will be issued by ERCOT in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.9.3.4, Emergency Notice, when ERCOT is operating in an Emergency Condition. This includes when ERCOT is considered to be in an insecure state when ERCOT Transmission Grid status is such that a Credible Single Contingency event presents the threat of uncontrolled separation of cascading Outages and/or large-scale service disruption to Load (other than Load being served from a single-feed transmission service) and/or overload of a Transmission Facility, and no timely solution is obtainable from the market.
- (2) ERCOT shall provide verbal notice of an Emergency Notice to all TOs and QSEs and shall post the message electronically to the MIS Public Area.
- (3) When an Emergency Notice is issued, ERCOT is operating in an Emergency Condition. QSEs shall notify appropriate resources, REPs and LSEs. TOs shall notify their represented TSPs and LSEs.

4.3 Operation to Maintain Transmission System Security

- (1) ERCOT shall continue to operate according to Security Criteria outlined in Section 2.2.2, Security Criteria, unless an Emergency Condition has been declared by ERCOT.
- (2) Transmission Overload – ERCOT can:
 - (a) Order adjustment to unit generation schedules, switching of Transmission Elements or Load interruption to relieve the overloaded Transmission Element;
 - (b) Order a Transmission Element whose loss would not have a significant impact on the reliability of transmission system switched out to increase interconnected system transfers.
- (3) Violation of security criteria – ERCOT can order changes to unit dispatch or commitment to eliminate or avoid a security criteria violation. Normally these changes should be performed through market control mechanisms including Security-Constrained Economic

Dispatch (SCED) or Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) as described in the Protocols, but if an ERCOT Operator finds these mechanisms insufficient to resolve the violation, the ERCOT Operator may require any other action necessary to address the violation.

- (4) Partial Blackout or Blackout – ERCOT shall implement Black Start procedures.

4.3.1 Real-Time and Short Term Planning

- (1) ERCOT will conduct Real-Time and short term planning based on the security criteria established in these Operating Guides. Operations during Forced and Planned Outages will also follow these criteria. Line Ratings are provided to ERCOT in accordance with Protocols and these Operating Guides. ERCOT will employ Constraint Management Plans (CMPs) and use of Remedial Action Schemes (RASs) to facilitate the use of the ERCOT Transmission Grid while maintaining system security and reliability in accordance with the Protocols, these Operating Guides, and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. ERCOT will address operating conditions under which the reliability of the ERCOT System is inadequate and no solution is readily apparent in accordance with the Protocols and these Operating Guides.

4.4 Block Load Transfers between ERCOT and Non-ERCOT System

- (1) Under Watch, Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) conditions, or for local transmission constraints, it may become necessary to implement Block Load Transfer (BLT) schemes which will transfer Loads normally located in ERCOT to a non-ERCOT System. Similarly, when a non-ERCOT System experiences certain transmission contingency or short supply conditions, ERCOT may be requested to transfer Loads normally located in the non-ERCOT System to ERCOT. All BLTs must comply with Protocol Section 6.5.9.5, Block Load Transfers between ERCOT and Non-ERCOT Control Areas.

4.5 Energy Emergency Alert (EEA)

4.5.1 General

- (1) At times it may be necessary to reduce ERCOT System demand because of a temporary decrease in available electricity supply. The reduction in supply could be caused by emergency Outages of generators, transmission equipment, or other critical facilities; by short-term unavailability of fuel or generation; or by requirements or orders of government agencies. To provide an orderly, predetermined procedures for curtailing Demand during such emergencies, ERCOT shall initiate and coordinate the implementation of the Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) in accordance with Protocol Section 6.5.9.4, Energy Emergency Alert.
- (2) The goal of the EEA is to provide for maximum possible continuity of service while maintaining the integrity of the ERCOT System to reduce the chance of cascading outages.

4.5.2 *Operating Procedures*

- (1) The ERCOT System Operators have the authority to make and carry through decisions that are required to operate the ERCOT System during emergency or adverse conditions. ERCOT will have sufficiently detailed operating procedures for emergency or short supply situations and for restoration of service in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout. These procedures will be distributed to the personnel responsible for performing specified tasks to handle emergencies, remedy short supply situations, or restore service. Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) will develop procedures to be filed with ERCOT describing implementation of ERCOT requests in emergency and short supply situations, including interrupting Load, notifying others and restoration of service.
- (2) ERCOT and each TSP will endeavor to maintain transmission ties intact if at all possible. This will:
 - (a) Permit rendering the maximum assistance to an area experiencing a deficiency in generation;
 - (b) Minimize the possibility of cascading loss to other parts of the system; and
 - (c) Assist in restoring operation to normal.
- (3) ERCOT's operating procedures will meet the following goals while continuing to respect the confidentiality of market sensitive data. If all goals cannot be respected simultaneously then the priority order listed below shall be respected:
 - (a) Maintain station service for nuclear generating facilities;
 - (b) Securing startup power for power generating plants;
 - (c) Operating generating plants isolated from ERCOT without communication;
 - (d) Restoration of service to critical Loads such as:
 - (i) Military facilities;
 - (ii) Facilities necessary to restore the electric utility system;
 - (iii) Law enforcement organizations and facilities affecting public health; and
 - (iv) Communication facilities.
 - (e) Maximum utilization of ERCOT System capability;
 - (f) Utilization of Responsive Reserve (RRS) services and other Ancillary Services to the extent permitted by ERCOT System conditions;

- (g) Utilization of the market to the fullest extent practicable without jeopardizing the reliability of the ERCOT System;
- (h) Restoration of service to all Customers following major system disturbances, giving priority to the larger group of Customers; and
- (i) Management of Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits (IROLs) shall not change.

4.5.3 Implementation

- (1) ERCOT shall be responsible for monitoring system conditions, initiating the EEA levels below, notifying all Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and Transmission Operators (TOs), and coordinating the implementation of the EEA conditions while maintaining transmission security limits. QSEs and TOs will notify all the Market Participants they represent of each declared EEA level.
- (2) During the EEA, ERCOT has the authority to obtain energy from non-ERCOT Control Areas using Direct Current Tie(s) (DC Tie(s)) or by using Block Load Transfers (BLTs) to move load to non-ERCOT Control Areas. ERCOT maintains the authority to curtail energy schedules flowing into or out of the ERCOT System across the DC Ties in accordance with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) scheduling guidelines.
- (3) ERCOT, at management's discretion, may at any time issue an ERCOT-wide appeal through the public news media for voluntary energy conservation.
- (4) There may be insufficient time to implement all levels in sequence. ERCOT may immediately implement Level 3 of the EEA any time the steady-state system frequency is below 59.8 Hz and shall immediately implement Level 3 any time the steady-state frequency is below 59.5 Hz.
- (5) Percentages for Level 3 Load shedding will be based on the previous year's TSP peak Loads, as reported to ERCOT, and will be reviewed by ERCOT and modified annually.
- (6) The ERCOT System Operator shall declare the EEA levels to be taken by QSEs and TSPs. QSEs and TSPs shall implement actions under that level (and all above if not previously accomplished) and if ordered by the ERCOT shift supervisor or his designate, shall report back to the ERCOT System Operator when the requested level has been completed.
- (7) During EEA Level 3, ERCOT must be capable of shedding sufficient firm Load to arrest frequency decay and to prevent generator tripping. The amount of firm Load to be shed may vary depending on ERCOT Transmission Grid conditions during the event. Each TSP will be capable of shedding its allocation of firm Load, without delay. The maximum time for the TSP to interrupt firm Load will depend on how much Load is to be shed and whether the Load is to be interrupted by Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) or by the dispatch of personnel to substations. Since the need for

firm Load shed is immediate, interruption by SCADA is preferred. The following requirements apply for an ERCOT instruction to shed firm Load:

- (a) Load interrupted by SCADA will be shed without delay and in a time period not to exceed 30 minutes;
 - (b) Load interrupted by dispatch of personnel to substations to manually shed Load will be implemented within a time period not to exceed one hour;
 - (c) The initial clock on the firm Load shed shall apply only to Load shed amounts up to 1000 MW total. Load shed amount requests exceeding 1000 MW on the initial clock may take longer to implement; and
 - (d) If, after the first Load shed instruction, ERCOT determines that an additional amount of firm Load should be shed, another clock will begin anew. The time frames mentioned above will apply.
- (8) Each TSP, or its designated agent, will provide ERCOT a status report of Load shed progress within 30 minutes of the time of ERCOT's instruction or upon ERCOT's request.
- (9) During EEA Level 2 or 3, for those constraints that meet the criteria identified in paragraph (3)(a) of Section 4.2.2, Advisory, ERCOT may control the post-contingency flow to within the 15-Minute Rating in SCED. After Physical Responsive Capability (PRC) is restored to at least 3,000 MW or the Emergency Condition has ended, whichever is later, and ERCOT has determined that system conditions have improved such that the chance of re-entering into an EEA Level 2 or 3 is low, ERCOT shall restore control to the post-contingency flow to within the Emergency Rating for these constraints that utilized the 15-Minute Rating in Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED).
- (10) During EEA Level 2 or 3, for those constraints that meet the criteria identified in paragraph (3)(b) of Section 4.2.2, ERCOT shall continue to enforce constraints associated with double-circuit contingencies throughout an EEA if the double-circuit failures are determined to be at high risk of occurring, due to system conditions. For all other double-circuit contingencies identified in paragraph (3)(b) of Section 4.2.2, ERCOT will enforce only the associated single-circuit contingencies during EEA Level 2 or 3. ERCOT shall resume enforcing such constraints as a double-circuit contingency after PRC is restored to at least 3,000 MW or the Emergency Condition has ended, whichever is later, and ERCOT has determined that system conditions have improved such that the chance of re-entering into an EEA Level 2 or 3 is low. For constraints related to stability limits that are not IROLs, ERCOT may elect not to enforce double-circuit contingencies during EEA Level 3 only.

4.5.3.1 General Procedures Prior to EEA Operations

- (1) Prior to declaring EEA Level 1 detailed in Section 4.5.3.3, EEA Levels, ERCOT may perform the following operations consistent with Good Utility Practice:

- (a) Provide Dispatch Instructions to QSEs for specific Resources to operate at an Emergency Base Point to maximize Resource deployment so as to increase Responsive Reserve levels on other Resources;
- (b) Commit specific available Resources as necessary that can respond in the timeframe of the emergency. Such commitments will be settled using the Hourly Reliability Unit Commitment (HRUC) process;
- (c) Start Reliability Must-Run (RMR) Units available in the time frame of the emergency. RMR Units should be loaded to full capability;
- (d) Utilize available Resources providing Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin) services as required; and
- (e) ERCOT shall use the PRC to determine the appropriate Emergency Notice and EEA levels.

4.5.3.2 General Procedures During EEA Operations

- (1) ERCOT Control Area authority will re-emphasize the following operational practices during EEA operations to minimize non-performance issues that may result from the pressures of the emergency situation.
 - (a) ERCOT shall suspend Ancillary Service obligations that it deems to be contrary to reliability needs;
 - (b) ERCOT shall notify each QSE and TO via Hotline of declared EEA level;
 - (c) QSEs and TOs shall notify each represented Market Participant of declared EEA level;
 - (d) ERCOT, QSEs and TSPs shall continue to respect confidential market sensitive data;
 - (e) QSEs shall update Current Operating Plans (COPs) to limit or remove capacity when unexpected start-up delays occur or when ramp limitations are encountered;
 - (f) QSEs shall report when On-Line or available capacity is at risk due to adverse circumstances;
 - (g) QSEs, TSPs, and all other Entities must not suspend efforts toward expeditious compliance with the applicable EEA level declared by ERCOT nor initiate any reversals of required actions without ERCOT authorization;
 - (h) ERCOT shall define procedures for determining the proper redistribution of reserves during EEA operations; and

- (i) QSEs shall not remove an On-Line Generation Resource without prior ERCOT authorization unless such actions would violate safety, equipment, or regulatory or statutory requirements. Under these circumstances, QSEs shall immediately inform ERCOT of the need and reason for removing the On-Line Generation Resource from service.

4.5.3.3 EEA Levels

- (1) ERCOT will declare an EEA Level 1 when PRC falls below 2,300 MW and is not projected to be recovered above 2,300 MW within 30 minutes without the use of the following actions that are prescribed for EEA Level 1:
 - (a) ERCOT shall take the following steps to maintain steady state system frequency near 60 Hz and maintain PRC above 1,750 MW:
 - (i) Request available Generation Resources, that can perform within the expected timeframe of the emergency, to come On-Line by initiating manual HRUC or through Dispatch Instructions;
 - (ii) Use available DC Tie import capacity that is not already being used;
 - (iii) Issue a Dispatch Instruction for Resources to remain On-Line which, before start of emergency, were scheduled to come Off-Line; and
 - (iv) At ERCOT's discretion, deploy available contracted Emergency Response Service (ERS)-30 via an Extensible Markup Language (XML) message followed by a Verbal Dispatch Instruction (VDI) to the all-QSE Hotline. The ERS-30 ramp period shall begin at the completion of the VDI.
 - (A) If less than 500 MW of ERS-30 is available for deployment, ERCOT shall deploy it as a single block.
 - (B) If the amount of ERS-30 available for deployment equals or exceeds 500 MW, ERCOT, at its discretion, may deploy ERS-30 as a single block or by group designation. ERCOT shall develop a random selection methodology for determining how to place ERS Resources in ERS-30 into groups, and shall describe the methodology in a document posted to the Market Information System (MIS) Public Area. Prior to the start of an ERS Contract Period for ERS-30, ERCOT shall notify QSEs representing ERS Resources in ERS-30 of their ERS Resources' group assignments.
 - (C) ERS-30 may be deployed at any time in a Settlement Interval.
 - (D) Upon deployment, QSEs shall instruct their ERS Resources in ERS-30 to perform at contracted levels consistent with the criteria described in Section 8.1.3.1.4, Event Performance Criteria for Emergency Response Service Resources, until either ERCOT

releases the ERS-30 deployment or the ERS-30 Resources have reached their maximum deployment time.

- (E) ERCOT shall notify QSEs of the release of ERS-30 via an XML message followed by VDI to the all-QSE Hotline. The VDI shall represent the official notice of ERS-30 release. ERCOT may release ERS-30 as a block or by group designation.
- (F) Upon release, an ERS Resource in ERS-30 shall return to a condition such that it is capable of meeting its ERS performance requirements as soon as practical, but no later than ten hours following the release.

(b) QSEs shall:

- (i) Ensure COPs and telemetered High Sustained Limits (HSLs) are updated and reflect all Resource delays and limitations; and
- (ii) Suspend any ongoing ERCOT-required Resource performing testing.

(2) ERCOT will declare an EEA Level 2 when steady state system frequency cannot be maintained at a minimum of 59.91 Hz or when PRC falls below 1,750 MW and is not projected to be recovered above 1,750 MW within 30 minutes without the use of the following actions that are prescribed for EEA Level 2:

- (a) In addition to the measures associated with EEA Level 1, ERCOT shall take the following steps to maintain steady state system frequency at a minimum of 59.91 Hz and maintain PRC above 1,000 MW:
 - (i) Instruct TSPs and Distribution Service Providers (DSPs) or their agents to reduce Customer Load by using distribution voltage reduction measures, if deemed beneficial by the TSP, DSP or their agents;
 - (ii) Instruct TSPs and DSPs to implement any available Load management plans to reduce Customer Load;
 - (iii) Instruct QSEs to deploy available contracted ERS-10 Resources, undeployed ERS-30 and/or deploy RRS supplied from Load Resources (controlled by high-set under-frequency relays). ERCOT may deploy ERS-10, ERS-30 or RRS simultaneously or separately, and in any order. ERCOT shall issue such Dispatch Instructions in accordance with the deployment methodologies described in paragraphs (iv) and (v) below and, if deploying ERS-30, the methodologies described in paragraph (1)(a)(v) above.
 - (iv) ERCOT shall deploy ERS-10 via an XML message followed by a VDI to the all-QSE Hotline. The ERS-10 ramp period shall begin at the completion of the VDI.

- (A) If less than 500 MW of ERS-10 is available for deployment, ERCOT shall deploy all ERS-10 Resources as a single block.
 - (B) If the amount of ERS-10 available for deployment equals or exceeds 500 MW, ERCOT, at its discretion, may deploy ERS-10 Resources as a single block or by group designation. ERCOT shall develop a random selection methodology for determining how to place ERS-10 Resources into groups, and shall describe the methodology in a document posted to the MIS Public Area. Prior to the start of an ERS-10 Contract Period, ERCOT shall notify QSEs representing ERS-10 Resources of their ERS-10 Resources' group assignments.
 - (C) ERS-10 may be deployed at any time in a Settlement Interval.
 - (D) Upon deployment, QSEs shall instruct ERS-10 Resources to perform at contracted levels consistent with the criteria described in Protocol Section 8.1.3.1.4 until ERCOT releases the ERS-10 deployment or the ERS-10 Resources have reached their maximum deployment times.
 - (E) ERCOT shall notify QSEs of the release of ERS-10 via an XML message followed by VDI to the all-QSE Hotline. The VDI shall represent the official notice of ERS-10 release. ERCOT may release ERS-10 as a block or by group designation.
 - (F) Upon release, an ERS-10 Resource shall return to a condition such that it is capable of meeting its ERS performance requirements as soon as practical, but no later than ten hours following the release.
- (v) ERCOT shall deploy RRS capacity supplied by Load Resources (controlled by high-set under-frequency relays) in accordance with the following:
- (A) Instruct QSEs to deploy half of the RRS that is supplied from Load Resources (controlled by high-set under-frequency relays) by instructing the QSE representing the specific Load Resource to interrupt Group 1 Load Resources providing RRS. QSEs shall deploy Load Resources according to the group designation and will be given some discretion to deploy additional Load Resources from Group 2 if Load Resource operational considerations require such. ERCOT shall issue notification of the deployment via XML message. ERCOT shall follow this XML notification with a Hotline VDI, which shall initiate the ten-minute deployment period;
 - (B) At the discretion of the ERCOT Operator, instruct QSEs to deploy the remaining RRS that is supplied from Load Resources

(controlled by high-set under-frequency relays) by instructing the QSE representing the specific Load Resource to interrupt Group 2 Load Resources providing RRS. ERCOT shall issue notification of the deployment via XML message. ERCOT shall follow this XML notification with a Hotline VDI, which shall initiate the ten-minute deployment period;

- (C) The ERCOT Operator may deploy both of the groups of Load Resources providing RRS at the same time. ERCOT shall issue notification of the deployment via XML message. ERCOT shall follow this XML notification with a Hotline VDI, which shall initiate the ten-minute deployment period; and
- (D) ERCOT shall post a list of Load Resources on the MIS Certified Area immediately following the Day-Ahead Reliability Unit Commitment (DRUC) for each QSE with a Load Resource obligation which may be deployed to interrupt under paragraph (A), Group 1 and paragraph (B), Group 2. ERCOT shall develop a process for determining which individual Load Resource to place in Group 1 and which to place in Group 2. ERCOT procedures shall select Group 1 and Group 2 based on a random sampling of individual Load Resources. At ERCOT's discretion, ERCOT may deploy all Load Resources at any given time during EEA Level 2.

- (vi) Unless a media appeal is already in effect, ERCOT shall issue an appeal through the public news media for voluntary energy conservation; and
- (vii) With the approval of the affected non-ERCOT Control Area, TSPs, DSPs, or their agents may implement BLTs, which transfer Load from the ERCOT Control Area to non-ERCOT Control Areas in accordance with BLTs as defined in the Operating Guides.

- (b) Confidentiality requirements regarding transmission operations and system capacity information will be lifted, as needed to restore reliability.

- (3) ERCOT will declare an EEA Level 3 when steady state system frequency cannot be maintained at a minimum of 59.8 Hz or when PRC falls below 1,000 MW and is not projected to be recovered above 1,000 MW within 30 minutes without the use of the following actions that are prescribed for EEA Level 3:

- (a) In addition to measures associated with EEA Levels 1 and 2, ERCOT shall direct all TSPs and DSPs or their agents to shed firm Load, in 100 MW blocks, distributed as documented in these Operating Guides in order to maintain a steady state system frequency at a minimum of 59.8 Hz and to recover 1,000 MW of PRC within 30 minutes.
- (b) In addition to measures associated with EEA Levels 1 and 2, TSPs and DSPs or their agents will keep in mind the need to protect the safety and health of the

community and the essential human needs of the citizens. Whenever possible, TSPs and DSPs or their agents shall not manually drop Load connected to under-frequency relays during the implementation of the EEA.

4.5.3.4 Load Shed Obligation

- (1) Obligation for Load shed is by DSP. Load shedding obligations need to be represented by an Entity with 24x7 operations and Hotline communications with ERCOT and control over breakers. Percentages for Level 3 Load shedding will be based on the previous year's TSP peak Loads, as reported to ERCOT, and will be reviewed by ERCOT and modified annually. (Use TOs as list of Entities)

ERCOT Load Shed Table

Transmission Operator	2015 Total Transmission Operator Load (%MW)
AEP Texas Central Company	8.60
Brazos Electric Power Cooperative Inc.	4.87
Brownsville Public Utilities Board	0.38
Bryan Texas Utilities	0.51
CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric LLC	25.27
City of Austin DBA Austin Energy	3.81
City of College Station	0.30
City of Garland	0.83
CPS Energy (San Antonio)	6.83
Denton Municipal Electric	0.50
GEUS (Greenville)	0.16
LCRA Transmission Services Corporation	5.64
Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC	35.97
Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative Inc. DBA Rayburn Electric	1.15
Sharyland Utilities	0.58
South Texas Electric Cooperative Inc.	2.20
Texas-New Mexico Power Company	2.40
ERCOT Total	100.00

4.5.3.5 EEA Termination

- (1) ERCOT shall:

- (a) Continue EEA until sufficient Resources are available to ERCOT to eliminate the shortfall and restore adequate reserves;
 - (b) Restore full reserve requirements (normally 2300 MW);
 - (c) Terminate the levels in reverse order, where practical;
 - (d) Notify each QSE and TO of EEA level termination; and
 - (e) Maintain a stable ERCOT System frequency when restoring Load.
- (2) QSEs and TOs shall:
- (a) Implement actions to terminate previous actions as EEA levels are released in accordance with these Operating Guides;
 - (b) Notify represented Market Participants of EEA levels changes;
 - (c) Report back to the ERCOT System Operator when each level is accomplished; and
 - (d) Loads will be restored when specifically authorized by the ERCOT.

4.6 Black Start Service

- (1) This section provides general guidelines to be followed in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System. Timely implementation of a Black Start plan compiled in accordance with Section 8, Attachment E, Black Start Plan Template, should facilitate coordination between ERCOT, Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) who represent Black Start Resources, Black Start Resources, and Transmission Operators (TOs) and ensure restoration of service to the ERCOT System at the earliest possible time. The Authorized Representative for Resource Entities that own contracted Black Start Resources will provide their QSE and ERCOT with a copy of the individual plant start-up procedures for coordination of their activities with those of the appropriate TO.
- (2) Pre-established plans and procedures cannot foresee all the possible combinations of system problems that may occur after a major failure. It is the responsibility of ERCOT to restore the system to normal, applying the principles, strategies, and priorities outlined in the ERCOT Black Start Plan.

4.6.1 Principles

- (1) In order to minimize the time required, ERCOT will develop the Black Start Plan to utilize the principles, strategies, and priorities outlined in this Guide. The ERCOT Black Start Plan shall be coordinated with local TO Black Start plans to provide a coordinated Black Start reference.

- (2) Each contracted Black Start Resource and each QSE with contracted Black Start Resource(s) will have readily accessible and sufficiently detailed current operating procedures to assist in an orderly recovery.
- (3) Mutual assistance and cooperation will be essential during the restoration. Deliberate, careful action by each QSE, TO, and Resource Entity is necessary to minimize the length of time required for restoration and to avoid the reoccurrence of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System.
- (4) Throughout the restoration, recovery will depend on ERCOT receiving an accurate assessment of system conditions and status from each QSE, TO, and Resource Entity throughout the restoration. Adequate and reliable communications must be available within the ERCOT System. During Black Start recovery, communication restrictions may enable the sharing of market sensitive information that pertains to the restoration of the ERCOT System. This includes but is not limited to availability status and recovery activities.

4.6.2 Strategies

- (1) In the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System, immediate steps must be taken to return the interconnected network to normal as quickly as possible. For detailed Black Start information, refer to Section 8, Attachment A, Detailed Black Start Information.
 - (a) Each TO shall immediately initiate its portion of the ERCOT Black Start Plan and attempt to establish contact with ERCOT. If communications with ERCOT are unavailable the TO shall immediately establish communications with its interconnected Black Start Resource(s) and the Black Start Resource's QSE.
 - (b) Each QSE representing Black Start Resources shall initiate communications with its Black Start Resources and immediately notify ERCOT and the appropriate TO of their condition and status.
 - (c) Available Black Start Resources shall immediately start their isolation and startup procedures and attempt to establish communications with the local TO.
 - (d) As generating and transmission capabilities become available, systematic restoration of ERCOT Load with respect to priorities shall begin in accordance with the local TO Black Start plans, taking care to balance Load and generating capability while maintaining an acceptable frequency.
 - (e) Appropriate voltage levels and reactive control must be maintained during the restoration. Consideration should be given to connecting Islands at locations having communications, frequency control, voltage control, synchronization facilities, and adequate transmission capacity. ERCOT will coordinate the return to full Automatic Generation Control (AGC) in the interconnection.

4.6.3 *Priorities*

- (1) Priorities for an ERCOT System Black Start recovery are listed below:
 - (a) Secure and/or stabilize generating units where necessary.
 - (b) Prepare Cranking Paths and Synchronization Corridors as necessary to support restoration.
 - (c) Assess ERCOT System condition, and available communication facilities.
 - (d) Restore and maintain communication facilities to the extent possible.
 - (e) Bring units with contracted Black Start capability On-Line.
 - (f) Provide service to critical facilities:
 - (i) Provide station service for nuclear generating facilities;
 - (ii) Provide critical power to as many Generation Resources as possible to prevent equipment damage;
 - (iii) Secure or provide startup power for Generation Resources that do not have Black Start capability; and
 - (iv) Supply station service to critical substations where necessary.
 - (g) Connect Islands at designated synchronization points taking care to avoid recurrence of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System.
 - (h) Restore service to critical Loads such as:
 - (i) Military facilities;
 - (ii) Facilities necessary to restore the electric utility system, including fuel sources;
 - (iii) Law enforcement organizations and facilities affecting public health; and
 - (iv) Public communication facilities.
 - (i) Restore service to the remaining Customers. Attention should be given to restoring feeders with under-frequency relay protection.

4.6.4 *Responsibilities*

- (1) ERCOT's responsibilities are as follows:

- (a) Shall maintain a Black Start plan in accordance with North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards and no more than 30 days after revising the Black Start plan, shall notify the TOs of the revised Black Start plan and post the plan with an effective date on the Market Information System (MIS) Certified Area for TOs;
- (b) Shall, no more than 30 days after receiving a TO's new or revised Black Start plan, notify the TO of ERCOT's approval or disapproval of the TO's new or revised Black Start plan and post the approved TO's new or revised Black Start plan with an effective date on the MIS Certified Area to specified Market Participants requested by the TO.
- (c) Coordinate and approve Planned Outage schedules for contracted Black Start Resources;
- (d) Train QSE, TO, Resource Entity, and Market Participant personnel in the restoration of the ERCOT System. This training will cover the theory of restoration and the processes that will need to be implemented during a Partial Blackout or Blackout;
- (e) Will review the plans and procedures for consistency and conformance with these Operating Guides and ensure that they are updated at least annually;
- (f) ERCOT shall report to the Reliability and Operations Subcommittee (ROS) by April 1 of each year a plan for review and any testing activities of Black Start Resources;
- (g) Shall verify that the number, size, and location of Black Start Resources are sufficient to meet the ERCOT Black Start Plan; and
- (h) In the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System, ERCOT shall:
 - (i) Maintain continuous surveillance of the status of the ERCOT System;
 - (ii) Act as a central information collection and dissemination point for the ERCOT Region;
 - (iii) Coordinate reconnection of transmission;
 - (iv) Direct assistance for QSEs who represent Black Start Resources, TOs, Resource Entities, and Market Participants;
 - (v) Direct the distribution of reserves; and
 - (vi) Coordinate the return of the ERCOT System to Automatic Generation Control (AGC).

- (2) TOs' responsibilities are as follows:
- (a) Shall review and submit their Black Start plans to ERCOT by November 1 of each year, or when the Black Start plan has changed, via secured webmail or encrypted data transfer. The TO may request that ERCOT post the TO's new or revised Black Start plan on the MIS Certified Area for specified Market Participants. The TO will have the responsibility to notify specified Market Participants that the new or revised Black Start plan has been posted on the MIS Certified Area; and
 - (b) In event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System:
 - (i) Shall communicate with local Black Start Resources and the Black Start Resource's QSE;
 - (ii) Coordinate switching to next start Resources and local Load;
 - (iii) Shall implement its local Black Start plan;
 - (iv) Shall follow the direction of ERCOT on behalf of represented Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and Distribution Service Providers (DSPs);
 - (v) Shall act as the regional ERCOT representative in coordinating interconnection of Resources; and
 - (vi) Shall follow the direction of ERCOT for reconnection of Islands.
- (3) QSEs' representing Black Start Resources responsibilities are as follows:
- (a) Verify that associated QSE personnel are proficient in implementation and use of the appropriate procedures for use in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout; and
 - (b) In the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System, QSEs representing Black Start Resources shall:
 - (i) Take immediate steps to initiate and maintain communications with its Black Start Resources;
 - (ii) Supply ERCOT and/or the local TO with information on the status of generation, fuel, transmission, and communication facilities;
 - (iii) Follow the direction of the local TO or ERCOT in regards to output of its Generation Resources; and
 - (iv) Provide available assistance as directed by ERCOT or the local TO.
- (4) Black Start Resources' responsibilities are as follows:

- (a) Verify that associated Resource personnel are proficient in the implementation and use of appropriate individual plant start-up procedures for use in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout; and
- (b) In the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System, Black Start Resources shall:
 - (i) Isolate the Black Start Resource from the ERCOT Transmission Grid;
 - (ii) Establish communications with the local TO who is the primary contact for the Black Start Resource;
 - (iii) Supply the local TO and QSE with information on the status of generation, fuel, transmission isolation, and communication facilities;
 - (iv) Follow the appropriate plant start-up procedures and request synchronization and auxiliary Load pickup from the TO; and
 - (v) Follow the direction of the local TO or ERCOT until such time as normal system operations resume. The Black Start Resource should follow the direction of the QSE instructed by the TO or ERCOT when necessary.
- (5) Generation Resources that are not Black Start Resources have the following responsibilities in the event of a Partial Blackout or Blackout of the ERCOT System:
 - (a) Take immediate steps to initiate and maintain communications with its QSE; and
 - (b) Follow the direction of the local TO or ERCOT until such time as normal system operations resume. The Generation Resource should follow the direction of the QSE as instructed by the TO or ERCOT when necessary.
- (6) Section 8, Attachment A, Detailed Black Start Information, and Section 8, Attachment E, Black Start Plan Template, provide a detailed and specific Black Start information guide. Interested parties should use this information for technical reference material, Black Start testing, development of Black Start plans, and training of personnel.

4.6.5 *Black Start Emergency Back Up Communication Facilities Criteria*

- (1) All back-up communications systems shall meet the following minimum requirements:
 - (a) Be operational for 72 hours immediately following the start of a Blackout without external power from the ERCOT System;
 - (b) Provide direct voice communications between Black Start Resource and TO, TO and other appropriate TOs, and TO and ERCOT; and
 - (c) Maintain written procedures that address operator training and the testing of the communication system;

- (2) TOs shall have a satellite phone that meets the minimum back up communication requirements as a back-up communication system and that is compatible with ERCOT's satellite phone.

4.7 Geomagnetic Disturbance Operating Plan

4.7.1 *Monitoring and Dissemination of Space Weather Information*

- (1) ERCOT shall maintain procedures to receive Geomagnetic Disturbance (GMD) alerts and warnings issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- (2) ERCOT shall implement and maintain procedures to provide GMD alerts and warnings to Transmission Operators (TOs).
- (3) Other forecasted and current space weather information is publicly available directly through the NOAA website.

4.7.2 *Development and Submission of TO GMD Operating Procedures or Processes*

- (1) Each TO that operates transmission equipment that includes a power transformer with a high side wye-grounded winding with terminal voltage greater than 200 kV shall develop a GMD operating procedure or process to mitigate the effects of GMD events on the reliable operation of its system.
- (2) Each TO GMD operating procedure or process shall be provided to ERCOT as soon as practicable but no later than November 25, 2014. Updates to the plan shall be provided to ERCOT by March 15 of each subsequent year.
- (3) Each TO GMD operating procedure or process shall include:
 - (a) A procedure to receive GMD alerts and warnings from ERCOT;
 - (b) A description of operational actions the TO intends to take to mitigate the effects of a GMD event. This description shall include:
 - (i) The triggering event for each action;
 - (ii) A detailed explanation of each operational action;
 - (iii) A list of Entities with which the TO must coordinate, if any, including any actions requested of other Entities in the ERCOT Region in order to implement the TO's GMD operating procedure or process; and
 - (iv) The conditions under which each action would be terminated.
 - (c) A procedure for reporting to ERCOT any unusual operational information that could be the result of GMD, such as high reactive loading, MVAR or voltage swings, high geomagnetically induced current on monitored transformers or equipment malfunctions.

4.7.3 *ERCOT's GMD Operating Plan and ERCOT Review of TO GMD Operating Procedures or Processes*

- (1) ERCOT shall develop a GMD operating plan and post it on the Market Information System (MIS) Certified Area for TOs.
- (2) The ERCOT GMD operating plan shall coordinate the TO GMD operating procedures or processes. This coordination is intended to ensure the TO GMD operating procedures or processes are not in conflict with one another and is not intended to be a review of the technical aspects of the TO GMD operating procedures or processes.
- (3) In preparing the ERCOT GMD operating plan, ERCOT shall identify and notify the relevant TOs of any conflicts between the different TO GMD operating procedures or processes and any unacceptable actions requested of ERCOT in the TO operating procedures or processes.
 - (a) ERCOT and the TOs shall coordinate development of any required modifications to the TO GMD operating procedures or processes necessary to resolve these conflicts or unacceptable actions.
 - (b) A TO shall make the resulting modifications to its GMD operating procedures or processes.
- (4) The ERCOT GMD operating plan shall include:
 - (a) A description of activities designed to mitigate the effects of GMD events on the reliable operation of the interconnected transmission system; and
 - (b) Any operating actions required of ERCOT by the TO GMD operating procedures or processes and approved by ERCOT for inclusion in the ERCOT GMD operating plan.

4.8 *Responsive Reserve Service During Scarcity Conditions*

- (1) This Section details how Responsive Reserve (RRS) service may be manually deployed, also referred to as release of High Ancillary Service Limit (HASL), during scarcity conditions, pursuant to Protocol Section 6.5.7.6.2.2, Deployment of Responsive Reserve Service. The existing measure of scarcity is Physical Responsive Capability (PRC) and spinning reserves. If PRC and spinning reserves drop below 3,000 MW, this process may be used. Scarcity conditions may occur during the Peak Load Season when ERCOT System Load is above 60,000 MW. For all other months, they could occur when ERCOT System Load is above 50,000 MW.

4.8.1 *Responsive Reserve Service Manual Deployment*

- (1) RRS for capacity may be manually deployed (HASL released) when the system approaches scarcity conditions so that the capacity reserved behind HASL will be

released to Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED). The capacity may be released under any of the following conditions:

- (a) When $\text{HASL} - (\text{Gen} + 5 \text{ minute load ramp}) \leq 200 \text{ MW}$, deploy 500 MW of the available RRS capacity from Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources after all the available Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin) service has been deployed;
- (b) Additional RRS capacity from Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources may be deployed in 500 MW increments, as available, when $\text{HASL} - (\text{Gen} + 5 \text{ minute load ramp}) \leq 200 \text{ MW}$ and Resources have responded to any earlier deployments; or
- (c) When $\text{PRC} \leq 2,000 \text{ MW}$, release all remaining RRS capacity from Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources after all the available Non-Spin has been deployed.

4.8.2 *Responsive Reserve Service Manual Recall*

- (1) The manual deployment of RRS for capacity from Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources may be recalled when $\text{HASL} - (\text{Gen} + 5 \text{ minute load ramp}) > 1,600 \text{ MW}$ and/or $\text{PRC} \geq 3,300 \text{ MW}$.
- (2) The operator will consider system conditions and Ancillary Services in releasing or recalling RRS. System frequency, load ramp, and factors such as Regulation Up Service (Reg-Up) versus Regulation Down Service (Reg-Down) deployment status will be considered.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 5: Network Operations Modeling Requirements

January 1, 2014

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5 NETWORK OPERATIONS MODELING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 System Modeling Information

Information on existing and future ERCOT System components and topology is necessary for ERCOT to create databases and perform tests as outlined in these criteria. To ensure that such information is made available to ERCOT, the following actions by Market Participants are required:

- (a) Each Transmission Service Provider (TSP), or its Designated Agent, shall provide accurate modeling information for all Transmission Facilities owned or planned by the TSP. The information provided shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) Information necessary to represent the TSP's Transmission Facilities in any model of the ERCOT Transmission Grid whose creation has been approved by ERCOT, including modeling information detailed in procedures of the Steady State Working Group (SSWG), Dynamics Working Group (DWG), and System Protection Working Group (SPWG);
 - (ii) Identification of a designated contact person, generally regarded as the working group TSP representative, responsible for providing answers to questions ERCOT may have regarding the information provided; and
 - (iii) TSP owned or operated Transmission Facility data provided and used to accurately represent a Transmission Facility in a model shall be consistent to the extent practicable with data provided and used to represent that same Transmission Facility in any other model created to represent a time period during which the Transmission Facility is expected to be physically identical. All existing transmission lines' and transformers' impedances, or equivalent branch circuit impedance, and Ratings shall be identical, to the extent practicable. If all normally closed breakers and switches are closed and normally open breakers and switches are open in the Network Operations Model, the calculated line flows between substations in the Annual Planning Model shall be consistent, when all models use the same load magnitude and distribution, generation commitment and dispatch, and Voltage Profile.
- (b) Each TSP, or its Designated Agent, owning or planning Transmission Facilities shall attend the scheduled meetings and otherwise participate in the activities of the SSWG, DWG, and the SPWG, unless specifically exempted from these activities by ERCOT.
- (c) Each Generation Resource, or its Designated Agent, shall provide accurate modeling information for each existing or proposed Generation Resource meeting the criteria for inclusion in the SSWG, DWG, and SPWG base cases for which it is the majority owner. The information provided shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) Information necessary to represent the Generation Resource's generation and interconnection facilities in any model of the ERCOT System whose creation has been approved by ERCOT, including modeling information detailed in procedures of the SSWG, DWG, and SPWG; and
 - (ii) Identification of a designated contact person responsible for providing answers to questions ERCOT may have regarding the information provided.
- (d) Typical or representative information may be provided for planned facility additions or modifications for use in the SSWG, DWG, and SPWG base cases, but such information shall be revised using actual design or construction information in accordance with the time line for Network Operations Model changes outlined in Protocol Section 3.10.1, Time Line for Network Operations Model Changes.
- (e) Congestion Revenue Right (CRR) Network Model Outage determination uses network topology of the CRR Network Model identified by ERCOT. This must include Outages of Transmission Elements with a status of approved or accepted by ERCOT at the time the CRR Network Model is being built and that demonstrate significant impact to the transfer capability during the effective period. ERCOT will consider including Outages in the CRR Network Model that are scheduled to occur in the relevant time period and meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (i) Consecutive or continuous approved or accepted Outages greater than or equal to five days;
 - (ii) Approved or accepted Outages which include Transmission Elements included in the definition of a Hub;
 - (iii) Approved or accepted Outages which include Transmission Elements in a 345 kV Transmission Facility;
 - (iv) Approved or accepted Outages that require the use of a Block Load Transfer (BLT); and
 - (v) Any other approved or accepted Outage that has been determined by ERCOT to carry a substantial risk of causing significant congestion.
- (f) As set forth in Protocol Section 7.5.1, Nature and Timing, all Outages included in the CRR Network Model shall be posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area consistent with the model posting requirements and with accompanying cause and duration information, as indicated in the Outage Scheduler.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 6: Disturbance Monitoring and System Protection

April 1, 2017

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6 DISTURBANCE MONITORING AND SYSTEM PROTECTION

6.1 Disturbance Monitoring Requirements

6.1.1 *Introduction*

- (1) Disturbance monitoring is necessary to:
 - (a) Determine performance of the ERCOT System;
 - (b) Determine effectiveness of protective relaying systems;
 - (c) Verify ERCOT System models; and
 - (d) Determine causes of ERCOT System disturbances (unwanted trips, faults, and protective relay system actions).
- (2) To ensure that adequate data is available for these activities, the disturbance monitoring requirements and procedures discussed in these Operating Guides have been established by ERCOT for fault recorder equipment owners in the ERCOT System.
- (3) Disturbance monitoring equipment includes digital fault recorders, certain protective relays and/or meters with fault recording capability, and dynamic disturbance recorders. Sequence-of-event recorders, although considered equipment to monitor disturbances, are not preferred devices, as they provide limited information. Sequence-of-event recorders have been replaced by digital fault recorders and microprocessor-based protective relays.

6.1.2 *Fault Recording Equipment*

- (1) Fault recording equipment includes digital fault recorders, certain protective relays and/or meters with fault recording capability, and dynamic disturbance recorders that meet the triggering requirements in Section 6.1.2.3, Data Recording Requirements. Fault recording equipment required by these Operating Guides shall be time synchronized with a Global Positioning System-based clock, or ERCOT-approved alternative, with sub-cycle (2 millisecond) timing accuracy and performance.

6.1.2.1 *Triggering Requirements*

- (1) Fault recording equipment triggering must occur for system voltage magnitude and current magnitude disturbances (ΔV and ΔI) without requiring any circuit breaker operations or trip outputs from protective relay systems. Triggering shall be adjusted to operate for faults in the area to be monitored, which should overlap into the area of coverage of adjacent fault recorders.

6.1.2.2 Location Requirements

- (1) The location criteria listed below shall apply to Facilities operated at or above 100 kV. The Facility owner(s), whether a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) or Generation Entity, shall install fault recording equipment at the following Facilities, at a minimum:
 - (a) Interconnections with non-ERCOT Control Areas (i.e., outside ERCOT Region);
 - (b) Substations where electrical transfers of equipment can be made between the ERCOT Control Area and non-ERCOT Control Area;
 - (c) Substations having three or more non-radial 345 kV line terminals. If a switching station is one bus removed from a station with a larger number of line terminals, then the fault recorder shall be located at the larger station and not required at the smaller station;
 - (d) Substations that are more than one circuit breaker-controlled bus away from a fault recorder and have five or more non-radial line terminals at or above 100 kV;
 - (e) For the purpose of evaluating items (c) and (d) above, an individual autotransformer rated 150 MVA or greater (based upon minimum nameplate rating upon which transformer impedance is stated (i.e., base rating)) shall constitute a non-radial line terminal at the highest voltage level to which it is directly connected; and
 - (f) At all generating station switchyards connected to the ERCOT System with an aggregated generating capacity above 100 MVA or at the remote line terminals of each generating station switchyard.

6.1.2.3 Data Recording Requirements

- (1) For Facilities operating at 100 kV or above where fault recording equipment is required, recorded electrical quantities shall be sufficient to determine the following:
 - (a) Two sets of substation voltage measurements for breaker-and-a-half and ring bus substation configurations. One set of substation voltage measurements for each bus in other substation configurations. A set of voltage measurements shall consist of each phase voltage waveform;
 - (b) For all lines, neutral (residual) current waveform;
 - (c) Circuit breaker status;
 - (d) Circuit breaker trip circuit status; and
 - (e) Date and time stamp in a consistent manner; either Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) or Central Prevailing Time (CPT).

- (2) For all new or upgraded fault recorder installations, recorded electrical quantities shall be sufficient to determine the following additional items:
 - (a) For all autotransformers, high or low voltage terminal current waveform for three phases and either neutral/residual current waveform or current waveform in delta windings;
 - (b) For all lines, two phase current waveforms;
 - (c) Status – carrier transmitter control (i.e. start, stop, keying); and
 - (d) Status – carrier received.

6.1.2.4 Data Retention and Reporting Requirements

- (1) The disturbance monitoring equipment owner storing the recorded data shall store all recorded fault data for at least a three year period. This data shall be stored in the form of a computer file or files.
- (2) Disturbance monitoring equipment owners shall provide fault recordings to ERCOT or the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) upon their request, within five Business Days, along with channel identification and scaling information to allow analysis of the recordings. Fault recordings shall be shared between Facility owners, upon their request, for the analysis of ERCOT System disturbances.
- (3) When multiple recordings exist for a single event, only provide data to ERCOT and NERC from the best available recording, usually the closest recorder is preferred.
- (4) Data submissions shall be COMTRADE fault recordings, .cfg and .dat files, and one or more identification files that associate the COMTRADE recordings with ERCOT System disturbances and ERCOT short circuit database bus numbers. The identification file shall be a Microsoft Excel© spreadsheet or comma delimited ASCII text that can be read into a Microsoft Excel© spreadsheet. For this file, the data fields to be reported for each record, in the following order, are:

REPORTING ENTITY

Faulted Circuit	Circuit or Bus (1, 2, A, B, N, S, etc.)
	From Bus (ERCOT short circuit database bus number)
	To Bus (ERCOT short circuit database bus number)
	Nominal Voltage of Faulted Branch or Bus (kV)
Physical Fault Location in Percent from “From Bus” (if physical location found, i.e. not calculated location. If physical location not found, leave blank)	
	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
	Time (HH:MM:SS, 24 hour format)

	Cause Code
Fault Recorder Data	Circuit (1, 2, A, B, N, S, etc.)
	From Bus – Monitored branch (ERCOT short circuit database bus number)
	To Bus – Monitored branch (ERCOT short circuit database bus number)
	Nominal Voltage of Monitored Branch (kV)
	Measured Current Magnitude (primary value in RMS amperes)
	Recorded Fault Duration (cycles)
	Fault Type (using reporting entity's phase designations – AB, CG, etc.)
Optional Comments (40 char. max.)	

6.1.2.5 Maintenance and Testing Requirements

- (1) Facility/equipment owners shall maintain and test their fault recording equipment as follows:
 - (a) In accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;
 - (b) Calibration of the analog (waveform) channels shall be performed at installation and when records from the equipment indicate a calibration problem. Calibration can be monitored through the analysis and correlation of fault records with system models and the records of other fault recorders in the area; and
 - (c) Fault recording equipment must be operationally tested at least annually to ensure that the equipment is functional. Acceptable tests are the production of a manually triggered record either remotely or at the device, or automatic record production due to a power system disturbance.

6.1.3 Phasor Measurement Recording Equipment

- (1) Phasor measurement recording equipment includes digital fault recorders, certain protective relays and/or meters with phasor measurement recording capability that meet the requirements in Sections 6.1.3.1, Recording Requirements and 6.1.3.3, Data Recording and Redundancy Requirements. Phasor measurement recording equipment required by these Operating Guides shall be time synchronized with a Global Positioning System-based clock, or ERCOT-approved alternative, with sub-cycle (<1 microsecond) timing accuracy and performance.

6.1.3.1 Recording Requirements

- (1) Recorded electrical quantities shall be:

- (a) Provided in Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) C37.118.1-2011, IEEE Standard for Synchrophasor format;
- (b) A minimum output recording rate of 30 times per second;
- (c) A minimum input sampling rate of 960 samples per second; and
- (d) Transmitted to an ERCOT phasor data concentrator via a communication link or stored locally per retention requirements in Section 6.1.3.4, Data Retention and Reporting Requirements.

6.1.3.2 Location Requirements

- (1) The Facility owner(s), whether a TSP or new Generation Entity, shall install phasor measurement recording equipment at the following Facilities. The installation shall occur not later than 18 months after a written notification from ERCOT to the Facility owner.
 - (a) Flexible AC transmission system devices configured to actively control steady-state voltage or power transfer capability, operated at or above 100kV, and energized after July 1, 2015;
 - (b) One Transmission Facility identified by ERCOT associated with each published generic transmission constraint as deemed necessary by ERCOT; and
 - (c) New generating Facilities over 20 MVA aggregated at a single site placed into service after January 1, 2017;

6.1.3.3 Data Recording and Redundancy Requirements

- (1) Recorded electrical quantities shall be sufficient to determine the following:
 - (a) For locations meeting paragraphs (1)(a) or (1)(b) of Section 6.1.3.2, Location Requirements:
 - (i) Phase-to-neutral voltage magnitude/angle data for each phase from at least two distinct transmission level element measurements;
 - (ii) Single phase current magnitude/angle data for each phase from at least two distinct transmission level lines; and
 - (iii) Frequency and df/dt data for at least two transmission level element measurements.
 - (b) For locations meeting paragraph (1)(c) of Section 6.1.3.2:
 - (i) Phase-to-neutral voltage magnitude/angle data for each phase from at least one generator-interconnected bus measurement;

- (ii) Single phase current magnitude/angle data for each phase from each interconnected generator over 20 MVA; and
- (iii) Frequency and df/dt data for at least one generator-interconnected bus measurement.

6.1.3.4 Data Retention and Reporting Requirements

- (1) The minimum recorded electrical quantities shall be retained per the following guidelines:
 - (a) Rolling ten calendar day window for all data stored locally and not transmitted to an ERCOT phasor data concentrator;
 - (b) Minimum three year data retention by the generating Facility owner for event data utilized for model validation in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards; and
 - (c) Minimum three year data retention by the generating or Transmission Facility owner for event data provided to ERCOT via written request that is recorded in the context of an ERCOT-initiated disturbance analysis or event review.

6.1.4 Equipment Reporting Requirements

- (1) Disturbance monitoring equipment owners shall maintain a current database summarizing their disturbance monitoring equipment installations.
- (2) The database shall include installation location, type of equipment, make and model of equipment, operational status, a listing of the major equipment being monitored and the date the equipment was last tested. This database shall be submitted to ERCOT annually, by October 31. Additionally, a complete list of all monitored points at each installation shall be maintained by disturbance monitoring equipment owners and provided, when requested specifically by ERCOT or NERC, within 30 days.
- (3) ERCOT shall maintain and update annually, a comprehensive database of all disturbance monitoring equipment owners' disturbance monitoring equipment submittals.

6.1.5 Review Process

- (1) ERCOT shall review fault recorder and disturbance recorder locations for compliance and adequacy when significant changes are made to the ERCOT System or at least every five years.

6.2 System Protective Relaying

6.2.1 Introduction

- (1) The satisfactory operation of the ERCOT System, especially under abnormal conditions, is greatly influenced by protective relay systems. Protective relay systems are defined as the total combination of:

- (a) Protective relays which respond to electrical quantities;
 - (b) Communications systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions;
 - (c) Voltage and current sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays;
 - (d) Station DC supply associated with protective functions (including batteries, battery chargers, and non-battery-based dc supply); and
 - (e) Control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.
- (2) Although relaying of tie points between Facility owners is of primary concern to the ERCOT System, internal protective relay systems often directly, or indirectly, affects the adjacent area also. Facility owners are those Entities owning Facilities in the ERCOT System. Facility owners have an obligation to implement relay application, operation, and preventive maintenance criteria that assure the highest practicable reliability and availability of service to the ultimate power consumers of the concerned area and neighboring areas. Protective relay systems of individual Facility owners shall not adversely affect the stability of the ERCOT System. Additional minimum protective relay system requirements are outlined in the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards.

6.2.1.1 Applicability

- (1) These objectives and design practices shall apply to all new protective relay systems applied at 60 kV and above unless otherwise specified. It is recognized that there may be portions of the existing ERCOT System that do not meet these objectives. It is the responsibility of individual facility owners to assess the protective relay systems at these locations and to make any modifications that they deem necessary. Similar assessment and judgment should be used with respect to protective relay systems existing at the time of revisions to this guide. Special local conditions or considerations may necessitate the use of more stringent design criteria and practices.

6.2.2 *Design and Operating Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities*

- (1) Protective relay systems shall be designed to provide reliability, a combination of dependability and security, so that protective relay systems will perform correctly to remove faulted equipment from the ERCOT System.
- (2) For planned ERCOT System conditions, protective relay systems shall be designed not to trip for swings which do not exceed the steady-state stability limit (note that when out-of-step blocking is used in one location, a method of out-of-step tripping should also be considered). Protective relay systems shall not interfere with the operation of the ERCOT System under the procedures identified in the other sections of these Operating Guides.

- (3) Any loading limits imposed by the protective relay system shall be documented and followed as an ERCOT System operating constraint.
- (4) The thermal capability of all protection system components shall be adequate to withstand the maximum short time and continuous loading conditions to which the associated protected Transmission elements may be subjected, even as a result of Credible Single Contingency conditions.
- (5) Applicable Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)/American National Standards Institute (ANSI) guidelines shall be considered when applying protective relay systems on the ERCOT System.
- (6) The planning and design of generation, transmission and substation configurations shall take into account the protective relay system requirements of dependability, security and simplicity. If configurations are proposed that require protective relay systems that do not conform to these Operating Guides or to accepted IEEE/ANSI practice, then the Facility owners affected shall negotiate a solution.
- (7) The design, coordination, and maintainability of all existing protective relay systems shall be reviewed periodically by the Facility owner to ensure that protective relay systems continue to meet ERCOT System requirements. This review shall include the need for redundancy. Documentation of the review shall be maintained and supplied by the Facility owner to ERCOT or NERC on their request within 30 days. This documentation shall be reviewed by ERCOT for verification of implementation.
- (8) Upon ERCOT's request, within 30 days, Generation Entities shall provide ERCOT with the operating characteristics of any generating equipment protective relay systems or controls that may respond to temporary excursions in voltage, frequency, or loading with actions that could lead to tripping of the generator.
- (9) Upon ERCOT's request, within 30 days, Generation Entities shall provide ERCOT with information that describes how generator controls coordinate with the generator's short-term capabilities and protective relay systems.
- (10) Over-excitation limiters, when used, shall be coordinated with the thermal capability of the generator field winding. After allowing temporary field current overload, the limiter shall operate through the automatic AC voltage regulator to reduce field current to the continuous rating. Return to normal AC voltage regulation after current reduction shall be automatic. The over-excitation limiter shall be coordinated with the over-excitation protection so that over-excitation protection only operates for failure of the voltage regulator/limiter. Upon ERCOT's request, within 30 days, Generation Entities shall provide documentation of coordination.

6.2.3 *Performance Analysis Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities*

- (1) All ERCOT System disturbances (unwanted trips, faults, and protective relay system operations) shall be analyzed by the affected facility owner(s) promptly and any deficiencies shall be investigated and corrected.

- (2) All protective relay system misoperations and all associated corrective actions in Generation Resource systems or Transmission Facility systems 100 kV and above shall be documented, and documentation shall be supplied by the affected Facility owner(s) to ERCOT per the timeline established in paragraph (6) below or upon request. Any of the following events constitute a reportable protective relay system misoperation:
- (a) Failure to Trip – Any failure of a protective relay system to initiate a trip to the appropriate terminal when a fault is within the intended zone of protection of the device (zone of protection includes both the reach and time characteristics). Lack of targeting, such as when a high-speed pilot system is beat out of high-speed zone is not a reportable misoperation. Furthermore, if the fault clearing is consistent with the time normally expected with proper functioning of at least one protection system, then a primary or backup protection system failure to operate is not required to be reported;
 - (b) Slow Trip – An operation of a protective relay system for a fault in the intended zone of protection where the relay system initiates tripping slower than the system design intent;
 - (c) Unnecessary Trip During a Fault – Any unnecessary protective relay system operation for a fault not within the zone of protection. Operation as backup protection for a fault in an adjacent zone that is not cleared within the specified time for the protection for that adjacent zone is not a reportable operation; and
 - (d) Unnecessary Trip Other Than Fault – Any unnecessary protective relay system operation when no fault or other abnormal condition has occurred. Note that an operation that occurs during on-site maintenance, testing, construction and/or commissioning activities is not a reportable misoperation.
- (3) Any of the following events do not constitute a reportable protective relay system misoperation:
- (a) Trip Initiated by a Control System – Operations which are initiated by control systems (not by protective relay system), such as those associated with generator controls, or turbine/boiler controls, Static VAr Compensators, Flexible AC Transmission devices, HVDC terminal equipment, circuit breaker mechanism, or other facility control systems, are not considered protective relay system misoperations;
 - (b) Facility owner authorized personnel action that directly initiates a trip is not considered a misoperation. It is the intent of this reporting process to identify misoperations of the protective relay system as it interrelates with the electrical system, not as it interrelates to personnel involved with the protective relay system. If an individual directly initiates an operation, it is not counted as a misoperation (i.e., unintentional operation during tests); however, if a technician leaves trip test switches or cut-off switches in an inappropriate position and a

system fault or condition causes a misoperation, this would be counted as a protective relay system misoperation; and

- (c) Failure of Relay Communications – A communication failure in and of itself is not a misoperation if it does not result in misoperation of the associated protective relay system.
- (4) All Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) misoperations shall be documented, including corrective actions and the documentation supplied to ERCOT, the Reliability Monitor, and the NERC Regional Entity, per the timeline established in paragraph (6) below or upon request. Any of the following events constitute a reportable RAS misoperation:
 - (a) Failure to Operate – Any failure of a RAS to perform its intended function within the designed time when power system conditions intended to trigger the RAS occur;
 - (b) Unnecessary Operation – Any operation of a RAS that occurs without the occurrence of the intended system trigger condition(s);
 - (c) Unintended System Response – A RAS operates for the system conditions it was designed to operate for but the RAS operation results in an unintended adverse power system response;
 - (d) Failure to Mitigate – A RAS operates for the system conditions it was designed to operate for but fails to mitigate the power system conditions it was designed to address;
 - (e) Failure to Arm – Any failure of a RAS to automatically arm itself when power system conditions that are intended to arm the RAS occur; and
 - (f) Failure to Disarm or Reset – Any failure of a RAS to automatically disarm or reset itself when power system conditions that are intended to disarm the RAS occur.
- (5) Transmission Facility owners shall document the performance of their protective relay systems. The performance data reported shall include the total number of protective relay system misoperations and the total number of events.
- (6) Protective relay system misoperations shall be reported to ERCOT using either the Relay Misoperations Report form on the ERCOT website or any other form that contains the same information and that is provided in a similar format as the ERCOT Relay Misoperations Report. Relay Misoperation Reports and RAS misoperations reports shall be submitted to ERCOT on a quarterly basis per the following schedule:

Data submission	Date*
Submission of the 1st Quarter data	May 31
Submission of the 2nd Quarter data	August 31
Submission of the 3rd Quarter data	November 30

Submission of 4th Quarter data	February 28
<i>*Next Business Day if date specified is a non-Business Day</i>	

- (7) All Facility owners shall install, maintain, and operate disturbance monitoring equipment in accordance with the requirements in Section 6.1.2.3, Data Recording Requirements.

6.2.4 Protective Relay System Failure Response

- (1) A bulk electric system element can no longer perform as designed if there is a failure of its protective relay systems such as the inability to maintain a critical clearing time or the inability to maintain selectivity. The inability to maintain a critical clearing time is a failure to trip or a slow trip. The inability to maintain selectivity is an unnecessary trip during a fault or an unnecessary trip other than a fault. It is not considered a protection failure if additional protection systems are available to operate as previously stated above.
- (2) Protective relay systems include: relays, associated communication systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries, and DC control circuitry.
- (3) The owner of protective relay systems will immediately notify the appropriate Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) and Transmission Operator (TO) via phone call, when the owner has determined that the protective relay system has failed.
- (4) The affected QSE or TO shall immediately notify the ERCOT Shift Supervisor via phone call and initiate prompt corrective action. These corrective actions are to address reliability issues for the systems that the QSE and TO monitor and/or operate.
- (5) Corrective action in this context means limiting exposure to the bulk electric system and does not include the maintenance or repair of relays. These actions shall be taken as prescribed by the Outage Coordination process in Section 2.4, Outage Coordination, and Protocol Section 3, Management Activities for the ERCOT System. Examples of corrective actions include:
 - (a) Removing the affected facility from service, and
 - (b) Entering the status change into Outage Scheduler.
- (6) ERCOT shall determine the impact on the ERCOT System and direct the necessary corrective actions (typically reconfiguration and/or re-dispatch) to address any reliability issues. Examples of corrective actions include:
 - (a) Re-dispatching or requesting of re-dispatching as studies dictate;
 - (b) Possible reconfiguration of the ERCOT System; or
 - (c) Firm Load shed.

- (7) The affected QSE and TO shall promptly notify the ERCOT Shift Supervisor via phone call of the return to service of the previously identified protective relay systems.

6.2.5 *Maintenance and Testing Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities*

- (1) The facility owner shall test and verify the proper operation of each new or modified protective relay system and associated communications channels prior to placing the equipment in its zone(s) of protection in service. For protective relay systems that utilize a propagation-delay-sensitive operating principle and a communication channel with potentially significant propagation delay, time-synchronized “end-to-end” testing of the protective relay system shall be performed to verify that communication channel performance (including alternate routes) is adequate for proper operation.
- (2) Facility owners shall have documented protective relay system maintenance and testing programs in place. Documentation shall include identification of protective relay system, a summary of testing procedures including requirements for frequency of tests, and the date last tested.
- (3) The facility owner shall periodically test and inspect all components of the protective relay system to assure continued reliability. Identified deficiencies shall be corrected. Documentation demonstrating compliance with the facility owner’s maintenance and testing programs shall be supplied to ERCOT or NERC upon their request within 30 days.

6.2.6 *Requirements and Recommendations for ERCOT System Facilities*

6.2.6.1 *General Protection Criteria*

6.2.6.1.1 *Dependability*

- (1) Except as noted in paragraphs (4) and (5) below, all elements of the ERCOT System operated at 100 kV and above (i.e., lines, buses, transformers, generators, breakers, capacitor banks, etc.) shall be protected by two protective relay systems. Each protective relay system shall be independently capable of detecting and isolating all faults thereon.
- (2) The protective relay system design should avoid the use of components common to the two protective relay systems. Areas of common exposure should be kept to a minimum to reduce the possibility of both protective relay systems being disabled by a single contingency.
- (3) The use of two identical protective relay systems is not generally recommended, due to the risk of simultaneous failure of both protective relay systems because of design deficiencies or equipment problems.
- (4) Breaker failure protection should be provided to trip all necessary local and remote breakers in the event that a breaker fails to clear a fault. This protection need not be duplicated.

- (5) On installations where freestanding or column-type current transformers are provided on one side of the breaker only, the protective relay systems should be provided to detect a fault on the primaries of such current transformers. This protection need not be duplicated. Application of freestanding current transformers requires extra care to ensure that the relaying is proper and that the schemes overlap.

6.2.6.1.2 *Security*

- (1) The protective relay systems should be designed to isolate only the faulted element, except in those circumstances where additional elements should be tripped intentionally to preserve system integrity. For faults external to the protected zone, each protective relay systems should be designed to either not operate, or to operate selectively with other systems, including breaker failure. In this context, the limits of the protected zone are defined by the circuit breakers.

6.2.6.1.3 *Dependability and Security*

- (1) The protective relay systems should be no more complex than required for any given application.
- (2) To the maximum degree practicable, the components used in the protective relay systems should be of proven quality, as demonstrated either by actual experience or by stringent tests under simulated operating conditions, to ensure that the reliability of the protective relay system(s) is not degraded by the components.
- (3) The protective relay system shall be designed to minimize the possibility of component failure or malfunction due to electrical transients and electromagnetic interference or external effects such as vibration, shock and temperature.
- (4) Critical features associated with protective relay systems and circuit breaker operation shall be annunciated or monitored.
- (5) The protective relay system circuitry and physical arrangements shall be carefully designed so as to minimize the possibility of incorrect operations due to personnel error.
- (6) Computerized fault studies shall be used during the planning or design stages to analyze the effects of an addition or modification to the ERCOT System and to determine proper protective relay system coordination.
- (7) To the extent dynamic or transient analysis shows that a protection system, designed within the guidelines contained in these Operating Guides, is unable to operate in a manner that maintains continuity of service and/or system stability in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards and the Operating Guides, additional measures shall be considered for improvement to the operation of the protection system. Additional measures may include redundant current transformers, voltage transformers, power supplies and communication paths.

6.2.6.1.4 *Operating Time*

- (1) The objective of the protective relay systems is to take corrective action in the shortest practical time with due regard to selectivity, dependability and security. In cases where clearing times are deliberately extended, consideration should be given to the following:
 - (a) Effect on ERCOT System stability or reduction of stability margins.
 - (b) Possibility of causing or increasing damage to equipment and subsequent extended repair and/or outage time.
 - (c) Effect of disturbances on service to customers and neighboring facility owners.

6.2.6.1.5 *Testing and Maintenance*

- (1) The design of protective relay systems both in terms of circuitry and physical arrangement shall facilitate periodic testing and maintenance. Test devices or switches should be provided to eliminate the necessity for removing or disconnecting wires during periodic testing. Protective relays for transmission lines shall be designed to support periodic testing and maintenance while the transmission line remains in service.
- (2) Commissioning of new equipment should consist of the following steps:
 - (a) Relay installation wiring diagrams cross-checked against schematics;
 - (b) After completion of construction, physical check of wiring and relay installation;
 - (c) Check and testing before energizing of all equipment in the zone of protection, including relay testing. It is desirable to test the relays at the setting the relay will have in service;
 - (d) Check of supporting paperwork, such as relay test reports;
 - (e) Check that relays physically agree with the relay settings;
 - (f) Check that proper settings have been made;
 - (g) Written record of trip check and energize procedure;
 - (h) In-service measurement of voltage and current magnitudes and phase angles, and comparison to expected values and to other instrumentation; and
 - (i) Release to facility owner's operating personnel for service.

6.2.6.1.6 *Analysis of System Performance and Associated Protection Systems*

- (1) Relay operation and settings shall be reviewed periodically and whenever significant changes in generating sources, transmission facilities, or operating conditions are anticipated.

- (2) Naturally occurring faults and other system disturbances should be analyzed as a source of information as to the health of relay schemes in the facility owner's system and the ERCOT System. Sources of information usually available are:
- (a) Short circuit study for the exact conditions of the fault;
 - (b) Fault recorder traces;
 - (c) Sequence of events data recording the opening and closing of contacts in the protective relay scheme and associated communication equipment;
 - (d) Fault locator data;
 - (e) SCADA logger output of breaker operation and alarms;
 - (f) Interviews with operating personnel and/or other witnesses;
 - (g) Field report of relay flags and breaker counter changes;
 - (h) Field report of the fault location, if found;
 - (i) Records of relay setting, relay testing, trip check and energize procedures as carried out, in-service measurements, relay wiring diagrams and schematics, manufacturers' information;
 - (j) Other utility personnel and System Protection Working Group (SPWG) members; and
 - (k) Manufacturers' application and design engineers.
- (3) Steps that may be followed in analyzing a disturbance include:
- (a) Gather data;
 - (b) Create a time line consisting of events and periods between events;
 - (c) Compare actual and calculated values of current and voltage during the periods between events;
 - (d) Compare actual and expected breaker operations and flags;
 - (e) Choose the least complicated explanation for contradictory information and to fill in missing information;
 - (f) Gather additional information as indicated to prove or disprove explanations;
 - (g) Iterate;
 - (h) Document by issuing a report of all findings, changes, and recommendations; and

- (i) After a reasonable time, check back to see if the recommendations have been carried out.

6.2.6.2 Equipment and Design Considerations

6.2.6.2.1 *Current Transformers*

- (1) Current transformers associated with protective relay systems shall have adequate steady state and transient characteristics for their intended function.
- (2) The output of each current transformer shall remain within acceptable limits for the connected burdens under all anticipated fault currents to ensure correct operation of the protective relay system.
- (3) Current transformers or their secondary windings shall be located so that adjacent protection zones overlap.
- (4) Current transformer secondary wiring shall be grounded at only one point. When multiple current transformers are interconnected, the combination shall have only one ground.
- (5) For all newly installed protective relay systems, the two protective relay systems protecting a zone shall utilize isolated and separate current transformers, or isolated and separate secondary windings in the case of free-standing current transformers.
- (6) Other considerations include:
 - (a) Internal bushing current transformers are preferred over external slip-over current transformers;
 - (b) 10L800 (C800) class current transformers are preferred for relaying;
 - (c) Breakers and free-standing current transformers with four or more sets of current transformers are preferred;
 - (d) Over-the-bushing external current transformers can sometimes solve problems when there aren't enough current transformers. Note that there may be an unprotected region between the external current transformer and the bushing current transformer; and
 - (e) Shorting type terminal blocks should be provided for all current transformers.

6.2.6.2.2 *Voltage Transformers and Potential Devices*

- (1) Voltage transformers and potential devices associated with protective relay systems shall have adequate steady state and transient characteristics for their intended functions.

- (2) Voltage transformers and potential devices shall have adequate volt-ampere capacity to supply the connected burden while maintaining their relay accuracy over their specified primary voltage range.
- (3) Usually one set of voltage transformers and /or potential devices with two separate secondary windings per voltage transformer per bus (i.e., single bus substation configuration) or per power system element (i.e., ring bus and breaker-and-a-half substation configurations) is sufficient. For existing systems, the two protective relay systems may use separate secondary windings or one of the secondary windings may be dedicated to supplying the polarizing potential and the other winding used to supply other protection and monitoring functions. For all new installations, if the two protective relay systems protecting a zone each require a voltage transformer or potential device input for protection functions, they shall utilize isolated and separate secondary windings unless ERCOT determines that one of the secondary windings must be dedicated to metering applications.
- (4) Voltage transformer and potential device secondary wiring shall be grounded at only one point. ANSI/IEEE C57 recommends grounding at the panel.
- (5) Voltage transformer installations shall be designed with due regard to ferroresonance due to capacitance across the interrupter at 138 kV and above.
- (6) Other considerations include:
 - (a) Special attention should be given to the physical properties of secondary circuit fuses;
 - (b) Voltage transformers and potential devices should be suitable for relaying and SCADA telemetry; and
 - (c) Loss of protective system voltage such as a fuse failure should be provided as SCADA alarm input.

6.2.6.2.3 *Batteries and Direct Current Supply*

- (1) DC batteries associated with protective relay systems shall have a high degree of reliability.
- (2) Two batteries each with its own charger should be provided at each location. An acceptable alternative is one battery with two separately protected branches. The two protective relay systems protecting a zone shall be supplied from the separate batteries or branches. For transmission facilities at 100 kV and above, two batteries shall be required in locations that remote backup clearing of lines and substation faults is not achieved. For new upgraded transmission facilities at 200 kV and above with two or more transmission voltage breakers, two batteries each with its own charger, are required.
- (3) Each battery shall have sufficient capacity to permit operation of the station, in the event of a loss of its battery charger or the AC supply source, for the period of time necessary

to transfer the load to the other battery or to re-establish the supply source. Each battery and its associated charger shall have sufficient capacity to supply its share of the DC Load of the station.

- (4) A fault at the battery terminals can only be interrupted by a mid-bank protective device. If a mid-bank protective device is not used, then the connections between the battery terminals and the main protective devices shall possess the highest possible degree of reliability.
- (5) Battery chargers and all associated circuits shall be protected against short circuits. All protective devices shall be coordinated to minimize the number of DC circuits interrupted.
- (6) The regulation of DC voltage shall be designed such that, under all possible loading conditions, voltage within acceptable limits will be supplied to all devices.
- (7) DC systems shall be monitored to detect abnormal voltage levels, both high and low, DC grounds, and loss of AC to the battery chargers. Loss of DC to relay schemes shall be alarmed. Also, where possible the loss of AC to the battery chargers and loss of DC should be provided as SCADA alarm inputs.
- (8) DC systems shall be designed to minimize AC ripple and voltage transients.
- (9) The DC circuit protective devices used shall have published DC interrupting ratings suitable for the required circuit duty.

6.2.6.2.4 AC Auxiliary Power

- (1) There should be two sources of station service AC supply, each capable of carrying all the critical loads associated with protective relay systems.
- (2) Failure of station service AC supply should be alarmed over SCADA.

6.2.6.2.5 Circuit Breakers

- (1) Two trip coils, one associated with each protection system, shall be provided for each operating mechanism. The failure of one coil shall not damage or impair the operation of the other coil.
- (2) The design shall be such that the breaker will operate if either both trip coils are energized simultaneously, or either trip coil alone, and verified by tests.
- (3) Circuit breaker auxiliary switches used in protection systems should be highly reliable with a positive make-break action and good contact wipe. Multiplier contacts simulating breaker auxiliary switches should be used with caution in protection systems.
- (4) A three-phase and line-to-ground interrupting study to validate or indicate breaker interrupting rating shall be performed.

6.2.6.2.6 *Communications Channels*

- (1) Where communication channels are required for the protective relay system purposes, the communication facilities shall have a degree of reliability no less than that of the other protective relay system components. For extra security, the output contacts from two independent channels may be wired in series.
- (2) Where communication channels are required in each of the two protective relay systems, the channels shall be separated physically and designed to minimize the risk of both channels being disabled simultaneously by a single contingency.
- (3) Communication channels shall be provided with means to verify signal performance.
- (4) Other considerations include:
 - (a) Report loss of channel over SCADA;
 - (b) Automatic testing of power line carrier (PLC) is desirable to reduce false trips from failure to block; and
 - (c) Split up PLC Loads between DC sources so that loss of one fuse does not disable all the carrier sets. If all the carrier sets were to be disabled, then multiple false trips during a fault could result.
 - (e) See also Section 8.3.4, TDSP and QSE Supplied Communications.

6.2.6.2.7 *Control Cables and Wiring*

- (1) Control cables, wiring and auxiliary control devices should be such as to assure high reliability with due consideration to published codes and standards, fire hazards, current-carrying capacity, voltage drop, insulation level, mechanical strength, routing, shielding, grounding and environment.
- (2) Other considerations include:
 - (a) AC or DC go-and-return functions should be implemented in the same cable to avoid induction loops;
 - (b) Individual wires in cables should have colored jackets, not black jackets with a "color" printed on the jacket;
 - (c) Standardization of the relationship between wire colors and functions is desirable;
 - (d) No splice in any wire or cable;
 - (e) All cables terminated on terminal blocks; and

- (f) Shielded cable should be installed in locations where electric fields, magnetic fields, or electromagnetic interference is sufficient to disrupt the reliable operation of the control cable and it cannot be mitigated by other means.

6.2.6.2.8 *Environment*

- (1) Means shall be employed to maintain environmental conditions that are favorable to the correct performance of protective relay systems. Particular attention should be given to solid-state equipment installations.
- (2) Other potential hazards detrimental to installations include:
 - (a) Fire ants;
 - (b) Snakes;
 - (c) Trash and leftover hardware;
 - (d) Gunfire;
 - (e) Hand-held radio keyed near solid-state relays;
 - (f) Severe cold weather conditions possibly impacting operation of circuit breakers, DC battery;
 - (g) Rats;
 - (h) Dust, dirt, grime;
 - (i) Water;
 - (j) Theft of substation and transmission grounds; and
 - (k) Batteries located in same room as relays.

6.2.6.3 *Specific Application Considerations*

6.2.6.3.1 *Transmission Line Protection*

- (1) Each of the two independent protective relay systems shall detect and initiate action to clear any line fault without undue system disturbance. Protective relay systems shall operate for line faults so that, if ultimate clearing should be accomplished by a breaker failure scheme, a widespread disturbance will not result. A protective relay system, which can operate for faults beyond the zone it is designed to protect, shall be selective in time with other protective relay systems, including breaker failure.
- (2) For newly installed transmission line protective relay systems:
 - (a) Fuses shall not be used in the 3Vo polarizing supply for ground relays.

- (b) Loss-of-potential function shall be used for schemes dependent on voltage for correct operations. SCADA alarms shall be provided for loss-of-potential conditions.
 - (c) Dual communication-aided protection over dual communications channels shall be used where dynamic and/or voltage stability studies indicate non-pilot protection operating times are inadequate.
- (3) Transmission line protection should include:
- (a) One independent protective relay system of phase and ground protection over a communications channel;
 - (b) A secondary independent protective relay system of at least two zones of phase protection and at least two zones of ground protection, or ground directional overcurrent relaying (time delay and instantaneous);
 - (c) “Ground chain protection” or switch-to-on-fault to recognize and trip for a three-phase fault right at the terminals, in service for a short period of time just as the line is energized, for lines with line side voltage transformers and protection elements dependent on distance measurement;
 - (d) Recognition and trip for open conductor is desirable but not required;
 - (e) Overload protection is provided by SCADA analog alarms and dispatcher discretion;
 - (f) Fault detector relays to supervise phase distance relaying to prevent inadvertent trip due to voltage transformer failure;
 - (g) Short lines may require special attention, such as dual primary schemes, etc;
 - (h) For transmission facilities with series compensation, dual communication-aided protection should be used. At least one of the two protective relay systems should be differential type; and
 - (i) For any transmission line that has dual communication-aided protection systems, at least one of the two protective relay schemes should be of a differential type in any location where an adequate communications infrastructure exists or is planned and there are no mitigating circumstances (e.g. tapped loads).

6.2.6.3.2 *Transmission Station Protection*

- (1) Each zone in a station shall be protected by two independent protective relay systems. For zones not protected by line protection, at least one of the two protective relay systems shall be a differential type.

- (2) Protective relay systems shall be designed to operate for station faults so that, if ultimate clearing is accomplished by a breaker failure scheme, a widespread disturbance will not result. Protective relay systems shall be designed to operate properly for the anticipated range of currents.
- (3) Station protection should consist of:
 - (a) Bus differential or bus overcurrent protection of all buses;
 - (b) All transformers protected by transformer differential, transformer overcurrent, or fuses (for small transformers). Note that ferroresonance is possible for fused transformers above 69 kV; and
 - (c) Sudden pressure relay protection for transformer main tanks and transformer tap changer compartments.
 - (d) For transformers with conservator tanks, gas accumulator relay (also known as a Buchholz relay) protection for the transformer main tanks and transformer tap changer compartments are preferred in addition to sudden pressure relay protection.

6.2.6.3.3 *Breaker Failure Protection*

- (1) Breaker failure protection should be provided to trip all necessary local and remote breakers in the event that a breaker fails to clear a fault.
- (2) The breaker failure protection should be initiated by each of the protection systems that trip that breaker. It is not necessary to duplicate the breaker failure protection itself.
- (3) Induction cup, solid state, or microprocessor based current detectors shall be used to determine if a breaker has failed to interrupt.
- (4) Plunger or clapper type overcurrent relays are not recommended as breaker failure fault detectors.
- (5) For all newly installed or upgraded relay systems, a cross-tripping means such that each protective relay system can operate both circuit breaker trip coils without compromising the separation of the DC supplies is recommended.
- (6) Breaker failure schemes shall be designed such that if fault clearing should be accomplished through operation of the breaker failure scheme, an uncontrolled separation and collapse of the ERCOT System will not result. Breaker failure schemes shall be designed to be selective in time with other protective relay systems and/or particular system requirements.

6.2.6.3.4 Generator Protection and Relay Requirements

- (1) Generator faults shall be detected by more than one protective relay system. These may include faults in the generator or generator leads, unit transformer, and unit-connected station service transformer.
- (2) Generators shall be protected to keep damage to the equipment and subsequent outage time to a minimum. In view of the special consideration of generator unit protection, the following are some of the conditions that should be detected by the protection systems:
 - (a) Unbalanced phase currents;
 - (b) Loss of excitation;
 - (c) Over-excitation;
 - (d) Field ground;
 - (e) Inadvertent energization or reverse power;
 - (f) Uncleared system faults; and
 - (g) Off-frequency.

It is recognized that the overall protection of a generator will also involve non-electrical considerations. These have not been included as part of this criteria.

- (3) The apparatus shall be protected when the generator is starting up or shutting down as well as running at normal speed; this may require additional relays, as the normal relays may not function satisfactorily at low frequencies.
- (4) A generator shall not be tripped for a system swing condition except when that particular generator is out of step with the remainder of the system. This does not apply to protective relay systems designed to trip the generator as part of an overall plan to maintain stability of the ERCOT System.
- (5) The loss of excitation relay shall be set with due regard to the performance of the excitation system.
- (6) In the case of a generator bus fault or a primary transmission system relay failure, the generator protective relaying may clear the generator independent of the operation of any transmission protective relaying.
- (7) If requested by ERCOT, within 30 days of ERCOT's request, Generation Resources shall provide ERCOT with the operating characteristics of any generating unit's equipment protective relay systems or controls that may respond to temporary excursions in voltage with actions that could lead to tripping of the generating unit.

6.2.6.3.5 *Automatic Under-Frequency Load Shedding Protection Systems*

- (1) Automatic Under-Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) systems are classified as protective relay systems. The maintenance requirements, discussed in Section 6.2.5, Maintenance and Testing Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities, apply to UFLS protection systems as well.
- (2) Automatic UFLS systems are generally located on equipment operated below 60 kV; however, they have a direct effect on the operation of the ERCOT System during major emergencies.
- (3) The criteria for the operation of these protection systems are detailed in Section 2.6, Requirements for Under-Frequency and Over-Frequency Relaying.
- (4) Automatic UFLS protection systems need not be duplicated.
- (5) Generator and turbine under-frequency protection systems shall be coordinated with Section 2.6.
- (6) On pressurized water reactor steam supply units where under-frequency related protection systems are installed to detect loss of coolant flow condition, these protection systems shall be coordinated with the automatic UFLS program.
- (7) Automatic Load restoration for an under-frequency Load shedding operation is not currently utilized in ERCOT.

6.2.6.3.6 *Automatic Under-Voltage Load Shedding Protection Systems*

- (1) Automatic Under-Voltage Load Shedding (UVLS) systems are classified as protective relay systems. The maintenance requirements, discussed in Section 6.2.5, Maintenance and Testing Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities, apply to UVLS protection systems as well.
- (2) The requirement for under-voltage relaying shall be determined by system studies performed/administered by ERCOT designated working groups or equipment owners. The system studies should indicate the following:
 - (a) Amount of Load to be shed to restore voltage to minimum acceptable level or higher;
 - (b) The minimum and maximum time delay allowed before automatically shedding Load;
 - (c) The voltage level(s) at which to initiate automatic relay operation; and
 - (d) The location(s) for effectively applying UVLS protection systems.
- (3) Automatic UVLS protection systems need not be duplicated.

- (4) Analyses shall be performed on UVLS schemes by working groups and/or equipment owners as assigned by ERCOT to demonstrate that they are expected to act before generators trip Off-Line due to the protective relay requirements, as specified in paragraph (3)(a) of Section 2.9, Voltage Ride-Through Requirements for Generation Resources. A specific exemption from this analysis requirement may be provided by the ROS.
- (5) Under-voltage protection systems shall be designed to coordinate with other protective devices and control schemes during momentary voltage dips, sustained faults, low voltages caused by stalled motors, motor starting, etc.
- (6) Automatic Load restoration for an UVLS operation is not currently utilized in ERCOT.
- (7) The UVLS scheme shall be designed to ensure reliable operation and to prevent false tripping.
- (8) In addition, protective relaying for Generation Resources must be designed to meet Voltage Ride-Through (VRT) criteria as detailed in Section 2.9.
- (9) Restoration of any Load shed by UVLS shall be coordinated with ERCOT.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 7: Telemetry and Communication

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7 Telemetry and Communication

7.1 ERCOT Wide Area Network

- (1) ERCOT interfaces with each Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) and Transmission Service Provider (TSP) over a Wide Area Network (WAN). ERCOT is responsible for the configuration, maintenance, and management of the communications hardware required to support WAN connectivity. This includes, but is not limited to, ERCOT issued routers, switches, Channel Service Units/Data Service Units (CSUs/DSUs), and out-of-band management equipment. The ERCOT WAN is a fully redundant, highly available network designed for Real-Time data transport and is split in to two separate private networks: a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network and a point-to-point network. See Figure 1, ERCOT Wide Area Network, in Section 7.1.2, QSE and TSP Responsibilities.
- (2) The MPLS network is provisioned with connectivity to each WAN participant. The primary purpose of the MPLS network is to facilitate Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connectivity between ERCOT and the market for critical market data, most notably Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) and Applications Programming Interface (API) data.
- (3) The point-to-point network is provisioned with adequate Digital Signal “zero” (DS0) channels to support specific Market Participant requirements. The point-to-point network’s main function is to provide voice communication to the Market Participant. Each Market Participant will be allocated the appropriate number of DS0s to support their particular configuration. ERCOT will monitor utilization and will make final determination of system requirements. The point-to-point network is also configured to provide redundancy to the MPLS network. In the event of an MPLS network failure, the point-to-point network is designed to route IP data traffic.
- (4) The ERCOT WAN provides communication for the following:
 - (a) Real-Time telemetry data exchange for wholesale operations, frequency control, and transmission security;
 - (b) Operational voice communications for both normal and emergency use. The ERCOT WAN supports off-premise exchanges (OPX) with ERCOT’s control facilities and the ERCOT Hotlines; and
 - (c) Data exchange to support API routines such as power scheduling, Current Operating Plans (COPs), Outage requests, Dispatch Instructions, posting of information and other applications.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.1 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.1 ERCOT Wide Area Network

- (1) ERCOT interfaces with Wide Area Network (WAN) Participants over the WAN. ERCOT is responsible for the design, configuration, maintenance, and management of the communications network infrastructure required to support WAN connectivity. This includes, but is not limited to, ERCOT issued routers, switches, Channel Service Units/Data Service Units (CSUs/DSUs), and out-of-band management equipment. The ERCOT WAN is split in to two separate private networks: a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network and a point-to-point network. See Figure 1, ERCOT Wide Area Network, in Section 7.1.2, QSE and TSP Responsibilities.
- (2) The primary purpose of the MPLS network is to facilitate Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) connectivity between ERCOT and WAN Participants for exchange of; i) Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) Data, including but not limited to Real-Time telemetry data for wholesale operations, frequency control, and transmission security; and ii) Applications Programming Interface (API) data, including but not limited to, Resource-Specific XML Data, such as market operations, operating plans, Outage requests, or Dispatch instructions.
- (3) The point-to-point network is provisioned with adequate Digital Signal “zero” (DS0) channels to support specific WAN Participant requirements. The point-to-point network’s main function is to provide voice communication to the WAN Participant. Each WAN Participant will be allocated the appropriate number of DS0s to support their particular configuration. ERCOT will monitor utilization and will make final determination of system requirements. The point-to-point network is also configured to provide redundancy to the MPLS network. In the event of an MPLS network failure, the point-to-point network is designed to route IP data traffic.
- (4) Data exchanged between ERCOT and WAN Participants shall use the ERCOT WAN for the following types of data:
 - (a) ICCP Data;
 - (b) Resource-Specific XML Data; and
 - (c) Operational voice communications for both normal and emergency use. The ERCOT WAN supports off-premise exchanges (OPX) with ERCOT’s control facilities and the ERCOT Hotlines.
- (5) ERCOT may approve conditional use of other forms of data exchange or communications for exchange of the types of data listed in paragraph (4) above when a WAN Participant loses their connection to the ERCOT WAN. A WAN Participant may use the Internet as a tertiary communication path if the ERCOT WAN and backup communication paths are both unavailable.
- (6) WAN Participants shall sign the ERCOT Private WAN Agreement in the current form

required by ERCOT as a condition to be granted access to the WAN.

- (7) A QSE representing a Resource or a QSE representing an Emergency Response Service (ERS) Resource may designate another QSE (including a Data Agent-Only QSE, as provided in ERCOT Protocol Section 16.2.1.1, Data Agent-Only Qualified Scheduling Entities) as its agent for purposes of exchanging over the ERCOT WAN one or more of the types of data listed in paragraph (4) above. Such designation shall be made using the QSE Agency Agreement form.

7.1.1 ERCOT Responsibilities

- (1) ERCOT's responsibilities include the following:
- (a) Supply Customer Premises equipment (i.e. equipment at Market Participant facilities for the WAN) including routers, CSU/DSUs, Local Area Network (LAN) switch/hub and all support equipment for management purposes;
 - (b) Order and provision of local loop, network access point and transport;
 - (c) Provide 24-hour network monitoring and management;
 - (d) Provide 24x7 maintenance, with 4-hour response, for all ERCOT equipment located at Market Participant site; and
 - (e) The ERCOT Helpdesk will be the single point of contact for all network issues, and the ERCOT Helpdesk will provide periodic updates to the Market Participant until the issue is resolved.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.1.1 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.1.1 ERCOT Responsibilities

- (1) ERCOT's responsibilities include the following:
- (a) Supply Customer Premises equipment (i.e. equipment at WAN Participant facilities for the WAN) including routers, CSU/DSUs, Local Area Network (LAN) switch/hub and all support equipment for management purposes;
 - (b) Order and provision of local loop, network access point and transport;
 - (c) Complete required coordinated WAN qualification testing and approval for service;
 - (d) Provide 24-hour network monitoring and management;

- (e) Provide 24x7 maintenance, with 4-hour response, for all ERCOT equipment located at WAN Participant site; and
- (f) The ERCOT Helpdesk will be the single point of contact for all network issues, and the ERCOT Helpdesk will provide periodic updates to the WAN Participant until the issue is resolved.

7.1.2 QSE and TSP Responsibilities

(1) QSE and TSP Responsibilities include the following:

- (a) TSPs and QSEs whose facilities connect to the ERCOT WAN are required to sign the ERCOT Private Wide Area Network (WAN) Agreement which governs installation, operation, and maintenance of the WAN hardware. Appropriate WAN documents can be obtained by contacting the ERCOT Account Manager.
- (b) ERCOT WAN participants shall provide physical security systems compliant with the applicable Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) requirement of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards.
- (c) Any TSP or QSE facility, whether primary or backup, will be required to connect directly to the ERCOT WAN including connectivity to both the MPLS and point-to-point networks. ERCOT will work with each Market Participant to determine the most appropriate WAN demarcation point. Criteria for determining demarcation points include:
 - (i) Reliability;
 - (ii) Location of data centers;
 - (iii) Control centers;
 - (iv) Disaster recovery facilities;
 - (v) Energy and Market Management System (EMMS) equipment;
 - (vi) ICCP equipment; and
 - (vii) Private branch exchange (PBX) equipment installation.
- (d) ERCOT is responsible for the reliable transport of critical market communications and will make the ultimate determination of the demarcation point location.
- (e) Market Participants that serve both TSP and QSE functions at one location will only require one ERCOT WAN connection as defined in Section 7.1, ERCOT Wide Area Network, at that location.

- (f) If a TSP and QSE share a centralized PBX, separate OPX circuits will be terminated for each participant.
- (g) Each Market Participant is required to extend the ERCOT OPX and Hotline voice circuits into its 24x7 operations desk. ERCOT will deliver the OPX and Hotline to a channel bank provided by the Market Participant. The OPX and Hotline voice circuits are transported on separate DS0 channels. In the event a Market Participant designated to represent other Entities through an agency agreement approved by ERCOT, each Entity represented must have dedicated OPX circuits. In these cases, a single Hotline button will be used for the Market Participant and all of the represented Entities. It is the Market Participant's responsibility to deliver the Hotline and the OPX to the Market Participant's 24x7 operations desk in a manner that reasonably assures continuous communication with ERCOT and is not affected by PBX features such as automatic transfer or roll to voice mail. Also, a touchtone keypad is required for the Hotline to be able to provide an acknowledged receipt. The demarcation point for all voice circuits is the Market Participant's channel bank.
- (h) Each TSP and QSE must provide internal facilities and communications to collect and furnish data and voice signals to the ERCOT WAN as required by the Protocols. For TSPs these include, but may not be limited to, voice communications, ICCP, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for substations and other Transmission Facilities. For QSEs these include, but may not be limited to, voice communications, ICCP, and SCADA for Resources.
- (i) ERCOT WAN participants shall provide adequate physical facilities to support the ERCOT WAN communications equipment. The physical facilities and communications equipment requirements include the following:
 - (i) Provide an analog business phone line or PBX analog extension for troubleshooting and maintenance of equipment;
 - (ii) Provide a height of 24" of rack space in a 19" wide rack;
 - (iii) Provide two separate uninterruptible power supply single-phase 115 VAC 20 amp circuits, each with four receptacles in the 19" rack listed above;
 - (iv) Provide building wiring from circuit termination to equipment rack;
 - (v) Within 24-hours notice, provide ERCOT employees or contractors access to the communication facility;
 - (vi) Within one-hour notice, provide emergency access to the facility to ERCOT employees or contractors;
 - (vii) Provide onsite personnel to escort ERCOT employees or contractors;

- (viii) Provide a firewall or router, located at the Market Participant site, for the network address translation of internal Market Participant addresses to external addresses on the ERCOT LAN;
 - (ix) Provide connectivity from Market Participant firewall or router to ERCOT LAN located at Market Participant site. Market Participants are responsible for their own security through this connection;
 - (x) Provide a channel bank with at least one T1 interface and four Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) ports. Connect FXS (e.g. PBX, key system) to the appropriate equipment. On the digital T1 stream, levels for voice are zero dpm for transmit and receive;
 - (xi) Dual cable entrances to Market Participant, connecting to different Telco Central Offices is highly recommended; and
 - (xii) Provide ERCOT with internal IP addressing scheme as needed for network design. This will be kept confidential.
- (j) QSEs and TSPs shall supply, implement, and maintain all data and voice communication facilities required to fulfill the obligations set forth in these Operating Guides.

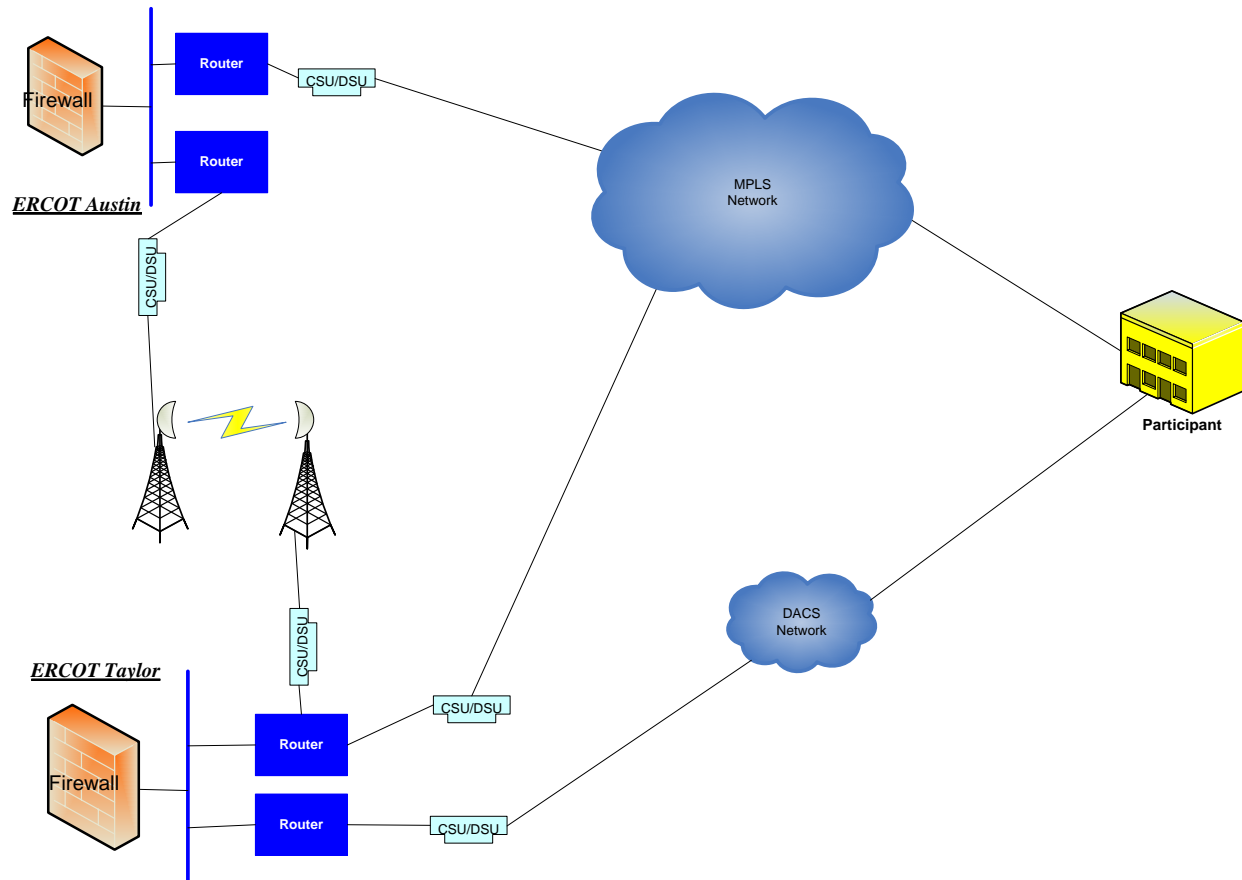


Figure 1 ERCOT Wide Area Network Overview

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.1.2 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

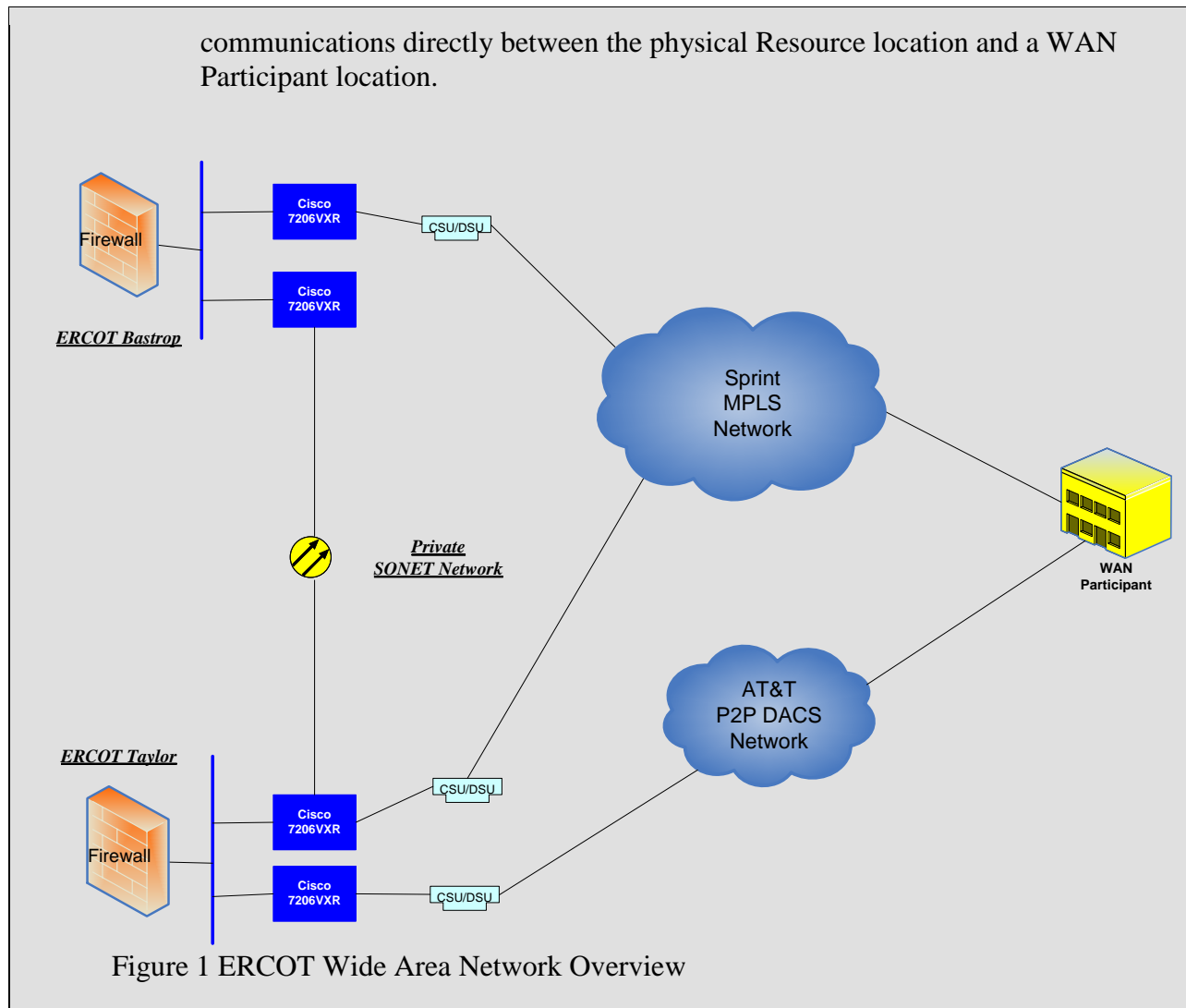
7.1.2 WAN Participant Responsibilities

- (1) WAN Participant responsibilities include the following:
 - (a) A prospective WAN Participant is required to complete a WAN application, signed by the WAN Participant's Authorized Representative, and sign the ERCOT Private WAN Agreement, which governs installation, operation, and maintenance of the WAN hardware. Appropriate WAN documents can be obtained by contacting ERCOT. The WAN application shall include the following information at a minimum:
 - (i) WAN circuit termination location and requested functionality specifications;
 - (ii) WAN Participant's primary and backup contacts for WAN facilities

- management and services;
- (iii) WAN Participant's primary and backup contacts for WAN emergency restoration;
- (iv) WAN Invoicing contact information;
- (v) WAN Participant's 24x7 Operations Desk Long Distance number; and
- (vi) WAN Participant's 24x7 Analog Line for maintenance.
- (b) Each WAN Participant must timely update information provided to ERCOT in the application process, and must promptly respond to any reasonable request by ERCOT for updated information regarding the WAN Participant or the information provided to ERCOT in item (a) above. Changes to any of the information listed in (a) above shall be submitted to ERCOT using a Notice of Change of Information form.
- (c) A WAN Participant shall provide physical security systems compliant with the applicable Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) requirement of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards.
- (d) WAN Participant equipment provided by ERCOT that exchanges ICCP Data, Resource-Specific XML Data, or operational voice communications with ERCOT shall connect directly to the ERCOT WAN. ERCOT will work with each WAN Participant to determine the most appropriate WAN demarcation point. Criteria for determining demarcation points include:
 - (i) Reliability;
 - (ii) Location of data centers;
 - (iii) Location of control centers and/or communication centers;
 - (iv) Location of disaster recovery facilities;
 - (v) Location of Energy and Market Management System (EMMS) equipment;
 - (vi) Location of ICCP equipment;
 - (vii) Location of Resource-Specific XML equipment; and
 - (viii) Location of private branch exchange (PBX) equipment installation.
- (d) ERCOT is responsible for the reliable transport of communications over the ERCOT WAN and will make the ultimate determination of the demarcation point location.

- (e) A WAN Participant that serves both TSP and QSE functions at one location may have a single ERCOT WAN connection as defined in Section 7.1, ERCOT Wide Area Network, at that location.
- (f) If a TSP and QSE share a centralized PBX, separate OPX circuits will be terminated for each participant.
- (g) Each WAN Participant is required to extend the ERCOT OPX and Hotline voice circuits into its 24x7 operations desk. ERCOT will deliver the OPX and Hotline to a channel bank provided by the WAN Participant. The OPX and Hotline voice circuits are transported on separate DS0 channels. If a WAN Participant is designated to represent another Market Participant through an agency agreement approved by ERCOT, the WAN Participant must have dedicated OPX circuits for each Market Participant represented, in addition to a dedicated OPX for the WAN Participant if it is also representing Resources. In these cases, a single Hotline button will be used for the WAN Participant and all of the represented Market Participants. The Market Participant and its agent, if applicable, are both responsible for delivering the Hotline and the OPX to the Market Participant's 24x7 operations desk in a manner that reasonably assures continuous communication with ERCOT and is not affected by PBX features such as automatic transfer or roll to voice mail. Also, a touchtone keypad is required for the Hotline to be able to provide an acknowledged receipt. The demarcation point for all voice circuits is the WAN Participant's channel bank.
- (h) Each WAN Participant must provide internal facilities and communications to collect and furnish data and voice signals to the ERCOT WAN as required by the Protocols. For TSPs and TOs such data includes, but is not limited to, operational voice communications, ICCP Data, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for substations and other Transmission Facilities. For QSEs, such data includes, but is not limited to, operational voice communications, ICCP Data, Resource-Specific XML Data, and SCADA for Resources.
- (i) A WAN Participant shall provide adequate physical facilities to support the ERCOT WAN communications equipment. The physical facilities and communications equipment requirements include the following:
 - (i) Provide an analog business phone line or PBX analog extension for troubleshooting and maintenance of equipment;
 - (ii) Provide a height of 24" of rack space in a 19" wide rack;
 - (iii) Provide two separate uninterruptible power supply single-phase 115 VAC 20 amp circuits, each with four receptacles in the 19" rack listed above;
 - (iv) Provide building wiring from circuit termination to equipment rack;
 - (v) Within 24-hours notice, provide ERCOT employees or contractors access

- to the communication facility;
- (vi) Within one-hour notice, provide ERCOT employees or contractors emergency access to the communication facility;
 - (vii) Provide onsite personnel to escort ERCOT employees or contractors;
 - (viii) Provide a firewall or router, located at the WAN Participant site, for the network address translation of internal WAN Participant addresses to external addresses on the ERCOT LAN;
 - (ix) Provide connectivity from WAN Participant firewall or router to ERCOT LAN located at WAN Participant site. WAN Participants are responsible for their own security through this connection;
 - (x) Provide a channel bank with at least one T1 interface and four Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) ports. Connect FXS (e.g. PBX, key system) to the appropriate equipment. On the digital T1 stream, levels for voice are zero dpm for transmit and receive;
 - (xi) Dual cable entrances to WAN Participant, connecting to different Telco Central Offices is highly recommended; and
 - (xii) Provide ERCOT with internal IP addressing scheme as needed for network design. This will be kept confidential.
- (j) A WAN Participant shall supply, implement, and maintain all data and voice communication facilities required to fulfill the obligations set forth in these Operating Guides.
 - (k) A WAN Participant's installation of data and voice communication facilities described in paragraph (j) above must complete qualification testing as specified by ERCOT before ERCOT will grant approval to commence operational use of the WAN connection. A WAN Participant shall request prior approval from ERCOT of any changes in data and voice communication facilities that impact connectivity through the WAN and shall coordinate with ERCOT before commencing operational use.
 - (l) If a WAN Participant: i) transmits or exchanges ICCP Data or Resource-Specific XML Data with another WAN Participant, or ii) extends its network or otherwise transmits ICCP Data, Resource-Specific XML Data, or operational voice communications to another of its control and/or data center or another WAN Participant's control and/or data center, then such communications shall only be exchanged using a secure private network. Examples of a secure private network would include, but would not be limited to, dedicated connections such as Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS), Time Division Multiplexing Digital Signal 1 (TDM DS1), and Metro Ethernet. This requirement does not apply to



7.1.3 Joint Responsibilities (Maintenance and Restoration)

- (1) Joint responsibility of ERCOT WAN-connected Market Participants and ERCOT include the following:
 - (a) Coordinate maintenance and restoration activities so its reliability is not compromised;
 - (b) All primary and back-up circuits shall be tested annually or as otherwise requested by ERCOT for end-to-end performance;
 - (c) ERCOT will specify test procedures for hotline and any back-up or alternate path voice circuits;
 - (d) A Market Participant must be able to transmit and receive test voice signals. The test equipment must be capable of transmitting, receiving, and measuring frequency and decibel level. This will allow ERCOT and the Market Participant

to isolate circuit and equipment problems for quick resolution and restoration of voice communication; and

- (e) Scheduled maintenance of any WAN hardware/software shall be coordinated between ERCOT and the affected Market Participant. The Market Participant shall provide reasonable outage windows for ERCOT support personnel to upgrade and repair equipment.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.1.3 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.1.3 Joint Responsibilities (Maintenance and Restoration)

- (1) Joint responsibility of WAN Participants and ERCOT include the following:
 - (a) Coordinate maintenance and restoration activities so its reliability is not compromised;
 - (b) All primary and back-up circuits shall be tested annually or as otherwise requested by ERCOT for end-to-end performance;
 - (c) ERCOT will specify test procedures for hotline and any back-up or alternate path voice circuits;
 - (d) A WAN Participant must be able to transmit and receive test voice signals. The test equipment must be capable of transmitting, receiving, and measuring frequency and decibel level. This will allow ERCOT and the WAN Participant to isolate circuit and equipment problems for quick resolution and restoration of voice communication; and
 - (e) Scheduled maintenance of any WAN hardware/software shall be coordinated between ERCOT and the affected WAN Participant. The WAN Participant shall provide reasonable outage windows for ERCOT support personnel to upgrade and repair equipment and shall coordinate with ERCOT before commencing operational use.

7.2 ERCOT ICCP Interface

- (1) The Inter-Control Center Communication Protocol (ICCP) over the ERCOT Wide Area Network (WAN) provides the Real-Time telemetry data from Market Participant computers, computer networks, or other devices. Market Participants providing the data using an ICCP link must format their data and coordinate installation according to the ERCOT WAN Agreement found in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook. The ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook provides additional details and shall be used in conjunction with the Protocols and Operating Guides to facilitate the communication needs of ERCOT and Market Participants to effectively manage system

and market requirements. Updates to the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook shall be approved by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

7.2.1 *Quality Codes*

- (1) Status and analog telemetry data provided to ERCOT shall have the associated quality codes and associated attributes found in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook. ICCP quality codes to be provided to ERCOT by the Market Participant and to the Market Participants by ERCOT shall follow the standards set in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook.

7.2.2 *Metric of Availability*

- (1) ICCP links must achieve availability as prescribed by the Telemetry Standards posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Public Area. Availability metrics shall establish a process to coordinate downtime for ICCP links and database maintenance.
- (2) ICCP links shall use fully redundant data communication from the Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) and Transmission Service Provider (TSP) control systems to the ERCOT System as required by the Protocols.

7.3 *Telemetry*

- (1) Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) and Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) required to supply Real-Time telemetry data to ERCOT shall use an Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) interface through the ERCOT Wide Area Network (WAN). TSPs and QSEs shall also receive signals from ERCOT over the ICCP interface.
- (2) Each QSE and/or TSP shall continuously provide to ERCOT the telemetry data quantities that they are responsible for in the format described in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook. The frequency of updates, means of communication to ERCOT, and data format for each point provided by each Entity shall follow the specifications in the ERCOT ICCP Nodal Communications Handbook. At the frequency specified, each update cycle shall provide current operating data for all points being monitored. Design accuracy and availability of data points delivered to ERCOT shall satisfy the requirements of the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.
- (3) QSEs, Resources and TSPs are required to provide power operation data to ERCOT according to the Protocols and the ERCOT ICCP Nodal Communications Handbook.
- (4) The nomenclature format of data (i.e. structure of the ICCP Object Name) shall follow the standards in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook.

7.3.1 *Data from ERCOT to QSEs*

- (1) ERCOT shall provide all required data and issue instructions to QSEs in accordance with the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.

- (2) ERCOT shall follow data requirements and standards described in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.3.1 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.3.1 Data from ERCOT to QSEs

- (1) ERCOT shall provide all required data and issue instructions over the ERCOT WAN to QSEs in accordance with the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.
- (2) ERCOT shall follow data requirements and standards described in the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook.

7.3.2 Data from ERCOT to TSP

- (1) ERCOT shall provide operational data to the TSP in accordance with the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.
- (2) ERCOT is required to provide operational data to TSPs for the purpose of providing reliability information on current conditions. TSPs may request QSE supplied data as allowed by the Protocols.
- (3) ERCOT will post notice to Market Participants of all available data.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.3.2 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.3.2 Data from ERCOT to TSP

- (1) ERCOT shall provide operational data over the ERCOT WAN to the TSP in accordance with the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.
- (2) ERCOT is required to provide operational data to TSPs for the purpose of providing reliability information on current conditions. TSPs may request QSE supplied data as allowed by the Protocols.
- (3) ERCOT will post notice to WAN Participants of all available data.

7.3.3 Data from QSEs and TSPs to ERCOT

- (1) Each TSP and QSE shall provide telemetered measurements on modeled Transmission Elements as required by the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.

- (2) QSEs and TSPs shall provide Real-Time monitoring of power system quantities to ERCOT as defined in the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook. ERCOT shall work with TSPs and QSEs to determine the required data using the methodology presented in the Protocols. Transmission Element status and analog measurements that the TSPs and QSEs define in the Network Operations Model shall, at a minimum, be provided to ERCOT. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the TSPs and QSEs to provide all data requested by ERCOT.
- (3) Real-Time telemetry data from QSEs used to supply power or Ancillary Services shall be integrated by ERCOT and checked against settlement meter values on a monthly basis.
- (4) Each QSE and Transmission Operator (TO) shall notify ERCOT as soon as practicable when there are known telemetry data issues (telemetry data will not be available or is unreliable for operational purposes). Each QSE or TO shall address the known telemetry data issue with either a correction of the telemetry data as soon as practicable, or a manual data replacement, if available, as soon as practicable. The report, as outlined in Section 9.2.2, Real-Time Data Monitor, will contain unavailability data associated with Planned Outages of RTUs.
- (5) If the QSE or TO cannot resolve the telemetry data issue within two Business Days, it shall provide an estimated time of resolution. Each QSE and TO shall notify ERCOT as soon as practicable when the telemetry data issue is resolved.

[NOGRR154: Replace Section 7.3.3 above with the following upon system implementation of NPRR755:]

7.3.3 Data from WAN Participants to ERCOT

- (1) Each WAN Participant shall provide telemetered measurements over the ERCOT WAN on modeled Transmission Elements as required by the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook.
- (2) WAN Participants shall provide Real-Time monitoring of power system quantities to ERCOT as defined in the Protocols and the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook. ERCOT shall work with WAN Participants to determine the required data using the methodology presented in the Protocols. Transmission Element status and analog measurements that the TSPs and QSEs define in the Network Operations Model shall, at a minimum, be provided to ERCOT. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the TSPs and QSEs to provide all data requested by ERCOT.
- (3) Real-Time telemetry data from QSEs used to supply power or Ancillary Services shall be integrated by ERCOT and checked against settlement meter values on a monthly basis.
- (4) Each QSE and TO shall notify ERCOT as soon as practicable when there are known telemetry data issues (telemetry data will not be available or is unreliable for operational purposes). Each QSE or TO shall address the known telemetry data issue with either a correction of the telemetry data as soon as practicable, or a manual data replacement, if

available, as soon as practicable. The report, as outlined in Section 9.2.2, Real-Time Data Monitor, will contain unavailability data associated with Planned Outages of RTUs.

- (5) If the QSE or TO cannot resolve the telemetry data issue within two Business Days, it shall provide an estimated time of resolution. Each QSE and TO shall notify ERCOT as soon as practicable when the telemetry data issue is resolved.

7.3.3.1 Weather Zone Data

- (1) A TSP that is responsible for providing Weather Zone tie-line measurement data to ERCOT is required to establish a backup to the primary source.
- (2) TSPs having an Energy Management System (EMS) with a native ICCP application capable of four second periodic data set transfers with minimum 300 points per data set, and hot standby backup ICCP servers with automatic fail-over capability, shall provide an additional ICCP association across the ERCOT WAN for the transfer of Weather Zone tie line measurements. ICCP nodes should exist at primary and backup facilities.

7.3.4 *Resolving Real-Time Data Issues that affect ERCOT Network Security Analysis*

- (1) Real-Time telemetry data issues that affect ERCOT's Network Security Analysis (NSA) are issues that cause invalid State Estimator solutions.
- (2) Manually replaced telemetry data is data entered by a QSE or TO on their systems that is transmitted to ERCOT via ICCP in place of the normal points experiencing an issue.
- (3) ERCOT shall notify the QSE or TO responsible for the telemetry data when a Real-Time telemetry data issue affects ERCOT's NSA. ERCOT shall request each QSE or TO address the Real-Time telemetry data issue with either manually replaced telemetry data if secondary sources are available or correction of the telemetry data issue as soon as practicable. If the QSE or TO cannot address the issue within 10 minutes of notification, the QSE or TO shall coordinate with ERCOT to verbally agree to the best assumed data value(s). The QSE or TO shall use verbally agreed data to manually replace the data point to reflect the best assumed data value(s). The QSE or TO and ERCOT shall review the manually replaced telemetry data; the QSE or TO shall update the manually replaced telemetry data to reflect the best assumed data value(s) until the Real-Time data issue is resolved.
- (4) If the QSE or TO cannot resolve the Real-Time telemetry data issue that is affecting ERCOT's NSA within two Business Days, it shall provide an estimated time of resolution. Each QSE or TO shall notify ERCOT when the Real-Time telemetry data issue that was affecting ERCOT's NSA is resolved.

7.3.5 TSP and QSE Telemetry Restoration

- (1) Real-Time telemetry data shall be restored using criteria and procedures as established by the Telemetry Standards.

7.3.6 General Telemetry Performance Criterion

- (1) All Real-Time telemetry as required by the Protocols shall meet the State Estimator Standards and the Telemetry Standards.

7.4 Calibration and Testing of Telemetry Responsibilities

- (1) It is the responsibility of the owner of telemetry equipment to ensure that calibration, testing and other routine maintenance of equipment is performed consistently with the provisions of the Protocols, Telemetry Standards, and Good Utility Practice.

7.5 Competitive Renewable Energy Zone Circuits and Stations

- (1) For each new Competitive Renewable Energy Zone transmission line, listed below, an associated communications path should be established to provide a high degree of dependability, security, and immunity from interference. Additionally this communications path should support high bandwidth (155 mb/s or greater), low latency (unidirectional delay no greater than one millisecond per 100 miles), and be engineered to meet 99.999% availability with capacity reserved for regulated utility protection, monitoring and control. Redundant communication paths are required unless this necessitates retrofitting existing facilities. Competitive Renewable Energy Zone consists of the following 345 kV circuits and associated stations:
 - (a) Bluff Creek to Brown double circuit;
 - (b) Brown to Killeen double circuit;
 - (c) Clear Crossing to Willow Creek double circuit;
 - (d) Killeen to Salado add second circuit;
 - (e) Scurry County South Switching Station to West Shackelford double circuit;
 - (f) Scurry County South Switching Station to Tonkawas double circuit;
 - (g) Scurry County South Switching Station to Long Draw Station double circuit;
 - (h) Dermott Switching Station to Scurry County South Switching Station double circuit;
 - (i) Dermott Switching Station to Willow Creek double circuit;
 - (j) Central Bluff to Bluff Creek double circuit;
 - (k) West Shackelford to Navarro/Sam Switch double circuit;

- (l) Sand Bluff Station to Divide double circuit capable;
- (m) Bearkat Station to Sand Bluff station double circuit capable;
- (n) Riley to Tesla double circuit;
- (o) Tesla to Edith Clarke double circuit;
- (p) North McCamey to Odessa double circuit capable;
- (q) Bakersfield to North McCamey double circuit capable;
- (r) Bakersfield to Big Hill double circuit capable;
- (s) Big Hill to Kendall double circuit capable;
- (t) Big Hill to Twin Butte double circuit capable;
- (u) Riley to Edith Clarke double circuit;
- (v) Ogallala to Windmill double circuit capable;
- (w) Ogallala to Tule Canyon double circuit capable;
- (x) Windmill to Alibates double circuit capable;
- (y) Tule Canyon to Cottonwood Station double circuit;
- (z) Tule Canyon to Cross to Tesla double circuit;
- (aa) Cottonwood Station to Dermott Switching Station double circuit;
- (bb) Cottonwood Station to Edith Clarke double circuit;
- (cc) Alibates to Tule Canyon double circuit;
- (dd) Gray to Tesla double circuit;
- (ee) Gray to Alibates double circuit;
- (ff) Edith Clarke to Clear Crossing double circuit;
- (gg) Sweetwater East to Central Bluff double circuit;
- (hh) Tonkawa to Sweetwater East double circuit;
- (ii) Long Draw Station to Sand Bluff Station double circuit capable;
- (jj) Long Draw Station to Grelton Station double circuit capable;

- (kk) Grelton Station to Odessa double circuit capable;
- (ll) Riley to Bowman double circuit;
- (mm) Riley to West Krum double circuit;
- (nn) West Krum to Anna double circuit;
- (oo) Willow Creek to Hicks double circuit;
- (pp) Bowman to Jacksboro double circuit capable;
- (qq) Jacksboro to Willow Creek double circuit;
- (rr) Willow Creek to Parker double circuit; and
- (ss) Clear Crossing to West Shackelford double circuit.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment A
Detailed Black Start Information

November 1, 2016

This attachment and Section 8, Attachment E, Black Start Plan Template, provide the minimum information necessary to be used in conjunction with the ERCOT Black Start Plan. Each Transmission Operator (TO), Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) representing Black Start Resources, and Black Start Generation Resource should use this information for technical reference, development of Black Start plans, and training of personnel.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR SYSTEM RESTORATION

Determining System Status

- (1) If a Generation Resource or Transmission Operator (TO) loses voltage on all busses and incoming transmission lines, then operators should assume there is a Partial Blackout or Blackout. If possible, the TO shall also immediately notify ERCOT. Contracted Black Start Resources shall implement Black Start procedures and establish contact with their TOs. Other Generation Resources shall contact their QSEs and then wait for instructions from the TOs. If possible, ERCOT will update TOs and QSEs concerning the status of the ERCOT System by use of the ERCOT Hotline or other available backup communications.
- (2) It is expected that if communication with ERCOT is not possible, TOs will evaluate system conditions and proceed independently with their Black Start plans.
- (3) Priority should be given to determining the status of nuclear Generation Resources and switchyards in order to re-establish offsite power supply.
- (4) System status conditions to be surveyed include but are not limited to:
 - (a) Areas of the system that are de-energized;
 - (b) Areas of the system that are functioning;
 - (c) Amount of generating reserve available in functioning areas;
 - (d) Generation Resource availability and time required to restart;
 - (e) Status of transmission breakers and sectionalizing equipment along Cranking Paths and Synchronization Corridors, and at Generation Resources;
 - (f) Status of transmission breakers and sectionalizing equipment at Direct Current Ties (DC Ties);
 - (g) Status of fuel supply from external suppliers;
 - (h) Under-frequency relay operation; and
 - (i) Relay flags associated with circuits tripped by protective relays.

Verifying Communications

- (1) Reliable communications will be the key to a safe and timely restoration following a Partial Blackout or Blackout. As part of the initial assessment after a Partial Blackout or Blackout, communication facilities shall be tested and verified. It is possible, especially in case of a Blackout, that communications with out-of-state QSEs representing Generation Resources may not be possible. It is therefore critical that TOs and Generation Resources located within their transmission system be able to communicate directly during these times.
 - (a) The ERCOT System Operators shall:
 - (i) Verify or establish communication paths with TOs;
 - (ii) Verify or establish communications paths with QSEs representing Generation Resources;
 - (iii) Verify integrity of ERCOT Hotline;
 - (iv) Periodically disseminate information to TOs and QSEs; and
 - (v) Direct implementation of Black Start plan in areas of a Partial Blackout or Blackout.
 - (b) The TO operators shall:
 - (i) Contact ERCOT in order to report status;
 - (ii) Establish contact with contracted Black Start Resources and their QSE(s);
 - (iii) Initiate Black Start plan; and
 - (iv) Establish communication paths with other Generation Resources necessary to the restoration of the ERCOT System.
 - (c) The QSE representing Generation Resources shall:
 - (i) Contact ERCOT to report status of Generation Resources within the ERCOT Region;
 - (ii) Assist TOs as required; and
 - (iii) Ensure Generation Resources are prepared to receive and follow instructions directly from the TO to which they are connected.
 - (d) The Black Start Resources shall:
 - (i) Isolate their Black Start Resource from the ERCOT Transmission Grid;

- (ii) Establish communications with their TOs;
 - (iii) If no communications with the TOs are available, establish communications with ERCOT; and
 - (iv) Start Black Start Resource and request load interconnection from TO. The Black Start Resource shall not connect to the ERCOT Transmission Grid without specific instructions to do so from either ERCOT or the designated TO responsible for the Black Start Resource.
- (2) Should problems be encountered with any of the primary communication facilities, back-up facilities shall be deployed and appropriate personnel notified.
- (3) Communications will be vital to an orderly recovery. To keep communication facilities available, operating personnel shall ensure that three-part communication is used at all times.

Preparing for System Restoration

- (1) Orderly restoration will usually require sectionalizing the de-energized parts of the ERCOT System into smaller, manageable blocks before they are energized.
- (2) The sectionalizing process should usually address but is not limited to the following objectives:
 - (a) Priority shall be given to restoring offsite power to nuclear Generation Resources;
 - (b) Ensure that blocks of load to be energized are sized to minimize the problems of cold load pickup; and
 - (c) Operators shall verify that their switching orders as well as any standing emergency switching orders have been completed.

Bringing Up Generation Resources

- (1) First priority shall be given to preventing damage to Generation Resource equipment and to restoring offsite power to nuclear Generation Resources. Secondly, attention shall be given to preparing generators that can come On-Line most rapidly. All operators should remember that large steam Generation Resources will need an outlet for the minimum generation requirement soon after coming On-Line.
- (2) A Black Start Resource has procedures to begin the process of bringing its generators back up when the switchyard and all incoming transmission lines are de-energized. The Generation Resource shall not synchronize or pick up load without communicating with the TO to which it is connected.
- (3) A Generation Resource without Black Start capability shall have a written procedure in place to begin preparing the Generation Resource to be energized from an external line.

When the TO has energized the Generation Resource switchyard it will contact the Generation Resource directly and the QSE as soon as practical. The TO will coordinate starting of large motors, bringing Generation Resources On-Line, and synchronizing Generation Resources with the rest of the ERCOT Transmission Grid.

- (4) Generation Resource operators will be controlling system frequency during the recovery period and must keep it between trip points for generators' under-frequency and over-frequency relays. It is preferable to use the generators with lowest under-speed trip for initial restoration.
- (5) Automatic Voltage Regulators (AVRs) should be placed in service as soon as practical after bringing Generators On-Line and should remain in-service to improve machine stability.
- (6) As soon as possible, after bringing a Generator On-Line, automatic Governor controls should be placed in the "automatic" position to ensure instantaneous Governor response to changes in frequency.

Picking Up Lines

- (1) Ties between nearby Generation Resources shall be established as soon as possible. Priority shall be given to restoring at least one circuit to nuclear Generation Resources to provide offsite power for safe shutdown.
- (2) A line should be energized from the strongest electrical source. Switching devices on all substation or transmission capacitor banks along the line should be open unless needed for voltage control.
- (3) Energizing transmission auto-transformers (345/138 kV, 138/69 kV) and shunt reactors at Generation Resource will allow plant operators to increase field current on the generator to increase stability. Also, this reactive current will help keep transmission voltages from becoming excessive.
- (4) Caution should be exercised in the use of 345 kV transmission system. Because of high values of line charging, energizing one of these circuits with little or no load can produce excessive voltage and can damage substation equipment (Note: 345kV lines supply approximately 1 MVar/mile of line charging while 138kV lines supply approximately 0.1 MVar/mile).
- (5) Operators in TO control rooms should exercise care when energizing transmission lines, so that they do not close a breaker into a fault. Operators in TO control rooms should be aware of any transmission lines that tripped while the system was going down and have field personnel check the relay flags before energizing the line.
- (6) Ferroresonance may occur while energizing a line or while picking up a transformer from an unloaded line. Operators in TO control rooms should be on guard for unusually high and sustained voltages during such switching. 345 kV lines may be highly susceptible to this phenomenon and their use should be minimized in the early stages of restoration.

- (7) Impedance relays that do not have out of step blocking may trip lines due to power swings during restoration (a good indication that the line tripped due to excessive power swings rather than a fault is the existence of impedance relay flags and no ground flags).

Picking Up Load

- (1) In general, 69 kV and 138 kV lines along with radial 345 kV lines to autotransformers may be used to energize load. When energizing a 345 kV circuit and autotransformer combination, both the line and transformer should be energized at the same time to avoid the problem of excessive voltage. The more lightly loaded a generator is, the less load increment it can safely pick up.
- (2) Cold load pick up can involve inrush currents of ten or more times than the normal load current depending on the nature of the load being picked up. This will generally decay to about two times the normal load current in two to four seconds and remain at a level of 150% to 200% of pre-shutdown levels for as long as 30 minutes.
- (3) Priority shall be given to restoring offsite power to nuclear Generation Resources. As critical and priority loads are restored, consideration should be given to restoration of loads controlled by under-frequency relays.
- (4) When energizing load, the operators in TO control rooms must be in close contact with the Generation Resource in order that excessive load is not picked up on a generator in one operation. Generally, the operators in TO control rooms should pick up no more than 5% of the total generating capability in an Island in a single step. If load is picked up in blocks that are too large, then the inrush current may operate over current relays that trip the loads off the ERCOT System again. There should be sufficient time between switching operations to allow the generator to recover from the sudden increase in load.
- (5) The operators in TO control rooms should exercise caution when loading a single generator to more than 50% of its control range until additional generators have been brought back On-Line in that Island. Generally, no generator should be loaded to more than 80% of its available capability until ERCOT System conditions return to normal.
- (6) Since each Generation Resource may be operating independently, Generation Resource operators will have to monitor and adjust their generators voltage and frequency. Frequency should be kept above 59.8 Hz and as close as possible to 60 Hz. Voltage should be kept as close as possible to normal schedules. As more generators are brought up and more load is added, the voltage and frequency will tend to stabilize.
- (7) Residential and commercial load will most likely be easier to pick up and maintain than industrial loads. This is due to the large fluctuation possible with industrial loads.
- (8) The operators in TO control rooms should exercise caution when re-energizing capacitor banks after load has been picked up. The change in system voltage that occurs will be much larger than normal because of the reduced system fault duty.

Synchronizing Between Islands

- (1) TOs shall have field personnel in area Islands to check breakers at each end of a line being used to synchronize between Islands to ensure they are open regardless of supervisory indication. The area with the largest amount of generation On-Line shall energize the line first.
- (2) Where available, field personnel shall synchronize and close the tie breakers at the synchronization point. If there is a sufficient frequency difference that the Islands cannot be synchronized, the Island with the least generation On-Line shall adjust its frequency to achieve synchronization.
- (3) When synchronizing, both the phase angle across the breaker, and the voltage on each side of the breaker shall be measured. If possible, the phase rotation should be stopped and the phase angle reduced to 10° or less before closing the breakers.
- (4) In general, lines should not be loaded to more than 50% of thermal rating until multiple tie paths have been established. Additional ties should be closed as soon as possible.

ERCOT COORDINATION

- (1) During the initial stages of the restoration ERCOT will coordinate the Black Start restoration effort by monitoring the implementation of each TO's Black Start plan, providing ERCOT System status information, and facilitating communication between the Market Participants. ERCOT will also monitor the changes in Resource conditions, restoration of transmission lines, and any load that is re-energized. The ERCOT Hotline or available backup communications will periodically be used to communicate simultaneously with the Market Participants on a periodic basis assuming communication is possible.
- (2) System status conditions that should be surveyed include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) Communication facilities;
 - (b) Transmission system;
 - (c) Generating system;
 - (d) Fuel supplies; and
 - (e) Any other significant conditions which might affect restoration.
- (3) ERCOT System Operators should be sure that each TO is successfully implementing their Black Start plan and each Generation Resource is successfully implementing their written procedures for preparing their Generation Resources to be energized during Black Start restoration. ERCOT System Operators will direct mutual assistance by utilizing the Black Start map and contacting the Market Participants most able to provide the assistance.

- (4) Before synchronization of intercompany Islands ERCOT will designate the entity responsible for frequency control in the combined Islands. Initially this may be a single Generation Resource. As the restoration effort progresses, ERCOT will work to combine Islands in such a way as to restore frequency control of one of the QSEs representing Generation Resources. As Inter-company Islands are synchronized ERCOT will approve the addition of generation and load to the ERCOT System. No additions shall be made without that approval.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR BLACK START TESTING

- (1) ERCOT shall maintain a record of contracted Black Start Resources and update such records on an annual basis. The record shall include the name, location, MW capability, type of unit, date of test, and starting method of each Black Start Resource per the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards.
- (2) The owner or operator of each Black Start Resource shall demonstrate through the testing procedures outlined in Protocol Section 8.1.1.2.1.5, System Black Start Capability Qualification and Testing, that the Black Start Resource can perform its intended functions as required in the ERCOT Black Start Plan. ERCOT may also order random simulation or testing of Black Start capabilities. Documentation of the analysis shall be provided to NERC, the NERC Regional Entity, or the Reliability Monitor upon request as required by the NERC Reliability Standards.

CRITERIA FOR ERCOT AND TRANSMISSION OPERATOR BLACK START PLANS

- (1) ERCOT will maintain a Black Start Plan that is consistent with this Operating Guide. The ERCOT Black Start Plan shall be provided to the QSEs representing Black Start Resources and TOs.
- (2) ERCOT System Operators shall review these documents on a regular basis. It is suggested that all Black Start plans include at a minimum the following elements:
 - (a) Strategies and guidelines for restoration of the ERCOT System;
 - (b) Identification of the relationships and responsibilities of the QSEs representing Black Start Resources and TO personnel necessary for the restoration;
 - (c) Identification of Black Start Resources including:
 - (i) Generation Resources;
 - (ii) Transmission Facilities;
 - (iii) Communication resources; and
 - (iv) Fuel resources.
 - (d) Mutual assistance arrangements;

- (e) Contingency plans for failed Generation Resources;
 - (f) Identification of critical load requirements;
 - (g) Identification of special equipment requirements;
 - (h) General instructions and guidelines for ERCOT System Operators, Resource Entities, QSEs representing Generation Resources, and TO operators and their respective communications personnel;
 - (i) Procedures for Notification; and
 - (j) Procedures for return to Market Operations.
- (3) TO's Black Start plans shall include sections on the Black Start Purpose, Scope, Roles and Responsibilities, Strategies, Priorities, Operations, Communication, and Contingency plans and shall follow the format outlined in Appendix 8E.

**ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment B:**

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April 1, 2014

Attachment B

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ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment C
Turbine Governor Speed Tests

November 3, 2016

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TURBINE GOVERNOR SPEED REGULATION TEST FOR MECHANICAL-HYDRAULIC GOVERNOR

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of test: _____

QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

Steady State Speed Regulation at High-Speed Stop

$$R_s = \frac{(A - B) \times 100}{3600}$$

Where:

- A = Speed with speed changer set at high-speed stop and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- B = Speed with speed changer set at high-speed stop and when governing valves just reach wide-open position.

Steady State Speed Regulation at Synchronous Speed ¹

$$R_s = \frac{(C - D) \times 100}{3600}$$

Where:

- C = Speed with speed changer set for synchronous speed and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- D = Speed with speed changer set at the same position as in C above and when governing valves just reach wide open position.

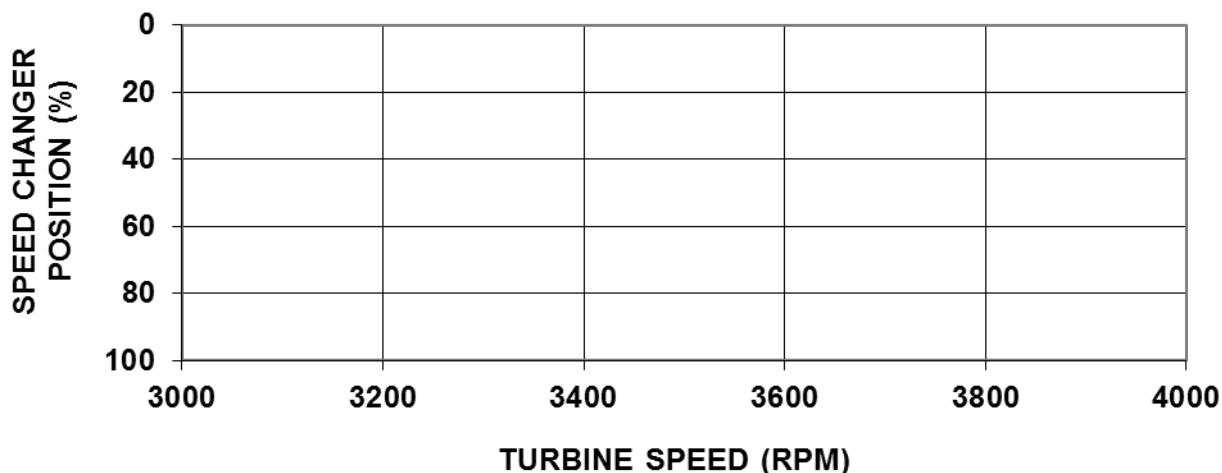
Steady State Speed Regulation at Low-Speed Stop

$$R_s = \frac{(E - F) \times 100}{3600}$$

Where:

¹ Westinghouse recommends using only this test.

- E = Speed with speed changer set at low-speed stop and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- F = Speed with speed changer set at low-speed stop and when governing valves just reach wide-open position.



E, F @ Low Speed Stop
 C, D @ Sync. Speed
 A, B @ High Speed Stop

Point	Test Data					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Speed, RPM						
Frequency Hz						

Speed Changer Travel Time:

- (a) From Low-Speed Stop to High-Speed Stop in _____ seconds.
 (b) From High-Speed Stop to Low-Speed Stop in _____ seconds.

Over-speed Trip Test Speed at _____ rpm.

Comments: _____

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Representative: _____

EXAMPLE OF A TURBINE GOVERNOR SPEED REGULATION TEST FOR MECHANICAL-HYDRAULIC GOVERNOR

Steady State Speed Regulation at High-Speed Stop

$$R_s = \frac{(A - B) \times 100}{3600} = \frac{(3850 - 3570) \times 100}{3600} = 7.78\%$$

Where:

- A = Speed with speed changer set at high-speed stop and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- B = Speed with speed changer set at high-speed stop and when governing valves just reach wide-open position.

Steady State Speed Regulation at Synchronous Speed ²

$$R_s = \frac{(C - D) \times 100}{3600} = \frac{(3600 - 3310) \times 100}{3600} = 8.06\%$$

Where:

- C = Speed with speed changer set for synchronous speed and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- D = Speed with speed changer set at the same position as in C above and when governing valves just reach wide open position.

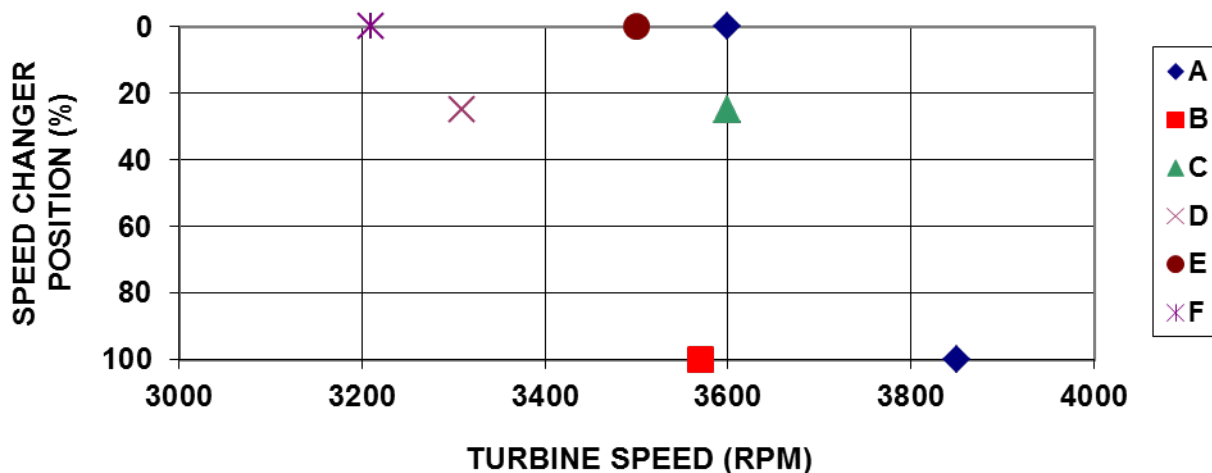
Steady State Speed Regulation at Low-Speed Stop

$$R_s = \frac{(E - F) \times 100}{3600} = \frac{(3500 - 3210) \times 100}{3600} = 8.06\%$$

Where:

- E = Speed with speed changer set at low-speed stop and with throttle (or stop) valves open and machine running idle on the Governor.
- F = Speed with speed changer set at low-speed stop and when governing valves just reach wide-open position.

² Westinghouse recommends using only this test.



E, F @ Low Speed Stop
 C, D @ Sync. Speed
 A, B @ High Speed Stop

Point	Test Data					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Speed, RPM	3850	3570	3600	3310	3500	3210
Frequency Hz	64.2	59.5	60.0	55.0	58.3	53.5

Speed Changer Travel Time:

- (a) From low-speed stop to high-speed stop in 73 seconds.
- (b) From high-speed stop to low-speed stop in 74 seconds.

Over-speed trip test speed at 3965 rpm.

Comments: _____

TURBINE GOVERNOR SPEED REGULATION TEST FOR ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC GOVERNOR

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of test: _____

QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

Turbine Governor Speed Regulation Test Procedures

- (a) Simulate unit On-Line and turbine speed at 3600 RPM.
- (b) Set Load reference at minimum value.
- (c) Monitor valve demand signal and record as value “A” (in %).
- (d) Reduce speed until valve demand just reaches maximum value.
Record valve demand as value “B” (in %) and speed as value “C” (in RPM).
- (e) Set speed at 3600 and Load reference at maximum value.
- (f) Monitor valve demand signal and record as value “D” (in %).
- (g) Increase speed until valve demand just reaches minimum value.
Record valve demand as value “E” (in %) and speed as value “F” (in RPM).

Turbine Governor Speed Regulation Test Results

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Valve Demand (%)						
Speed (rpm)						

Speed Regulation With Decreasing Speed

$$R_D = \frac{100}{(B - A)} \times \frac{(3600 - C)}{3600} \times 100$$

Speed Regulation With Increasing Speed

$$R_I = \frac{100}{(D - E)} \times \frac{(F - 3600)}{3600} \times 100$$

Comments:

SUBMITTALResource Entity Representative:

QSE Representative:

Date submitted to ERCOT Representative:

DEFINITIONS

System Frequency Response	This response is a function of two key variables: the Primary Frequency Response from Governors and Load dampening of the connected Load.
Percent Droop Settings	Also known as Frequency Regulation, Speed Regulation, Speed Sensitivity, Speed Error and others. Percent droop is the percent change in nominal frequency that will cause generator output to change from no Load to full Load. It is the change in steady state rotor speed, expressed in percent of rated speed, when power output is gradually reduced from rated to zero power. A common percent droop setting is 5% for both high and low frequency excursions.
Dead-Band	The range of deviations of system frequency (+/-) that produces no turbine Governor response, and therefore, no frequency (speed) regulation. It is expressed in percent of rated speed, Hz, or RPM.
Valve Position Limiter	A device that acts on the speed and Load governing system to prevent the Governor-controlled valves from opening beyond a pre-set limit.
Blocked Governor Operation	Operating the generating unit with the control system adjusted to prevent the turbine governor from responding to system frequency (speed) variations. In an effort to reduce speed Governor operation in some generating units, turbine control systems can be adjusted to block the operation of the Governor after the unit is in parallel with the system and is running at its desired output. Selection of a high percent droop characteristic or a large Governor Dead-Band constitutes a form of blocked Governor action.
Variable Pressure Operation	Varying the boiler pressure to improve turbine efficiency at lower Loads. Two methods are normally used. The first method, the turbine control (G.E.) or Governor (Westinghouse) valves are positioned in the wide-open position and the generator is changed by changing the boiler pressure. With this method, there is very little, if any response to frequency excursions. The second method, the valves are positioned at approximately 50% open. The valves are still able to respond to system disturbances. Normal changes in generation requirements are made by varying the boiler pressure until the unit is at rated pressure. After full pressure is reached, the turbine valves are used to make the required generation changes.

GENERATION RESOURCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST PROCEDURE

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST

1. The frequency response function of the Generation Resource is tested On-Line at a Load level that allows the Generation Resource to increase or decrease Load without reaching low operating limits or high operating limits. If the Generation Resource cannot be tested On-Line then it will notify ERCOT that it will be conducting an Off-Line test. The recommended level is 92% Base Load or below.
2. The test is performed by adding a frequency offset signal that exceeds the Governor Dead-Band value to the measured frequency signal. This should create immediate step change in the measured frequency signal.
3. The test starts at time t0 when the frequency Dead-Band is exceeded and signal “Generation Resource Frequency Response On” becomes active.
4. The following signals should be recorded at least two seconds: Unit MW Output, “Generation Resource Frequency Response On.”
5. The duration of the test is 100 seconds. After 100 seconds, the offset signal should be removed and the Generation Resource should return to pretest power output.
6. The test should be conducted both with positive and negative frequency offsets.
7. The test is considered successful after the signal becomes active if at least 70% of the calculated MW contribution is delivered within 16 seconds and the response is maintained for an additional 30 seconds.
8. Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band settings shall be set in accordance with Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors.

DEFINITIONS

Generation Resource Base Load = maximum Load capability for the season when frequency response test is performed

$$\text{Gain MW for 0.1Hz} = \frac{P}{(\text{Droop} * 60 - \text{GovernorDead} - \text{Band}) * 10}$$

Where:

P = Generation Resource Base Load (MW)

Droop = droop (%)

Frequency Offset = +0.2 Hz and -0.2 Hz (+12 rpm and -12 rpm, for 3600 sync speed machines), outside Governor Dead-Band

Test frequency = Measured Frequency + Frequency Offset

MW Contribution = Gain MW to 0.1 Hz * 10 * Frequency Offset

$$\text{Calculated droop} = - \frac{P * \Delta Hz}{60 * \Delta MW}$$

Where:

P = Generation Resource Base Load (MW)

ΔHz = Change in frequency (Hz), taking into account Governor Dead-Band

ΔMW = Change in power output (MW)

EXAMPLE

Generation Resource Base Load = 150 MW

Droop = 0.05 or 5% (use 0.05 for calculation)

Governor Dead-Band = 0.034

$$\text{Gain MW to 0.1 Hz} = \frac{150}{[(0.05 * 60) - 0.034] * 10} = \pm 5.06 \text{ MW/0.1 Hz}$$

$$\text{MW Contribution} = 5.06 * 10 * \pm (0.2) = \pm 10.12 \text{ MW}$$

Expected under-frequency response: +10.12 MW in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Expected over-frequency response: -10.12 MW in 16 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted under-frequency response: +7.08 MW in 15 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted over-frequency response: -7.08 MW in 15 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Calculated droop for 8 MW increase in power output in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset:

$$\text{Calculated droop} = - \frac{150 * -0.2}{60 * 8} = 0.0625 \text{ or } 6.25\%$$

GENERATION RESOURCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of Test: _____

QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

TEST RESULTS

		Test with +0.2 Hz	Test with -0.2 Hz
1	Generation Resource Base Load		
2	GAIN MW to 0.1Hz		
3	Calculated MW Contribution		
4	MW at test start (t_0)		
5	MW at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
6	MW Contribution at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
7	MW at $t_0 + 46$ sec		
8	Calculated droop		
9	CONCLUSION (PASSED/FAILED)		

Comments:

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Representative: _____

GENERATION RESOURCE AND CONTROLLABLE LOAD RESOURCE PRIMARY FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST PROCEDURES BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL VERIFICATION

The purpose of this template is to allow the Entity that operates a Generation Resource or a Controllable Load Resource to demonstrate acceptable frequency response of its Generation Resource(s) or Controllable Load Resource(s) based on historical data in order to minimize testing costs, scheduling conflicts and the risk of damage to equipment or Forced Outage.

1. All verifications will be based on at least one of the events from the published list of Frequency Measurable Events (FMEs).
2. Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band settings shall be set in accordance with Section 2.2.7. For Controllable Load Resources, Governor droop shall not exceed 5% and Governor Dead-Band shall not exceed +/-0.036Hz.
3. For clarification purposes, the time of FME ($t(0)$), pre-perturbation average frequency and post-perturbation average frequency, as defined in Section 8, Attachment J, Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary Frequency Response, will be used for the verification process. The values of these metrics will be identified in the FME Report.
4. The test is considered successful if the Generation Resource or the Controllable Load Resource is able to meet a minimum of 75% of its initial Primary Frequency Response and 75% of its sustained Primary Frequency Response as calculated in the FMEs report posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Certified Area. Any Generation Resource or Controllable Load Resource may use the FME report in lieu of testing.
 - a. The calculation of Generation Resources or Controllable Load Resources initial and sustained Primary Frequency Response is detailed in Section 8, Attachment J.
 - b. ERCOT shall evaluate initial and sustained Primary Frequency Response using an expected performance Governor droop of 5.78% for combined-cycle Resources.
5. Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs) located behind one point of interconnection, metered by one ERCOT-Polled Settlement (EPS) Meter, and operated as an integrated Facility may combine IRRs for the purposes of this test.

DEFINITIONS

Generation Resource or Controllable Load Resource Base Load = maximum rated capability (this value is not reduced for temporary output limitations of the Generation

Resource or Controllable Load Resource due to auxiliary equipment outages, weather conditions, or fuel limitations, it is the “nameplate” rating of the Generation Resource or Controllable Load Resource). For the IRR, the Base Load for purposes of this test shall be the Real-Time telemetered High Sustained Limit (HSL) (MW) of the IRR at the time of the FME. The IRR shall use only a FME in which the IRR’s HSL is greater than 50% of the IRR’s total design output capability.

HISTORICAL GENERATION RESOURCE OR CONTROLLABLE LOAD RESOURCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters):

Location (County):

Unit Name:

Date of FME:

QSE:

Resource Entity:

HISTORICAL RESULTS

<i>EVALUATION POINT</i>	<i>FREQUENCY</i>
<i>TIME (SEC) OF FME (T(0))</i>	
<i>PRE-PERTURBATION AVERAGE FREQUENCY (T(-2) TO T(-16))</i>	
<i>POST-PERTURBATION AVERAGE FREQUENCY (T(20) TO T(52))</i>	

1	Pre-Perturbation Average MW [T(-2) to T(-16)]	
2	Post-Perturbation Average MW [T(+20 to T(+52)]	
3	Expected Initial Primary Frequency Response (MW)	
4	Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response (MW)	
5	Adjusted Actual Initial Primary Frequency Response (MW)	
6	Adjusted Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response (MW)	
7	Initial Response P.U. Performance	
8	Sustained Response P.U. Performance	

Comments:

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Representative: _____

INTERMITTENT RENEWABLE RESOURCE (IRR) FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST PROCEDURE

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST

1. The frequency response function of the Intermittent Renewable Resource (IRR) is tested On-Line at a Load level that allows the IRRs to increase or decrease Load without reaching low operating limits or high operating limits.
2. The test is performed by adding a frequency offset signal that exceeds the Governor Dead-Band value to the measured frequency signal. This should create immediate step change in the measured frequency signal.
3. The test starts at time t_0 when the frequency Dead-Band is exceeded.
4. The MW output signal should be recorded at least every two seconds.
5. The duration of the test is 100 seconds. After 100 seconds, the offset signal should be removed and the IRR should return to pretest power output.
6. The test should be conducted both with positive and negative frequency offsets.
7. The test is considered successful after the signal becomes active if at least 70% of the calculated MW contribution is delivered within 16 seconds and the response is maintained for an additional 30 seconds.
8. Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band settings shall be set in accordance with Section 2.2.7.
9. IRRs located behind one Point of Interconnection (POI), metered by one ERCOT-Polled Settlement (EPS) Meter, and operated as an integrated Facility may combine IRRs for the purposes of this test.

DEFINITIONS

IRR Base Load = IRR telemetered High Sustained Limit (HSL) at the time of the test. The test shall be performed at an output level which is greater than 50% of IRR's total design output capability.

Gain MW for 0.1Hz consistent with a selected droop percentage =

$$\frac{P * 10}{Droop * 60 - GovernorDead - Band}$$

Where:

P = IRR telemetered HSL (MW)

Droop = droop (%)

Frequency Offset = +0.2 Hz and -0.2 Hz, outside Governor Dead-Band

Test frequency = Measured Frequency + Frequency Offset

MW Contribution = Gain MW to 0.1 Hz * 10 * Frequency Offset

$$\text{Calculated droop} = - \frac{P * \Delta Hz}{60 * \Delta MW}$$

Where:

P = IRR telemetered HSL (MW)

ΔHz = Change in frequency (Hz), taking into account Governor Dead-Band

ΔMW = Change in power output (MW)

EXAMPLE

IRR telemetered HSL = 150 MW

Droop = 0.05 or 5% (use 0.05 for calculation)

Governor Dead-Band = 0.017 Hz

$$\text{Gain MW for 0.1 Hz} = \frac{150}{[(0.05 * 60) - 0.017] * 10} = +/- 5.03 \text{ MW/0.1 Hz}$$

$$\Delta MW \text{ Contribution} = 5.03 * 10 * +/-0.2 = +/-10.06 \text{ MW}$$

Expected under-frequency response: +10.06 MW in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Expected over-frequency response: -10.06 MW in 16 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted under-frequency response: +7.04 MW in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted over-frequency response: -7.04 MW in 16 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Calculated droop for 8MW increase in power output in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset:

$$\text{Calculated percent droop} = - \frac{150 * -0.2}{60 * 8} * 100 = 6.25\%$$

INTERMITTENT RENEWABLE RESOURCE (IRR) FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of Test: _____

QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

TEST RESULTS

		Test with +0.2 Hz	Test with -0.2 Hz
1	IRR Base Load		
2	GAIN MW to 0.1Hz		
3	Calculated Minimum MW Contribution		
4	MW at test start (t_0)		
5	MW at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
6	MW Contribution at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
7	MW at $t_0 + 46$ sec		
8	Calculated droop		
9	CONCLUSION (PASSED/FAILED)		

Comments:

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Control Area Authority Rep.: _____

CONTROLLABLE LOAD RESOURCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST PROCEDURE

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEST

1. The frequency response function of the Controllable Load Resource is tested On-Line at a Load level that allows Controllable Load Resources to increase or decrease Load without reaching Low Power Consumption (LPC) or Maximum Power Consumption (MPC).
2. The test is performed by adding a frequency offset signal that exceeds the Governor Dead-Band value to the measured frequency signal. This should create an immediate step change in the measured frequency signal.
3. The test starts at time t_0 when the frequency Dead-Band is exceeded.
4. The MW output signal should be recorded at least every two seconds.
5. The duration of the test is 100 seconds. After 100 seconds, the offset signal should be removed and the Controllable Load Resource should return to pretest power output.
6. The test should be conducted both with positive and negative frequency offsets.
7. The test is considered successful after the signal becomes active if at least 70% of the calculated MW contribution is delivered within 16 seconds and the response is maintained for an additional 30 seconds.
8. Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band settings shall be set in accordance with Section 2.2.7. For Controllable Load Resources, Governor droop shall not exceed 5% and Governor Dead-Band shall not exceed $\pm 0.036\text{Hz}$.

DEFINITIONS

Controllable Load Resource Base Load = Controllable Load Resource telemetered MPC at the time of the test. The test shall be performed at an output level that allows the Controllable Load Resource to increase or decrease Load without reaching LPC or MPC.

Gain MW for 0.1Hz consistent with a selected droop percentage =

$$\frac{P}{(\text{Droop} * 60 - \text{GovernorDead} - \text{Band}) * 10}$$

Where:

P = Controllable Load Resource telemetered MPC (MW)

Droop = droop (%)

Frequency Offset = +0.2 Hz and -0.2 Hz, outside Governor Dead-Band

Test frequency = Measured Frequency + Frequency Offset

MW Contribution = Gain MW to 0.1 Hz * 10 * Frequency Offset

$$\text{Calculated droop} = - \frac{P * \Delta Hz}{60 * \Delta MW}$$

Where:

P = Controllable Load Resource telemetered MPC

ΔHz = Change in frequency (Hz), taking into account Governor Dead-Band

ΔMW = Change in power output (MW)

EXAMPLE

Controllable Load Resource telemetered MPC = 150 MW

Droop = 5%

Governor Dead-Band = 0.036 Hz

$$\text{Gain MW to 0.1 Hz} = \frac{150}{[(0.05 * 60) - 0.036] * 10} = +/- 5.06 \text{ MW/0.1 Hz}$$

$$\Delta MW \text{ Contribution} = 5 * 10 * +/-0.2 = +/-10.12 \text{ MW}$$

Expected under-frequency response: -10.12 MW in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Expected over-frequency response: +10.12 MW in 16 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted under-frequency response: -7.08 MW in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset

Minimum accepted over-frequency response: +7.08 MW in 16 sec. for +0.2 Hz offset

Note: The negative sign in expected under-frequency response and minimum accepted under-frequency response denotes the required reduction in power consumption. Similarly the positive sign in expected over-frequency response and minimum accepted over-frequency response denotes the required increase in power consumption.

Calculated droop for 8 MW increase in power output in 16 sec. for -0.2 Hz offset:

$$\text{Calculated percent droop} = - \frac{150 * -0.2}{60 * 8} = 6.25\%$$

CONTROLLABLE LOAD RESOURCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE TEST FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 characters): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of Test: _____

QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

TEST RESULTS

		Test with +0.2 Hz	Test with -0.2 Hz
1	Controllable Load Resource Base Load		
2	GAIN MW to 0.1 Hz		
3	Calculated Minimum MW Contribution		
4	MW at test start (t_0)		
5	MW at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
6	MW Contribution at $t_0 + 16$ sec		
7	MW at $t_0 + 46$ sec		
8	Calculated droop		
9	CONCLUSION (PASSED/FAILED)		

Comments:

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Control Area Authority Rep.: _____

**ERCOT Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment D**

Seasonal Unit Net Real Power Capability Verification

December 1, 2010

SEASONAL UNIT NET REAL POWER CAPABILITY VERIFICATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 character): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of test: _____

Generator's QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

TEST RESULTS

Start Time: _____

Start MW (Gross)*: _____

Start MW (Net)**: _____

MW 10 Minutes after Start Time (Gross)*: _____

MW 10 Minutes after Start Time (Net)**: _____

Time to Reach Maximum Generation: _____

Temperature at Plant (°F): _____

MW at Maximum Generation (Gross)*: _____

MW at Maximum Generation (Net)**: _____

MWH Net during the First Full Clock Hour after Maximum Generation is reached: _____

Limiting Factors: _____

* Value measured at generator terminals

** Value measured at the point of interconnection

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Rep.: _____

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment E
Black Start Plan Template

October 4, 2013

This attachment provides a template to be used by each Transmission Operator (TO) for the development of their Black Start plans. As required by paragraph (2)(a) of Section 4.6.4, Responsibilities, all TOs are required to submit their Black Start plan to ERCOT.

BLACK START PLAN TEMPLATE

- I. PURPOSE – The purpose statement will address the intended outcome of the TOs Black Start plan.
- II. SCOPE – The scope statement shall provide, in a brief summary, the boundaries of the Black Start plan and to whom the Black Start plan applies.
- III. DEFINITIONS – Definitions of terms that are used in the TO Black Start plan that are not common to the ERCOT Region.
- IV. KEY PERSONNEL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – Identify roles and responsibilities of key personnel in case of a Partial Blackout or Blackout.
 - A. System Operations – Personnel responsible for coordinating in emergency and system restoration.
 - B. Generation Resources – Personnel responsible for the operation of Black Start Resource(s).
 - C. Resource Control (Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs)) – Personnel responsible for acting as the QSE for Generation Resources.
- V. CONTACT INFORMATION – (Identify key personnel and contact information)
 - A. ERCOT
 - B. ERCOT contracted Black Start Resources
 - C. Non-contracted Generation Resources – include Available Generation Resources, Next Start Resources and Co-Generation/Private Use Networks, as applicable.
 - D. Interconnecting TOs
 - E. Resource Control (QSEs) System Operations
 - F. Internal contacts (i.e., chief system operator, directors, managers)
- VI. STRATEGIES – Strategies for restoration that are coordinated with ERCOT's high level strategy for restoring the ERCOT System.

- A. Cranking Paths – Primary and, if applicable, secondary Cranking Paths from a Black Start Resource to the designated next start Resource.
- B. Primary Synchronization Corridors – Primary Synchronization Corridor to the synchronization point(s).
- C. Secondary Synchronization Corridors – Secondary Synchronization Corridor to the synchronization point(s).
- D. Synchronization procedures – Operating processes to reestablish connections within the TO's system for areas that have been restored and are prepared for reconnection and procedures for restoring interconnections with other TOs under the direction of ERCOT including location, ownership, and special requirements of each synchronization point.
- E. Operating processes for transferring authority back to ERCOT in accordance with ERCOT's criteria.

VII. PRIORITIES

- A. Identifying the Partial Blackout or Blackout event – Clearly state how a Partial Blackout or Blackout event will be recognized.
- B. Transferring control away from ERCOT – Acknowledge that, in the event of a partial Blackout or Blackout, the TO will have ERCOT's authority to bring Generation Resources On-Line and serve Load. The TO should note that it may not be possible for ERCOT to communicate this transfer of authority and that the transfer can be assumed once a Partial Blackout or Blackout condition has been identified.
- C. Verification of condition of Black Start Resources – Communications in place to contact Black Start Resources.
- D. Maintain acceptable operating voltage and frequency limits during restoration – List acceptable operating voltage and frequency limits during restoration.
- E. Verification of tie line status – List of tie lines and owners.
- F. Procedures for off-site power requirements of nuclear power plants, including priority of restoration.
- G. Provide off-site power to additional Generation Resources.
- H. Provide service to key facilities – List key facilities identified by the TO such as essential public services, fuel sources, and military facilities.

- I. Building stable Island(s) – Primarily focus on building stable Islands with the ultimate goal of reaching synchronization points. TO Black Start plans should also consider that while larger Islands are more stable, they might be more difficult to synchronize with neighboring Islands. The TO's Black Start plan should contain instructions for adding Load and Generation Resources within the Island.
 - J. Reaching synchronization points – Focus on restoring the ERCOT System and not restoring service to Customers. The primary focus of the TO Black Start plan should be on building a stable Island that reaches a designated synchronization point.
 - K. Synchronizing Islands – TOs shall contact ERCOT when Islands are ready to be synchronized. Actual synchronization will occur with TOs communicating directly with each other. ERCOT will coordinate frequency control.
 - L. Restoring Load after synchronization – Note that after synchronization occurs between Islands, ERCOT will direct the further addition of Load and Generation Resources. The TO will continue to add Load and Generation Resources at the direction of ERCOT as specified in Section VI, Strategies, of this plan.
- VIII. OPERATIONS – The TO Black Start plan should address at least the following items and include a subsection for operations of each Island.
- A. Generation:
 - i. System Status Verification – The process a Black Start Resource operator would use to determine status of the transmission system.
 - ii. ERCOT contracted Black Start Resources:
 - 1. Name/Location
 - 2. Characteristics including, but not limited to the following: MW and MVar capacity, and type of unit.
 - 3. Fuel source and alternate fuel source
 - 4. Fuel switching
 - 5. Startup characteristics
 - 6. Load Pick-up procedures
 - iii. Non-contracted Generation Resources

1. Available Generation Resources
 - a. Name/location
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Restoration of station service
 - d. Fuel source(s)
 - e. Fuel switching
 - f. Startup characteristics
 - g. Load pick-up procedures
2. Next Start Resources
 - a. Name/location
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Fuel source(s)
 - d. Fuel switching
 - e. Startup characteristics
 - f. Load pick-up procedures
3. Co-generation / Private Use Networks
 - a. Name/location
 - b. Characteristics
 - c. Restoration of station service
 - d. Fuel source(s)
 - e. Fuel switching
 - f. Startup characteristics
 - g. Load pick-up procedures

B. Transmission

- i. System Status Verification – The process a TO would use to determine system status.
 - 1. Verification of condition of Black Start Resources
 - 2. Verification of tie line status
- ii. Black Start Corridors
 - 1. Switching Guidelines – Operating processes to restore Loads required to restore the ERCOT System, such as station service for substations, Resources to be restarted or stabilized, the Load needed to stabilize generation and frequency, and provide voltage control.
 - a. Cranking Paths – Switching guidelines for Cranking Paths from a Black Start Resource to the designated next start Resource including a one-line diagram.
 - b. Primary Synchronization Corridors – Switching guidelines for primary Synchronization Corridor include a one-line diagram.
 - c. Secondary Synchronization Corridors – Switching guidelines for secondary Synchronization Corridor including a one-line diagram.
- iii. Breakers with Synchronization Capability
 - 1. Location and ownership of each synchronization point.
 - 2. Synchronization procedures and special requirements for each location.
- iv. Transmission Line Considerations – Special considerations given for system equipment that falls outside the normal mode of operation.
- v. Relay Action Considerations
- vi. Load Restoration
 - 1. Priorities (key Loads)
 - 2. Loads requiring system voltage and frequency consideration

C. Local Control Center

- i. Telecommunications system
 - 1. Overview
 - 2. Failure of critical communications
 - ii. Power Supply
 - 1. Overview
 - 2. Failure of power supply
- D. Contingency Plan
 - i. Failure of contracted Black Start Resources to start
 - ii. Loss of primary and secondary Synchronization Corridors
 - 1. Coordinate with ERCOT
 - 2. Coordinate with neighboring local control center
 - 3. Identify alternative synchronization points
 - 4. Use the best available transmission corridors

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment F

Seasonal Hydro Responsive Reserve Net Capability
Verification

December 1, 2010

Seasonal Hydro Responsive Reserve Net Capability Verification

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Code (16 character): _____ Location (County): _____

Unit Name: _____ Date of test: _____

Generator's QSE: _____ Resource Entity: _____

TEST DETAILS

Start Time _____

Start MW _____

MW at 20 seconds _____

Max MW _____

SUBMITTAL

Resource Entity Representative: _____

QSE Representative: _____

Date submitted to ERCOT Rep.: _____

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment G

Load Resource Tests

December 1, 2010

Annual Load Resource Telemetry Test***GENERAL INFORMATION***

Date: _____ Location (County): _____

ERCOT Asset Code: _____ Load Resource's QSE: _____

Load Resource Name: _____ Load Point Name: _____
(multiple points only)***FOR TEST DETAILS REFERENCE SECTION 3.4, LOAD RESOURCE TESTING REQUIREMENT.******TELEMETRY TEST RESULTS***

Start Time Interval: _____

Load Resource Breaker Status: _____ Response MW: _____

UFR Status*: _____ MW at Maximum Load**: _____

Note: * Only applicable to Load Resource's providing Responsive Reserve Service
** Maximum available capacity for each Load Resources will be capped to the
Maximum Load test level

By signature below, the Load Resource Representative certifies that the telemetry and
high set under frequency relays, where applicable, are in place and fully functional.

SUBMITTAL

Load Resource Representative Name: _____

Signature: _____

QSE Representative: _____ Date submitted to ERCOT: _____

ERCOT Validation By: _____ Date: _____

Biennial Test for Load Resource's Providing Responsive Reserve Service***GENERAL INFORMATION***

Date: _____ Location (County): _____

ERCOT Asset Code: _____ Load Resource's QSE: _____

Load Resource Name: _____ Load Point Name: _____

(multiple points only)

INSTRUCTIONS

As specified in Protocol Section 8.1.1.2, General Capacity Testing Requirements, a Load Resource providing Responsive Reserve Service shall test each under frequency relay or solid state controller, whichever applies, for correct operation. A separate certified relay test results sheet is to be attached for each relay tested. Please provide sufficient notation on each test sheet to assist ERCOT in matching up the sheet to individual relays. This test of the under frequency relay does not require the Load to be interrupted. If, within the biennial testing period, the Load's performance has been verified through the correct response to an actual event, the data from that event can be supplied to meet this requirement and the required annual telemetry test. The date, interval, and other information associated with the event are to be noted below. ERCOT will return a copy of the validated test form to the QSE.

VERIFICATION OF TELEMTERED RESPONSE TO AN ACTUAL EVENT

Date of event: _____ Interval of event: _____

Load Resource Breaker Status: _____ MW Load Prior to Event: _____

UFR Status: _____ Instantaneous Response MW: _____ Frequency deviation Hz: _____

Time Load restored: _____ ERCOT Operator: _____

SUBMITTAL

By signature below the Load Resource representative certifies the high set under frequency relay(s) are in place and fully functional.

Load Resource Representative Name: _____

Signature: _____

Name of Company Performing Relay Test: _____

QSE Representative: _____ Date submitted to ERCOT: _____

ERCOT Validation By: _____ Date: _____

Note: Please attach certified relay test results sheet(s) to this form when submitting to ERCOT.

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Unit Alternative Fuel Capability

December 1, 2010

Indicate one of the following Fuel Types:					
BITUMINOUS COAL	BUTANE	COAL PROCESSES	COKE-EVEN COAL	DIESEL	JET FUEL
LANDFILL GAS	LIGNITE	METHANOL	NATURAL GAS	NO 1 FUEL OIL	NO 2 FUEL OIL
NO 4 FUEL OIL	NO 5 FUEL OIL	NO 6 FUEL OIL	NUCLEAR	PETROLEUM COKE	PROPANE
PURCHASED STEAM WATER-CONVENTIONAL		PURCHASED STEAM WATER-PUMPED STORAGE		REFINERY GAS	SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL
WIND					

8G-2

Note: See example on the following page.

In column 2 enter the sum of MWh projected to run over the day, divided by 24

In column 3, enter the sum of MWh projected to run over the day supported by FIRM GAS only, divided by 24

In column 4, enter the maximum MW projected to run instantaneously

In column 5, enter the maximum MW projected to run instantaneously that can be supported by FIRM gas and firm delivery

In column 6, enter the date range this data covers. If it changes, provide multiple date range entries for each unique occurrence.

In column 7, enter the column 3 entry divided by the column 2 entry.

In column 8, enter the column 2 entry, minus the column 3 entry, divided by the column 2 entry $(2-3)/2$

MARKET PARTICIPANT - PROTECTED INFORMATION

THIS INFORMATION IS PROTECTED INFORMATION PURSUANT TO PROTOCOL SECTION 1.3.1.1(x), ITEMS CONSIDERED PROTECTED INFORMATION AND CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL/PROPRIETARY INFORMATION OF THE MARKET PARTICIPANT.

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS PROVIDED TO ERCOT EMPLOYEES ONLY ON A "NEED TO KNOW" BASIS AND WILL NOT BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OUTSIDE ERCOT.

Natural Gas Fuel								
<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>	<i>Column 4</i>	<i>Column 5</i>	<i>Column 6</i>	<i>Col 7</i>	<i>Col 8</i>	<i>Column 9</i>
Unit Code	Planned Average MWh/day (firm+ nonfirm gas)	Average MWh/day firm gas only	Maximum MW instantaneo us firm + non-firm gas	Maximum MW instantaneo us firm gas only	Date Range - (e.g. Nov. 07 - 14)	Delivery (Excluding Force Majeure)		Comments
						Firm%	Non Firm%	
<i>Unit A</i>	2	0	100	0	<i>December 7-9</i>	0%	100%	
<i>Unit B</i>	290	0	600	0	<i>December 7-9</i>		100%	
<i>Unit C</i>	0	0	0	0	<i>December 7-9</i>	0	0	<i>Available but not planned on</i>
<i>Unit D</i>	79	40	650	100	<i>December 7-9</i>	51%	49%	
<i>Unit E</i>					<i>December 7-9</i>			<i>Forced off until December 15</i>
<i>Unit F</i>	33	33	190	0	<i>December 7-9</i>	100%	0%	
<i>Unit G</i>	0	0	0	0	<i>December 7-9</i>			

Note: The form is filled out with examples to help clarify.

In column 2 enter the sum of MWh projected to run over the day, divided by 24

In column 3, enter the sum of MWh projected to run over the day supported by FIRM GAS only, divided by 24

In column 4, enter the maximum MW projected to run instantaneously

In column 5, enter the maximum MW projected to run instantaneously that can be supported by FIRM gas and firm delivery

In column 6, enter the date range this data covers. If it changes, provide multiple date range entries for each unique occurrence.

In column 7, enter the column 3 entry divided by the column 2 entry.

In column 8, enter the column 2 entry, minus the column 3 entry, divided by the column 2 entry $(2-3)/2$

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Black Start Resource Availability Test Form

October 1, 2012

BLACK START RESOURCE AVAILABILITY TEST FORM

As required by Protocol Section 8.1.1.2.1.5, System Black Start Capability and Testing, Black Start Resources shall complete and provide this form to ERCOT on a quarterly basis.

Name of Black Start Resource: _____

Check method to satisfy quarterly Black Start Resource Availability Test:

- ☐ Black Start Test – Complete Part A
- ☐ Successful Start and Normal Operation – Complete Part B

PART A – Black Start Test

Date of Test: _____

Time ERCOT Notified the Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) of testing: _____

Actual Start Time: _____

Time Black Start Resource reached the Low Sustained Limit (LSL): _____

Black Start Resource LSL per the Current Operating Plan (COP): _____

Did the Black Start Resource operate at or above its LSL for at least four consecutive Settlement Intervals? _____

Time and Date test was completed (breaker open): _____

PART B – Successful Start and Normal Operation

Date of Successful Start: _____

Time Black Start Resource reached the LSL: _____

Black Start Resource LSL per the current COP: _____

Did the Black Start Resource operate at or above its LSL for at least four consecutive Settlement Intervals? _____

Was this run time due to an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) or Normal Operation? _____

REQUIRED SIGNATURES

QSE Representative Name / Signature: _____ / _____

Date _____

If a Black Start Availability Test was performed:

ERCOT Operator Name / Signature: _____ / _____

Date _____

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**Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary
Frequency Response**

October 1, 2016

INITIAL PRIMARY FREQUENCY RESPONSE PERFORMANCE CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

This section establishes the process used to calculate initial Primary Frequency Response (PFR) performance for each Frequency Measurable Event (FME) for All-Inclusive Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources,

This process calculates the initial Per Unit PFR of a Resource ($P.U.PFR_{Resource}$) as a ratio between the Adjusted Actual PFR ($APFR_{Adj}$), adjusted for the pre-event ramping of the unit, and the Final Expected PFR ($EPFR_{final}$) as calculated using the Pre-perturbation and Post-perturbation time periods of the initial measure.

This comparison of actual performance to a calculated target value establishes, for each type of Resource, the initial $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ for any FME.

Initial Primary Frequency Response Measurement

$P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ is the per unit measure of the initial PFR of a Resource during identified FMEs.

$$P.U.PFR_{Resource} = \frac{Actual\ Primary\ Frequency\ Response_{Adj}}{Expected\ Primary\ Frequency\ Response_{final}}$$

Where $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ for each FME is limited to values between 0.0 and 2.0.

The Adjusted Actual PFR ($APFR_{Adj}$) and the Final Expected PFR ($EPFR_{final}$) are calculated as described below.

EPFR calculations use Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band values as stated in Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors, with the exception of combined-cycle facilities while being evaluated as a single resource (MW production of both the combustion turbine generator and the steam turbine generator are included in the evaluation) where the evaluation Governor droop will be 5.78%

Actual Primary Frequency Response ($APFR_{adj}$)

The Adjusted Actual Primary Frequency Response ($APFR_{adj}$) is the difference between Post-perturbation Average MW and Pre-perturbation Average MW, including the ramp magnitude adjustment.

$$APFR_{adj} = MW_{post-perturbation} - MW_{pre-perturbation} - Ramp\ Magnitude$$

where:

Pre-perturbation Average MW: Actual MW averaged from T-16 to T-2

$$MW_{pre - perturbation} = \frac{\sum_{T-16}^{T-2} MW}{\# Scans}$$

Post-perturbation Average MW: Actual MW averaged from T+20 to T+52

$$MW_{post - perturbation} = \frac{\sum_{T+20}^{T+52} MW}{\# Scans}$$

Ramp Adjustment: The Actual PFR number that is used to calculate $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ is adjusted for the ramp magnitude of the generating unit/generating facility during the pre-perturbation minute. The ramp

$$\text{Ramp Magnitude} = (MW_{T-4} - MW_{T-60}) * 0.59$$

$(MW_{T-4} - MW_{T-60})$ represents the MW ramp of the generator resource/generator facility for a full minute prior to the FME. The factor 0.59 adjusts this full minute ramp to represent the ramp that should have been achieved during the post-perturbation measurement period.

Expected Primary Frequency Response (EPFR)

For all All-Inclusive Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resources, the ideal Expected PFR ($EPFR_{ideal}$) is calculated as the difference between the $EPFR_{post-perturbation}$ and the $EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$.

$$EPFR_{ideal} = EPFR_{post-perturbation} - EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$$

When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and above 60Hz:

$EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$

$$= \left[\frac{(HZ_{pre-perturbation} - 60.0 - deadband_{max})}{(60 \times droop_{max} - deadband_{max})} \times (-1) \times (HSL - PA Capacity) \right]$$

$EPFR_{post-perturbation}$

$$= \left[\frac{(HZ_{post-perturbation} - 60.0 - deadband_{max})}{(60 \times droop_{max} - deadband_{max})} \times (-1) \times (HSL - PA Capacity) \right]$$

When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and below 60Hz:

$EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$

$$= \left[\frac{(HZ_{pre-perturbation} - 60.0 + deadband_{max})}{(60 \times droop_{max} - deadband_{max})} \times (-1) \times (HSL - PA Capacity) \right]$$

$EPFR_{post-perturbation}$

$$= \left[\frac{(HZ_{post-perturbation} - 60.0 + deadband_{max})}{(60 \times droop_{max} - deadband_{max})} \times (-1) \times (HSL - PA Capacity) \right]$$

For each formula, when frequency is within the Governor Dead-Band the appropriate EPFR value is zero. The $deadband_{max}$ and $droop_{max}$ quantities come from Section 2.2.7.

Where:

Pre-perturbation Average Hz: Actual Hz averaged from T-16 to T-2

$$Hz_{pre-perturbation} = \frac{\sum_{T-16}^{T-2} Hz}{\# Scans}$$

Post-perturbation Average Hz: Actual Hz averaged from T+20 to T+52

$$Hz_{post-perturbation} = \frac{\sum_{T+20}^{T+52} Hz}{\# Scans}$$

Power Augmentation: For combined cycle facilities, Real-Time telemetered High Sustained Limit (HSL) is adjusted by subtracting the Real-Time telemetered Non-Frequency Responsive Capacity (power augmentation (PA) capacity). Other generator types may also have power augmentation that is not frequency responsive. This could be “over-pressure” operation of a steam turbine at valves wide open or operating with a secondary fuel in service. The Resource Entity should provide ERCOT with documentation and conditions when power augmentation is to be considered in PFR

calculations as described in paragraph (11) of Nodal Protocol Section 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements.

EPFR_{final} for Combustion Turbines and Combined Cycle Facilities

$$EPFR_{final} = EPFR_{ideal} + (HZ_{post-perturbation} - 60.0) \times 10 \times 0.00276 \times (HSL - PA \text{ Capacity})$$

Note: The 0.00276 constant is the MW/0.1 Hz change per MW of capacity and represents the MW change in combustion turbine's output due to the change in mass flow through the combustion turbine due to the speed change of the turbine during the post-perturbation measurement period. This factor is based on empirical data from a major 2003 event as measured on multiple combustion turbines in ERCOT.

EPFR_{final} for Steam Turbine

$$EPFR_{final} = (EPFR_{ideal} + MW_{adj}) \times \frac{\text{Throttle Pressure}}{\text{Rated Throttle Pressure}}$$

where:

$$MW_{adj} = EPFR_{ideal} \times \frac{K}{\text{Rated Throttle Pressure}} \times (HSL - PA \text{ Capacity}) \times \text{Steam Flow Change Factor} \times -1$$

where:

$$\% \text{ Steam Flow} = \frac{MW_{post-perturbation}}{(HSL - PA \text{ Capacity})}$$

$$\text{Steam Flow Change Factor} = \frac{\% \text{ Steam Flow}}{0.5}$$

Throttle Pressure = Interpolation of Pressure curve at MW_{pre-perturbation}

The rated throttle pressure and the pressure curve, based on generator MW output, are submitted to ERCOT. This pressure curve is defined by up to six pair of pressure and MW breakpoints with the throttle pressure/MW output pair where rated throttle pressure is achieved as the first set and the throttle pressure/MW output pair where the minimum throttle pressure is achieved, as the last set of breakpoints. If fewer breakpoints are needed, the pair values will be repeated for different MW outputs (i.e. MW cannot be repeated on throttle pressure) to complete the six pair table.

The K factor is used to model the stored energy available to the Resource. The value ranges between 0.0 and 0.6 psig per MW change when responding during an FME. The

Resource Entity can measure the drop in throttle pressure when the Resource is operating near 50% output of the steam turbine during an FME and provide this ratio of pressure change to ERCOT. K is then adjusted based on rated throttle pressure and Resource capacity. An additional sensitivity factor, the steam flow change factor, is based on resource loading (% steam flow) and further modifies the MW adjustment. This sensitivity factor will decrease the adjustment at Resource outputs below 50% and increase the adjustment at outputs above 50%. The Resource Entity should determine the fixed K factor for each Resource that generally results in the best match between EPFR and APFR (resulting in the highest P.U.PFR_{Resource}). For any generating unit, K will not change unless the steam generator is significantly reconfigured.

EPFR_{final} for Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities

$$EPFR_{final} = EPFR_{ideal} + X$$

Where X is an adjustment factor that may be applied to properly model the delivery of PFR. The X factor will be based on known and accepted technical or physical limitations of the Resource. X may be adjusted by ERCOT and may be variable across the operating range of a resource. X shall be zero unless ERCOT accepts an alternative value.

SUSTAINED PRIMARY FREQUENCY RESPONSE PERFORMANCE CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

This section establishes the process used to calculate sustained Primary Frequency Response (PFR) performance for each FME.

This process calculates the Per Unit Sustained PFR of a Resource ($P.U.SPFR_{Resource}$) as a ratio between the maximum actual unit response at any time during the period from T+46 to T+60, adjusted for the pre-event ramping of the unit, and the *Final* Expected Primary Frequency Response (EPFR) value at time T+46.¹

This comparison of actual performance to a calculated target value establishes, for each type of Resource, the $P.U.SPFR_{Resource}$ for any FME.

Sustained Primary Frequency Response performance measurement:

Sustained Primary Frequency Response Calculation ($P.U.SPFR$)

$$P.U.SPFR_{Resource} = \frac{\text{Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response}_{Adj}}{\text{Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response}_{final}}$$

$P.U.SPFR_{Resource}$ is the per unit (P.U.) measure of the sustained PFR of a Resource during identified FME. The $P.U.SPFR_{Resource}$ for each FME will be limited to values between 0.0 and 2.0.

Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response (ASPFR) Calculations

$$ASPFR = MW_{MaximumResponse} - MW_{pre-perturbation}$$

where:

Pre-perturbation Average MW: Actual MW averaged from T-16 to T-2.

$$MW_{pre-perturbation} = \frac{\sum_{T-16}^{T-2} MW}{\# Scans}$$

and:

¹ The time designations used in this section refer to relative time after an FME occurs. For example, “T+46” refers to 46 seconds after the frequency deviation occurred.

$MW_{MaximumResponse}$ = maximum MW value telemetered by a unit from T+46 through T+60 during low frequency FMEs and the minimum MW value telemetered by a unit from T+46 through T+60 during a high frequency FME.

Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response, Adjusted ($ASPFR_{Adj}$)

$$ASPFR_{Adj} = ASPFR - RampMW Sustained$$

RampMW Sustained (MW) –All-Inclusive Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource is required to sustain its response to an FME. An adjustment available in determining sustained PFR performance ($P.U.SPFR_{Resource}$) is to account for the direction in which a Resource was moving (increasing or decreasing output) when the FME occurred $T=t(0)$. This is the *RampMW Sustained* adjustment:

$$RampMW Sustained = (MW_{T-4} - MW_{T-60}) \times 0.821$$

Note: The terminology “ MW_{T-4} ” refers to MW output at 4 seconds before the FME occurs at $T=t(0)$.

By subtracting a reading at 4 seconds before, from a reading at 60 seconds before, the formula calculates the MWs a generator moved in the minute (56 seconds) prior to $T=t(0)$. The formula is then modified by a factor to indicate where the generator would have been at T+46, had the FME not occurred: the “*RampMW Sustained*.” It does this by multiplying the MW change over 56 seconds before the event ($MW_{T-4} - MW_{T-60}$) by a modifier. This extrapolates to an equivalent number of MWs the generator would have changed if it had been allowed to continue on its ramp to T+46 unencumbered by the FME. The

modifier is $\frac{46 \text{ seconds}}{56 \text{ seconds}}$ or 0.821.

Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response (ESPFR) Calculations

The Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response ($ESPFR_{final}$) is calculated using the actual frequency at T+46, HZ_{T+46} .

This $ESPFR_{final}$ is the MW value an All-Inclusive Generation Resource or Controllable Load Resource should have responded with, if it is properly sustaining the output of its generating unit/generating facility in response to an FME. Determination of this value begins with establishing where it would be in an ideal situation; considers proper Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band values established in Section 2.2.7, HSL, Low Sustained Limit (LSL) and actual frequency. It then allows for adjusting the value to compensate for the various types of limiting factors each All-Inclusive Generation Resource or Controllable Load Resource may have and any Non-Frequency Responsive

Capacity (NFRC) that may be included in the HSL.

Establishing the Ideal Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response

For All-Inclusive Generation Resources and Controllable Load Resources, the ideal Expected Sustained PFR ($ESPFR_{ideal}$) is calculated as the difference between the $ESPFR_{T+46}$ and the $EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$. The $EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$ is the same $EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$ value used in the Initial measure.

$$ESPFR_{ideal} = ESPFR_{T+46} - EPFR_{pre-perturbation}$$

When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and above 60Hz:

$$ESPFR_{T+46} = \left[\frac{(HZ_{T+46} - 60 - deadband_{max})}{(droop_{max} \times 60 - deadband_{max})} \times (HSL - PA \text{ Capacity}) \times (-1) \right]$$

When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and below 60Hz:

$$ESPFR_{T+46} = \left[\frac{(HZ_{T+46} - 60 + deadband_{max})}{(droop_{max} \times 60 - deadband_{max})} \times (HSL - PA \text{ Capacity}) \times (-1) \right]$$

For combined cycle facilities, determination of frequency responsive capacity includes subtracting power augmentation (PA) capacity, if any, from the original telemetered HSL. Other generator types may also have power augmentation that is not frequency responsive. This could be “over-pressure” operation of a steam turbine at valves wide open or operating with a secondary fuel in service. The Resource Entity is required to provide ERCOT with documentation and conditions when power augmentation is to be considered in PFR calculations as described in paragraph (11) of Nodal Protocol Section 6.5.5.2.

ESPFR_{final} for Combustion Turbines and Combined Cycle Facilities

$$ESPFR_{final} = ESPFR_{ideal} + (HZ_{T+46} - 60) * 10 * 0.00276 * (HSL - PACapacity)$$

Note: The 0.00276 constant is the MW/0.1 Hz change per MW of capacity and represents the MW change in combustion turbine’s output due to the change in mass flow through the combustion turbine due to the speed change of the turbine at HZT+46. (This is based on empirical data from a major 2003 event as measured on multiple combustion turbines in ERCOT.)

ESPFR_{final} for Steam Turbine

$$ESPFR_{final} = (ESPFR_{ideal} + MW_{Adj}) \times \frac{Throttle Pressure}{Rated Throttle Pressure}$$

where:

$$MW_{Adj} = ESPFR_{ideal} \times \frac{K}{Rated Throttle Pressure} \times (HSL - PACapacity) \times Steam Flow Change Factor \times (-1)$$

where:

$$\% Steam Flow = \frac{MW_{post-perturbation}}{(HSL - PA Capacity)}$$

$$Steam Flow Change Factor = \frac{\% Steam Flow}{0.5}$$

Throttle Pressure = Interpolation of Pressure curve at $MW_{pre-perturbation}$

ESPFR_{final} for Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities

$$ESPFR_{final} = ESPFR_{Ideal} + X$$

where X is an adjustment factor that may be applied to properly model the delivery of PFR. The X factor will be based on known and accepted technical or physical limitations of the resource. X may be adjusted by ERCOT and may be variable across the operating range of a resource. X shall be zero unless ERCOT accepts an alternative value.

LIMITS ON CALCULATION OF PFR PERFORMANCE (INITIAL & SUSTAINED)

For frequency deviations below 60Hz ($\text{HZ}_{\text{post-perturbation}} < 60$)

If for a generating unit/generating facility

$$MW_{\text{Pre-Perturbation}} \geq \min([(HSL - PA \text{ capacity}) * 0.98], [(HSL - PA \text{ capacity}) - 5MW])$$

Then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this FME.

For frequency deviations above 60Hz ($\text{HZ}_{\text{post-perturbation}} > 60$)

If for a generating unit/generating facility

$$MW_{\text{Pre-Perturbation}} \leq \max([LSL + (HSL - PA \text{ capacity}) * 0.02], [LSL + 5MW]))$$

Then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this FME.

When Expected Primary Frequency Response_{Final} is greater than operating margin Caps and limits exist for resources operating with adequate reserve margin to be evaluated (greater of 2% of (HSL less PA Capacity) or 5 MW), but with Expected Primary Frequency Response_{Final} greater than the actual margin available.

- (1) The **P.U.PFR_{Resource}** will be set to the greater of 0.75 or the calculated **P.U.PFR_{Resource}** if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The generating unit/generating facility's pre-perturbation operating margin (appropriate for the frequency deviation direction) is greater than 2% of its **(HSL – PACapacity)** and greater than 5 MW; and
 - (b) The **EPFR_{Final}** is greater than the generating unit/generating facility's available frequency responsive capacity²; and
 - (c) The generating unit/generating facility's **APFR_{Adj}** response is in the correct direction.
- (2) When calculation of the **P.U.PFR_{Resource}** uses the resource's **HSL – PACapacity** as the maximum expected output, the calculated **P.U.PFR_{Resource}** will not be greater than 1.0.

² In this circumstance, when frequency is below 60 Hz, the EPFR_{final} is set to operating margin based on HSL (adjusted for any augmentation capacity) AND when frequency is above 60 Hz, the EPFR_{final} is set to operating margin based on LSL for the purpose of calculating PUPFR_{resource}.

- (3) When calculation of the $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ uses the resource's $LSL - PACapacity$ as the minimum expected output, the calculated $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ will not be greater than 1.0.
- (4) If the $APFR_{Adj}$ is in the wrong direction, then $P.U.PFR_{Resource}$ is 0.0.
- (5) These caps and limits apply to both the Initial and Sustained Primary Frequency Response measures.

INITIAL PFR and SUSTAINED PFR PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT

ERCOT computes an average Initial PFR and Sustained PFR performance based on either all FMEs evaluated within 12 months or the last eight FMEs (applicable if a minimum threshold of eight FMEs within the 12 month period is not met). Each All-Inclusive Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource shall meet a minimum rolling average initial Primary Frequency Response performance and sustained Primary Frequency Response performance of 0.75.

Initial PFR requirement:

$$Avg_{Period} [P.U.PFR_{Resource}] \geq 0.75,$$

Sustained PFR requirement:

$$Avg_{Period} [P.U.SPFR_{Resource}] \geq 0.75$$

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
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Attachment K
Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Template

April 1, 2017

PUBLIC

This attachment provides a template to be used by an entity for the proposal, modification or deactivations and/or retirement of a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS). All submittals related to RAS must be emailed to ras_cmp@ercot.com.

1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Background

Describe the purpose for the RAS and/or triggering circumstances.

1.2. Drivers & Purpose

Describe ERCOT System performance criteria violation necessitating the RAS that are driving the need for this RAS. (e.g., thermal overload, angular instability, poor oscillation damping, voltage instability, under- or over- voltage, or slow voltage recovery).

1.3. Description

Describe the RAS in detail.

1.4. Anticipated Benefits

Provide high-level expected benefits and/or desired outcome due to implementation of this RAS.

1.5. Owner(s) & Affected Entity

List the owner(s) of the RAS and identify any owners and operators of Facilities included in the RAS, including but not limited to Generation Resources, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and Direct Current Ties (DC Ties).

1.6. Tentative Implementation Date

Provide the tentative implementation of this RAS (a general timeframe).

1.7. Exit Strategy

Provide information regarding any future transmission project(s) that will eliminate the need for this RAS. Have these projects been submitted for Regional Planning Group (RPG) review?

2. RAS DESIGN

2.1. Functional Overview

Describe functional operation of the RAS. Use logic diagram, flow chart, or truth table to document the RAS logic and illustrate how its functional operation is accomplished, where practicable. Is the RAS logic is event-based, parameter-based, or a combination?

2.2. Monitored Elements

Identify the element(s) that will be monitored by the proposed RAS. Example:

- Line 1
- Transformer 1
- Switch
- Etc.

2.3. Arming Criteria

Describe the conditions under which the RAS is armed (e.g., always armed, armed for certain system conditions, actuation thresholds). If required, can the RAS be armed manually as well? Describe the arming criteria for RAS – analog quantities and/or equipment status monitored to determine existence of the system condition for which Special Protection Scheme (SPS) is armed (e.g., generation/load patterns, reactive power reserves, facility loading) - May use in tabular format (example below).

Monitored Element	Element Type	Monitored Quantity (Flow / Status)	Dynamically Rated? (Yes/No)	Arming Threshold	Reset Threshold

2.4. Action Taken

Once the RAS is armed, describe the actions that will be taken (for example: transmission facilities switched in or out; generators tripped or runback; load dropped. Also provide, time to operate each action, including intentional time delays (e.g., timer settings) and inherent delays (e.g., relay operating time). Describe the conditions when the RAS will be disarmed and/or reset.

2.5. Monitoring

Describe the telemetry (in-service/out-of-service, armed/activated, etc.) that will be available to monitor the status of the RAS. Paragraph (3) of Section 11.2, Remedial Action Schemes, provide guides into expected RAS telemetry.

2.6. Redundancy

Provide details included in RAS design that ensure single component failure during instances when RAS is intended to operate do not result in misoperation.

3. STUDY/ANALYSIS PERFORMED

3.1. Cases Used

List the cases used to study the effectiveness of the RAS. Example:

- Steady State Working Group (SSWG) Summer Peak case for the year 20XX (if used)
- Operations case for the year 20XX (If used)

3.2. Case Modifications

List any modifications made to the study cases. Example:

- *Modification 1 - Changes to generation and/or wind dispatch*
- *Modification 2 - changes to reactive power availability via cap banks*
- *OUTAGE 1 - Outages Applied, etc.*

3.3. Contingency List

List the contingencies (if any) that were used for the study.

3.4. Study Performed

Describe the technical study(s) that were performed. Example N-1 AC Contingency Analysis

3.5. Coordination

Describe the analysis conducted to ensure that the RAS settings and operation avoid adverse interaction with other RAS, protection and control systems and applicable Emergency procedures. If practicable provide the settings for the most limiting protective relay that could pick-up & respond to the trigger conditions of this RAS.

3.6. Inadvertent Operation/Misoperation

Describe the system performance resulting from the possible inadvertent operation and/or misoperation of the RAS.

3.7. Results

Summarize the important observations of the study – Identify any conditions that trigger the RAS and identify pre/post RAS activation flows.

4. FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Describe the functional testing process/procedures that will be adopted to test that the RAS performs as designed and does not adversely impact other RAS or protective equipment. Include discussion of any coordination made with other entities, such as resources, plant owners, and generator representatives as applicable.

5. CONCLUSION

Present concluding remarks on the analysis performed and/or effectiveness of the proposed RAS.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides
Section 8
Attachment L

Emergency Operations Plan

February 1, 2017

This attachment provides a template to be used by each Transmission Operator (TO) for the development of its emergency operations plan to mitigate operating emergencies, as required by the applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard. The emergency operations plan can be made up of multiple parts and does not need to be a single document. When multiple parts are used, the TO shall include documentation describing the location of each element required by the applicable NERC Reliability Standard. Each plan should include each of the elements listed below:

- I. **PURPOSE** – The purpose statement will address the TO’s operations plan to mitigate operating emergencies.
- II. **SCOPE** – The scope statement shall provide, in a brief summary, the boundaries of the emergency operations plan and to whom the emergency operations plan applies.
- III. **DEFINITIONS** – Definitions of terms that are used in the TO emergency operations plan that are not common to the ERCOT Region. Define what is considered an operating emergency.
- IV. **KEY PERSONNEL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES** – Identify roles and responsibilities of key personnel that are responsible for activating the plan.
- V. **PROCESSES TO PREPARE FOR AND MITIGATE EMERGENCIES** – Include the following:
 - A. Notification to ERCOT to include current and known projected Real-Time conditions, when experiencing an operating emergency;
 - B. Cancellation of Transmission Facility Outages;
 - C. Transmission system reconfiguration;
 - D. Provisions for operator-controlled manual Load shedding that minimizes the overlap with automatic Load shedding and that is capable of being implemented in a timeframe adequate for mitigating the emergency; and
 - E. Reliability impacts of extreme weather conditions.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

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January 1, 2017

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9 MONITORING PROGRAMS

9.1 QSE and Resource Monitoring Program

- (1) This Section sets forth formats and data needed for reporting to comply with Protocol Section 8, Performance Monitoring. These performance monitoring and compliance requirements apply as set forth below to Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs), Resources, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and ERCOT. Reports defined in this Section will be posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area unless otherwise stated.

9.1.1 Testing

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.1.1, Testing, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.1 Testing

- (1) ERCOT shall produce reports annually which summarize:
- (a) Capability test results for the applicable Resources. These results must be provided to ERCOT by the QSE for the Resource. The QSE shall provide these results to ERCOT upon completion of capability testing of the Resource.
 - (b) Test results of Emergency Response Service (ERS) Resources by Resource and QSE; and
 - (c) Test results for Load Resources.

9.1.2 Reactive Testing for Generation Resources

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.1.2, Reactive Testing for Generation Resources, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.2 Reactive Testing for Generation Resources

- (1) The QSE shall provide the following information:
- (a) Unit name;

- (b) QSE;
 - (c) Date;
 - (d) Time;
 - (e) Tested generation real power capability;
 - (f) Reported time; and
 - (g) Corrected Unit Reactive Limit (CURL) and Unit Reactive Limit (URL).
- (2) ERCOT shall produce reports annually which describe when the last lagging reactive capability test took place, what the MW and Mega Volt-Ampere Reactive (MVAR) outputs were during the test period, how long the output was held, and a minimum of four MW/MVAR pairs describing the CURL of the unit and any limiting conditions that created the need for a CURL. This data shall be provided by the QSE to ERCOT when reactive testing indicates a change in unit reactive capability and at a minimum of once every two years.

9.1.3 Real-Time Data

- (1) ERCOT shall produce reports describing Real-Time data performance of QSEs in the following areas. ERCOT shall post the summary report on the MIS Secure Area.
- (a) Telemetry performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce quarterly reports describing telemetry performance as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.1.3, Real-Time Data, above, upon system implementation:]

9.1.3 Real-Time Data

- (1) ERCOT shall produce reports describing Real-Time data performance of QSEs in the following areas. ERCOT shall post the summary report on the MIS Secure Area. Individual point performance shall be posted to the MIS Certified Area.
- (a) Telemetry performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce quarterly reports describing telemetry performance as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.
 - (b) Communication system performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the reliability of each

participants Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) data link to ERCOT as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.

- (ii) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing ICCP link up/down statistics.

9.1.4 Compliance with Valid Dispatch Instructions

- (1) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports detailing Resource-specific Regulation Service and energy deployment performance, including Load Resources, based on the criteria described in Protocol Section 8.1.1.4.1, Regulation Service and Generation Resource/Controllable Load Resource Energy Deployment Performance.
- (2) ERCOT shall produce a report for any system-wide deployment of Load Resources and/or ERS, on an event basis, within 90 days after the event occurs and shall post it to the MIS Secure Area.

9.1.5 Resource Facilities Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.1.5, Resource Facilities Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor, above with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.5 Resource Facilities Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare monthly reports summarizing the Network Operations Model updates by Resource Facilities. These reports shall include the number of Notices of interim updates submitted to the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and the Independent Market Monitor (IMM) as accumulated by QSE due to the actions or inactions of the associated QSE for Network Operations Model Change Requests (NOMCRs) not meeting the timeline pursuant to Protocol Section 3.10.1, Time Line for Network Operations Model Change Requests. These reports shall be delineated by category and owner including reasons for the interim updates. Interim updates caused by ERCOT (i.e. server unavailability, Network Model Management System (NMMS) component failure, site failover, loss of data, staff overload, weather, etc.) shall be reported and attributed to ERCOT.
- (2) ERCOT shall post reports on the MIS Secure Area.

9.1.6 *Resource Outage Reporting*

- (1) This Section describes the reporting of data for Resource Outage scheduling by individual Resource for informational purposes. There are no performance metrics for this data.
- (2) ERCOT shall post to the MIS Certified Area, a confidential report of total number of Outages reported including Monthly Resource Outage reporting by Resource:
 - (a) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler greater than 335 days (11 months) in advance;
 - (b) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between 90 and 334 days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (c) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between 45 and 89 days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (d) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between three and 44 days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (e) Number of Outage requests submitted less than three days in advance;
 - (f) Number of Outages by Outage type; and
 - (g) Total number of Outages that were requested, accepted, approved, cancelled, and withdrawn.

9.1.7 *Backup Control for Resource Energy Deployment*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.1.7, Backup Control for Resource Energy Deployment, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.7 *Backup Control for Resource Energy Deployment*

- (1) ERCOT shall produce a report identifying the date of backup control plan testing and the success or failure of that test for ERCOT and QSEs. Backup control plan tests shall be conducted at least annually.

9.1.8 *Qualified Staffing Requirement*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.1.8, Qualified Staffing Requirement, above, with the

following upon system implementation:]

9.1.8 *Qualified Staffing Requirement*

- (1) A QSE shall maintain a continuously operating scheduling center staffed with qualified personnel with the authority to commit and bind the QSE. ERCOT shall report to the Reliability Monitor, instances of suspected non-performance.

9.1.9 *Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR)*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.1.9, Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR), above with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.9 *Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR)*

- (1) ERCOT shall record QSE provided Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) test reports for Resources which must include:
 - (a) The minimum and maximum excitation limiters settings and associated time limits;
 - (b) Volts/hertz settings;
 - (c) Gain and time constants;
 - (d) Date tested; and
 - (e) Voltage regulator control mode;
- (2) ERCOT shall produce a monthly report that will identify Resources for which test reports have not been submitted within the last 60 months.
- (3) ERCOT shall produce a monthly report listing the Generation Resources that are not meeting AVR availability for periods in which they are required to provide Voltage Support Service (VSS) as described in paragraph (4) of Protocol Section 3.15.3, QSE Responsibilities Related to Voltage Support.

9.1.10 *Current Operating Plan Metrics for QSEs*

- (1) ERCOT shall report in the Day-Ahead when the reserved capacity of a QSE's Resources in the Operating Day Current Operating Plan (COP) at 1430 is not sufficient to supply Ancillary Service requirements for the upcoming Operating Day. ERCOT shall provide a monthly summary of the total days failed and total hours analyzed when the Resource's

reserves are insufficient for any hours during an Operating Day pursuant to paragraph (2) of Protocol Section 8.1.2, Current Operating Plan (COP) Performance Requirements, and not excused due to exemptions contained in the Protocols.

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.1.10, Current Operating Plan Metrics for QSEs, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.1.10 Current Operating Plan Metrics for QSEs

- (1) ERCOT shall report when a seven day Current Operating Plan (COP) has not been provided by the representing QSE for a Resource by 1500 each day. An event occurs when a QSE has not provided at least 153 hours of a Resource's operating plan to ERCOT by 1500. This report will be prepared monthly and posted on the MIS Secure Area.
- (2) ERCOT shall report in the Day-Ahead when the reserved capacity of a QSE's Resources in the Operating Day COP at 1430 is not sufficient to supply Ancillary Service requirements for the upcoming Operating Day. ERCOT shall provide a monthly summary of the total days failed and total hours analyzed when the Resource's reserves are insufficient for any hours during an Operating Day pursuant to paragraph (2) of Protocol Section 8.1.2, Current Operating Plan (COP) Performance Requirements, and not excused due to exemptions contained in the Protocols.

9.2 TSP Monitoring Program

9.2.1 Intentionally Left Blank

9.2.2 Real-Time Data Monitor

- (1) ERCOT shall produce reports describing Real-Time data performance of Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) in the following areas. ERCOT shall post the summary report on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area.
 - (a) Telemetry performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce quarterly reports describing telemetry performance as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.2.2, Real-Time Data Monitor, above with the following upon system implementation:]

9.2.2 Real-Time Data Monitor

- (1) ERCOT shall produce reports describing Real-Time data performance of Transmission

Service Providers (TSPs) in the following areas. ERCOT shall post the summary report on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area. Individual point performance shall be posted to the MIS Certified Area.

- (a) Telemetry performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce quarterly reports describing telemetry performance as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.
- (b) Communication system performance:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the reliability of each participant's Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) data link to ERCOT as defined in the Protocols and the Telemetry Standards.
 - (ii) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing ICCP link up/down statistics.

9.2.3 *Transmission Outage Reporting*

- (1) This Section describes the reporting data for the transmission Outage scheduling and is provided for informational purposes. There are no performance metrics for this data.
- (2) ERCOT shall post a monthly report of Outages considered on the MIS Secure Area including:
 - (a) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler greater than 335 days (11 months) in advance;
 - (b) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between 90 and 334 days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (c) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between eight and 89 days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (d) Number of Outage requests submitted in the ERCOT Outage Scheduler between three and seven days in advance of the desired Outage date;
 - (e) Number of Outage requests submitted less than three days in advance;
 - (f) Number of Outages by Outage type; and
 - (g) Total Number of Outages that were requested, accepted, approved, cancelled, and withdrawn.
- (3) ERCOT shall post reports for each transmission owner showing the percentage of the total number of Outages, by type, described in paragraph (2) above.

9.2.4 *Transmission Service Provider (TSP) Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.2.4, Transmission Service Provider (TSP) Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.2.4 *Transmission Service Provider (TSP) Network Operations Model Update Implementation Monitor*

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare monthly reports summarizing the Network Operations Model updates by TSPs. The report shall include the number of Notices of interim reports submitted to the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and the Independent Market Monitor (IMM) as accumulated by TSP due to the actions or inactions of the associated TSP for Network Operations Model Change Requests (NOMCRs) not meeting the timeline pursuant to Protocol Section 3.10.1, Time Line for Network Operations Model Change Requests. These reports shall be delineated by category and owner including reasons for the interim updates. Interim updates caused by ERCOT (i.e. server unavailability, Network Model Management System (NMMS) component failure, site failover, loss of data, staff overload, weather, etc.) shall be reported and attributed to ERCOT.
- (2) ERCOT shall post reports on the MIS Secure Area.

9.2.5 *Backup Control for TSPs*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.2.5, Backup Control for TSPs, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.2.5 *Backup Control for TSPs*

- (1) ERCOT shall produce a report identifying the date of backup control plan testing and the success or failure of that test for TSPs. Backup control plan tests shall be conducted at least annually.

9.3 ERCOT Monitoring Program

9.3.1 *Transmission Control*

- (1) ERCOT shall report State Estimator (SE) performance in accordance with the Protocols and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)-approved State Estimator Standards and post such report on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area.
 - (a) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing SE convergence and valid SE solution rates as described in Protocol Section 3.10.9.2, Telemetry and State Estimator Performance Monitoring.
 - (b) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences between SE results and power flow results for identified congested Transmission Elements as approved by TAC.
 - (c) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences between the SE results and telemetry for identified congested Transmission Elements as approved by TAC.
 - (d) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the voltage differences between the SE results and telemetry for the most important voltage busses identified in accordance with the State Estimator Standards.
 - (e) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences as defined in the State Estimator Standards.
 - (f) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports identifying the sum of MW flows around telemetered SE Busses as described in paragraph (5) of Protocol Section 3.10.7.5.2, Continuous Telemetry of the Real-Time Measurements of Bus Load, Voltages, Tap Position, and Flows.

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.3.1, Transmission Control, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.1 *Transmission Control*

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare a report describing the operating violations on every transmission line and auto-transformer operated at voltages greater than 60 kV. These reports shall be provided to the Reliability Monitor and the appropriate Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) subcommittee.
 - (a) ERCOT shall prepare monthly reports on the following:
 - (i) Exceedance of system operating limits or power transfer limitations set by ERCOT to guard against post-contingency stability exceedance for over

ten minutes;

- (ii) N-1 exceedance of the applicable equipment ratings provided by Transmission Service Providers (TSPs), Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs), and Resources for over 30 minutes; and
- (iii) N-0 exceedance detected during the month, the time duration of the loading above the applicable operating rating and the maximum exceedance level that occurred.

(2) Other transmission monitoring and control metrics:

- (a) ERCOT shall prepare reports describing the number of Forced Outages by transmission owner by month.
- (b) ERCOT shall post on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area its performance in processing Outage requests in accordance with the following table including justification for rolling Outages from one timeline to another:

Amount of time between the request for approval of the proposed Outage and the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage:	ERCOT shall approve or reject no later than:
Three days	1800 hours, two days before the start of the proposed Outage
Between three and eight days	1800 hours, three days before the start of the proposed Outage
Between nine days and 45 days	Four days before the start of the proposed Outage
Between 46 and 90 days	40 days before the start of the proposed Outage
Greater than 90 days	75 days before the start of the proposed Outage

- (c) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Secure Area, by transmission owner, the number of rejection Notices. The report will include specific concerns that caused the rejection.
- (d) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Secure Area, by transmission owner, the number of withdrawals of approved Outages.
- (e) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Secure Area, by transmission owner, the number of

approved Outages that were rescheduled by ERCOT.

(3) State Estimator (SE) Performance:

- (a) ERCOT shall report SE performance in accordance with the Protocols and the TAC-approved State Estimator Standards and post such report on the MIS Secure Area.
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing SE convergence and valid SE solution rates as described in Protocol Section 3.10.9.2, Telemetry and State Estimator Performance Monitoring.
 - (ii) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences between SE results and power flow results for identified congested Transmission Elements as approved by TAC.
 - (iii) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences between the SE results and telemetry for identified congested Transmission Elements as approved by TAC.
 - (iv) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the voltage differences between the SE results and telemetry for the most important voltage busses identified in accordance with the State Estimator Standards.
 - (v) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports describing the MW differences as defined in the State Estimator Standards.
 - (vi) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports identifying the sum of MW flows around telemetered SE Busses as described in paragraph (5) of Protocol Section 3.10.7.5.2, Continuous Telemetry of the Real-Time Measurements of Bus Load, Voltages, Tap Position, and Flows.

9.3.2 *System and Resource Control*

(1) The following reports shall be posted on the MIS Secure Area:

- (a) Resource control metrics:
 - (i) Total Regulation Up Service (Reg-Up) and Regulation Down Service (Reg-Down) per interval - ERCOT shall develop a monthly report detailing the total amount of Reg-Up energy deployed in the Settlement Interval and by hour and the total amount of Reg-Down energy deployed for each Settlement Interval and by hour of the Operating Day.
- (b) Reliability Unit Commitments (RUCs) and deployments:

- (i) For each month, ERCOT shall report, Generation Resources committed in each RUC process, the reason for the commitment, Resource name and intervals deployed, and the hours committed for Voltage Support Service (VSS).
- (c) Reversal of Base Point instructions to Generation Resources from interval to interval:
 - (i) ERCOT shall record and report, on a monthly basis, instances of Dispatch Instructions to Resources not providing Regulation Service in which there is a directional change in Base Point instructions for four consecutive Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) intervals for validation and review.

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.3.2, System and Resource Control, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.2 System and Resource Control

- (1) The following reports shall be posted on the MIS Secure Area:
 - (a) Resource control metrics:
 - (i) Total Regulation Up Service (Reg-Up) and Regulation Down Service (Reg-Down) per interval - ERCOT shall develop a monthly report detailing the total amount of Reg-Up energy deployed in the Settlement Interval and by hour and the total amount of Reg-Down energy deployed for each Settlement Interval and by hour of the Operating Day.
 - (b) Reserve monitoring:
 - (i) ERCOT shall prepare monthly reports describing the dates and associated duration that ERCOT operated without sufficient operating reserves as defined in the Protocols.
 - (c) Reliability Unit Commitments (RUCs) and deployments:
 - (i) For each month, ERCOT shall report, Generation Resources committed in each RUC process, the reason for the commitment, Resource name and intervals deployed, and the hours committed for Voltage Support Service (VSS).
 - (d) Dynamically Scheduled Resource (DSR) performance and Resource with output schedule:
 - (i) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports for DSR Load signal failures of

more than five minutes.

- (ii) ERCOT shall produce monthly reports noting the number of Resources on Output Schedule, by QSE.
- (e) Reversal of Base Point instructions to Generation Resources from interval to interval:
 - (i) ERCOT shall record and report, on a monthly basis, instances of Dispatch Instructions to Resources not providing Regulation Service in which there is a directional change in Base Point instructions for four consecutive Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) intervals for validation and review.
- (f) ERCOT-wide Governor Response to Measurable Events:
 - (i) ERCOT shall develop monthly reports detailing ERCOT's System-wide governor response to each Measureable Event. ERCOT shall meet at all times the governor response criteria as described in Protocol Section 8.5.2, Primary Frequency Control Measurements.

9.3.3 Forecasting

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.3.3, Forecasting, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.3 Forecasting

- (1) ERCOT shall report the Mean Absolute Percent Error (MAPE) each month for the following:
 - (a) The accuracy of each day's hourly system Load forecast posted at 0600 in the Day-Ahead of the Operating Day as compared with the actual average ERCOT Load for each hour of the Operating Day;
 - (b) Accuracy of the system hourly Load forecast used for Day-Ahead Reliability Unit Commitment (DRUC) compared to the actual average ERCOT Load for each hour of the Operating Day; and
 - (c) The accuracy of the hourly Load forecast for the following items compared to the average of the State Estimated Load at each Electrical Bus with a modeled Load for each hour:
 - (i) Hourly Load forecast used in the DRUC by Weather Zone;

- (ii) Hourly Load forecast used in the Hourly Reliability Unit Commitment (HRUC) by Weather Zone; and
 - (iii) The accuracy of the Load forecast used in the DRUC for the largest MW and Megavolt Ampere (MVA) differences between the hourly Bus Load Forecast and the Real-Time Load at each Electrical Bus, by Weather Zone.
- (2) ERCOT shall prepare monthly reports detailing:
- (a) Day-Ahead forecast wind output, by Load Zone, by hour for the Operating Day, used in DRUC and at 0600 at the Day-Ahead.
 - (b) Actual wind output, aggregated by Load Zone, by hour of the corresponding Operating Day by Load Zone.

9.3.4 System Operating Constraints

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.3.4, System Operating Constraints, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.4 System Operating Constraints

- (1) ERCOT shall report the following comparisons with respect to Real-Time operations as they occur:
- (a) Three consecutive days of a particular congestion constraint (constraints passed to SCED from Network Security Analysis (NSA)) in Real-Time not identified in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM);
 - (b) Two consecutive hours of a particular congestion constraint in Real-Time not identified in the HRUC process; and
 - (c) Two consecutive days of a particular congestion constraint in Real-Time not identified in the DRUC process.

9.3.5 Network Operations Model Update Implementation Statistics

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.3.5, Network Operations Model Update Implementation Statistics, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.5 *Network Operations Model Update Implementation Statistics*

- (1) ERCOT shall report monthly on the Network Operations Model update implementation statistics. The report shall include the total number of Network Operations Model Change Requests (NOMCRs) submitted, approved, rejected, withdrawn and any other status contained in the Protocols or defined by ERCOT.

9.3.6 *Reserved***9.3.7 *ERCOT Black Start Plan***

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.3.7, ERCOT Black Start Plan, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.7 *ERCOT Black Start Plan*

- (1) ERCOT shall develop an annual Black Start Plan and post it on the MIS Certified Area.

9.3.8 *Computer and Communication Systems Real-Time Availability and Systems Security*

- (1) ERCOT shall report each month the number of times a SCED run was requested but failed to provide a valid result in less time than normal SCED interval.

[NOGRR025: Replace or insert applicable paragraph(s) of Section 9.3.8, Computer and Communication Systems Real-Time Availability and Systems Security, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.8 *Computer and Communication Systems Real-Time Availability and Systems Security*

- (1) ERCOT shall report each month the availability of its computer and communications systems to the appropriate TAC subcommittee. This report shall include availability statistics for ERCOT's Inter-Control Center Communications Protocol (ICCP) data links.
- (2) ERCOT shall report each month the number of times a SCED run was requested but failed to provide a valid result in less time than normal SCED interval.
- (3) ERCOT shall also report each month the number of times the execution of SCED is terminated, by either manual action of the operator or program failure. The number of

times of each event will be posted on the MIS Certified Area.

9.3.9 Voltage and Reactive Control Performance Monitoring

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.3.9 above with the following upon system implementation:]

9.3.9 Voltage and Reactive Control Performance Monitoring

- (1) Transmission owners shall provide switching plans for automatically controlled reactors, capacitors, and other reactive controlled sources to ERCOT. For manually switched reactive devices, the transmission owner shall provide its guidelines for the operation of these devices. These plans and guidelines shall be posted annually to the MIS Secure Area and must be provided in accordance with the NOMCR or other prescribed process.

9.4 Ancillary Services Monitoring Program

- (1) ERCOT shall monitor Ancillary Service energy deployment according to the criteria outlined in Protocol Section 8, Performance Monitoring. Reports required by Protocol Section 8.1.1.4, QSE Ancillary Service and Energy Deployment Compliance Criteria, will be posted on the Market Information System (MIS) Certified Area.

9.4.1 Hydro Responsive Testing

- (1) ERCOT shall produce quarterly reports of hydro responsive tests and verify results submitted.

9.4.2 Annual Black Start Plan Receipt Confirmation Report

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.4.2, Annual Black Start Plan Receipt Confirmation Report, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.4.2 Annual Black Start Plan Receipt Confirmation Report

- (1) ERCOT shall produce annual reports containing record(s) showing if and when a Black Start plan was last received at ERCOT. The report should include the name of Resources participating in Black Start Service (BSS) and the Transmission Operator (TO) name, as well as the date the Black Start plan was received. TOs shall provide an updated Black Start plan to ERCOT as required by paragraph (2)(a) of Section 4.6.4, Responsibilities,

and when the Black Start plan changed.

9.4.3 *Resource-Specific Responsive Reserve Performance*

- (1) ERCOT shall develop monthly reports detailing Resource-specific Responsive Reserve (RRS) performance during deployments, including Load Resources, based on criteria described in Protocol Section 8.1.1.4.2, Responsive Reserve Service Energy Deployment Criteria.
- (2) ERCOT shall publish a daily report by 0930 or as soon as practicable on the MIS Public Area for the sudden loss of generation greater than 450MW and shall include:
 - (a) ERCOT Load at the time of each event;
 - (b) Time of each event;
 - (c) Amount of generation and Load lost contributing to the event;
 - (d) Approximate lowest frequency; and
 - (e) If there is no loss of generation, the report shall state “No Loss of generation greater than 450MW or greater.”

[NOGRR084: Replace Section 9.4.3, Resource-Specific Responsive Reserve Performance, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.4.3 *Resource-Specific Responsive Reserve Performance*

- (1) ERCOT shall develop monthly reports detailing Resource-specific Responsive Reserve (RRS) performance during deployments, including Load Resources, based on criteria described in Protocol Section 8.1.1.4.2, Responsive Reserve Service Energy Deployment Criteria.

9.4.4 *Constant Frequency Control*

[Placeholder]

[NOGRR025: Replace Section 9.4.4, Constant Frequency Control, above, with the following upon system implementation:]

9.4.4 *Constant Frequency Control*

- (1) ERCOT shall survey Qualified Scheduling Entities (QSEs) qualified to provide Regulation Services to attest that the QSEs have the capability to operate in constant frequency control mode. ERCOT shall post to the MIS Secure Area annual summaries of

QSEs surveyed.

9.4.5 *Resource-specific Non-Spinning Reserve*

- (1) ERCOT shall develop monthly reports detailing Resource-specific Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin) performance during deployments, including Load Resources, based on the criteria described in Protocol Section 8.1.1.4.3, Non-Spinning Reserve Service Energy Deployment Criteria.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 10: Market Data Transparency

April 1, 2017

10 MARKET DATA TRANSPARENCY 10-1

10.1 DIRECT CURRENT TIE OUTAGE INFORMATION 10-1

10 Market Data Transparency

Information in this section provides reporting transparency for operational level data. The information in this section is provided in addition to those required in the other sections of the Protocols or these Operating Guides. Pursuant to Protocol Section 12.2, ERCOT Responsibilities, ERCOT shall post information to the Market Information System (MIS) as directed throughout these Operating Guides.

10.1 Direct Current Tie Outage Information

- (1) In addition to requirements in Protocol Sections 3.1.4.4, Management of Resource or Transmission Forced Outages or Maintenance Outages, and 3.1.5.1, ERCOT Evaluation of Planned Outage and Maintenance Outage of Transmission Facilities, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) shall also enter the following information into the Outage Scheduler:
 - (a) Specific work being performed; and
 - (b) If the Outage is due to work being performed on the Direct Current Tie (DC Tie) or if there is another Outage in the ERCOT Control Area which also requires an Outage on the DC Tie.
- (2) As soon as practicable, ERCOT shall post the DC Tie name, start date/time, and end date/time for Forced Outages and Derates on the Market Information System (MIS) Public Area.
- (3) One Business Day following the approval or cancellation of a Transmission Facility's Outage which requires a DC Tie Outage or DC Tie derate, ERCOT shall post the following information on the MIS Public Area:
 - (a) Equipment name of impacted Transmission Facilities;
 - (b) Start date and time of impacted Transmission Facilities;
 - (c) End date and time of impacted Transmission Facilities;
 - (d) General description of work being performed on impacted Transmission Facilities; and
 - (e) If the Outage is due to work being performed on the DC Tie or if there is a transmission Outage in the ERCOT Control Area which also requires an Outage on the DC Tie.
- (4) One Business Day following the approval or cancellation of a Resource Outage, which requires a DC Tie Outage or DC Tie derate, ERCOT shall post the following information on the MIS Public Area:

- (a) Name of impacted DC Tie;
- (b) Start date and time of impacted DC Tie;
- (c) End date and time of expected DC Tie Outage or DC Tie; and
- (d) Explanation that the DC Tie Outage or DC Tie derate is due to a Resource Outage.

ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides

Section 11: Constraint Management Plans and Remedial Action Schemes

April 1, 2017

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11 CONSTRAINT MANAGEMENT PLANS AND REMEDIAL ACTION SCHEMES

11.1 Introduction

- (1) Constraint Management Plans (CMPs) are developed in accordance to the guidelines set forth in the sections below, and are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions. CMPs include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) which are modeled in Network Security Analysis (NSA) where practicable;
 - (b) Automatic Mitigation Plans (AMPs) which are modeled in NSA where practicable;
 - (c) Pre-Contingency Action Plans (PCAPs);
 - (d) Temporary Outage Action Plans (TOAPs); and
 - (e) Mitigation Plans.
- (2) When developing CMPs, ERCOT shall first attempt to utilize the 15-Minute Rating of the impacted Transmission Facilities, where available, to develop RAPs such that the ERCOT Transmission Grid is utilized to the fullest extent.
- (3) Remedial Action Schemes (RASs) and/or AMPs may also be implemented in order to allow Generation Resources or Transmission Facilities that would otherwise be subject to restrictions to operate to their full Rating.
- (4) ERCOT shall provide notification to the market of any approved, amended, or removed CMP or RAS. ERCOT shall provide notification to the market of any RAP, AMP, or RAS that cannot be modeled in the Network Operations Model. ERCOT shall post to the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area all CMPs and RASs and any unmodeled CMPs or RASs.
- (5) ERCOT shall provide notification to the market of any proposed RASs or PCAPs on the MIS Secure Area.
- (6) ERCOT is not required to provide notification to the market of any proposed TOAPs.
- (7) All submittals related to CMPs or RASs must be emailed to ras_cmp@ercot.com.

11.2 Remedial Action Schemes

- (1) Remedial Action Schemes (RASs) are designed to detect abnormal predetermined ERCOT System conditions and automatically take corrective actions to maintain a secure system.
- (2) The following do not individually constitute a RAS:

- (a) Protection systems installed for the purpose of detecting faults on Transmission Elements and isolating the faulted Transmission Elements;
- (b) Schemes for automatic Under-Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) and automatic Under-Voltage Load Shedding (UVLS) comprised of only distributed relays;
- (c) Out-of-step tripping and power swing blocking;
- (d) Automatic reclosing schemes;
- (e) Schemes applied on a Transmission Element for non-fault condition, such as, but not limited to, generator loss-of-field, transformer top-oil temperature, overvoltage or overload to protect the Transmission Element against damage by removing it from service;
- (f) Controllers that switch or regulate one or more of the following: series or shunt reactive devices, flexible alternating current transmission system (FACTS) devices, phase-shifting transformers, variable-frequency transformers, or tap-changing transformers; and that are located at and monitor quantities solely at the same station as the Transmission Element being switched or regulated;
- (g) FACTS controllers that remotely switch static shunt reactive devices located at other stations to regulate the output of a single FACTS device;
- (h) Schemes or controllers that remotely switch shunt reactors and shunt capacitors for voltage regulation that would otherwise be manually switched;
- (i) Schemes that automatically de-energize a line for a non-Faults operation when one end of the line is open;
- (j) Schemes that provide anti-islanding protection (e.g. protect Load from effects of being isolated with generation that may not be capable of maintaining acceptable frequency and voltage);
- (k) Automatic sequences that proceed when manually initiated solely by a System Operator;
- (l) Modulation of HVDC or FACTS via supplementary controls, such as angle damping or frequency damping applied to damp local or inter-area oscillation;
- (m) Sub-synchronous resonance protection schemes that directly detect sub-synchronous quantities (e.g. currents or torsional oscillations); or
- (n) Generation controls such as, but not limited to, Automatic Generation Control (AGC), generation excitation (e.g. Automatic Voltage Regulation (AVR) and Power System Stabilizers (PSSs)), fast valving, and speed governing.

- (3) In addition to the requirements in the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards, RASs shall also meet the following requirements:
- (a) A RAS may be proposed by a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) or Resource Entity, and be approved by ERCOT and the TSP(s) and/or Resource Entity(ies) included in the RAS prior to implementation;
 - (b) The RAS owner(s) shall coordinate the design and implementation of the RAS with the owners and operators of Facilities included in the RAS, including but not limited to Generation Resources, TSPs and Direct Current Ties (DC Ties);
 - (c) The RAS shall be automatically armed when appropriate;
 - (d) The RAS shall not operate unnecessarily.
 - (e) To avoid unnecessary RAS operation, the RAS owner(s) may provide a Real-Time status indication to the owner of any Generation Resource controlled by the RAS to show when the flow on one or more of the RAS monitored Facilities exceeds 90% of the flow necessary to arm the RAS. The cost necessary to provide such status indication shall be the responsibility of the RAS owner(s);
 - (f) The status indication of any automatic or manual arming/activation or operation of the RAS shall be provided as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) alarm inputs to the owner(s) of any Facility controlled by the RAS;
 - (g) When an RAS is removed from service, the RAS owner(s) or a Designated Agent shall immediately notify ERCOT;
 - (h) When an RAS is returned to service, the RAS owner or its Designated Agent shall immediately notify ERCOT. ERCOT shall modify its reliability constraints to recognize the availability of the RAS;
 - (i) The RAS owner(s) shall telemeter the status indication of the following items by SCADA to ERCOT for incorporation into ERCOT systems:
 - (i) Any automatic or manual arming/activation or operation of the RAS;
 - (ii) The in-service/out-of-service status of the RAS; and
 - (iii) Any additional related telemetry that already exists pertinent to the monitoring of the RAS (e.g. status indication of communications links between associated RAS equipment and the owner's control center, arming limits of associated RAS equipment).
 - (j) The TSP may receive telemetry for a Resource Entity owned RAS through ERCOT or through the RAS owner(s), at the option of the TSP. The RAS

owner(s), at its own cost, must provide telemetry for Resource Entity owned RASs to the TSP upon request.

- (4) The owner(s) of an existing, modified, or proposed RAS shall submit documentation of the RAS to ERCOT for review and compilation into an ERCOT RAS database using the form in Section 8, Attachment K, Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) Template. The documentation shall detail the design, operation, modeling, functional testing, and coordination of the RAS with other RASs, Automatic Mitigation Plans (AMPs), protection and control systems.
- (a) ERCOT shall conduct a review of each proposed RAS, each proposed modification and proposed indefinite deactivation and/or termination of an existing RAS. Additionally, it shall conduct a review of each existing RAS at least every five years as required by changes in system conditions. Upon receipt, ERCOT shall initiate a 30 working day review period to evaluate each proposal in accordance with paragraph (e) below. ERCOT shall coordinate any additional time needed for the evaluation with the RAS owner(s).
 - (b) The review of a proposed RAS shall be completed before the RAS is placed in service. The timing of placing the RAS into service must be coordinated with and approved by ERCOT. The implementation schedule must be confirmed through submission of a Network Operations Model Change Request (NOMCR) to ERCOT.
 - (c) Existing RASs that have already undergone at least one review shall remain in service during any subsequent review. Modifications to existing RASs may be implemented upon approval by ERCOT.
 - (d) The schedule for placing an RAS into service must be coordinated among ERCOT and the owners of the Facility controlled by the RAS, and shall provide sufficient time to perform any necessary functional testing prior to its being placed in service.
 - (e) ERCOT review of an RAS shall:
 - (i) Validate that RAS mitigates the system condition(s) or contingency(ies) for which it was designed;
 - (ii) Identify any conflicts with the Protocols, NERC Reliability Standards, and these Operating Guides;
 - (iii) Evaluate and demonstrate that the RAS shall be designed so that a single RAS component failure, when the RAS, was intended to operate, does not prevent the interconnected transmission system from meeting the performance requirements defined in NERC Reliability Standards;

- (iv) Evaluate and document the consequences of misoperation, incorrect operation, or unintended operation of an RAS, when considered by itself and without any other system contingency;
 - (v) Evaluate and demonstrate that proposed RAS will coordinate with other RASs, AMPs, protection and control systems and applicable emergency procedures;
 - (vii) Evaluate future transmission project(s) that will eliminate the need for the RAS; and
 - (vii) Upon completion of ERCOT's RAS review, ERCOT shall provide all results and underlying studies to the RAS owner(s).
- (f) If deficiencies are identified by ERCOT or other parties' comments, the RAS owner(s) shall either submit an amended RAS proposal or withdraw the RAS proposal. The amended RAS proposal shall undergo the review process specified in item (4)(e) above using the timeline in item (4)(a) above until the identified deficiencies have been resolved to the satisfaction of ERCOT.
- (g) As part of the ERCOT review, ERCOT may notify the Steady State Working Group (SSWG), the Dynamics Working Group (DWG), and the System Protection Working Group (SPWG) of the RAS proposal, and each working group or any member of each working group may provide any comments, questions, or issues to ERCOT. ERCOT may work with the owner(s) of Facilities affected by the RAS as necessary to address all issues.
- (h) ERCOT shall develop a method to include the RAS where practicable in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED), Outage coordination, and Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC).
- (i) ERCOT's review shall provide an opportunity for and include consideration of comments submitted by Market Participants affected by the RAS.

11.2.1 Reporting of RAS Operations

- (1) RAS owner(s) shall notify ERCOT of all RAS operations. Documentation of RAS failures or misoperations shall be provided to ERCOT using the Relay Misoperation Report form as an email to ras_cmp@ercot.com. The RAS owner(s) shall conduct an analysis of all RAS operations, misoperations, and failures. If deficiencies are identified, a plan to correct the deficiencies shall be developed by the RAS owner(s) subject to the approval of ERCOT within 180 days of being identified and implemented by the RAS owner(s). Analysis of RAS operational performance shall include, but is not limited to:
- (a) Determination of whether system events or conditions appropriately armed or triggered the RAS;
 - (b) Determination of whether the RAS responded as designed;

- (c) Determination of whether the RAS was effective in mitigation the performance issues it was designed to address; and
 - (d) Determination of whether the RAS operation resulted in any unintended or adverse system response.
- (2) ERCOT shall report all RAS operations and misoperations to the Reliability Monitor for review. RAS arming or activation that ramps generation back is not considered an operation or misoperation with respect to reporting requirements to the Reliability Monitor and the NERC Regional Entity. A misoperation of an RAS with respect to reporting requirements to the Reliability Monitor and the NERC Regional Entity occurs when one of the items specified in paragraph (4) of Section 6.2.3, Performance Analysis Requirements for ERCOT System Facilities, occur. Owners of RASs will provide a monthly report to ERCOT by the 15th of each month describing each instance an RAS armed/activated and reset during the previous month. The report will include the date and time of arming/activation and reset. ERCOT shall consolidate the monthly reports and forward to the Reliability Monitor and NERC Regional Entity.
- (3) If an RAS which removes generation from service operates more than two times within a six month period and the operations are not a direct result of an ERCOT System disturbance or a contingency operation, ERCOT may require the Generation Resource owner(s) to decrease the available capability on the affected Generation Resource(s). The amount of available capacity to be decreased shall be determined by ERCOT. The decreased available capacity on the Generation Resource(s) shall remain until the Generation Resource owner(s) provides documentation that demonstrates the Generation Resource(s) can properly control output in a pre-contingency or normal ERCOT System condition.
- (4) For each RAS, the owner(s) shall either identify a preferred exit strategy or explain why no exit strategy is needed to ERCOT. Once an exit strategy is complete and a RAS is no longer needed, the owner(s) of an existing RAS shall notify ERCOT, whenever the RAS is to be permanently disabled, and shall do so according to a timetable coordinated with and approved by ERCOT and the owners of all Facilities controlled by the RAS.

11.3 Automatic Mitigation Plans

- (1) Automatic Mitigation Plans (AMPs) are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions, and may be relied upon to detect predetermined abnormal system conditions and automatically take pre-coordinated corrective actions to maintain a secure system.
- (2) AMPs must:
 - (a) Be proposed by a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) or Resource Entity, and be approved by ERCOT and the TSP(s) and/or Resource Entity(ies) included in the AMP prior to implementation;
 - (b) Be designed and implemented in coordination with the owners and operators of Facilities included in the AMP and approved by ERCOT;

- (c) Be automatically armed when appropriate;
 - (d) Not operate unnecessarily;
 - (e) Comply with all applicable requirements in the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards; and
 - (f) Not include generation re-Dispatch or Load shed.
- (3) AMP Owner(s) or a Designated Agent shall:
- (a) Immediately notify ERCOT, when an AMP is removed from service and when an AMP is returned to service. ERCOT shall modify its reliability constraints to recognize the availability of the AMP;
 - (b) Telemeter the status indication of the following items by Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to ERCOT for incorporation into ERCOT systems:
 - (i) Any automatic or manual arming/activation or operation of the AMP;
 - (ii) In-service/out-of-service status of the AMP; and
 - (iii) Any additional related telemetry that already exists pertinent to the monitoring of the AMP (e.g. status indication of communications links between associated AMP equipment and the owner's control center, arming limits of associated AMP equipment).
 - (c) Provide the status indication of any automatic or manual arming/activation or operation of the AMP as SCADA alarm inputs to the owner(s) of any Facility controlled by the AMP; and
 - (d) Submit documentation when proposing or modifying and/or deactivating/terminating an AMP that detail its design, operation and coordination of the AMP with other Remedial Action Schemes (RASs), AMPs, protection and control systems.
- (5) ERCOT shall conduct a review of each proposed AMP, each proposed modification and proposed indefinite deactivation and/or termination of an existing AMP. Additionally, ERCOT shall conduct a review of each existing AMP annually or as required by changes in system conditions to ensure its continued effectiveness.

11.4 Remedial Action Plan

- (1) Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions, and may be relied upon in allowing additional use of the transmission system in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED). Normally, it is desirable that a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) constructs Transmission Facilities adequate to eliminate the need

for any RAP; however, in some circumstances, such construction may be unachievable in the available time frame.

- (2) RAPs must:
 - (a) Be coordinated by ERCOT with all Transmission Operators (TOs) and Resource Entities included in the RAP, and approved by ERCOT;
 - (b) Be limited to the time required to construct replacement Transmission Facilities; however, the RAP will remain in effect if ERCOT has determined the replacement Transmission Facilities to be impractical;
 - (c) Comply with all applicable requirements in the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards;
 - (d) Clearly define and document TOs and Resource Entities included in the RAP actions;
 - (e) Must be able to resolve the issue for which it was designed over the range of conditions that might reasonably be experienced;
 - (f) Be executed by the TOs and/or Resource Entities;
 - (g) Have a 15-minute Rating greater than the Normal and Emergency Ratings for the Transmission Facilities it intends to resolve;
 - (h) Be defined in the Network Operations Model and considered in the SCED and Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) processes. RAPs that cannot be modeled using ERCOT's existing infrastructure shall be rejected unless the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) approves a plan to work around the infrastructure problem; and
 - (i) Not include generation re-Dispatch or Load shed.
- (3) An approved RAP may be executed immediately after a contingency by the TOs and Resource Entities included in the RAP without instruction by ERCOT or shall be executed upon direction by ERCOT.
- (4) ERCOT shall conduct a review of each existing RAP annually or as required by changes in system conditions to ensure its continued effectiveness. Each review shall proceed according to a process and timetable documented in ERCOT Procedures.
- (5) ERCOT may approve the expiration of a RAP after consultation with the TOs and Resource Entities included in the RAP. ERCOT shall modify its reliability constraints to recognize the unavailability of the RAP.

11.4.1 Remedial Action Plan Process

- (1) RAPs may be proposed by any Market Participant or may be developed by ERCOT. For RAPs submitted by Market Participants not registered as a TSP:
 - (a) ERCOT shall post RAPs submitted by a Market Participant not registered as a TSP on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area as soon as practicable, but no later than five Business Days of receipt.
 - (b) ERCOT shall provide a five Business Day comment period from the date when the proposed RAP under review is posted by ERCOT unless notice of a shorter comment period is provided.
 - (c) ERCOT shall consider all comments received within the five Business Day comment period on the proposed RAP, along with its own evaluation and those of the Transmission Facility owners, and either approve, modify or reject that proposed RAP.
 - (d) If a proposed RAP is modified or rejected, ERCOT shall post an explanation for the rejection or a description of the modification.

11.5 Mitigation Plan

- (1) Mitigation Plans are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions, and shall not be used to manage constraints in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED). Normally, it is desirable that a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) constructs Transmission Facilities adequate to eliminate the need for a Mitigation Plan; however, in some circumstances, such construction may be unachievable in the available time frame.
- (2) A Mitigation Plan may be proposed by any TSP, and be approved by ERCOT and the included Transmission Operator (TO) prior to implementation. Mitigation Plans must:
 - (a) Be coordinated with the TOs included in the Mitigation Plan;
 - (b) Limited in use to the time required to construct replacement Transmission Facilities; however, the Mitigation Plan will remain in effect if ERCOT has determined the replacement Transmission Facilities to be impractical;
 - (c) Comply with all requirements of the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards;
 - (d) Clearly define and document TO actions;
 - (e) Be executed by TOs;
 - (f) Be able to be implemented in a timeframe that will not result in loss of the overloaded Transmission Facility;

- (g) Identify the most limiting protective relay setting beyond the 15-Minute Rating when developing the Mitigation Plan in advance or as soon as practicable when developing the Mitigation Plan in Real-Time;
 - (h) Not subject ERCOT to unacceptable risk of widespread cascading Outages; and
 - (i) Not include generation re-Dispatch.
- (3) An approved Mitigation Plan may be executed immediately, post-contingency, by the TO without instruction by ERCOT or shall be executed upon direction by ERCOT.
- (4) Restoration of any Load shed by executing the Mitigation Plan shall be coordinated with ERCOT.

11.6 Pre-Contingency Action Plans

- (1) Pre-Contingency Action Plans (PCAPs) are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions, and are implemented in anticipation of a contingency. Normally, it is desirable that a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) construct Transmission Facilities adequate to eliminate the need for any PCAP; however, in some circumstances, such construction may be unachievable in the available time frame.
- (2) A PCAP may be proposed by any Market Participant, and be approved by ERCOT and the Transmission Operator (TO) included in the PCAP prior to implementation. PCAPs must:
- (a) Be coordinated with the TOs included in the PCAP;
 - (b) Be limited in use to the time required to construct replacement Transmission Facilities and until such Facilities are placed in-service, or the PCAP is no longer needed; however, the PCAP will remain in effect if ERCOT has determined the replacement Transmission Facilities to be impractical;
 - (c) Comply with all requirements of the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards;
 - (d) Clearly define and document TO actions;
 - (e) Be executed by TOs; and
 - (f) Not include generation re-Dispatch or Load shed.
- (3) An approved PCAP may be executed immediately prior to a contingency by the TO without instruction by ERCOT, or shall be executed upon direction by ERCOT.
- (4) All proposed, approved, amended, and removed PCAPs shall be managed in accordance with paragraph (4) of Section 11.1, Introduction.
- (5) ERCOT may limit the quantity of PCAPs that are used.

11.6.1 Pre-Contingency Action Plan Process

- (1) PCAPs may be proposed by any Market Participant or may be developed by ERCOT. For PCAPs submitted by Market Participants not registered as a TSP:
 - (a) ERCOT shall post PCAPs submitted by a Market Participant not registered as a TSP on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area as soon as practicable, but no later than five Business Days of receipt.
 - (b) ERCOT shall provide a five Business Day comment period from the date when the proposed PCAP under review is posted by ERCOT unless notice of a shorter comment period is provided.
 - (c) ERCOT shall consider all comments received within the five Business Day comment period on the proposed PCAP, along with its own evaluation and those of the Transmission Facility owners, and either approve, modify or reject that proposed PCAP.
 - (d) If a proposed PCAP is modified or rejected, ERCOT shall post an explanation for the rejection or a description of the modification

11.7 Temporary Outage Action Plan

- (1) Temporary Outage Action Plans (TOAPs) are defined in Protocol Section 2.1, Definitions, and shall not be used to manage constraints in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED).
- (2) A TOAP may be proposed by any Market Participant and be approved by ERCOT and the Transmission Operator (TO) included in the TOAP prior to implementation. TOAPs must:
 - (a) Be coordinated with the TOs included in the TOAP;
 - (b) Limit use to the duration of a specific Transmission Facility or Resource Outage;
 - (c) Comply with all requirements of the Protocols and applicable North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards;
 - (d) Clearly define and document TO actions;
 - (e) Be executed by TOs;
 - (f) Be implemented in a timeframe that will not result in loss of the overloaded Transmission Facility;
 - (g) Identify the most limiting protective relay setting beyond the 15-Minute Rating when developing the TOAP in advance or as soon as practicable when developing the TOAP in Real-Time; and

- (h) Not subject ERCOT to unacceptable risk of widespread cascading Outages; and
 - (i) Not include generation re-Dispatch.
- (3) An approved TOAP may be executed immediately, post-contingency, by the TO without instruction by ERCOT or shall be executed upon direction by ERCOT.
 - (4) ERCOT may limit the quantity of TOAPs that are used.
 - (5) Restoration of any Load shed by executing the TOAP shall be coordinated with ERCOT.