



ERCOT Batch Load Study Process Withdrawal Risks

3/23/2026

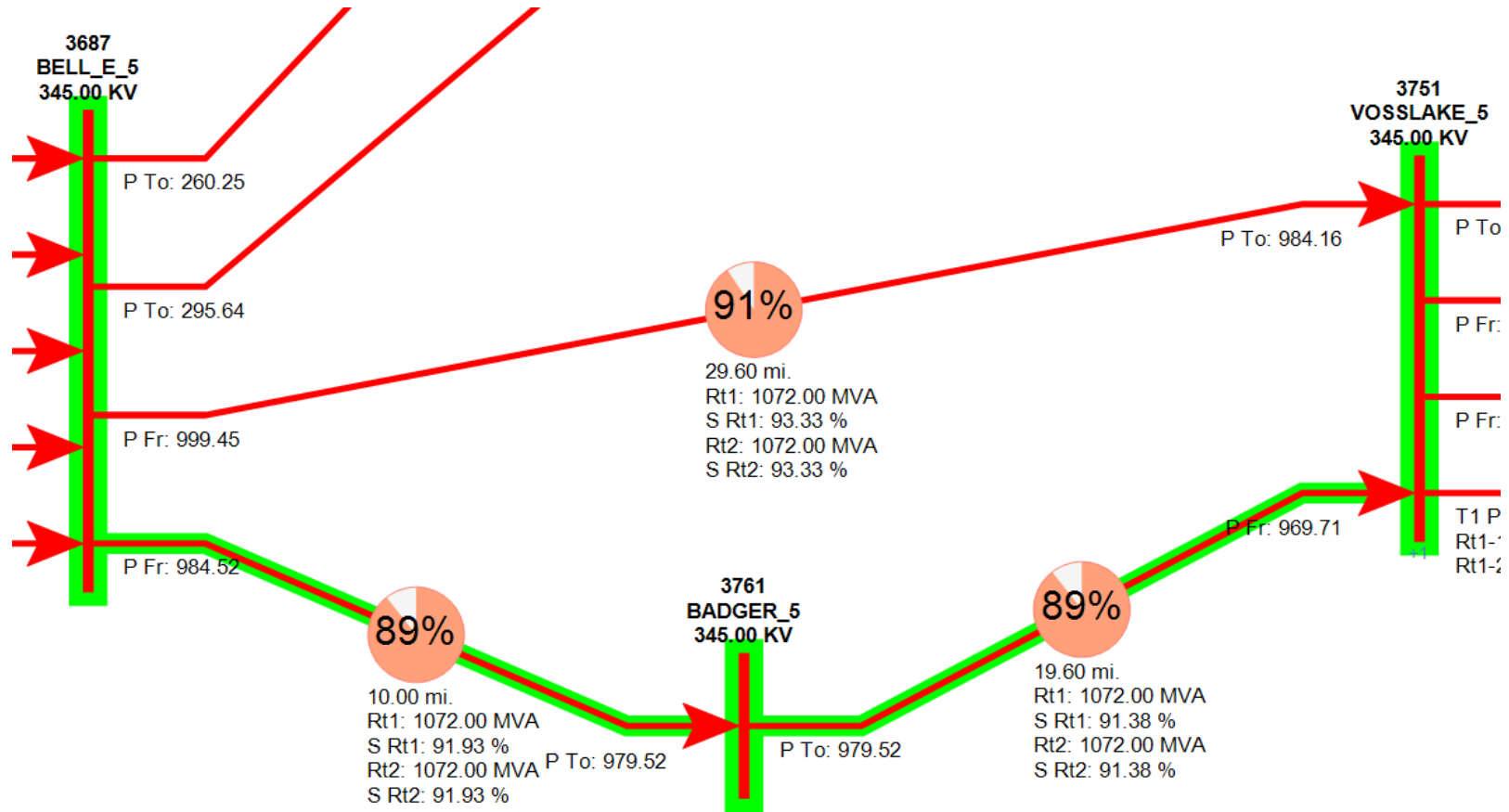
CCR's Concern

- CCR's concern relates to the refinement study phase, where ERCOT is currently proposing not to adjust MW allocations / LCP.
- We see a fundamental risk in this approach: once a load commits and executes an IA, its MW allocation appears to remain fixed, even if other Large Load projects withdraw. Without a re-study to validate updated system conditions, ERCOT may face a scenario where an approved load is unable to receive its allocated MW without causing reliability violations, particularly if new network upgrades are identified during the refinement period.

Base Case

- SSWG base case: "25SSWG_2029_SUM1_Final_07082025.raw"
- Study area: Transmission system between Bell E (3687) and Voss Lake (3751) 345 kV
- Rationale: 345 kV lines have high N-0 % loading
- NOTE: Analysis presented is restricted to N-0 conditions to illustrate the **concept** of load withdrawal triggering new reliability violations, it is not representative of a full study

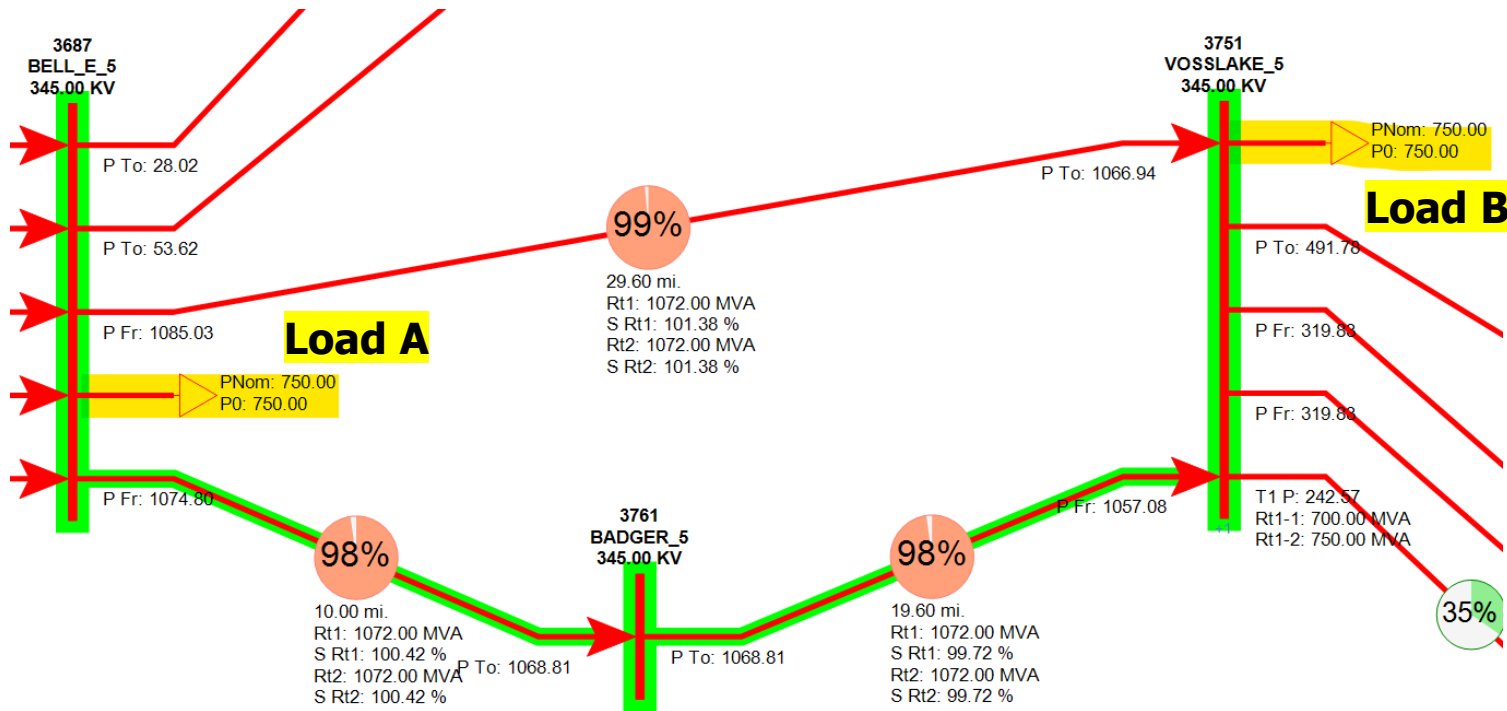
Pre-Batch N-0 Loadings



Batch Study - Base Case Modifications

- Add a 750 MW unity PF (Load A) at Bell E 345 kV (3687)
- Add a 750 MW unity PF (Load B) at Voss Lake 345 kV (3751)
- Solve base case

Batch Study: N-0 Loadings



No Overloads!

LCP – Batch Study Results

Year	Load A	Load B	Network Upgrades
2028	750	750	None
2029	750	750	None
2030	750	750	None
2031	750	750	None
2032	750	750	None
2033	750	750	None

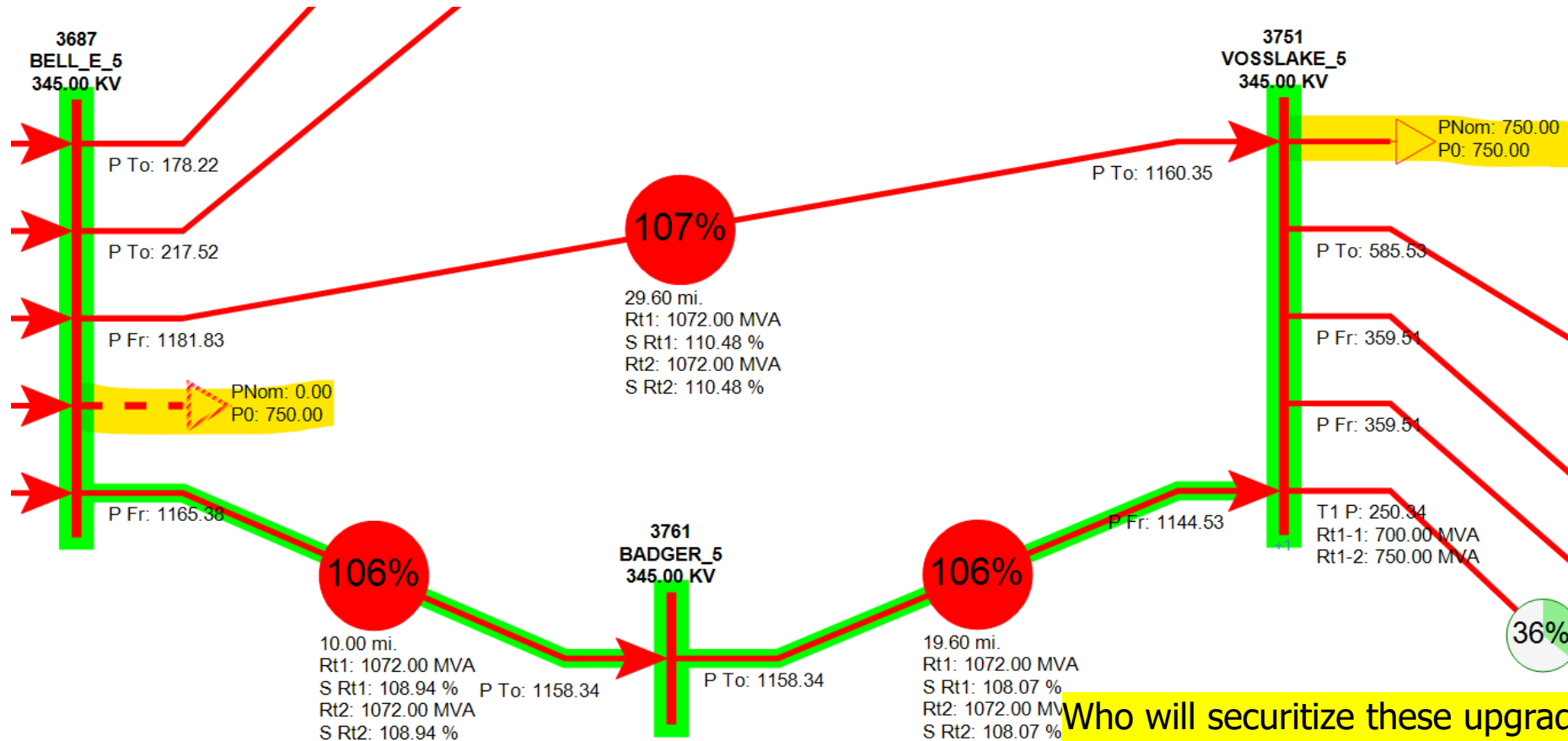
Neither Load A nor Load B is required to provide security for Network Upgrades.

Batch Study: 30 Day Commitment

- Load A does NOT sign IA
- Load B signs IA
- Next Step: Turn off Load A at Bell E 345 kV
- Solve base case

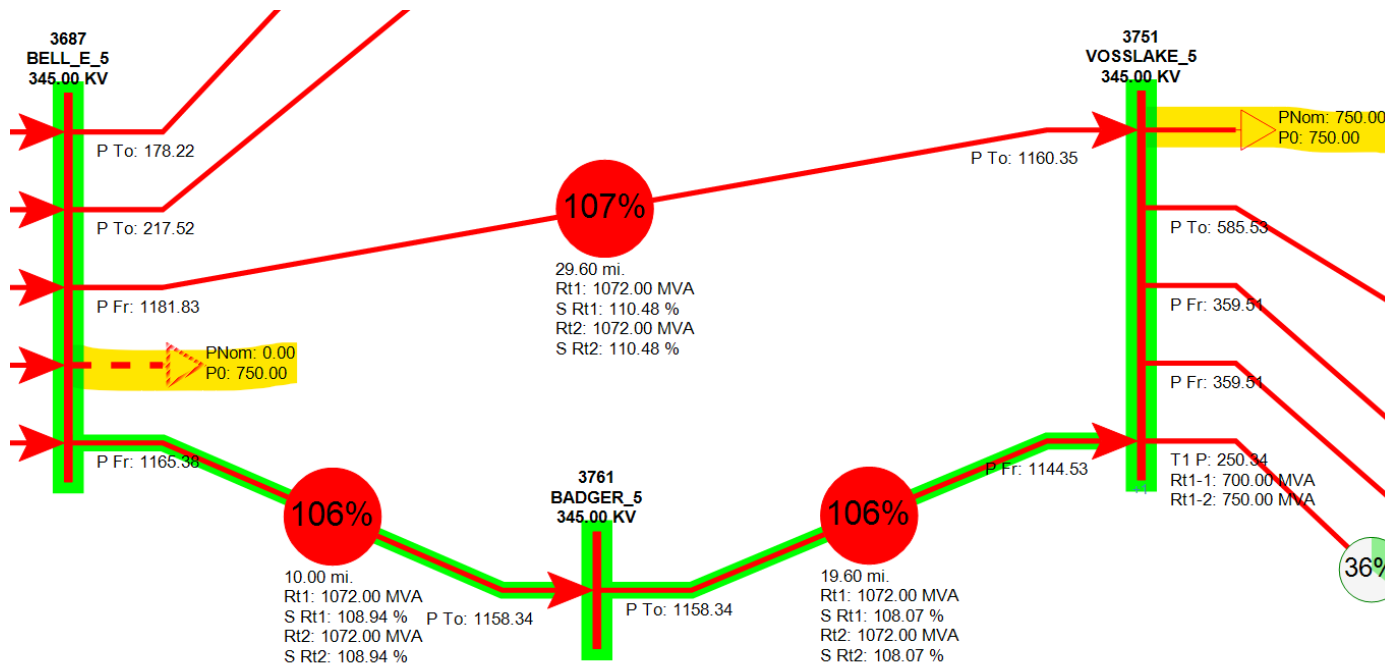
Batch Study: Post-IA Commitment / Refinement Study

- New overload caused by Load A dropping



Batch Study: Post-IA Commitment / Refinement Study

- ERCOT can no longer guarantee 750 MW for Load B in 2028, as a network upgrade is now required.
- Assuming a 3-year upgrade timeline, the LCP will need to be updated.
- Load B executed an IA based on the assumption that 750 MW would be available in 2028, which is no longer feasible.



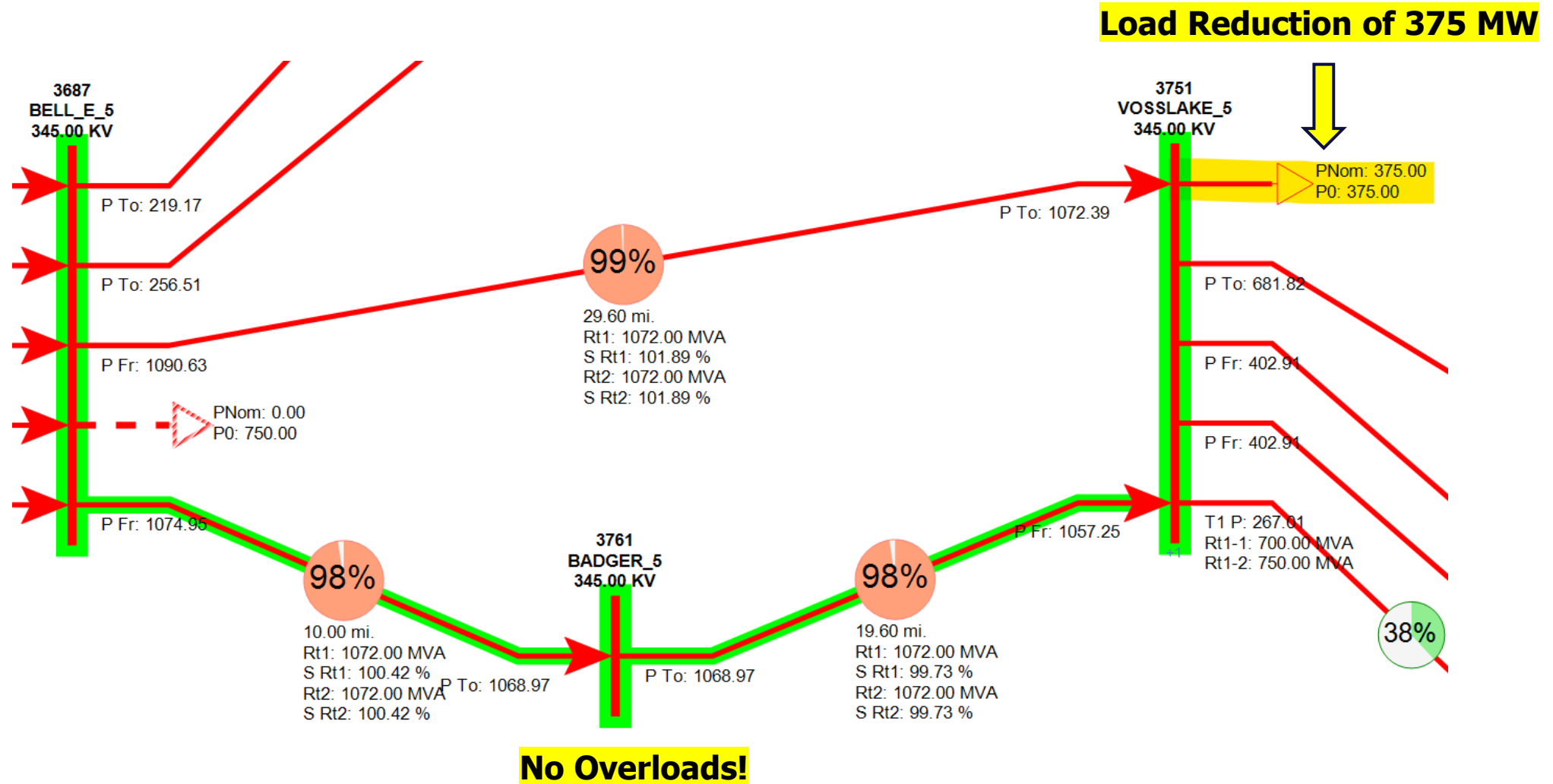
Year	Load A	Load B	Network Upgrades
2028	0	375*	Yes
2029	0	375*	Yes
2030	0	375*	Yes
2031	0	750	None
2032	0	750	None
2033	0	750	None

*Slide 11 shows Load reduction to solve reliability violation

Results Summary

- Simulated withdrawal of Bell E 345 kV large load **increases % loading** on 345 kV lines between Bell E and Voss Lake 345 kV substations, triggering **new overloads** as a result
- This demonstrates that **withdrawal of a large load project has the potential to trigger new reliability violations** that could negatively impact load serving capacity of nearby large loads, and/or trigger new upgrades that would **need to be identified either through restudy or RPG**
- In this scenario, Voss Lake 345 kV load would need to be reduced significantly to mitigate the new overload introduced by withdrawal of the Bell E 345 kV load
- Will ERCOT Refinement identify new upgrades needed to solve reliability violations that occur after LL drop? If so, who will bear the cost of those new upgrades that were not part of the original Batch?
- Will ERCOT update LCP after refinement period identifies new network upgrades?

Reduced Voss Lake 345 kV Load Serving Capacity: 375 MW



Caveats

- As stated earlier, the intention of this example is to illustrate the potential for this to occur, not to provide a real world example of actual study results
- Analysis was limited to N-0 to demonstrate the potential, but this risk occurs for all contingency types and withdrawal permutations that could impact distribution of power flow on transmission system

THANK YOU

Cypress Creek
RENEWABLES

