4.1.1.1 Planning Assumptions

(1) A contingency loss of an element includes the loss of an element with or without a single line-to-ground or three-phase fault.

(2) A common tower outage is the contingency loss of a double-circuit transmission line consisting of two circuits sharing a tower for 0.5 miles or greater.

(3) Unavailability of a single generating unit includes an entire Combined Cycle Train, if no part of the train can operate with one of the units Off-Line as provided in the Resource Registration data.

(4) The contingency loss of a single generating unit shall include the loss of an entire Combined Cycle Train, if that is the expected consequence.

(5) The following assumptions may be applied to the SSWG base cases for use in planning studies:

(a) Reasonable variations of Load forecast;

(b) Reasonable variations of generation commitment and dispatch consistent with historical operation data posted by ERCOT applicable to transmission planning analyses on a case-by-case basis may include, but are not limited to, the following methods:

(i) Production cost model simulation, security constrained optimal power flow, or similar modeling tools that analyze the ERCOT System using hourly generation dispatch assumptions;

(ii) Modeling of high levels of intermittent generation conditions; and

(iii) Modeling of low levels of or no intermittent generation conditions.

5.4.5 Dynamic and Transient Stability (Unit Stability, Voltage) Analysis

(1) At the discretion of the TSP(s) or ERCOT, the lead TSP(s) will perform transient stability studies if necessary to meet NERC Reliability Standards, Protocols, this Planning Guide or the Operating Guides applicable to the Generation Resource or the ERCOT System. If the lead TSP(s) conducting a stability study decides such study is not required, the lead TSP(s) shall provide a written justification in lieu of the study report.

(2) When performing such studies, all operational and planned Generation Resources which have met the requirements of Section 6.9, Addition of Proposed Generation to the Planning Models, in the area of the study shall be dispatched at full net output if applicable based on resource type in at least one of the scenarios/cases evaluated by the lead TSP. The dispatch level may be reduced for the following conditions:

 (a) utilizing historical operation data for IRRs in any specific region of the ERCOT grid in accordance with Section 4.1.1.1 (5) (b)

(b) to respect any published stability limits or

(c) to reach a power flow solution.

If any Generation Resources in the study area are not dispatched at full output, the study report shall include the technical rationale. Any resulting increase in generation will be balanced as addressed in the FIS scope agreement.

(3) Stability study base cases shall be formed from the latest available approved SSWG base cases consistent with the most recently approved Dynamics Working Group (DWG) stability data base. The initial transmission configuration in the area of study included in a stability study base case shall be identical to that used in the steady-state studies of the same period. Any previously identified transmission improvements that will not be in service prior to the Initial Synchronization of the proposed Generation Resource shall not be included in the stability study base case.

(4) Transient stability studies will analyze the performance of the proposed Generation Resource and the ERCOT System in terms of angular stability, voltage stability and excessive frequency excursions. Additional studies may include small signal stability or critical clearing time analyses where the number of cycles for which a transmission line can sustain a fault without causing loss of synchronism of any of the Resource is compared to the response of the protection systems. Such studies should incorporate reasonable and conservative assumptions regarding plant operating conditions. Proposed analyses shall be identified and defined in the FIS scope agreement.

(5) All stability studies shall be performed in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards, Protocols, this Planning Guide and the Operating Guides. The stability study portion of the FIS shall document any instability identified through performance of the study.

(6) If the TSP identifies instability (other than instability identified for extreme events) in the stability portion of the FIS, the following steps will be taken subsequent to the FIS being deemed complete and posted in the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area in accordance with Section 5.4.8, FIS Study Report and Follow-up:

(a) The IE and TSP shall investigate alternative solutions to resolve the instability through changes to the proposed Generation Resource and report their findings to ERCOT. If changes to the Generation Resource are determined by ERCOT to be feasible, the IE shall implement the changes prior to Initial Synchronization.

(b) If ERCOT determines that changes to the proposed Generation Resource are not feasible to resolve the identified instability, ERCOT shall notify the TSP and IE, and the TSP shall investigate a transmission improvement to resolve the instability and report their findings to ERCOT.

(c) If ERCOT determines that a proposed transmission improvement is feasible to resolve the identified instability, the TSP shall proceed with implementing the transmission improvement, in accordance with Protocol Section 3.11.4, Regional Planning Group Project Review Process, identified in paragraph (6)(b) above after the requirements of Section 6.9 have been met for the proposed Generating Resource.

(d) If the transmission improvement identified in paragraph (6)(b) or (c) above cannot be implemented prior to Initial Synchronization, ERCOT shall determine the appropriate operating limit, including evaluating the feasibility of a proposed Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) that may mitigate the limit, in accordance with Section 5.9, Quarterly Stability Assessment, prior to Initial Synchronization.