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| NPRR Number | [1311](https://www.ercot.com/mktrules/issues/NPRR1311) | NPRR Title | Correction to Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders for Ancillary Services under Load Shed for RTC+B |
| Date of Decision | | December 10, 2025 | |
| Action | | Recommended Approval | |
| Timeline | | Urgent - The current Protocol language for Real-Time Co-optimization plus Batteries (RTC+B) is written such that Real-Time Ancillary Service prices can exceed $5,000 per megawatt hour (MWh) under emergency conditions. This misalignment of pricing outcomes occurred when Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR) 1268, RTC – Modification of Ancillary Service Demand Curves, introduced Ancillary Service Demand Curve (ASDC) values that can exceed $5,000 per MWh. Urgent status corrects this major issue with updated language and aligns Protocols as quickly as possible with the systems ERCOT implemented. | |
| Proposed Effective Date | | The first of the month following Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) approval | |
| Priority and Rank Assigned | | Not applicable | |
| Nodal Protocol Sections Requiring Revision | | 6.5.7.3.1, Determination of Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder | |
| Related Documents Requiring Revision/Related Revision Requests | | None | |
| Revision Description | | This Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR) corrects an error in the calculation of Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders for Ancillary Services when ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) Level 3 under the RTC+B Protocol language. These proposed changes replace the “maximum value on the ASDC for the Ancillary Service” in paragraph (2)(p) of Section 6.5.7.3.1 with the effective Value of Lost Load (VOLL) for determining the price adders for Ancillary Services, ensuring that final Ancillary Service prices cannot exceed $5,000 per MWh. | |
| Reason for Revision | | [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 1 – Be an industry leader for grid reliability and resilience  [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 2 - Enhance the ERCOT region’s economic competitiveness with respect to trends in wholesale power rates and retail electricity prices to consumers  [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 3 - Advance ERCOT, Inc. as an independent leading industry expert and an employer of choice by fostering innovation, investing in our people, and emphasizing the importance of our mission  General system and/or process improvement(s)  Regulatory requirements  ERCOT Board/PUCT Directive  *(please select ONLY ONE – if more than one apply, please select the ONE that is most relevant)* | |
| Justification of Reason for Revision and Market Impacts | | Under the current language for RTC+B, when ERCOT is directing firm Load shed during an EEA Level 3, the price adder for each Ancillary Service is set equal to the “maximum value on the ASDC for the Ancillary Service minus the MCPC for that Ancillary Service.” With the approval of NPRR1268, these maximum values now exceed $5,000 per MWh making this language inappropriate and out of alignment with intended Ancillary Service pricing outcomes during these emergency conditions. As such, this calculation is amended to replace the “maximum value on the ASDC for the Ancillary Service” with the effective VOLL. This will ensure that Ancillary Service prices, when combined with the price adders, will be as intended in order to reflect the extreme grid conditions, but having a maximum value of $5,000 per MWh in alignment with scarcity pricing for energy. | |
| PRS Decision | | On 12/10/25, PRS voted unanimously to grant NPRR1311 Urgent status; to recommend approval of NPRR1311 as submitted; and to forward to TAC NPRR1311 and the 11/25/25 Impact Analysis. All Market Segments participated in the vote. | |
| Summary of PRS Discussion | | On 12/10/25, ERCOT Staff provided an overview of NPRR1311 and the request for Urgent status. | |

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| **Opinions** | |
| **Credit Review** | To be determined |
| **Independent Market Monitor Opinion** | To be determined |
| **ERCOT Opinion** | To be determined |
| **ERCOT Market Impact Statement** | To be determined |

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| Market Segment | Not applicable |

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| **Comments Received** | |
| **Comment Author** | **Comment Summary** |
| None |  |

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| **Market Rules Notes** |

Please note the baseline Protocol language in Section 6.5.7.3.1 has been updated to reflect the incorporation of the following NPRR(s) into the Protocols:

* NPRR1010, RTC – NP 6: Adjustment Period and Real-Time Operations (unboxed 12/5/25)
* NPRR1014, BESTF-4 Energy Storage Resource Single Model (unboxed 12/5/25)
* NPRR1245, Additional Clarifying Revisions to Real-Time Co-Optimization (unboxed 12/5/25)
* NPRR1290, Gap Resolutions and Clarifications for the Implementation of RTC+B (unboxed 12/5/25)

Please note that the following NPRR(s) also propose revisions to Section 6.5.7.3.1:

* NPRR1214, Reliability Deployment Price Adder Fix to Provide Locational Price Signals, Reduce Uplift and Risk
* NPRR1309, Board Priority - Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service Ancillary Service
* NPRR1310, Dispatchable Reliability Reserve Service Plus Energy Storage Resource Participation and Release Factor

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| Proposed Protocol Language Revision |

**6.5.7.3.1Determination of Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adders**

(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) 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;

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| ***[NPRR904: Replace items (e) and (f) above with the following upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (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; |

(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

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| ***[NPRR1006: Insert paragraph (i) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (i) ERCOT-directed deployment of TDSP standard offer Load management programs. |

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| ***[NPRR1105: Insert paragraph (j) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (j) ERCOT-directed deployment of distribution voltage reduction measures; |

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| ***[NPRR1091: Insert paragraph (k) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (k) ERCOT-directed deployment of Off-Line Non-Spin; |

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

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| ***[NPRR1238: Insert paragraph (j) below upon system implementation:]***  (j) Deployed Voluntary Early Curtailment Load (VECL) as described in Section 6.5.9.4.1, General Procedures Prior to EEA Operations. |

(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 RUC-committed Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of ONRUC and for RMR Resources that are On-Line:

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| ***[NPRR1091: Replace paragraph (j) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (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, 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 \* Normal Ramp Rate down), or LSL; and

(ii) Set HDL to the lesser of Aggregated Resource Output + (60 minutes\*Normal Ramp Rate up), or HSL.

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| ***[NPRR904: Replace paragraph (c) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (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) 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:

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

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

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| ***[NPRR904 and 1188: Replace applicable portions of paragraph (e) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (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.

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| ***[NPRR1238: Insert paragraph (g) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (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. |

(g) 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\*** |
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| 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.

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| ***[NPRR904: Replace paragraphs (h) and (i) above with the following upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (h) 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.  (i) 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.  (j) 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.  (k) 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. |

(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.

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| ***[NPRR1006: Insert paragraph (l) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (l) 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, 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 Report on Capacity, Demand and Reserves in the ERCOT Region (CDR) 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 (g) above. |

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

(o) The Real-Time Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Energy is equal to the positive difference between the System Lambda from item (n) above and the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (14)(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 Value of Lost Load (VOLL) used to determine the ASDCs for the RTM minus the System Lambda of the second step in the two-step SCED process described in paragraph (14)(b) of Section 6.5.7.3.

(p) 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 (n) 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 VOLL used to determine the ASDCs minus the MCPC for that Ancillary Service.