

**Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC)**

Represents the aggregate average megawatt (MW) contribution of a resource class in maintaining a target level of resource reliability for a given resource portfolio and forecast period. ELCCs are developed using Monte Carlo system simulation techniques to capture a wide range of system reliability outcomes. ELCC derivation starts with a base portfolio constructed to achieve the target reliability level. The resource class (e.g., wind) is removed and substituted with capacity that has perfect availability until the target reliability level is again reached. The ELCC is the amount of perfect capacity added divided by the amount of the resource class capacity removed, expressed as a percentage.

**Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE)**

A probabilistic measure of the expected frequency of system load shed events for a given time period. LOLE is defined as the expected value of the number of days where at least one loss-of-load (LOL) event occurs (e.g., one day per 100 years). A LOL event is an hour during which firm Load, plus required minimum operating reserves, exceeds available generation capacity.

**Net Load**

The Load for a given period minus generation from PhotoVoltaic Generation Resources (PVGR) and Wind Generation Resources (WGRs) for the period. The peak Net Load is the peak Demand for a given period less WGR and PVGR generation, expressed in MW.

**Resource Attribute**

Specific qualities associated with various Resources (i.e., specific aspects of a Resource or the services the Resource is qualified to provide).

**Fully Dispatchable Resource**

An operational or planned Generation Resource represented (or expected to be represented) in ERCOT's Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) system that can increase or lower output in response to ERCOT instructions. Fully Dispatchable Resources comprise thermal units (coal, natural gas, and other thermal resources), nuclear units, Energy Storage Resources, and reservoir-based hydroelectric power, unless specific operational constraints prevent the Generation Resource from being fully dispatchable other than on a temporary basis.

### 3.2.6 Report on Capacity, Demand and Reserves in the ERCOT Region

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare the Report on Capacity, Demand and Reserves in the ERCOT Region (CDR Report) **twice per year** ~~on a quarterly basis~~.
- (2) The CDR Report shall provide peak Load, **peak Net Load**, and capacity estimates based on the methodologies in Section 3.2.6.1, Planning Reserve Margins, **Section 3.2.6.2, Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) Studies**, Section 3.2.6.3, Peak Load Estimates, and Section 3.2.6.4, Total Capacity Estimates.
- (3) The format and other contents of this report shall be developed by ERCOT **with guidance from the Wholesale Market Subcommittee and its working group designated to periodically review the report components**.
- (4) **ERCOT will target the posting of the preliminary CDR Report during the third week of each May and the final CDR report during the third week of each December. ERCOT will issue a Market Notice indicating a revised posting date if that date is anticipated to occur prior to or after the target posting week.**

#### 3.2.6.1 Planning Reserve Margins

ERCOT shall calculate a Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) for each season of each future year reflecting Loads and resources for the forecasted peak Load hour **and peak Net Load hour** as follows:

$$\text{PRM}_{h, s, i} = (\text{TOTCAP}_{h, s, i} - \text{FIRMPKLD}_{h, s, i}) / \text{FIRMPKLD}_{h, s, i}$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Unit	Definition
$\text{PRM}_{h, s, i}$	%	<i>Planning Reserve Margin</i> —The Planning Reserve Margin for <b>hour <math>h</math></b> of season $s$ for year $i$ .
$\text{TOTCAP}_{h, s, i}$	MW	<i>Total Capacity</i> —Total Capacity available for hour $h$ of season $s$ for year $i$ .
$\text{FIRMPKLD}_{h, s, i}$	MW	<i>Firm Peak Load</i> —Firm Peak Load for hour $h$ of season $s$ for year $i$ .
$h$	None	<b>The forecasted peak Load hour and peak Net Load hour.</b>
$i$	None	Year.
$s$	None	Season. Summer Peak Load Season, Winter Peak Load Season, <b>Spring (March, April, May), and Fall (October and November)</b> , for year $i$ .

#### 3.2.6.2 Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) Studies

- (1) **ERCOT shall conduct an Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) study every three years or as necessary based on reviews of expected resource penetration and generation**

technology trends. ERCOT shall provide the appropriate WMS working group with a draft ELCC report and subsequent review and comment period before finalizing the ELCC report. The ELCC report shall be posted to the ERCOT website.

- (2) The ELCC study shall be based on the Reliability Standard established by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT).
- (3) ERCOT shall use a Monte Carlo system simulation tool for determining the ELCC values.
- (4) The ELCC study will determine average annual ELCCs for aggregate WGRs and PVGRs by Reserve Risk Period and applicable CDR resource region as defined in Section 3.2.6.4.
- (5) The ELCC study will determine average annual ELCCs for aggregate ESRs based on standard duration categories defined in Section 3.2.6.4.
- (6) The ELCC study shall produce a range of ELCC values reflecting feasible future mixes of WGRs, PVGRs, ESRs and load forecasts for the next five future years. Each CDR Report will include the ELCCs associated with the resource mix and load forecast for the given forecast year, season, and CDR resource region (in the case of WGRs and PVGRs).

### 3.2.6.3 Peak Load Estimate

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare, at least annually, a forecast of the total peak Load and total peak Net Load for the winter, spring, summer and fall seasons for the next five future years using econometric forecasting methods and accounting for econometric inputs, weather conditions, demographic data and other variables as deemed appropriate by ERCOT. The firm Peak Load estimates shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\text{FIRMPKLD}_{s,i} = \text{TOTPKLD}_{h,s,i} - \text{LRRRS}_{s,i} - \text{LRECRS}_{s,i} - \text{DVR}_{s,i} - \text{LRNSRS}_{s,i} - \text{ERS}_{s,i} - \text{CLR}_{s,i} - \text{ENERGYEFF}_{s,i}$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Unit	Definition
$\text{FIRMPKLD}_{h,s,i}$	MW	<i>Firm Peak Load Estimate</i> —The Firm Peak Load Estimate for hour $h$ , season $s$ for the year $i$ .
$\text{TOTPKLD}_{h,s,i}$	MW	<i>Total Peak Load Estimate</i> —The Total Peak Load Estimate for hour $h$ , season $s$ for the year $i$ .
$\text{LRRRS}_{s,i}$	MW	<i>Load Resource providing RRS</i> —The amount of RRS a Load Resource is providing for season $s$ for the year $i$ .
$\text{LRECRS}_{s,i}$	MW	<i>Load Resource providing ECRS</i> —The amount of ECRS a Load Resource is providing for season $s$ of year $i$ .
$\text{DVR}_{s,i}$	MW	<i>Distribution Voltage Reduction</i> —ERCOT-directed deployment of distribution voltage reduction measures for season $s$ of the year $i$ based on reduction estimates provided by Transmission and Distribution Service Providers.

LRNSRS <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Load Resource providing Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin)</i> —The estimated amount of Non-Spin that Load Resources are providing for season <i>s</i> for the year <i>i</i> .										
ERS <sub>n, s, i</sub>	MW	<p><i>Emergency Response Service (ERS)</i>—The estimated amount of ERS for hour <i>n</i>, season <i>s</i>, and year <i>i</i>. For the first and subsequent forecast years, the seasonal and hourly forecast values are based on the most recent past procurements for the Standard Contract Term and ERS Time Periods during which the peak Load hour and peak Net Load hour are expected to occur. The seasonal ERS Contract Terms as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="641 493 1291 693"> <thead> <tr> <th>Season</th> <th>Contract Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Winter</td> <td>December 1 to March 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spring</td> <td>April 1 through May 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summer</td> <td>June 1 through September 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fall</td> <td>October 1 through November 30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Adjustments to the ERS amounts may be applied for each forecast year based on ERCOT consideration of expected program modifications, procurement methodology changes, changes in the seasonal risk assessments, and ERS time period expenditure limits.</p>	Season	Contract Term	Winter	December 1 to March 31	Spring	April 1 through May 31	Summer	June 1 through September 30	Fall	October 1 through November 30
Season	Contract Term											
Winter	December 1 to March 31											
Spring	April 1 through May 31											
Summer	June 1 through September 30											
Fall	October 1 through November 30											
CLR <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Amount of Controllable Load Resource</i> —Estimated amount of Controllable Load Resource that is available for Dispatch by ERCOT during the current year <i>i</i> for the Peak Load Season <i>s</i> not already included in LRRRS, LRECRS, or LRNSRS. This value does not include Wholesale Storage Load (WSL).										
ENERGYEFF <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Amount of Energy Efficiency Programs Procured</i> —Estimated amount of energy efficiency programs procured by Transmission and/or Distribution Service Providers (TDSPs) pursuant to P.U.C. SUBST. R. 25.181, Energy Efficiency Goal, for the Peak Load Season <i>s</i> for the year <i>i</i> . ERCOT may also consider any energy efficiency and/or Demand response initiatives reported by NOIEs.										
<i>h</i>	None	The forecasted peak Load hour and forecasted peak Net Load hour.										
<i>i</i>	None	Year.										
<i>s</i>	None	Season. Summer Peak Load Season, Winter Peak Load Season, Spring (March, April, May), and Fall (October and November), for year <i>i</i> .										

### 3.2.6.4 Total Capacity Estimates

- (1) The total seasonal capacity estimates shall be calculated as follows.

For each season and year, determine the Reserve Risk Periods in which the forecasted peak Load hour and peak Net Load hour is expected to fall:

- Morning Risk Period. For the winter season, Hour Ending 600 through 0900
- Afternoon Risk Period. For all seasons, Hour Ending 1500 through 1800
- Evening Risk Period. For all seasons, Hour Ending 1900 through 2200

The total capacity equation is as follows:

$$\text{TOTCAP}_{p, s, i} = \text{INSTTHERMCAP}_{s, i} + \text{PUNCAP}_{p, s, i} + \text{WINDCAP}_{p, s, i, wr} + \text{HYDROCAP}_{p, s, i} + \text{SOLARCAP}_{p, s, i, sr} + \text{ESRCAP}_{p, s, i} + \text{RMRCAP}_{s, i} + \text{DCTIECAP}_s + \text{PLANDCTIECAP}_{s, i} + \text{SWITCHCAP}_{s, i} + \text{MOTHCAP}_{s, i} + \text{PLANTHERMCAP}_{s, i} + \text{PLANWINDCAP}_{p, s, i, wr} + \text{PLANSOLARCAP}_{p, s, i, sr} + \text{PLANESRCAP}_{p, s, i} - \text{LTOUTAGE}_{s, i} - \text{UNSWITCH}_{s, i} - \text{RETNSO}_{s, i} - \text{RETUNCONF}_{s, i}$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Unit	Definition
$\text{TOTCAP}_{h, s, i}$	MW	<i>Total Capacity for the Peak Load Hour and Peak Net Load Hour</i> —Estimated total capacity available during season $s$ for Load hour $h$ and year $i$ .
$\text{INSTTHERMCAP}_{s, i}$	MW	<i>Seasonal Net Max Sustainable Rating for each Thermal Generation Resource</i> —The seasonal net max sustainable rating for season $s$ as reported in the approved Resource Registration process for each operating thermal Generation Resource for the year $i$ excluding <del>WGRs, hydro Generation Resource capacity, solar unit capacity, Private Use Network generation capacity, Resources operating under RMR Agreements, Mothballed Generation Resources,</del> and Generation Resources capable of “switching” from the ERCOT Region to a non-ERCOT Region.
$\text{PUNCAP}_{p, s, i}$	MW	<i>Private Use Network Capacity</i> —The forecasted generation capacity available to the ERCOT Transmission Grid, net of self-serve load, from Generation Resources and Settlement Only Generators (SOGs) in Private Use Networks for Risk Period $p$ , season $s$ and year $i$ . The capacity forecasts are developed as follows. First, a base capacity forecast, determined from Settlement data, is calculated as the average net generation capacity available to the ERCOT Transmission Grid for the preceding three-year period. The average net generation is calculated for the 20 highest system-wide peak Load hours for each Risk Period $p$ for Season $s$ and year $i$ . The base capacity forecast is then adjusted by adding the aggregated incremental forecasted annual changes in net generation capacity as of the start of the summer Season $s$ for forecast year $i$ reported for Private Use Networks pursuant to Section 10.3.2.4, Reporting of Net Generation Capacity. This calculation is limited to Generation Resources and SOGs in Private Use Networks (1) with a Resource Commissioning Date that occurs no later than the start of the most current Season used for the calculation, and (2) that have not been permanently retired by the start of the most current Season used for the calculation.
$\text{WINDELCC}_{p, s, i, wr}$	%	<i>Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) for Wind</i> —The average annual ELCC for all WGRs for Risk Period $p$ , Season $s$ , year $i$ , and region $wr$ , expressed as a percentage.
$\text{WINDCAP}_{p, s, i, wr}$	MW	<i>Available WGR Capacity</i> —The amount of WGR capacity that ERCOT has approved, or expects to approve, for grid synchronization for season $s$ , year $i$ , Risk Period $p$ , and Region $wr$ , multiplied by $\text{WINDELCC}_{p, s, i, wr}$ .

Variable	Unit	Definition
HYDROCAP <sub>p, s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Hydro Unit Capacity</i> —The average hydro Generation Resource capacity available, <del>as determined from the COP</del> , during the highest 20 Net Load hours for Risk Period <i>p</i> of each preceding three-year period for season <i>s</i> and year <i>i</i> . This calculation is limited to hydro Generation Resources (1) with a Resource Commissioning Date that occurs no later than the start of the most current Peak Load Season used for the calculation, and (2) that have not been permanently retired by the start of the most current Peak Load Season used for the calculation.
SOLARELCC <sub>p, s, i, sr</sub>	%	<i>Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) for Solar</i> —The average annual ELCC for Risk Period <i>p</i> , season <i>s</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>sr</i> , expressed as a percentage.
SOLARCAP <sub>p, s, i, sr</sub>	MW	<i>Available PVGR Capacity</i> —The amount of PVGR capacity that ERCOT has approved, or expects to approve, for grid synchronization for Risk Period <i>p</i> , season <i>s</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>sr</i> , multiplied by SOLARELCC <sub>p, s, i, sr</sub> .
ESRELCC <sub>p, d, s, i</sub>		<i>Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) for Energy Storage Resources (ESRs)</i> —The average annual ELCC for Risk Period <i>p</i> , Duration Class <i>d</i> , season <i>s</i> , and year <i>i</i> , expressed as a percentage.
ESRCAP <sub>p, d, s, i</sub>	%	<i>Available ESR Capacity</i> —The amount of ESR capacity by Risk Period <i>p</i> and Duration Class <i>d</i> that ERCOT has approved, or expects to approve, for grid synchronization by the start of season <i>s</i> and year <i>i</i> , multiplied by ESRELCC <sub>p, r, s, i</sub> .
RMRCAP <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Seasonal Net Max Sustainable Rating for Generation Resources providing RMR Service</i> —The Seasonal net max sustainable rating for the season <i>s</i> as reported in the approved Resource Registration process for each Generation Resource providing RMR Service for the year <i>i</i> until the approved exit strategy for the RMR Resource is expected to be completed.
DCTIEPEAKPCT <sub>s</sub>	%	<i>Seasonal Peak Average Capacity for existing DC Tie Resources as a Percent of Installed DC Tie Capacity</i> —The average net emergency DC Tie imports for Season <i>s</i> divided by the total installed DC Tie capacity for Peak Load Seasons <i>s</i> , expressed as a percentage. The average net emergency DC Tie imports is calculated for the SCED intervals during which ERCOT declared an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA). This calculation is limited to the most recent single season in which an EEA was declared. The total installed DC Tie capacity is the capacity amount at the start of the season used for calculating the net DC Tie imports.
DCTIECAP <sub>s</sub>	MW	<i>Expected Existing DC Tie Capacity Available under Emergency Conditions</i> —DCTIEPEAKPCT <sub>s</sub> multiplied by the installed DC Tie capacity available for seasons <i>s</i> , adjusted for any known capacity transfer limitations.
PLANDCTIECAP <sub>s</sub>	MW	<i>Expected Planned DC Tie Capacity Available under Emergency Conditions</i> —DCTIEPEAKPCT <sub>s</sub> multiplied by the maximum peak import capacity of planned DC Tie projects included in the most recent Steady State Working Group (SSWG) base cases. The import capacity may be adjusted to reflect known capacity transfer limitations indicated by transmission studies.
SWITCHCAP <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Seasonal Net Max Sustainable Rating for Switchable Generation Resource</i> —The Seasonal net max sustainable rating for the season <i>s</i> as reported in the approved Resource Registration process for each Generation Resource for year <i>i</i> that can electrically connect (i.e., “switch”) from the ERCOT Region to another power region.

Variable	Unit	Definition
MOTHCAP <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Seasonal Net Max Sustainable Rating for Mothballed Generation Resource</i> —The Seasonal net max sustainable rating for the Season <i>s</i> as reported in the approved Resource Registration process for each Mothballed Generation Resource for the year <i>i</i> based on the lead time and probability information furnished by the owners of Mothballed Generation Resources pursuant to Section 3.14.1.9, Generation Resource Status Updates. If the value furnished by the owner of a Mothballed Generation Resource pursuant to Section 3.14.1.9 is greater than or equal to 75%, then use the Seasonal net max sustainable rating for the Season <i>s</i> as reported in the approved Resource registration process for the Mothballed Generation Resource for the year <i>i</i> . If the value furnished by the owner of a Mothballed Generation Resource pursuant to Section 3.14.1.9 is less than 75%, then exclude that Resource from the Total Capacity Estimate.
PLANTHERMCAP <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>New, Thermal Generating Capacity</i> —The amount of new thermal generating capacity (excluding solar thermal) available by the start of each season <i>s</i> and year <i>i</i> that: (a) has a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)-approved air permit, (b) has a federal Greenhouse Gas permit, if required, (c) has obtained water rights, contracts or groundwater supplies sufficient for the generation of electricity at the Resource, and (d) has a signed Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA), or a public, financially-binding agreement between the Resource owner and TSP under which generation interconnection facilities would be constructed; or for a Municipally Owned Utility (MOU) or Electric Cooperative (EC), a public commitment letter to construct a new Resource, (e) a written notice from the TSP that the IE has provided notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection, and (f) provided the TSP with sufficient financial security to fund the interconnection facilities. New, thermal generating capacity is excluded if the Generation Interconnection or Modification Change Request (GIMGINR) project status in the online Resource Integration and Ongoing Operations (RIOO) interconnection services system is set to “Cancelled” or “Inactive” or if the Resource was previously mothballed or retired and does not have an owner that intends to operate it. For the purposes of this section, ownership of a mothballed or retired Resource for which a new generation interconnection is sought can only be satisfied by proof of site control as described in paragraph (1)(a), (b), or (d) of Planning Guide Section 5.3.2.1, Proof of Site Control.
PLANIRR <sub>s, i, r</sub>	MW	<i>New IRR Capacity</i> —For new WGRs, the capacity available by July 1 and December 1 for the summer and winter Peak Load Seasons <i>s</i> , respectively, year <i>i</i> , and region <i>r</i> , multiplied by WINDPEAKPCT for summer and winter Load Season <i>s</i> and region <i>r</i> . For new PVGRs, the capacity available for the summer and winter Peak Load Seasons <i>s</i> and year <i>i</i> , multiplied by SOLARPEAKPCT for summer and winter Load Seasons <i>s</i> . New IRRs must have an SGIA or other public, financially binding agreement between the Resource owner and TSP under which generation interconnection facilities would be constructed or, for a MOU or EC, a public commitment letter to construct a new IRR. New IRR capacity is excluded if the GINR project status in the online RIOO interconnection services system is set to “Cancelled,” or “Inactive.”

Variable	Unit	Definition
PLANWINDCAP <sub>p, s, i, wr</sub>		<i>New WGR Capacity</i> —For new WGRs, the capacity available by the start of Season <i>s</i> , for Risk Period <i>p</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>wr</i> , multiplied by WINDELCC for season <i>s</i> for Risk Period <i>p</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>wr</i> . New WGRs must have (1) an SGIA or other public, financially binding agreement between the Resource owner and TSP under which generation interconnection facilities would be constructed or, for a MOU or EC, a public commitment letter to construct a new WGR, (2) a written notice from the TSP that the IE has provided notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection, and (3) provided the TSP with sufficient financial security to fund the interconnection facilities.
PLANSOLARCAP <sub>p, s, i, sr</sub>		<i>New PVGR Capacity</i> —For new PVGRs, the capacity available by the start of season <i>s</i> for Risk Period <i>p</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>sr</i> , multiplied by SOLARELCC for season <i>s</i> for Risk Period <i>p</i> , year <i>i</i> , and region <i>sr</i> . New PVGRs must have (1) an SGIA or other public, financially binding agreement between the Resource owner and TSP under which generation interconnection facilities would be constructed or, for a MOU or EC, a public commitment letter to construct a new WGR, (2) a written notice from the TSP that the IE has provided notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection, and (3) provided the TSP with sufficient financial security to fund the interconnection facilities.
PLANESRCAP <sub>p, s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Available Energy Storage Resource Capacity</i> —The amount of ESR capacity that ERCOT has approved, or expects to approve, for grid synchronization by the start of season <i>s</i> for Risk Period <i>p</i> and year <i>i</i> , multiplied by ERSELCC <sub>p, s, i</sub> .
LTOUTAGE <sub>s, i, [wr, sr]</sub>	MW	<i>Forced Outage Capacity Reported in a Notification of Suspension of Operations</i> —For non-IRRs whose operation has been suspended due to a Forced Outage as reported in a Notification of Suspension of Operations (NSO), the sum of Seasonal net max sustainable ratings for season <i>s</i> for year <i>i</i> , as reported in the NSO forms. For IRRs, use the WINDCAP and SOLARCAP values calculated for each WGR and PVGR based on their respective wind and solar regions ( <i>wr, sr</i> ) for season <i>s</i> for year <i>i</i> . For IRRs, use the PLANIRR <sub>s, i, wr, sr</sub> calculated for each IRR.
UNSWITCH <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Capacity of Unavailable Switchable Generation Resource</i> —The amount of capacity reported by the owners of a switchable Generation Resource that will be unavailable to ERCOT during the season <i>s</i> and year <i>i</i> pursuant to paragraph (2) of Section 16.5.4, Maintaining and Updating Resource Entity Information.
RETNSO <sub>s, i</sub>	MW	<i>Planned Retirements reported in NSOs</i> —The amount of capacity in season <i>s</i> of year <i>i</i> that is pending retirement based on information submitted on an NSO form (Section 22, Attachment E, Notification of Suspension of Operations) pursuant to Section 3.14.1.11, Budgeting Eligible Costs, but is under review by ERCOT pursuant to Section 3.14.1.2, ERCOT Evaluation Process, that has not otherwise been considered in any of the above defined categories. For Generation Resources and SOGs within Private Use Networks, the retired capacity amount is the peak average capacity contribution included in PUNCAP. For reporting of individual Generation Resources and SOGs in the CDR Report, only the summer net max sustainable rating included in the NSO shall be disclosed.



Variable	Unit	Definition
UNRET <sub>s,i</sub>	MW	<i>Unconfirmed Planned Retirements</i> —The capacity of generation units for which a public announcement of the intent to permanently shut the unit down has been released, but a Notice of Suspension of Operations for the unit has not been received by ERCOT. To be considered an Unconfirmed Planned Retirement, the unit must meet the following criteria: (1) a specific retirement date is cited in the announcement, or other timing information is given that indicates the unit will be unavailable as of the start of season <i>s</i> for year <i>i</i> , and (2) the announcement, with follow-up inquiry by ERCOT, does not indicate that retirement timing is highly speculative.
<i>p</i>	None	Reserve Risk Period. Morning: For the winter season only, Hour Ending 0600 through 0900. Afternoon: For all seasons, Hour Ending 1500 through 1800. Evening: For all seasons, Hour Ending 1900 through 2200.
<i>i</i>	None	Year.
<i>s</i>	None	Season. Summer Peak Load Season (June, July, August, September), Winter Peak Load Season (December, January, February), Spring (March, April, May), and Fall (October and November).
<i>d</i>	None	ESR duration class. Energy Storage Resources are classified into the following duration classes: 1-2 hours inclusive 2-4 hours inclusive 4-8 hours inclusive 8-10 hours inclusive > 10 hours
<i>wr</i>	None	Coastal, Panhandle, and Other wind regions. WGRs are classified into regions based on the county that contains their Point of Interconnection Bus (POIB). The Coastal region is defined as the following counties: Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Kenedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, and Willacy. The Panhandle region is defined as the following counties: Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Floyd, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, and Wheeler. The Other wind region consists of all other counties in the ERCOT Region.

Variable	Unit	Definition
sr	None	<p>West, Far West, and Other solar regions. PVGRs are classified into regions based on the county that contains their Point of Interconnection Bus (POIB).</p> <p>The West region is defined as the following counties: Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Concho, Cottle, Crockett, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Irion, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Menard, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reagan, Roberts, Runnels, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Val Verde, Wheeler, Wichita.</p> <p>The Far West region is defined as the following counties: Andrews, Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, Winkler, Yoakum.</p> <p>The Other solar region consists of all other counties in the ERCOT Region.</p>