

<p><b>Question 1</b></p>	<p>The Governing Document for the summer 2024 capacity RFP includes eligibility requirements for “non-residential” aggregations in Section 2.3 Capacity Source Identification and Eligibility. There are no eligibility requirements included for residential aggregations. Are residential aggregations prohibited from participating? If not, what are the eligibility requirements? If yes, where is that prohibition clearly stated in the RFP or Governing Document?</p>
<p><b>Answer 1</b></p>	<p>Aggregations of residential Sites are NOT prohibited from participating.</p> <p>Eligibility requirements for residential aggregations are listed in various places in Section 2.3 of the Governing Document. They include:</p> <p>Must have an ESID or Unique Meter ID.</p> <p>Must have been energized and have interval data since May 1, 2023 in ERCOT’s Settlement System, provided to ERCOT by a NOIE TDSP or submitted by the QSE.</p> <p>Must not be participating in the Summer ERS Contract Term during Time –Periods 3,4,5 or 7.</p> <p>Must not be participating in a TDSP Load Management Program.</p> <p>May only be submitted on one offer. If multiple offers include the same site, the first valid submission prevails.</p>
<p><b>Question 2</b></p>	<p>Regarding Section 2.2.2, pages 7 – 8 of the ERCOT Summer RFP, does the price responsiveness requirement apply to an aggregation as a whole, or can one non-residential participant’s prior price responsive behavior nullify the eligibility of the entire aggregation?</p>
<p><b>Answer 2</b></p>	<p>Residential Sites are not subject to the price responsiveness test.</p> <p>For aggregations with non-residential Sites, one price responsive participant would nullify the eligibility of the aggregation. ERCOT would recommend an early submission to allow identification of price responsive Sites. The QSE would then have an opportunity to modify and resubmit the offer. Similarly, Sites with non-beneficial shift factors would be identified and could be removed by the RFP respondent if done before the submission deadlines.</p>
<p><b>Question 3</b></p>	<p>In Reference to Section 2.2 of RFP 1, the statement that “Customers at individual sites with peak Demand response capability equal to or greater than 1 MW—including Customers with one or more Settlement Only Generators, unregistered generators, or unregistered energy storage systems that may offset Load” that are residential sites, can ERCOT clarify:</p> <p>Are Residential Premises that have distributed batteries under 1 MW in size participating as an aggregate reduction of premise load through their retail energy provider eligible to participate in this program?</p>

	Are residential sites that contain battery energy storage systems—each site being well under 1 MW in size—aggregating to a total peak Demand response capability that equals or exceeds 1 MW, considered “unregistered energy storage systems that may offset Load”?
<b>Answer 3</b>	Yes to both.
<b>Question 4</b>	In reference to Section 2.3 of the Governing Doc 1, an aggregated Demand Response Capacity Source made up entirely of residential Sites, as would be the intended offer contract RESPONDENT may submit in the future, we would like to understand better what analysis ERCOT does intended to perform for these types of aggregations. Currently, the Governing Document only lists analyses in Section 2.3. that ERCOT would perform for non-residential sites.
<b>Answer 4</b>	This question seems to be referring to ‘analysis’ as the process ERCOT will go through to determine participation eligibility for Residential Sites. Please refer to the answer to question 1 which lists the Eligibility Requirements for Residential Sites in the RFP.
<b>Question 5</b>	Can ERCOT develop a guideline or amend the Governing Document to specify what sorts of validations or evidence of responding to real-time conditions over a specific time period (aggregation’s response to the demand response event called by ERCOT), would be required? Can a matrix of potential compliance rules be developed that is specific to unregistered storage located on residential premises? As an appendix document to the Governing Document, or an RFP guideline? It is critical in our view to set specific expectations in order for participants considering application submission in June.
<b>Answer 5</b>	<p>No compliance rules specific to unregistered storage located at a Residential or Non-Residential Site will be applied.</p> <p>The Standby Payment is reduced based on two factors: the availability of the load to be curtailed during the obligated hours and on the amount of load reduction that occurs during an ERCOT deployment instruction.</p> <p>Section 2.6 of the Governing document describes the calculations ERCOT will perform to determine an availability factor. Section 2.7 describes the calculations for determining the event performance factor. Both of these factors are determined for each month and used to calculate the payment amount for that month.</p> <p>ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document based on feedback from QSEs and internal review. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.</p>
<b>Question 6</b>	Is it correct to state that per the Governing Document 1, the only telemetry required for residential premises that have unregistered battery energy storage devices, intending to participate as a potential contract awardee in an aggregation of 1 MW or above peak response, is site level revenue grade meter-provided 15 minute interval data? Can we

	confirm there is no requirement for these sites to provide device level telemetry to ERCOT to demonstrate or validate the responses of the devices at each of these premises or in an aggregation thereof?
<b>Answer 6</b>	Telemetry is not required at any level for Sites participating under this agreement. Premise-level interval data will be required for each Site as specified in the governing document and will be used for assessing Site eligibility and for determining performance under the terms of the agreement. No device level telemetry is required.
<b>Question 7</b>	Please provide any further guidance if possible, on how a QSE representing a retail load of aggregated batteries at individual residential premises should prepare to meet compliance requirements related to this specific type of aggregation of resources participating in this program.
<b>Answer 7</b>	The QSE should take necessary steps to ensure that each DR Capacity Source it represents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has sufficient load reduction capability available to provide its awarded MW capacity throughout its period of obligation;</li> <li>- Is able to provide the required level of load reduction within 20 minutes of the QSE or its agent, receiving an ERCOT dispatch instruction; and</li> <li>- Is able to continue providing the required level of load reduction until a deployment for a day ends as specified in the governing document.</li> </ul>
<b>Question 8</b>	If the goal is to promote aggregations of batteries that are capable of performing as load reduction, performance obligations as strict as those for ERS may be counterproductive. How do the performance obligations in this program differ from ERS for residential battery aggregations?
<b>Answer 8</b>	ERCOT is not specifically seeking to promote or discourage aggregations of batteries from offering to provide this service. ERCOT is seeking the capability to initiate load reductions in an amount and location necessary to address the reliability risk that exists in a cost-effective manner. The performance metrics specified are similar to those applied to ERS.
<b>Question 9</b>	Section 2.2.4 of the RFP states “each such category designation may be offered at a different price with a different MW amount.” Can each capacity source be priced differently under each category (Option A & B)?
<b>Answer 9</b>	Yes. An example is that DR Capacity Source “X” can provide up to 15 MW of Demand response. The Respondent can provide an offer for that 15 MW DR Capacity Source X for category A at price “a” and also offer that same Capacity Source X to provide 10 MW of Demand response for category B at a price “b”.

<b>Question 10</b>	Will ERCOT apply the highest accepted offering to all procured resources or will each source receive unique prices based on offering?
<b>Answer 10</b>	Each Capacity Source awarded will be paid based on its offered standby price and the awarded quantity subject to adjustments due to availability and performance.
<b>Question 11</b>	As part of the requirements listed in 3.6.2.2, a project development plan and Gantt chart illustrating the project development plan must be provided. Is a development plan required for each Demand Response Capacity Source?
<b>Answer 11</b>	ERCOT is looking for information that describes the steps needed to make the offered Capacity Source available by the proposed start date and establishes the feasibility of those steps, including without limitation, any necessary permits, government or utility approvals and interconnections, project financing, and modifications or additions of plant equipment. We would also like to be informed of any key dependencies. If there are no steps required to make the Capacity Source available by the proposed start date, then a Gantt chart is not required. If a Capacity Source consists of an aggregation of Customer sites and the key dates and steps for making them available by the proposed start date is the same, a single Gantt chart is sufficient.
<b>Question 12</b>	Per section 4.1, “ERCOT may accept one or more proposals from QSEs.” Can a QSE be awarded more than 1 offer as long as there are no duplications of capacity sources?
<b>Answer 12</b>	Yes.
<b>Question 13</b>	“ERCOT may accept offers or combination of offers.” Is ERCOT awarding multiple respondents?
<b>Answer 13</b>	It is possible that ERCOT will award multiple respondents.
<b>Question 14</b>	“ERCOT may accept offers or combination of offers.” Can multiple offers from a single respondent be combined?
<b>Answer 14</b>	ERCOT may award more than one offer from a QSE, but a Site may only be included in one offer.
<b>Question 15</b>	Will ERCOT value capacity higher than avoided energy and the avoided four-coincidental peak?
<b>Answer 15</b>	ERCOT will evaluate offers and make awards based on the greatest reliability benefit for the total expected cost. These considerations would include a reduction in risk of entering into Emergency Conditions, but also factors specific to the Capacity Sources being offered such as their shift factors. Please note that an ERCOT Contract for Capacity deployment of a Capacity Source might not coincide with a 4-CP or high-priced period.

<b>Question 16</b>	Can ERCOT provide a definition of “Demand Response?”
<b>Answer 16</b>	For purposes of this RFP Demand Response is a reduction in Load as compared to a baseline initiated by an ERCOT instruction.
<b>Question 17</b>	ERCOT states “including Customers with one or more Settlement Only Generators, unregistered generators, or unregistered energy storage systems that may offset Load.” Is ERCOT only looking for these types of resources?
<b>Answer 17</b>	ERCOT is seeking DR Capacity Sources that reduce load consumed from the grid based on an ERCOT instruction. The method for accomplishing the Load Reduction includes both reducing load and off-setting load with sources behind the meter. It is not limited to the categories listed above.
<b>Question 18</b>	ERCOT states capacity sources are not eligible if the resources “are not a participant of any other Demand response program that covers the hours of 3:00-9:00 PM CPT nor Emergency Response Service for the hours of 3:00-9:00 PM CPT.” Would an existing participant in a separate Demand response program that ends at 7pm be eligible if the participant commits to this longer offering?
<b>Answer 18</b>	Under Governing Document § 2.3.5, one of the eligibility requirements is that a Site may not currently be participating in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Emergency Response Service (ERS) with an obligation in ERS Time Periods 3, 4, 5 or 7.</li> <li>b) Any TDU Load Management program.</li> </ul> If the participant mentioned in the question was participating in ERS for time periods 3, 4, 5, or 7 or a TDU Load Management Program, then that participant would not be eligible for this procurement.
<b>Question 19</b>	ERCOT states capacity resources that “Have not exhibited price-responsive behavior after January 1, 2023, as further described in the Governing Document”, are eligible. Would a resource enrolled in a price responsive program but not dispatched be eligible?
<b>Answer 19</b>	A non-Residential Site that does not exhibit price responsive behavior but is participating in either ERS Time Periods 3,4,5, or 7 or a TDU Load Management is ineligible.
<b>Question 20</b>	Can ERCOT provide a definition for “TDU Load Management Program?”
<b>Answer 20</b>	A program in which the TDU enrolls customers for a specified period of time and which the TDU deploys based on an ERCOT instruction or a local need within the TDU’s area.
<b>Question 21</b>	Are water municipalities considered critical load?

<b>Answer 21</b>	Any Customer that is considered a Critical Load, including a Critical Natural Gas Facility, as those terms are defined in 16 Texas Administrative Code § 25.52, is not eligible to be offered as a Demand Response Capacity Source in this program. A Critical Load is defined as, “Loads for which electric service is considered crucial for the protection or maintenance of public health and safety; including but not limited to hospitals, police stations, fire stations, critical water and wastewater facilities, and customers with special in-house life-sustaining equipment.” Whether a portion of the Load of a municipal water system is a Critical Load would depend on whether that Load is crucial for the protection or maintenance of public health and safety, such as the provision of water and wastewater service. If an offered Capacity Source includes Demand response by a municipal water system, the offering QSE should be prepared to answer questions from ERCOT to explain why it does not involve Critical Load.
<b>Question 22</b>	Would energy storage belonging to a water municipality be eligible if the resource does not interfere with the delivery of critical services?
<b>Answer 22</b>	Yes, if the ERCOT deployment of the DR Capacity Source would not interfere with the delivery of service that is crucial to the protection or maintenance of public health or safety, it is eligible.
<b>Question 23</b>	Is telemetry a requirement for the NOIE Territories?
<b>Answer 23</b>	Telemetry is not required.
<b>Question 24</b>	Would ERCOT consider adjusting the availability calculation from 95% to 90% given that customers that can meet the 95% requirement would already be eligible and participate through ERS?
<b>Answer 24</b>	ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document, including the availability calculation, based on feedback from QSEs and internal review. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.
<b>Question 25</b>	Would ERCOT consider adjusting the availability calculation from 95%? Through the ERS procurement process ERCOT has already procured capacity resources.
<b>Answer 25</b>	ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document, including the availability calculation, based on feedback from QSEs and internal review. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29
<b>Question 26</b>	Does ERCOT have a defined confidence level for selecting baselines? How will ERCOT choose best fit? Will ERCOT be making “Day of” adjustments on the baselines?
<b>Answer 26</b>	For each Site, ERCOT will evaluate the accuracy of the baseline methodologies described in the document titled “Demand Response Baseline Methodologies” posted on the ERCOT website. Goodness of fit statistics, including mean error, mean absolute error, mean

	<p>absolute percent error and R-square, and the best baseline method will be determined by scoring on a paired comparison basis.</p> <p>As indicated in the document referenced above, ERCOT will be applying 'day-of-adjustment' factors to baselines.</p>
<b>Question 27</b>	Is ERCOT seeking residential aggregated load? If so, what are the parameters for eligibility?
<b>Answer 27</b>	Yes, please see the response to question 1 for details.
<b>Question 28</b>	ERCOT defined Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) levels are based on operating reserves and frequency drops. Would ERCOT declare an EEA for localized transmission issues?
<b>Answer 28</b>	In general, no. However, since the South Texas Export constraint will likely only be at risk of exceedance under near scarcity conditions, it is possible that curtailing generation as necessary to relieve the constraint may result in low reserves or a decline in frequency, leading to EEA.
<b>Question 29</b>	Will ERCOT work with TCEQ on Enforcement Discretion related to localized transmission emergencies?
<b>Answer 29</b>	The existing TCEQ enforcement discretion policy contemplates that enforcement discretion may be provided in the case of Emergency Conditions associated with "local reliability issues." ERCOT will request enforcement discretion when it believes such discretion may be necessary.
<b>Question 30</b>	During a transmission emergency, what will be the designated emergency declaration?
<b>Answer 30</b>	The emergency declaration for a transmission emergency is "Transmission Emergency."
<b>Question 31</b>	Would ERCOT only deploy procured capacity sources during an ERCOT declared emergency?
<b>Answer 31</b>	No, Governing Document § 1.2.6 provides that during 3:00-9:00 PM CPT, ERCOT may deploy Capacity Sources for various reasons including to reduce loading on one or more transmission elements, when Physical Responsive Capability (PRC) is expected to, or does, fall below 2,500 MW and is not expected to be recovered above 2,500 MW within 30 minutes, or when frequency falls below 59.91 Hz for 15 consecutive minutes. At its discretion, ERCOT may deploy all Capacity Sources simultaneously or separately.
<b>Question 32</b>	Customers with Settlement Only Generators or unregistered generators are under stringent TCEQ/Federal air permitting and regulation requirements. Would ERCOT consider working

	with TCEQ to provide waivers in order to allow nonpower generation entities to participate as capacity sources during ERCOT declared emergencies?
<b>Answer 32</b>	The existing TCEQ enforcement discretion policy contemplates that enforcement discretion may be provided in the case of Emergency Conditions associated with “local reliability issues.” ERCOT will request enforcement discretion when it believes such discretion may be necessary. Historically, that discretion has not been limited to formally registered Market Participants. ERCOT does not intend to expand the scope of the RFP beyond demand response. However, as provided in the RFP, behind-the-meter generation that offsets customer load to the grid may be eligible to participate.
<b>Question 33</b>	What is ERCOT’s budget for the contracts for capacity for Summer 2024?
<b>Answer 33</b>	At this time, ERCOT does not intend to specify a budget cap. A budget or offer cap may be established in the future. ERCOT will evaluate offers and make awards based on the greatest reliability benefit for the total expected cost in aggregate. These considerations would include a reduction in risk of entering into emergency conditions but also factors specific to the Capacity Sources being offered and their potential for being available.
<b>Question 34</b>	Does the test count against the total deployments?
<b>Answer 34</b>	No, the test does not count against the total deployments. Please note that performance during the test will be incorporated in the event performance calculation for the month.
<b>Question 35</b>	Will the Capacity Source be paid based on its contracted capacity or its effective contract capacity?
<b>Answer 35</b>	Payment is based on the offer price provided by the Respondent, subject to reduction based on availability and event performance. The calculations for availability and event performance are based on effective baseline and actual load and effective awarded capacity. .
<b>Question 36</b>	What criteria will ERCOT use to determine the cost effectiveness of an offer?
<b>Answer 36</b>	ERCOT will evaluate offers and make awards based on the greatest reliability benefit for the total expected cost in aggregate. These considerations would include a reduction in risk of entering into Emergency Conditions, but also factors specific to the Capacity Sources being offered, such as the applicable shift factors.
<b>Question 37</b>	If a site was energized within the last 12 months, but does not have interval data prior to May 1, 2023, would this site be eligible to submit an offer?
<b>Answer 37</b>	The Site must be currently active and must have data going back to May 1, 2023. Interval data is required going back to May 1, 2023.



<b>Question 38</b>	Will use of the MWs be included in the RDPA to offset the market impact of this out-of-market action? If not, what would be required to include this capacity in the RDPA?
<b>Answer 38</b>	<p>The current ERCOT Protocols are designed to account for Generation Resource Capacity Source deployment through adjustments made as part of the Reliability Deployment Price Adder process. Note that this procurement does not seek any Generation Resource Capacity Sources.</p> <p>It should be noted that the ERCOT Protocols do not provide for an adjustment to the Reliability Deployment Price Adder for Demand Response contracted under ERCOT Protocols § 6.5.1.1(4), and ERCOT has not identified a reliable, consistent mechanism for incorporating these DR deployments into the process.</p>
<b>Question 39</b>	Does ERCOT have any objection to including the RFP capacity in the RDPA? If so, why?
<b>Answer 39</b>	Please refer to the answer to Question 39.
<b>Question 40</b>	Is it possible for ERCOT to be more specific on penalties for non-compliance during a DR event? Should non-performance just mean non-payment? What conditions would trigger enforcement penalties?
<b>Answer 40</b>	<p>If a QSE materially fails to perform its obligations, including without limitation by failing to make available the amount of awarded capacity by the service start date, by failing to meet minimum availability requirements, or by failing to meet minimum performance requirements, ERCOT will reduce payments in the manner described in the payment sections of the Governing Document. ERCOT may also foreclose any further participation by the Capacity Source by terminating the Contract for Capacity and referring the contracting QSE to the Staff of the Public Utility Commission of Texas for potential enforcement action, which may include the assessment of administrative penalties.</p> <p>ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document based on feedback from QSEs and internal review. These modifications will include specifying minimum availability and performance requirements. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.</p>
<b>Question 41</b>	If load signs up for the DR RFP and ERCOT deems the customer is not eligible due to past curtailments – will there be any penalties or simply refusal entry into DR RFP?
<b>Answer 41</b>	If ERCOT determines that one or more Sites in a DR Capacity Source are ineligible, the offer for that source will be rejected. ERCOT will not consider an offer of an ineligible site a violation of the Protocols.

	Note that an offer may be submitted prior to the RFP deadline of June 13, and, if possible, ERCOT may be able to perform a review and provide information prior to the deadline ---- so that it can be revised and re-submitted prior to the deadline.
<b>Question 42</b>	Can you explain why Fort Bend county has such a wide variance between min and max shift factor and why all counties around Fort Bend have very small shift factors?
<b>Answer 42</b>	Thank you for pointing out this error. A substation was incorrectly mapped to Fort Bend County. ERCOT will post a corrected list of counties and shift factors, with corrections to the Fort Bend shift factors, by Wednesday, May 29.
<b>Question 43</b>	Is it possible for a load resource that is committed to ERS, to submit a bid for this RFP and if selected be excused from ERS program obligations?
<b>Answer 43</b>	No, prospective Sites will not be excused from ERS obligations. Sites will be deemed ineligible if they have an ERS obligation for this Summer’s Contract Term Periods 3, 4, 5 or 7. Please refer to PUC rule 16 TAC § 25.507(d)(4).
<b>Question 44</b>	Is there a certain region/location (zip codes avail)?
<b>Answer 44</b>	ERCOT is investigating whether it can provide more granular information regarding shift factors’ locations.
<b>Question 45</b>	In Section 2.2.2. Aggregations of Customer sites : Are residential premises with HVAC control via smart tstat eligible to be bid into this RFP? Or, are only residential sites with a generator or energy storage system eligible?
<b>Answer 45</b>	Yes, load reduction via smart thermostat is eligible.
<b>Question 46</b>	In section 2.2.4: Does the capacity source bid into this RFP need to deliver the proposed capacity (MW) continuously throughout the event duration? If so, how long will the anticipated events last in duration?
<b>Answer 46</b>	See the Governing Document section 2.1 paragraph 3. When deployed, a Capacity Source must curtail its consumption by an amount greater than or equal to its awarded capacity by the end of the Ramp Period. A Capacity Source must continue that level of curtailment until the earliest of the ERCOT recall instruction or the end of the Hours of Obligation on the day of deployment. The Sustained Response Period shall be no longer than 4 hours. Following a recall instruction or a recall based on the end of a Capacity Source’s Hours of Obligation, the Capacity Source must return to service prior to the beginning of the Hours of Obligation on the following day.
<b>Question 47</b>	In section 3.6.2.2 the document mentions a project development plan and schedule. Does this mean that proposals including assets that are not already installed can be submitted?

	For example, could an entity plan to install battery storage at a number of residential homes and bid that into this RFP.
<b>Answer 47</b>	Yes. Note the capacity source must be operational no later than August 1, 2024.
<b>Question 48</b>	Is the list of counties with beneficial shift factors exhaustive or suggestive?
<b>Answer 48</b>	Exhaustive. Note that not all electrical busses in the listed counties have helping shift factors.
<b>Question 49</b>	If different BTM resources are available (tstats, batteries, etc), can they be combined into the same aggregation subject to the 1 MW min capacity?
<b>Answer 49</b>	Yes.
<b>Question 50</b>	How long is each event and in section 2.2.4.A: Does the source need to be available the entirety of the 6 hour time frame (3pm-9pm CST)?
<b>Answer 50</b>	See question 46. Yes, the Capacity Source needs to be available during the entire 6-hour window, but no deployment will last longer than 4 hours per day.
<b>Question 51</b>	Will ERCOT independently evaluate the applicable shift factor?
<b>Answer 51</b>	ERCOT will use the specific shift factor for each premise in an DR Capacity Source.
<b>Question 52</b>	Will ERCOT independently evaluate the offer price?
<b>Answer 52</b>	ERCOT interprets this question to be asking whether ERCOT will evaluate the value of an offered Capacity Source. ERCOT will evaluate the cost and reliability benefit of each DR Capacity Source that is offered.
<b>Question 53</b>	Given that the Demand Response Capacity Source is intended to ease transmission congestion, does ERCOT anticipate that the Demand Response Capacity Source will be deployed before the onset of a Coincident Peak event?
<b>Answer 53</b>	ERCOT expects that the awarded capacity will be available and subject to deployment at any time during 3:00-9:00 PM CPT. Therefore, a deployment by ERCOT could occur before, during, or after a 4-CP interval.
<b>Question 54</b>	If not, will the capacity source need to remain available for deployment, thereby impacting participation in TDSP 4CP avoidance incentives?
<b>Answer 54</b>	A site that is in a Capacity Source may modify its consumption, including in response to price. However, reductions in Load during the time period between 3:00-9:00 PM during the Contract Period will be reflected in the calculation of the Capacity Source's availability

	<p>factor used in the monthly Combined Reduction Factor. These calculations may affect the standby payments to the QSE.</p> <p>Based on feedback from QSEs and internal review, ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document by specifying a Combined Reduction Factor based on the calculated availability and performance values. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.</p>
<b>Question 55</b>	Will ERCOT provide transparent feedback on why an offer is rejected?
<b>Answer 55</b>	After awards are announced, QSEs whose offers are not accepted may contact ERCOT to seek feedback on their offer. ERCOT may provide feedback, as ERCOT resources permit.
<b>Question 56</b>	Please confirm that ERCOT’s definition of high price days is “days when prices were more than \$200 for 4 or more consecutive intervals.”
<b>Answer 56</b>	ERCOT intends to modify the definition in paragraph 7 of Section 2.3 of the Governing Document so that high price days will be “days when prices were more than \$500 for 4 or more consecutive intervals.” The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.
<b>Question 57</b>	Can ERCOT specify the meaning of “summer days for which ERCOT has determined that significant levels of Load reduction to avoid 4-CP charges has occurred during 2023”?
<b>Answer 57</b>	ERCOT identifies such days by reviewing the aggregate load of ESI IDs served at transmission voltage that were classified as ‘4-CP’ responders for the prior year.
<b>Question 58</b>	Will ERCOT provide guidance on how to calculate the offered standby price?
<b>Answer 58</b>	The offered standby price is calculated and determined by the Respondent.
<b>Question 59</b>	<p>We shut down operations to avoid 4-CP but in 2023 we generally came back online at 6pm as an NCLR for 100 MW.</p> <p>We understand this will greatly reduce our available offer amount but is there some consideration in the RFP process to qualify loads that were online (as AS) during the 18:00-21:00 timeframe?</p>
<b>Answer 59</b>	<p>The price responsiveness test will exclude intervals where the site had an Ancillary Service obligation and was deployed.</p> <p>ERCOT intends to modify the Governing Document based on feedback from QSEs and internal review. The amended Governing Document will be posted by Wednesday, May 29.</p>

<b>Question 60</b>	Confidential request - our ESI IDs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] could you tell us how much we could quality to provide to this RFP? This is directly related to the question above.
<b>Answer 60</b>	<p>ESI ID numbers provided in this question are redacted. ERCOT is unable to tell a potential respondent how much capacity to offer.</p> <p>Please note that a QSE may submit an offer before the offer submission deadline. As time permits, ERCOT may evaluate the eligibility of an offer before the offer deadline, so that a QSE may revise its offer before the offer deadline.</p>