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| NPRR Number | [1307](https://www.ercot.com/mktrules/issues/NPRR1307) | NPRR Title | Revised Definition of Mitigation Plan |
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| Date | | December 4, 2025 | |

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| Market Segment | Independent Generator |

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| Comments |

Vistra Operations Company LLC appreciates ERCOT’s effort to create a Mitigation Plan to handle pre-contingency Load shed that would be required to prevent system-wide instability issues. However, the NPRR does not address the price impact of this out-of-market action taken for reliability.

The updated proposal seeks to adjust the Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder (RTORDPA) to include pre-contingency Load shed to provide more accurate pricing signals for Loads and generators. This is intended to mitigate the price suppression associated with the out-of-market reliability deployment that may inappropriately reduce the total Real-Time price in times of scarcity.

Vistra is confident that this amendment will help address any negative impact on resource adequacy due to the deployment of pre-contingency Load shed and looks forward to collaborating with stakeholders as this proposal advances.

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| Revised Cover Page Language |

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| Nodal Protocol Sections Requiring Revision | 2.1, Definitions  6.5.7.3.1, Determination of Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder |
| Revision Description | This Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR) adds the use of pre-contingency Load shed in certain conditions to the Mitigation Plan definition. It also incorporates pre-contingency load shedding into the Reliability Deployment Price Adder (RDPA). |
| Justification of Reason for Revision and Market Impacts | For scenarios that could result in instability, uncontrolled separation and cascading Outages, post-contingency Load shed may not be a fast or sufficient enough action to maintain reliably. In these situations, pre-contingency Load shed may be required to prevent system-wide instability. These edits specifically call out the use of pre-contingency Load shed as part of a Mitigation Plan in certain conditions. This also provides awareness of how and where pre-contingency Load shed plans will be documented. Furthermore, the market impacts of the pre-contingency Load shedding are accounted for in the RDPA. |

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| Proposed Protocol Language Revision |

## 2.1 DEFINITIONS

Constraint Management Plan (CMP)

A set of pre-defined manual transmission system actions, or automatic transmission system actions that do not constitute a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS), which are executed in response to system conditions to prevent or to resolve one or more thermal or non-thermal transmission security violations or to optimize the transmission system. CMPs may be developed in cases where studies indicate economic dispatch alone may be unable to resolve a transmission security violation or in response to Real-Time conditions where Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) is unable to resolve a transmission security violation. ERCOT will employ CMPs to facilitate the market use of the ERCOT Transmission Grid, while maintaining system security and reliability in accordance with the Protocols, Operating Guides and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. CMPs are intended to supplement, not to replace, the use of SCED for prevention or resolution of one or more thermal or non-thermal transmission security violations. CMPs include, but are not limited to the following:

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| ***[NPRR1198: Replace the above definition “Constraint Management Plan (CMP)” with the following upon system implementation:]***  **Constraint Management Plan (CMP)**  A set of pre-defined manual transmission system actions, or automatic transmission system actions that do not constitute a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS), which are executed in response to system conditions to prevent or to resolve one or more thermal or non-thermal transmission security violations or to optimize the transmission system. ERCOT will employ CMPs to maintain system security and reliability in accordance with the Protocols, Nodal Operating Guides and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standards. CMPs include, but are not limited to the following: |

Automatic Mitigation Plan (AMP)

A set of pre-defined automatic actions to execute post-contingency to address voltage issues or reduce overloading on one or more given, monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating, excluding any set of automatic actions that constitute a Remedial Action Scheme (RAS). AMPs shall only include schemes which switch series reactors by monitoring quantities that are solely located at the same substation as the switched device. AMPs shall not include adjusting or tripping generation or Load shedding and shall not be implemented on Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits (IROLs).

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| ***[NPRR1198: Insert the definition “Extended Action Plan (EAP)” below upon system implementation:]***  ***Extended Action Plan (EAP)***  A set of pre-defined manual actions to execute pre-contingency and to remain in place for a pre-defined period of time to address voltage issues or reduce overloading on one or more given monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating with restoration of normal operating conditions within two hours. EAPs may be proposed by any Market Participant or developed by ERCOT and can be utilized for reliability or economic reasons. EAPs proposed for reliability reasons may have thermal constraints that do not have a Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) solution. EAPs proposed for economic reasons may have thermal constraints that are resolvable by SCED but result in high congestion costs and meet the criteria outlined in Nodal Operating Guide Section 11, Constraint Management Plans and Remedial Action Schemes. An EAP may include transmission switching and does not include Load shedding. EAPs shall be managed via the Network Operations Model Change Request (NOMCR) and Outage scheduling processes as described in Nodal Operating Guide Section 11.8.1, Extended Action Plan (EAP) Process. |

Mitigation Plan

A set of pre-defined manual actions to execute pre-contingency or post-contingency. Post-contingency actions are executed to address voltage issues or reduce overloading on one or more given, monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating with restoration of normal operating conditions within two hours and may include transmission switching and Load shedding. Pre-contingency actions are executed to address ERCOT System cascading, uncontrolled separation, angular instability, voltage instability, voltage collapse, or any other reliability risk that cannot be mitigated post-contingency and may include Load shedding. Mitigation Plans shall not be used to manage constraints in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED).

Pre-Contingency Action Plan (PCAP)

A set of pre-defined manual actions to execute pre-contingency to address voltage issues or reduce overloading on one or more given, monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating with restoration of normal operating conditions within two hours. A PCAP may include transmission switching and does not include Load shedding. A PCAP may also be implemented for the duration of an Outage and shall be included in the Outage Scheduler as soon as practicable.

Remedial Action Plan (RAP)

A set of pre-defined manual actions to execute post-contingency to address voltage issues or in order to reduce loading on one or more given, monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating within 15 minutes. RAPs are sufficiently dependable to assume they can be executed without loss of reliability to the interconnected network, with restoration of normal operating conditions and below Normal Rating within two hours as defined in the Network Operations Model. RAPs may be relied upon in allowing additional use of the transmission system in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED). RAPs shall not include generation re-Dispatch or Load shedding.

Temporary Outage Action Plan (TOAP)

A temporary set of pre-defined manual actions to execute post-contingency, during a specified Transmission Facility or Resource Outage, in order to address voltage issues or reduce overloading on one or more given, monitored Transmission Facilities to below their Emergency Rating with restoration of normal operating conditions within two hours. A TOAP must be implementable and may include transmission switching and/or Load shedding. TOAPs shall not be used to manage constraints in Security-Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED).

6.5.7.3.1 Determination of Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder

(1) The following categories of reliability deployments are considered in the determination of the Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder:

(a) RUC-committed Resources, except for those whose QSEs have opted out of RUC Settlement in accordance with paragraph (14) of Section 5.5.2, Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) Process;

(b) RMR Resources that are On-Line, including capacity secured to prevent an Emergency Condition pursuant to paragraph (4) of Section 6.5.1.1, ERCOT Control Area Authority;

(c) Deployed Load Resources other than CLRs;

(d) Deployed ERS;

(e) Real-Time DC Tie imports during an EEA where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;

(f) Real-Time DC Tie exports to address emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid;

(g) Energy delivered to ERCOT through registered Block Load Transfers (BLTs) during an EEA;

(h) Energy delivered from ERCOT to another power pool through registered BLTs during emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid; and

(i) ERCOT-directed firm Load shed during EEA Level 3, as described in paragraph (3) of Section 6.5.9.4.2, EEA Levels;

(j) Pre-contingency Load shed as described in Section 2.1, Definitions.

(2) The Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder is an estimation of the impact to energy prices due to the above categories of reliability deployments. For intervals where there are reliability deployments as described in paragraph (1) above, after the two-step SCED process and also after the Real-Time On-Line Reserve Price Adder and Real-Time Off-Line Reserve Price Adder have been determined, the Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder is determined as follows:

(a) For RUC-committed Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of ONRUC and for RMR Resources that are On-Line, set the LSL, LASL, and LDL to zero.

(b) Notwithstanding item (a) above, for RUC-committed Combined Cycle Generation Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of ONRUC that were instructed by ERCOT to transition to a different configuration to provide additional capacity, set the LSL, LASL, and LDL equal to the minimum of their current value and the COP HSL of the QSE-committed configuration for the RUC hour at the snapshot time of the RUC instruction.

(c) For all other Generation Resources excluding ones with a telemetered status of ONRUC, ONTEST, STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and also excluding RMR Resources that are On-Line and excluding Generation Resources with a telemetered output less than 95% of LSL:

(i) Set LDL to the greater of Aggregated Resource Output - (60 minutes \* SCED Down Ramp Rate), or LASL; and

(ii) Set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes\*SCED Up Ramp Rate), or HASL.

(d) For all CLRs excluding ones with a telemetered status of OUTL:

(i) Set LDL to the greater of Aggregated Resource Output - (60 minutes \* SCED Up Ramp Rate), or LASL; and

(ii) Set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes\*SCED Down Ramp Rate), or HASL.

(e) Add the deployed MW from Load Resources that are not CLRs and that are providing RRS or ECRS to GTBD linearly ramped over the ten-minute ramp period and add the deployed MW from Load Resources that are not CLRs providing Non-Spin to GTBD linearly ramped over the 30-minute ramp period. The amount of deployed MW is calculated from the Resource telemetry and from applicable deployment instructions in Extensible Markup Language (XML) messages. ERCOT shall generate a linear bid curve defined by a price/quantity pair of $300/MWh for the first MW of Load Resources deployed and a price/quantity pair of $700/MWh for the last MW of Load Resources deployed in each SCED execution. After recall instruction, the restoration period length and amount of MW added to GTBD during the restoration period will be determined by validated telemetry and the type of Ancillary Service deployed from the Resource. The TAC shall review the validity of the prices for the bid curve at least annually.

(f) Add the deployed MW from ERS to GTBD. The amount of deployed MW is determined from the XML messages and ERS contracted capacities for the ERS Time Periods when ERS is deployed. After recall, an approximation of the amount of un-restored ERS shall be used. After ERCOT recalls each group, GTBD shall be adjusted to reflect restoration on a linear curve over the assumed restoration period (“RHours”).

(g) Add the MW directed by ERCOT or implemented by the TO as part of pre-contingency Load shed defined in a Mitigation Plan to GTBD.

The above parameter is defined as follows:

| Parameter | Unit | Current Value\* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| RHours | Hours | 4.5 |
| \* Changes to the current value of the parameter(s) referenced in this table above may be recommended by TAC and the ERCOT Board and approved by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). ERCOT shall update parameter values on the first day of the month following PUCT approval unless otherwise directed. ERCOT shall provide a Market Notice prior to implementation of a revised parameter value. | | |

(h) Add the MW from Real-Time DC Tie imports during an EEA to GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the ERCOT Operator.

(i) Subtract the MW from Real-Time DC Tie exports to address emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid from GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the receiving grid operator.

(j) Add the MW from energy delivered to ERCOT through registered BLTs during an EEA to GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the ERCOT Operator.

(k) Subtract the MW from energy delivered from ERCOT to another power pool through registered BLTs during emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid from GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the receiving grid operator.

(l) Perform a SCED with changes to the inputs in items (a) through (j) above, considering only Competitive Constraints and the non-mitigated Energy Offer Curves.

(m) Perform mitigation on the submitted Energy Offer Curves using the LMPs from the previous step as the reference LMP.

(n) Perform a SCED with the changes to the inputs in items (a) through (j) above, considering both Competitive and Non-Competitive Constraints and the mitigated Energy Offer Curves.

(o) Determine the positive difference between the System Lambda from item (m) above and the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (10)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3, Security Constrained Economic Dispatch.

(p) Determine the amount given by the Value of Lost Load (VOLL) minus the sum of the System Lambda of the second step in the two step SCED process described in paragraph (10)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3 and the Real-Time On-Line Reserve Price Adder.

(q) The Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder is the minimum of items (n) and (o) above except when ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3. When ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3 to either maintain sufficient PRC or stabilize grid frequency, as described in paragraph (3) of Section 6.5.9.4.2, the Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder is the VOLL minus the sum of the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (10)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3 and the Real-Time On-Line Reserve Price Adder. Once ERCOT is no longer directing firm Load shed, as described above, the Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder will again be set as the minimum of items (n) and (o) above.

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| [NPRR904, NPRR1006, NPRR1010, NPRR1014, NPRR1091, NPRR1105, NPRR1188, NPRR1238, NPRR1245, and NPRR1290: Replace applicable portions of Section 6.5.7.3.1 above with the following upon system implementation for NPRR904, NPRR1006, NPRR1014, NPRR1091, NPRR1105, NPRR1188, or NPRR1238; or upon system implementation of the Real-Time Co-Optimization (RTC) project for NPRR1010, NPRR1245, and NPRR1290:]  **6.5.7.3.1Determination of Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder**  (1) The following categories of reliability deployments are considered in the determination of the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy, and the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders for Ancillary Services:  (a) RUC-committed Resources, except for those whose QSEs have opted out of RUC Settlement in accordance with paragraph (14) of Section 5.5.2, Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) Process;  (b) RMR Resources that are On-Line, including capacity secured to prevent an Emergency Condition pursuant to paragraph (4) of Section 6.5.1.1, ERCOT Control Area Authority;  (c) Deployed Load Resources other than CLRs;  (d) Deployed ERS;  (e) ERCOT-directed DC Tie imports during an EEA or transmission emergency where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;  (f) ERCOT-directed curtailment of DC Tie imports below the higher of DC Tie advisory import limit as of 0600 in the Day-Ahead or subsequent advisory import limit to address local transmission system limitations where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;  (g) ERCOT-directed curtailment of DC Tie imports below the higher of DC Tie advisory import limit as of 0600 in the Day-Ahead or subsequent advisory import limit due to an emergency action by a neighboring system operator during an emergency that is accommodated by ERCOT where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;  (h) ERCOT-directed DC Tie exports to address emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;  (i) ERCOT-directed curtailment of DC Tie exports below the DC Tie advisory export limit as of 0600 in the Day-Ahead or subsequent advisory export limit during EEA, a transmission emergency, or to address local transmission system limitations where the total adjustment shall not exceed 1,250 MW in a single interval;  (j) Energy delivered to ERCOT through registered Block Load Transfers (BLTs) during an EEA;  (k) Energy delivered from ERCOT to another power pool through registered BLTs during emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid;  (l) ERCOT-directed deployment of TDSP standard offer Load management programs;  (m) ERCOT-directed deployment of distribution voltage reduction measures;  (n) ERCOT-directed deployment of Off-Line Non-Spin;  (o) ERCOT-directed firm Load shed during EEA Level 3, as described in paragraph (3) of Section 6.5.9.4.2, EEA Levels; and  (p) Deployed Voluntary Early Curtailment Load (VECL) as described in Section 6.5.9.4.1, General Procedures Prior to EEA Operations.  (q) Pre-contingency Load shed as described in Section 2.1, Definitions.  (2) The Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy, and Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders for Ancillary Services are estimations of the impact to energy prices and Real-Time MCPCs due to the above categories of reliability deployments. For intervals where there are reliability deployments as described in paragraph (1) above, the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy and Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders for Ancillary Services are determined as follows:  (a) For Off-Line Non-Spin Resources that are brought On-Line by ERCOT deployment instruction, RUC-committed Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of ONRUC and for RMR Resources that are On-Line:  (i) Set the LSL and LDL to zero;  (ii) Remove all Ancillary Service Offers; and  (iii) For the first step of SCED, administratively set the Energy Offer Curve for the Resource at a value equal to the power balance penalty price for all capacity between 0 MW and the HSL of the Resource.  (b) Notwithstanding item (a) above, for RUC-committed Combined Cycle Generation Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of ONRUC that were instructed by ERCOT to transition to a different configuration to provide additional capacity:  (i) Set the LSL and LDL equal to the minimum of their current value and the COP HSL of the QSE-committed configuration for the RUC hour at the snapshot time of the RUC instruction;  (ii) Set the maximum Ancillary Service capabilities of the Resource equal to the minimum of their current value and COP Ancillary Service capabilities of the QSE-committed configuration for the RUC hour at the snapshot time of the RUC instruction; and  (iii) For the first step of SCED, administratively set the Energy Offer Curve for the Resource at a value equal to the power balance penalty price for the additional capacity of the Resource, defined as the positive difference between the Resource’s current telemetered HSL and the COP HSL of the QSE-committed configuration for the RUC hour at the snapshot time of the RUC instruction.  (c) For all other Generation Resources excluding ones with a telemetered status of ONRUC, ONTEST, ONHOLD, ONSC, STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, and also excluding RMR Resources that are On-Line and excluding Generation Resources with a telemetered output less than 95% of LSL:  (i) If the Generation Resource SCED Base Point is not at LDL, set LDL to the greater of Aggregated Resource Output - (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate down), or LSL; and  (ii) If the Generation Resource SCED Base Point is not at HDL, set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate up), or HSL.  (d) For all On-Line ESRs excluding those with a telemetered status of ONTEST or ONHOLD:  (i) If the ESR SCED Base Point is not at LDL, set LDL to the greater of Aggregated Resource Output - (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate down), or LSL; and  (ii) If the ESR SCED Base Point is not at HDL, set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate up), or HSL.  (e) For all CLRs excluding ones with a telemetered status of OUTL, ONTEST, or ONHOLD:  (i) If the CLR SCED Base Point is not at LDL, set LDL to the greater of Aggregated Resource Output - (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate up), or LSL; and  (ii) If the CLR SCED Base Point is not at HDL, set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes \* Normal Ramp Rate down), or HSL.  (f) Add the deployed MW from Load Resources that are not CLRs and that are providing RRS or ECRS to GTBD linearly ramped over the ten-minute ramp period and add the deployed MW from Load Resources that are not CLRs providing Non-Spin to GTBD linearly ramped over the 30-minute ramp period. The amount of deployed MW is calculated from the Resource telemetry and from applicable deployment instructions in Extensible Markup Language (XML) messages. ERCOT shall generate a linear bid curve defined by a price/quantity pair of $300/MWh for the first MW of Load Resources deployed and a price/quantity pair of $700/MWh for the last MW of Load Resources deployed in each SCED execution. After recall instruction, the restoration period length and amount of MW added to GTBD during the restoration period will be determined by validated telemetry and the type of Ancillary Service deployed from the Resource. The TAC shall review the validity of the prices for the bid curve at least annually.  (g) Add the deployed MW from VECL to GTBD linearly ramped over a 30-minute ramp period. The amount of deployed MW is calculated from the applicable deployment instructions in XML messages. ERCOT shall generate a linear bid curve defined by a price/quantity pair of $300/MWh for the first MW of VECL deployed and a price/quantity pair of $700/MWh for the last MW of VECL deployed in each SCED execution. After recall instruction, GTBD shall be adjusted to reflect restoration on a linear curve over a one-hour restoration period.  (h) Add the deployed MW from ERS to GTBD. The amount of deployed MW is determined from the XML messages and ERS contracted capacities for the ERS Time Periods when ERS is deployed. After recall, an approximation of the amount of un-restored ERS shall be used. After ERCOT recalls each group, GTBD shall be adjusted to reflect restoration on a linear curve over the assumed restoration period (“RHours”).  The above parameter is defined as follows:   | Parameter | Unit | Current Value\* | | --- | --- | --- | | RHours | Hours | 4.5 | | \* Changes to the current value of the parameter(s) referenced in this table above may be recommended by TAC and the ERCOT Board and approved by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). ERCOT shall update parameter values on the first day of the month following PUCT approval unless otherwise directed. ERCOT shall provide a Market Notice prior to implementation of a revised parameter value. | | |   (i) Add the MW from DC Tie imports during an EEA or transmission emergency, to address local transmission system limitations, or due to an emergency action by a neighboring system operator during an emergency that is accommodated by ERCOT to GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the ERCOT Operator.  (j) Add the MW from DC Tie export curtailments during an EEA or transmission emergency, to address local transmission system limitations, or due to an emergency action by a neighboring system operator during an emergency that is accommodated by ERCOT to GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the ERCOT Operator. The MW added to GTBD associated with any individual DC Tie shall not exceed the higher of DC Tie advisory limit for exports on that tie as of 0600 in the Day-Ahead or subsequent advisory export limit minus the aggregate export on the DC Tie that remained scheduled following the Dispatch Instruction from the ERCOT Operator.  (k) Subtract the MW from DC Tie exports to address emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid from GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the receiving grid operator.  (l) Subtract the MW from DC Tie import curtailments to address local transmission system limitations or emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid from GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the receiving grid operator. The MW subtracted from GTBD associated with any individual DC Tie shall not exceed the higher of DC Tie advisory limit for imports on that tie as of 0600 in the Day-Ahead or subsequent advisory import limit minus the aggregate import on the DC Tie that remained scheduled following the Dispatch Instruction from the ERCOT Operator.  (m) Add the MW from energy delivered to ERCOT through registered BLTs during an EEA to GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the ERCOT Operator.  (n) Subtract the MW from energy delivered from ERCOT to another power pool through registered BLTs during emergency conditions in the receiving electric grid from GTBD. The amount of MW is determined from the Dispatch Instruction and should continue over the duration of time specified by the receiving grid operator.  (o) Add the deployed MWs from TDSP standard offer Load management programs to GTBD, if ERCOT instructs TDSPs to deploy their standard offer Load management programs. The amount of deployed MW is the value ERCOT provided for all TDSP standard offer Load management programs in the most current May Report on Capacity, Demand and Reserves in the ERCOT Region (CDR), unless modified as specified in this paragraph. If ERCOT is informed that all or a portion of a TDSP’s standard offer Load management program has been fully exhausted, or has been expanded as the result of a Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) proceeding, ERCOT will remove the associated MW value of any exhausted capacity from the amount of deployed MW or, in the case of an expansion, ERCOT will request an updated MW value from the relevant TDSPs to use in place of the May CDR in the ERCOT Region value for that year. The initial value ERCOT will use for deployed MW under this paragraph for each calendar year, as well as any subsequent changes to this value, will be communicated to Market Participants in a Market Notice. After recall, an approximation of the amount of un-restored TDSP standard offer Load management programs shall be used. GTBD shall be adjusted to reflect restoration on a linear curve over the assumed restoration period (“RHours”) defined by item (h) above.  (p) Add the MW directed by ERCOT or implemented by the TO as part of pre-contingency Load shed defined in a Mitigation Plan to GTBD.  (q) Perform a SCED with changes to the inputs in items (a) through (n) above, considering only Competitive Constraints and the non-mitigated Energy Offer Curves.  (r) Perform mitigation on the submitted Energy Offer Curves using the LMPs from the previous step as the reference LMP.  (s) Perform a SCED with the changes to the inputs in items (a) through (n) above, considering both Competitive and Non-Competitive Constraints and the mitigated Energy Offer Curves.  (t) The Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy is equal to the positive difference between the System Lambda from item (r) above and the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (10)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3, Security Constrained Economic Dispatch, except when ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3. When ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3 to either maintain sufficient PRC or stabilize grid frequency, as described in paragraph (3) of Section 6.5.9.4.2, the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy is the VOLL used to determine the Ancillary Service Demand Curves (ASDCs) for the Real-Time Market (RTM) minus the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (10)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3.  (u) For each individual Ancillary Service, the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Ancillary Service is equal to the positive difference between the MCPC for that Ancillary Service from item (r) above and the MCPC for that Ancillary Service, except when ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3. When ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during EEA Level 3 to either maintain sufficient PRC or stabilize grid frequency, as described in paragraph (3) of Section 6.5.9.4.2, the Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Ancillary Service is the maximum value on the ASDC for the Ancillary Service minus the MCPC for that Ancillary Service. |