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| NPRR Number | [1287](https://www.ercot.com/mktrules/issues/NPRR1287) | NPRR Title | Revisions to Outage Coordination |
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| Date | | June 11, 2025 | |
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| Market Segment | | Cooperative | |

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| Comments |

LCRA appreciates ERCOT’s efforts to improve Outage coordination and planning for Transmission Facilities and Resources. Improvements to ERCOT’s current Outage planning and coordination practices are necessary to ensure the long-term availability of an aging fleet of dispatchable generators and increasingly congested transmission elements during this period of unprecedented demand growth. To that end, LCRA recommends that ERCOT not limit its discretion to approve Resource Outages above the Resource Planned Outage Limit (RPOL) when warranted by operational conditions.

In its May 23, 2025 [Market Notice](https://www.ercot.com/services/comm/mkt_notices/M-A052325-01) ERCOT recognizes the need to balance Resource Planned Outages with grid reliability through a risk-based approach to calculating the Maximum Daily Resource Planned Outage Capacity (MDRPOC). The proposed methodology for calculating MDRPOC incorporates a probabilistic treatment of Load forecasts considering 15 years of historical weather data. It is obvious, though worth stating, that actual Load will be determined by actual weather and that each season will include days or weeks when Planned Outage capacity can exceed MDRPOC *without* decreasing grid reliability. ERCOT Operators and Resource owners are uniquely positioned to evaluate Real-Time system conditions in determining the optimal Outage schedule across a diverse portfolio of Resources. It is therefore critical that ERCOT have the discretion to approve Planned Outages above MDRPOC *whenever operational conditions warrant an exception.* This approach will maximize operational flexibility, helping to ensure long-term availability of dispatchable Resources.

For this reason, LCRA recommends that the conditions enumerated in paragraph (8) of Section 3.1.6, Outages of Resources Other than Reliability Resources, under which ERCOT may approve Resource outage capacity above RPOL be replaced by a broader discretion to approve Planned Outages whenever ERCOT determines system reliability to be unaffected by an approval. This change would also improve the consistency of the Protocols by mirroring ERCOT’s broad authority for approving Outages on Transmission Facilities that exceed defined limits as described by paragraph (3) of Section 3.1.5.3, Timelines for Response by ERCOT for TSP Requests.

Ultimately, LCRA believes that flexibility is the answer. It is imperative that ERCOT seek to extend and exercise their expertise in both the Resource and transmission Outage coordination processes, and that extension should materialize in discretion. Stakeholders, like LCRA, continue to highlight that arbitrary Outage limits imposed on Market Participants undermine long-term system reliability. In the case of Resources, planned events increase ERCOT’s transparency on fleet availability whereas overly conservative limits increase the frequency of Forced Outages and diminish ERCOT’s insight into future available capacity. In the case of Transmission Facilities, Planned Outages with reasonable durations serve to bolster critical equipment, maximize stewardship, and minimize safety concerns. Conversely, overly conservative duration limits create the need for more expensive construction methods that are accompanied by an increased risk to safety. In considering the rapidly changing market dynamics highlighted above, ERCOT and stakeholders should consider this a first step and not the finish line. It is imperative that ERCOT and stakeholders continue to monitor the outage coordination process and collaborate to ensure the long-term reliability of the ERCOT grid.

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| Revised Proposed Protocol Language |

## 2.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions are supplied for terms used in more than one Section of the Protocols. If a term is used in only one Section, it is defined there at its earliest usage.

**Resource Planned Outage Limit (RPOL)**

The aggregate maximum MW of Resource Planned Outages that will be approved by ERCOT for any time period within a given day, calculated pursuant to Section 3.1.6.13, Determination of Resource Planned Outage Limit. 3.1.4.1 Single Point of Contact

(1) All communications concerning a Planned Outage, Maintenance Outage, or Rescheduled Outage must be between ERCOT and the designated “Single Point of Contact” for each TSP or Resource Entity. All nonverbal communications concerning Planned Outages or Rescheduled Outages must be conveyed through an electronic interface as specified by ERCOT. The TSP or Resource Entity shall identify, in its initial request or response, the Single Point of Contact, with primary and alternate means of communication. The Resource Entity or TSP shall submit a Notice of Change of Information (NCI) form (Section 23, Form E, Notice of Change of Information) when changes occur to a Single Point of Contact. This identification must be confirmed in all communications with ERCOT regarding Planned Outage, Maintenance Outage, or Rescheduled Outage requests.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (1) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (1) All communications concerning a Planned Outage, Maintenance Outage, or Rescheduled Outage must be between ERCOT and the designated “Single Point of Contact” for each TSP, DCTO, or Resource Entity. All nonverbal communications concerning Planned Outages or Rescheduled Outages must be conveyed through an electronic interface as specified by ERCOT. The TSP, DCTO, or Resource Entity shall identify, in its initial request or response, the Single Point of Contact, with primary and alternate means of communication. The Resource Entity, TSP, or DCTO shall submit a Notice of Change of Information (NCI) form (Section 23, Form E, Notice of Change of Information) when changes occur to a Single Point of Contact. This identification must be confirmed in all communications with ERCOT regarding Planned Outage, Maintenance Outage, or Rescheduled Outage requests. |

(2) The Single Point of Contact must be either a person or a position available seven days per week and 24 hours per day for each Resource Entity and TSP. The Resource Entity shall designate its QSE as its Single Point of Contact. The designated Single Point of Contact for a Generation Resource or ESR that has been split into two or more Split Generation Resources or ESRs shall be the Master QSE. The Single Point of Contact for the TSP must be designated under the ERCOT Operating Guides.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (2) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (2) The Single Point of Contact must be either a person or a position available seven days per week and 24 hours per day for each Resource Entity, TSP, or DCTO. The Resource Entity shall designate its QSE as its Single Point of Contact. The designated Single Point of Contact for a Generation Resource or ESR that has been split into two or more Split Generation Resources or ESRs shall be the Master QSE. The Single Point of Contact for each TSP and DCTO must be designated under the ERCOT Operating Guides. |

3.1.4.7 Reporting of Forced Derates

(1) If a Generation Resource or ESR experiences a Forced Derate in an amount greater than ten MW, and 5% of its Seasonal net maximum sustainable rating, and the Forced Derate lasts longer than 30 minutes, the Resource Entity or its designee must enter the Forced Derate into the Outage Scheduler as soon as practicable but no longer than 60 minutes after the beginning of the Forced Derate.

(2) If a Forced Derate that has already been reported changes by an amount greater than ten MW and 5% of the Generation Resource’s or ESR’s Seasonal net maximum sustainable rating, and the change lasts longer than 30 minutes, the Resource Entity or its designee must enter the change as a new Forced Derate into the Outage Scheduler as soon as practicable but no longer than 60 minutes after the beginning of the change.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) above, for any Forced Derate or change to a Forced Derate that meets the reporting criteria specified in paragraph (1) or (2) above and that is caused by ambient temperature or humidity, the Resource Entity or its designee must enter the Forced Derate into the Outage Scheduler as soon as practicable but no longer than eight hours after the beginning of the Force Derate or change.

(4) The QSE must appropriately update the telemetered High Sustained Limit (HSL) and any applicable telemetry as specified in paragraph (2) of Section 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements, based on the Forced Derate, as soon as practicable but no longer than 15 minutes after the beginning of a Forced Derate, if the Forced Derate is greater than ten MW and more than 5% of the Seasonal net maximum sustainable rating of the Resource and its expected or actual duration is greater than 30 minutes. Alternatively for a Forced Derate, a QSE may use the ONHOLD process described in paragraph (2) of Section 6.5.5.1, Changes in Resource Status.

(5) The QSE must update the COP as soon as practicable but no longer than 60 minutes after the beginning of a Forced Derate, if the Forced Derate is greater than 20 MW and its expected duration is greater than 120 minutes.

(6) Each QSE shall timely update the telemetered HSL and COP unless in the reasonable judgment of the QSE, such compliance would create an undue threat to safety, undue risk of bodily harm, or undue damage to equipment. The QSE is excused from updating the telemetered HSL and/or COP only for so long as the undue threat to safety, undue risk of bodily harm, or undue damage to equipment exists. The time for updating the telemetered HSL and/or COP begins once the undue threat to safety, undue risk of bodily harm, or undue damage to equipment no longer exists.

3.1.5.3 Timelines for Response by ERCOT for TSP Requests

(1) For Transmission Facilities Outages, ERCOT shall approve or reject each request in accordance with the following table:

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| Amount of time between the request for approval of a proposed Outage and the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage: | Maximum duration of a proposed Outage that may be approved with this lead time | ERCOT shall approve or reject no later than: |
| Three days | Seven days | 1800 hours, two days before the start of the proposed Outage |
| Between four and eight days | Seven days | 1800 hours, three days before the start of the proposed Outage |
| Between nine days and 45 days | 90 days | Four days before the start of the proposed Outage |
| Between 46 and 90 days | 180 days | 30 days before the start of the proposed Outage |
| Greater than 90 days | Greater than 180 days | 75 days before the start of the proposed Outage |

(2) For Outages scheduled at least three days before the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage, ERCOT shall make reasonable attempts to accommodate unusual circumstances that support TSP requests for approval earlier than required by the schedule above.

(3) If circumstances prevent adherence to these timetables, ERCOT shall discuss the request status and reason for the delay of the approval with the requesting TSP and make reasonable attempts to mitigate the effect of the delay on the TSP. Furthermore, in its sole discretion, ERCOT may approve proposed Outage durations that exceed the maximum durations prescribed in the table above.

(4) When ERCOT rejects a request for an Outage, ERCOT shall provide the TSP, in written or electronic form, suggested amendments to the schedules of a Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage of Transmission Facilities. Any such suggested amendments accepted by the TSP must be processed by ERCOT as a Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage of Transmission Facilities request under this Section.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace Section 3.1.5.3 above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  **3.1.5.3 Timelines for Response by ERCOT for TSP and DCTO Requests**  (1) For Transmission Facilities Outages, ERCOT shall approve or reject each request in accordance with the following table:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Amount of time between the request for approval of a proposed Outage and the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage:** | **Maximum duration of a proposed Outage that may be approved with this lead time** | **ERCOT shall approve or reject no later than:** | | Three days | Seven days | 1800 hours, two days before the start of the proposed Outage | | Between four and eight days | Seven days | 1800 hours, three days before the start of the proposed Outage | | Between nine days and 45 days | 90 days | Four days before the start of the proposed Outage | | Between 46 and 90 days | 180 days | 30 days before the start of the proposed Outage | | Greater than 90 days | Greater than 180 days | 75 days before the start of the proposed Outage |   (2) For Outages scheduled at least three days before the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage, ERCOT shall make reasonable attempts to accommodate unusual circumstances that support TSP and DCTO requests for approval earlier than required by the schedule above.  (3) If circumstances prevent adherence to these timetables, ERCOT shall discuss the request status and reason for the delay of the approval with the requesting TSP or DCTO and make reasonable attempts to mitigate the effect of the delay on the TSP or DCTO. Furthermore, in its sole discretion, ERCOT may approve proposed Outage durations that exceed the maximum durations prescribed in the table above.  (4) When ERCOT rejects a request for an Outage, ERCOT shall provide the TSP or DCTO, in written or electronic form, suggested amendments to the schedules of a Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage of Transmission Facilities. Any such suggested amendments accepted by the TSP or DCTO must be processed by ERCOT as a Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage of Transmission Facilities request under this Section. |

3.1.6 Outages of Resources Other than Reliability Resources

(1) Resource Entities should submit a request for a Resource Planned Outage as far in advance of the planned start of the Outage as is practicable but no more than 60 months in advance.

(2) ERCOT shall approve or reject all requested Outage plans for a Resource other than a Reliability Resource submitted to ERCOT more than 45 days before the proposed start date of the Outage.

(a) ERCOT shall approve a requested Outage plan for a Resource other than a Reliability Resource if the proposed approval would not cause the aggregate MW of Resource Outages to exceed the Resource Planned Outage Limit (RPOL) at any point during the duration of the proposed Resource Outage, taking into consideration all previously approved Resource Outages.

(3) If a Resource Entity plans to start a Planned or Maintenance Outage within 45 days, and the Resource Entity has not previously submitted a Resource Outage plan for the Outage, then the Resource Entity must immediately notify ERCOT and include in its notice whether the Outage is a Maintenance (Level I, II, or III) Outage or Planned Outage. ERCOT’s response to this notification must comply with these requirements:

(a) ERCOT shall accept Levels I, II, and III Maintenance Outage plans, and ERCOT shall coordinate the Outages within the time frames specified in these Protocols.

(b) ERCOT shall approve Planned Outage plans, except that:

(i) ERCOT shall reject an Outage plan if the proposed Outage would cause the aggregate MW of Resource Outages to exceed the RPOL at any point during the duration of the proposed Outage; and

(iii) ERCOT shall reject an Outage plan if it will impair ERCOT’s ability to meet applicable reliability standards, taking into consideration all previously approved and accepted Outages, and other solutions cannot be exercised.

(4) The Resource Entity shall not begin a Planned Outage unless it has received approval of its proposed Outage plan.

(5) ERCOT shall accept Forced Outage plans.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, ERCOT shall approve a requested Outage plan for a nuclear Generation Resource.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, ERCOT shall approve an Outage plan for a Generation Resource that is part of an industrial generation facility if the plan states that the Generation Resource is part of an industrial generation facility, as described in subsection (*l*) of the Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA), TEX. UTIL. CODE ANN. § 39.151 (Vernon 1998 & Supp. 2007), and that the Outage is necessitated by the operational needs of an industrial Load normally served by the Generation Resource, except that ERCOT is not required to approve the Outage plan if ERCOT determines the Outage will impair ERCOT’s ability to ensure transmission security.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, ERCOT may, in its sole discretion, approve a requested Outage plan that would cause the aggregate MW of Resource Outages to exceed the RPOL at any point during the duration of the proposed Resource Outage.

**3.1.6.4 Approval of Changes to a Resource Outage Plan**

(1) A Resource Entity should request approval as soon as practicable from ERCOT for all changes to a previously approved Resource Outage plan.

(2) A Resource Entity must request approval from ERCOT for all changes to a previously approved Resource Planned Outage.

(a) ERCOT shall approve requests for changes to Resource Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages, except that:

(i) ERCOT shall reject a Resource Outage plan change request if the proposed approval would cause the aggregate MW of Resource Outages to exceed the RPOL at any point during the duration of the proposed Resource Outage; and

(ii) ERCOT shall reject a Resource Outage plan change request if the proposed approval will impair ERCOT’s ability to meet applicable reliability standards, taking into consideration all previously approved and accepted Outages.

(3) Following approval, where ERCOT determines that the Resource Outage plan is expected to result in a violation of an ERCOT reliability criterion or that may result in a cancellation of a Transmission Facilities Planned Outage, ERCOT may discuss such concerns with the Resource Entity or QSE in an attempt to reach a mutually agreeable resolution, including rescheduling the Outage in a manner agreeable to the Resource Entity. If the Transmission Facilities Planned Outage was submitted after the approval of the Resource Planned Outage, the Resource Entity is not required to reschedule the Resource Outage.

(4) When the scheduled work is complete, any Resource may return from a Planned Outage in accordance with Section 3.1.6.11, Outage Returning Early. ERCOT shall accept this change and, in the event that a Transmission Facilities Outage was scheduled concurrently with the affected Resource(s) Outage, ERCOT shall coordinate between the TSP and the Resource Entity to schedule a time mutually agreeable to both parties for the Resource to be On-Line. If mutual agreement cannot be reached, then ERCOT shall decide, considering expected impact on ERCOT System security, future Outage plans, and participants.

**3.1.6.8 Resource Outage Rejection Notice**

(1) If ERCOT rejects a request for a Planned Outage, ERCOT shall provide the QSE a written or electronic rejection notice that includes:

(a) Specific reasons causing the rejection; or

(b) Possible remedies or Resource schedule revisions, if any, that might mitigate the basis for rejection.

(2) ERCOT may reject a Planned Outage of Resource facilities only:

(a) To protect the reliability or security of the ERCOT System;

(b) Due to insufficient information regarding the Outage;

(c) Due to failure to comply with submittal process requirements, as specified in these Protocols;

(d) To stay within the RPOL; or

(e) As specified elsewhere in these Protocols.

(3) When multiple proposed Planned Outages or Maintenance Outages cause a known capacity conflict, ERCOT shall:

(a) Communicate with each QSE to see if the QSE will adjust its proposed Planned Outage schedule;

(b) Determine if each QSE will agree to an alternative Outage schedule; or

(c) Reject, in ERCOT’s sole discretion, one or more proposed Outages, considering order of receipt and impact to the ERCOT System.

**3.1.6.9** **Withdrawal of Approval and Rescheduling of Approved Planned Outages of Resource Facilities**

(1) If ERCOT believes it cannot meet applicable reliability standards and has exercised all other reasonable options, and any actions taken pursuant to Section 3.1.4.6, Outage Coordination of Potential Transmission Emergency Conditions, have not resolved the situation, then ERCOT shall conduct a preliminary Outage Adjustment Evaluation (OAE) and issue an Advance Action Notice (AAN) pursuant to Section 6.5.9.3.1.1, Advance Action Notice.

(a) The AAN shall describe the reliability problem, the date and time that the possible Emergency Condition would begin, the date and time that the possible Emergency Condition would end, and a summary of the actions ERCOT believes it might take, including, if applicable, the amount of capacity it would seek from one or more OSAs based on the preliminary OAE. The AAN must state the earliest time at which ERCOT will issue OSAs, if an OSA is deemed necessary.

(b) ERCOT shall issue the AAN a minimum of 24 hours prior to issuing any OSA. Additionally, unless impracticable pursuant to paragraph (3)(f) below, OSAs should not be issued until eight Business Hours have elapsed following issuance of the AAN. ERCOT shall not issue an OSA under this Section unless it has first completed an updated OAE after these time periods have passed.

(c) Following the AAN, ERCOT may communicate with Market Participants about the reliability problem, however, ERCOT may not provide information about market conditions to a subset of Market Participants that is not generally available to all Market Participants.

(d) As conditions change, ERCOT shall, to the extent practicable, update the AAN in order to provide simultaneous notice to Market Participants.

(e) This section does not limit Transmission and/or Distribution Service Provider (TDSP) access to ERCOT data and communications.

(2) Before the time stated in the AAN when ERCOT will issue any OSAs, each QSE shall:

(a) Update its Resource COPs and the Outage Scheduler to the best of its ability to reflect any decisions to voluntarily delay or cancel any Outage so as to remove the Outage from updated OAE and OSA consideration;

(b) Notify ERCOT if a specific Resource cannot be considered for an OSA, for all or part of the period covered by the AAN, due to Resource reliability, compliance with contractual warranty obligations, or other reasons beyond the Resource’s control; and

(c) Notify ERCOT of any Resource that is currently on Outage that the QSE agrees could be returned to service, upon receipt of an OSA, for all or part of the period covered by the AAN.

(3) If, after the earliest OSA issuance time has passed as noted in paragraph (1)(b) above, ERCOT continues to forecast an inability to meet applicable reliability standards after the updates to the Resource COPs and Outage Schedules, ERCOT may issue one or more OSAs.

(a) ERCOT may contact QSEs representing Resources for more information prior to conducting any updated OAE or issuing an OSA.

(b) ERCOT may not consider nuclear-powered Generation Resources for an OSA.

(c) ERCOT will not consider any Resource for an OSA if the Resource’s QSE notified ERCOT prior to the earliest issuance time of any OSA stated in the AAN that the Resource cannot be considered for an OSA for the reasons specified in paragraph (2)(b) above.

(d) In order to determine which Outages to delay, ERCOT shall first consider the Outage duration, dividing the Outages in categories of zero to two days, two to four days, four to seven days, or more than seven days, then withdraw approval on a last in, first out basis within that duration category, so that shorter Outages are delayed first, and the timing of Outage submissions is considered within that category.

(e) After the earliest issuance time of the OSAs stated in the AAN, if the updated OAE shows that one or more OSAs is still necessary, ERCOT shall post a message to the ERCOT website stating that it will issue one or more OSAs and shall provide verbal notice to TSPs and QSEs via the Hotline. Subsequent to this notification, and for the entire period identified in the AAN, the QSE may not voluntarily modify the Resource’s Outage, but is subject to the issuance of an OSA.

(f) ERCOT may only issue an OSA to the QSE for a Resource that has a Resource Outage in the Outage Scheduler during the timeframe of the forecasted Emergency Condition described above in this section.

(g) If the Resource Outage for which the OSA would be issued is scheduled to begin before eight Business Hours have elapsed following issuance of the AAN, ERCOT may issue the OSA prior to the beginning of the Resource Outage after the end of the 24-hour notice period.

(h) Following the receipt of an OSA, for the OSA Period:

(i) The QSE for the Resource may choose to show the Resource as OFF in the COP or may elect to leave the Resource On-Line due to equipment or reliability concerns or if the Resource Category is coal or lignite. If the QSE for the Resource intends to leave the Resource On-Line, it must communicate to the ERCOT control room the anticipated start and end time of the On-Line period. ERCOT will issue one or multiple RUC instructions to the QSE of the Resource for the anticipated On-Line period within the OSA Period for each Operating Day. While On-Line, the Resource must utilize a status of ONRUC and cannot opt out of RUC Settlement;

(ii) If the Resource remains On-Line pursuant to paragraph (i) above, it must remain at Low Sustained Limit (LSL) unless deployed above LSL by Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED);

(iii) If the Resource has a COP Resource Status of OFF at any point during the OSA Period, and ERCOT requires the Resource to be On-Line, or if ERCOT requires a Resource with a planned derate to maintain its capacity, ERCOT will issue a RUC instruction to the Resource’s QSE for the required commitment period. While On-Line, the Resource must utilize a status of ONRUC and cannot opt out of RUC Settlement;

(iv) The QSE must update the Resource’s Energy Offer Curve to $4,500/MWh for all MW levels from 0 MW to the HSL when the High System-Wide Offer Cap (HCAP) is in effect. If the Low-System Wide Offer Cap (LCAP) is in effect, the QSE must update the Resource’s Energy Offer Curve equal to LCAP for all MW levels from 0 MW to HSL; and

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| ***[NPRR930: Replace paragraph (iv) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (iv) ERCOT shall create proxy Energy Offer Curves for the Resource under paragraph (4)(d)(iii) of Section 6.5.7.3, Security Constrained Economic Dispatch; and |

(v) The QSE for the Resource cannot submit a Three Part Supply Offer into the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) for any Operating Day during the OSA Period.

(4) ERCOT shall work in good faith with the QSEs to reschedule any delayed or canceled Outages resulting from an AAN under paragraph (1) above, regardless of whether the Resource took voluntary actions or received an OSA. The Outage must be rescheduled so that it is completed within 120 days of the end of the OSA Period. ERCOT, in its sole discretion, may approve any Outage that is rescheduled due to an AAN or OSA even if it would cause the aggregate MW of approved Resource Outages to exceed the RPOL.

(a) If ERCOT issues an OSA, the QSE may submit a new request for approval of the Planned Outage schedule, however the new Outage may not begin prior to the end time of the OSA Period.

(b) If a transmission Outage was scheduled in coordination with a Resource Outage that is delayed, ERCOT shall also delay that transmission Outage when necessary.

(5) If insufficient capacity to meet the need described in the AAN is made available through the processes described in paragraphs (2) and (3) above, ERCOT may contact QSEs with Resources that are currently on Outage in the Outage Scheduler and that the QSE has agreed could be returned to service upon receipt of an OSA. ERCOT may issue an OSA to the QSE for any Resource that the QSE agrees can feasibly be returned to service during the period of the possible Emergency Condition described in the AAN.

(6) If system conditions change such that the need described in the AAN increases, ERCOT shall update the AAN and may repeat the process described in this section. For any subsequent iterations of this process, ERCOT shall issue the updated AAN with as much lead time as is practical prior to starting any subsequent OAE, but with a minimum of two hours’ notice.

(7) The preliminary OAE may not assume total renewable production lower than the sum of the selected Wind-powered Generation Resource Production Potential (WGRPP) and PhotoVoltaic Generation Resource Production Potential (PVGRPP) forecasts for each hour less any reasonably expected severe weather impacts. The available capacity in ERCOT’s planning assessment must include targeted reserve levels and include forecasted capacity available through DC Tie imports or curtailment of DC Tie exports, forecasted capacity provided from Settlement Only Distributed Generators (SODGs) and Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), and forecasted capacity from price-responsive Demand based on information reported to ERCOT in accordance with Section 3.10.7.2.1, Reporting of Demand Response. ERCOT must post the following inputs to the preliminary OAE to the ERCOT website within an hour of issuing an AAN, including but not limited to:

(a) The Load forecast;

(b) Load forecast vendor selection;

(c) Wind forecast;

(d) Wind forecast vendor selection;

(e) Solar forecast;

(f) Solar forecast vendor selection;

(g) Expected severe weather impacts forecast;

(h) Targeted reserve levels;

(i) DC Tie import forecast;

(j) DC Tie export curtailment forecast;

(k) SODG and SOTG forecasts;

(l) The forecast of capacity provided by price-responsive Demand;

(m) Any aggregate derating of Resource(s) and/or Forced Outage assumptions in total MWs; and

(n) Any aggregate fuel derating assumptions in total MWs.

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| ***[NPRR995: Replace paragraph (7) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (7) The preliminary OAE may not assume total renewable production lower than the sum of the selected Wind-powered Generation Resource Production Potential (WGRPP) and PhotoVoltaic Generation Resource Production Potential (PVGRPP) forecasts for each hour less any reasonably expected severe weather impacts. The available capacity in ERCOT’s preliminary OAE must include targeted reserve levels and include forecasted capacity available through DC Tie imports or curtailment of DC Tie exports, forecasted capacity provided from Settlement Only Distributed Generators (SODGs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), Settlement Only Distribution Energy Storage Systems (SODESSs), and Settlement Only Transmission Energy Storage Systems (SOTESSs), and forecasted capacity from price-responsive Demand based on information reported to ERCOT in accordance with Section 3.10.7.2.1, Reporting of Demand Response. ERCOT must post the following inputs to the preliminary OAE to the ERCOT website within an hour of issuing an AAN, including but not limited to:  (a) The Load forecast;  (b) Load forecast vendor selection;  (c) Wind forecast;  (d) Wind forecast vendor selection;  (e) Solar forecast;  (f) Solar forecast vendor selection;  (g) Expected severe weather impacts forecast;  (h) Targeted reserve levels;  (i) DC Tie import forecast;  (j) DC Tie export curtailment forecast;  (k) SODG, SOTG, SODESS, and SOTESS forecasts;  (l) The forecast of capacity provided by price-responsive Demand;  (m) Any aggregate derating of Resource(s) and/or Forced Outage assumptions in total MWs; and  (n) Any aggregate fuel derating assumptions in total MWs. |

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this Section, ERCOT need not comply with any other requirement in this Section if the occurrence of an unforeseen Real-Time condition requires that ERCOT withdraw approval of one or more Resource Outages in order to meet applicable reliability standards. The unforeseen Real-Time condition cannot be the result of changes that Ancillary Services are procured to address. In exercising its discretion under this paragraph, ERCOT is not required to issue an AAN or OAE before issuing an OSA, but shall:

(a) Issue the OSA to the QSE of the Resource for the purpose of make whole compensation; and

(b) Present the justification for the out of market action to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at its next meeting that is at least 14 Business Days after the OSA.

3.1.6.13 Resource Planned Outage Limit (RPOL)

(1) ERCOT shall calculate a maximum capacity of Resource Planned Outages, excluding Outages of nuclear-powered generation facilities and Outages of QFs that are subject to the exemption in paragraph (7) of Section 3.1.6, Outages of Resources Other than Reliability Resources, that should be allowed on each day of the next 60 months.

(a) For days more than seven days ahead of the Operating Day, the calculation of this RPOL shall include the parameters used to determine the RPOL that will apply to Generation Resources and ESRs. ERCOT shall update the calculation of the RPOL monthly.

(b) For days that are seven days or less prior to the Operating Day, the calculation of RPOL will be based on the inputs used for the planning assessment for an OAE described in Section 3.1.6.9, Withdrawal of Approval and Rescheduling of Approved Planned Outages of Resource Facilities. ERCOT shall update the calculation of the RPOL for each hour of the next seven days on a rolling daily basis.

(c) ERCOT shall post the RPOL and aggregate MW of approved Resource Planned Outages at least twice per day on the ERCOT website for each day of the next 60 months.

(d) ERCOT shall post the RPOL and aggregate MW of approved Resource Planned Outages hourly on the ERCOT website for each hour of the next seven days.

(2) ERCOT may adjust the RPOL if, at any point in time, the actual aggregate Forced Outages and Maintenance Outages exceed the amount that is used in the determination of RPOL.

(3) ERCOT shall post on the ERCOT website the methodology it uses to calculate RPOL in accordance with the parameters established by paragraphs (1) and (2) above. The methodology and any revisions thereto shall be approved by the ERCOT Board of Directors. ERCOT shall issue a Market Notice describing any revision and the justification for such revision and shall provide at least 14 days for stakeholder comment on the proposed revision unless ERCOT determines that, due to an actual or anticipated Emergency Condition, a shorter comment period is warranted. Upon adopting a change to the methodology, ERCOT shall post the revised methodology on the ERCOT website and issue a Market Notice announcing the posting.

3.1.7 Reliability Resource Outages

(1) ERCOT shall evaluate requests for approval of an Outage of a Reliability Resource to determine if any one or a combination of proposed Outages may cause ERCOT to violate applicable reliability standards or exceed the RPOL. ERCOT’s evaluations shall take into consideration factors including the following:

(a) Load forecast;

(b) All other known Outages; and

(c) Potential for the proposed Outages to cause irresolvable transmission overloads or voltage supply concerns based on the indications from contingency analysis software.

3.1.7.1 Timelines for Response by ERCOT on Reliability Resource Outages

(1) ERCOT shall approve requests for Planned Outages of Reliability Resources unless, in ERCOT’s determination, the requested Planned Outage would cause ERCOT to violate applicable reliability standards or exceed the RPOL. ERCOT shall approve or reject each request in accordance with the following table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amount of time between a Request for approval of a proposed Planned Outage and the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage: | ERCOT shall approve or reject no later than: |
| No less than 30 days | Five Business Days after submission |
| Greater than 45 days | Five Business Days after submission |

(2) ERCOT shall approve requests for Outages, other than Forced Outages or Level I Maintenance Outages, of Reliability Resources unless, in ERCOT’s determination, the requested Outage would cause ERCOT to violate applicable reliability standards or exceed the RPOL. ERCOT shall approve or reject Maintenance Outages on Reliability Resources as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amount of time between a Request for approval of a proposed Outage and the scheduled start date of the proposed Outage: | ERCOT shall approve or reject no later than: |
| Between three and eight days | 0000 hours, two days before the start of the proposed Outage |
| Between nine and 30 days | Four days before the start of the proposed Outage |

(3) ERCOT shall not be deemed to have approved the Outage request associated with the Planned Outage until ERCOT notifies the Single Point of Contact of its approval. ERCOT shall transmit approvals electronically.

(4) ERCOT, at its sole discretion, may relax the submission timing requirements in this Section.