

**ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook**

**V4.02**

**January 27, 2025**

**Revision History**

| **Section/**  **Table** | **Description** | **Version** | **Date** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Section  1 | Section 1.4, Change control process |  |  |
| * Removed mention of working group that no longer exist and simplified wording. * Added contact info for ERCOT ICCP group. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Section 1.8, Glossary |  |  |
| * Added and link to an ERCOT.com glossary to cover any items not listed. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Section  2 | Section 2 Market Participant Site WAN Connections |  |  |
| * Figure 1 and 2 updated to show new dual MPLS circuits | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Updated section 2 to remove references to DACS and add MPLS. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Updated references of TML to MIS. | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| Section  4 | Section 4, ERCOT ICCP Standards, Policies, and Conventions |  |  |
| * Figure 4 updated for dual MPLS connections. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Table  15 | Table 15, Resource Status Codes |  |  |
| * Added new resource status codes 22 and 23 for ONECRS and ONHOLD. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added resource status code 264 for ONECL | V3.21 | 3/31/23 |
| * Updated Status codes for RTC+B | V4.01 | 6/19/24 |
| Table  19 | Table 19, ICCP Object Names for Generation Control and Regulation Data Sent to QSEs |  |  |
| * Added naming conventions for upcoming ECRS ICCP changes. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added KVM and KVT | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| * Additional RTC+B additions | V4.01 | 6/19/24 |
| * Updated several RTC+B ICCP examples to match ERCOT naming conventions. | V4.02 | 1/27/25 |
| Table  20 | Table 20, ICCP Object Names for Generation Control and Regulation Data Received from QSEs |  |  |
| * Added naming conventions for upcoming ECRS ICCP changes. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added ICCP related to NPRR1186 ESR SOC * ESR telemetry moved into separate section of table | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| * Updated RST to RSTR for RTC+B | V4.02 | 1/27/25 |
| Table  21 | Table 21, Per-Resource Data Sent to QSE |  |  |
| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added KVM and KVT | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| * Additional RTC+B additions | V4.01 | 6/19/24 |
| Table  24 | Table 24, Real-Time Reserve Data Sent to QSE |  |  |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| Table  25 | Table 25, Per-QSE Data Received from QSE |  |  |
| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Table  26 | Table 26, Per-Plant Data Received from QSE |  |  |
| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Table  27 | Table 27, Per-Generation Resource Data Received from QSE |  |  |
| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added ICCP related to NPRR1186 ESR SOC | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
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| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Added ICCP related to NPRR1186 ESR SOC | V3.22 | 3/27/24 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| Table  31 | Table 31, Per-Non-Controllable Load Resource Data Received from QSE |  |  |
| * Updated Nodal Protocol References | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| Table  44 | * Table 44, Per-Dynamic Rating Data Received from TSP |  |  |
| * Removed Line ID, From, and TO station as this isn’t transmitted via ICCP. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| Table  45 | * Table 45, ICCP Object Names for Data Available to All Market Participants |  |  |
| * Added ICCP objects for future ECRS system wide data. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| * Added PVGR total and Wind and PVGR Curtailment ICCP | V4.02 | 1/27/25 |
| Table  46 | Table 46, Data Available for Reading by All Market Participants |  |  |
| * Added protocol references for future ECRS data items. | V3.20 | 2/21/23 |
| * Updated with RTC+B changes | V4.00 | 5/31/24 |
| * Added PVGR total and Wind and PVGR Curtailment ICCP | V4.02 | 1/27/25 |

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# Introduction

The ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook sets practices, conventions, and fundamental parameters required for Market Participants to exchange data with ERCOT using the ICCP protocol in the Texas Nodal Market. Also included in the Handbook is a description of the physical network infrastructure ERCOT has implemented to facilitate connections between ERCOT facilities and those of the Market Participants.

The Handbook specifies important configuration and functional requirements for ICCP implementations so that the Market Participant’s system will interoperate with ERCOT’s system. Market Participants and, if applicable, their vendors will need this information to include the required features and to build the proper delivered ICCP configuration. Such information includes addressing specifications, naming conventions, required ICCP Conformance Blocks, and required features of the specified Conformance Blocks.

The Handbook also includes practices for units of measure, value semantics, sign conventions and quality code semantics. This information is needed by Market Participants in order to exchange the correct values between the Market Participants’ EMS/SCADA systems and the ICCP subsystem.

The ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook addresses the requirements for connecting to the ERCOT WAN ICCP only. Other connections such as the Web Portal, application interfaces, and operating standards are discussed in other documents such as the Texas Protocols, Texas Enterprise Integration External Interfaces Specification, TAC-approved Telemetry Standards, and the Texas Market Operating Guides*.*

## This ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook shall be used in conjunction with the Texas Protocols, Texas Operating Guides, and TAC-approved Nodal Telemetry Standards to facilitate the communication needs of ERCOT and Market Participants to effectively manage system and market requirements. Protocols and Operating Guides have authoritative precedence over any discrepancy in the ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook.

Anyone using this document should have:

* A general knowledge of data communications concepts
* A working knowledge of Energy Management System functions and concepts
* Familiarity with modern data communications technology
* Knowledge of ICCP concepts
* Knowledge of TCP/IP protocol concepts
* General knowledge of the International Standards Organization’s Open System Interconnection model.

## Additionally, Market Participants should be familiar with the ERCOT Communication Network and have a general knowledge of their local EMS/SCADA System. Handbook Organization

This ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook has been organized to aid the reader in finding essential information easily. The Handbook groups the material into the following three general topics:

* Equipment, equipment interconnections, connection procedures and physical layer protocols necessary to physically connect a Market Participant’s systems to ERCOT’s systems,
* ICCP parameters, standards, and conventions required for every Market Participant to successfully communicate with ERCOT,
* ICCP parameters and data exchange requirements for each type of Market Participant (QSE or TSP) to reliably exchange operational data with ERCOT on a day-to-day basis.

Section 1, Introduction describes the purpose and scope of the ERCOT ICCP Communication Handbook. It includes:

* What the reader should know in order to get the most out of the Handbook (User Prerequisites),
* This section covering the Handbook organization (Handbook Organization),
* Typographical conventions used for describing parameters, constants, and other components of the presentation (1.3 Conventions Used in this Handbook),
* Explanation of the ICCP Object naming conventions including the relationship between naming convention tables and data exchange tables (1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object Naming Conventions),
* References to other documents that are useful or necessary for complete treatment of the Handbook subject matter (1.6 References),
* Definitions of terms specific to the scope of the Handbook and not found in the Texas Nodal Protocols (1.7Glossary).

Section 2, connecting to the ERCOT Wide Area Network presents an overview of the ERCOT WAN, connection procedures, and data definition procedures. A detailed illustration of the connection architecture and the ERCOT-provided equipment at the Market Participant’s site(s) is also included.

Market Participants can refer to ERCOT Operating Guide Section 7 for a more detailed explanation about the Wide Area Network.

Section 3, High Availability Data Connections, describes ERCOT’s EMS architecture implementing dual connections to Market Participants and explains the Market Participant’s connection support requirements.

Section 4, ERCOT ICCP Standards, Policies, and Conventions, provides details on the ICCP client/server architecture and describes parameters necessary for all Market Participants to successfully establish communication with ERCOT using ICCP. Included in this section are Association identifiers, naming conventions, units of measure, sign conventions, and state semantics for status indication points and Resource Status.

Section 5, QSE ICCP Data Exchange Requirements is dedicated to QSEs and Section 6, TSP ICCP Data Exchange Requirements is dedicated to TSPs. These sections are organized in the same manner. They specify ICCP Transfer Set parameters, object naming conventions, and data to be exchanged.

Section 7, Data Available to All Market Participants describes data produced by ERCOT that is made available to any interested Market Participant.

Appendix A, Gives an example of the AIEF with form completion instructions.

## 1.3 Conventions Used in this Handbook

To enhance readability, a few simple formatting conventions are used in the Handbook. Data formats and information specifications are presented in the form of both variable data and fixed constants. The following font attribute conventions are used in the Handbook:

Variable fields display placeholders for values to be filled in with data that depends on the Market Participant’s system. Variable data is shown in this format.

Fixed constants are fields whose values are defined and do not change from system to system. Constant values are shown in this format.

Some sections may lack detail that is being developed for inclusion in the Handbook, but not available as of the publication date. To avoid publication delay, comments are entered in this box style providing a summary of the information to be included. This is essentially a “TBD” comment.

The Handbook has been formatted for double-sided printing. Users are encouraged to take advantage of this document characteristic. The Handbook can also be printed using single-sided printing yielding high-quality results.

Although most of the document is in black & white, a number of illustrations are presented in color to facilitate the idea being illustrated. The color illustrations may not render well if printed in black & white.

1. **Change Control Process**

Changes to the ERCOT Nodal ICCP Communications Handbook (Handbook) are managed based on the nature of the revision request.

1. Nodal Protocol Revision Requests (NPRRs), which are approved by ERCOT Board of Directors, are managed by ERCOT’s Grid and Market Solutions (GMS) Department. Within 10 days of ERCOT Board approval, the Handbook is updated to reflect alignment with protocols and posted to ERCOT website. Market Participant Stakeholder groups are notified of NPRR changes via Market Notice. Additionally, GMS notifies the Network Data Support Working Group (NDSWG) of the revisions.
2. All other revision requests (including updates to diagrams, tables, flowcharts or technical/administrative content) are managed by the NDSWG and routed through the Reliability and Operations Subcommittee (ROS) for review and approval. These change requests should be submitted to NDSWG. The NDSWG will confirm receipt of the request and seek any needed clarifications from the requestor. The NDSWG will evaluate the change and provide feedback to the requestor. If the requestor of the change disagrees with NDSWG’s decision, the requestor may, at their discretion, take the issue to the ROS for arbitration. NDSWG will work with GMS to incorporate needed changes within the Handbook. Market Participant Stakeholder groups are notified of associated Handbook updates via Market Notice and/or through the NDSWG.

**Questions and comments can be emailed to** [**ERCOTICCPSupport@ercot.com**](mailto:ERCOTICCPSupport@ercot.com)

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## 1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object Naming Conventions

There is a close relationship between the data exchange tables (Table 21 through Table 30, Table 33 through Table 43) and the tables that define ICCP Data Object naming conventions (Table 19, Table 20, Table 31, and Table 44). However, the two sets of tables have quite different purposes. The data exchange tables identify data enumerated in the Texas Protocols that Market Participants and ERCOT must provide to each other as applicable. The naming convention tables provide a mechanism to identify and exchange the data specified in the data exchange tables using ICCP. In other words, the data exchange tables specify what data is be exchanged, while the naming convention tables describe how the data is exchanged.

Because the naming convention tables define conventions, it is useful for the conventions to be forward-looking and provide support for presently known data as well as anticipated future data. Therefore, conventions are established for data types or measurements that do not appear in the data exchange tables. There is no inconsistency in the greater scope of the naming conventions versus the presently specified data to be exchanged.

Market Participants are not expected to change existing ICCP Data Object names. Market Participants are asked to follow the naming conventions established in this Handbook for new ICCP objects. In particular, the TSPs have a large number of ICCP object names that work just fine even though many of the names do not adhere to the conventions established is this Handbook. If a TSP, for reasons other than alignment with these conventions, decides to create a new set of ICCP object names for Nodal, then adherence to the conventions for the new objects would be preferred. However, it is perfectly acceptable to use existing ICCP object names in the Nodal Market.

In regard to determining what should be placed in the fields of the ICCP object names per the specified conventions, guidance can be taken from the following TAC statement:

“The Transmission Element Naming Conventions approved by TAC applies to bus names, line breaker and switch names, and substation names. According to the Transmission Element Naming Conventions, Bus names are a maximum of 12 characters in length and must be unique. Transmission Breakers and Switches representing the same Transmission Breaker or Switch within the same substation shall have the first 14 characters unique. All other Transmission Elements representing the same Transmission Element shall have the first 14 characters unique within the Transmission Element type and substation names representing the same substation within ERCOT shall be limited to 8 characters.”

ICCP object names are limited to 32 characters and specifically 8-character station names and 8-character equipment names. In order to easily map the ICCP object name to the Transmission Element name the ICCP object name should closely resemble or be derived from the Transmission Element name when possible.

## 1.6 References

The references are listed here in two sections. The References to Standards section is primarily for those interested in delving deeper into ICCP technology. A study of these sources is not essential to the Market Participant’s ability to operate an ICCP node. It is assumed that the Market Participant’s ICCP vendor is familiar with the standards referenced in this section.

The ERCOT Publications section refers to additional documents that are essential to working with ERCOT, both for startup and day-to-day operation.

**References to Standards:**

IEC 870-6-503 Tase.2 Services and Protocol Version 2000

IEC 870-6-802 Tase.2 Object Models Version 2000

RFC 791 Internet Protocol (IP)

RFC 793 Transport Control Protocol (TCP)

RFC 1918 Address Allocation for Private intranets

RFC 1006/RFC 2126 ISO Transport Service over TCP

**ERCOT Publications:**

Texas Nodal Protocols July 2009 [[1]](#footnote-2)

Texas Nodal Market ICCP Certification Test Plan

Texas Nodal Market Operating Guide Section 7

Texas Nodal Enterprise Integration External Interfaces Specification

Texas Nodal Market ICCP Service Request Process

ICCP Change Request Form

ICCP Change Request Form Example

## 1.7 Glossary

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| AIEF | Association Information Exchange Form. Used to establish the parameters necessary for Market Participants to successfully connect to the ERCOT systems. A sample AIEF is provided in 0 |
| Current Provider | Defines the supplier of a value. The *Current Provider* is a SCADA attribute which is either REMOTE, or LOCAL. When a value is received via ICCP, the *Current Provider* is the Market Participant and is marked REMOTE in SCADA. A value produced by the ERCOT operator, ERCOT’s state estimator, ERCOT’s calculation processor, or other ERCOT application is considered LOCAL. |
| Current Source | An ICCP attribute that specifies the device or process supplying a value. The *Current Source* can be TELEMETERED – the value has been obtained from a field measurement device or state detector, MANUAL – the value has been obtained from an operator, CALCULATED – the related value has been produced by a calculation that is based on other possibly telemetered values, ESTIMATED – the value has been produced by the State Estimator. |
| ICCP | Inter-Control Center Communication Protocol. A utility industry international standard communication protocol designed to facilitate data exchange between EMS/SCADA systems. ICCP is the common name for TASE.2, the Telecommunication Application Service Element defined in ISO/IEC 60870-6. TASE.2 is a utility industry specific definition of the use of the more general Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) standardized in ISO/IEC 9506. |
| ICCP Client | The role of an ICCP node that acquires data from an ICCP server. The client defines the data to be received, the conditions under which the data is to be received, and enables and disables the reception of that data. |
| ICCP Node | The computer connected to the data exchange network that performs ICCP client functions, ICCP server functions, or both. |
| ICCP Server | The role of an ICCP node that makes data available to an ICCP client. The ICCP server responds to requests for data exchange definitions, requests to enable data exchange, and requests to disable data exchange. The ICCP server sends data to a requesting ICCP client based on the conditions of transfer defined by the ICCP client. |
| Normal Provider | An attribute maintained in SCADA that defines whether a value is received via ICCP (REMOTE) or produced by ERCOT (LOCAL) under normal operating circumstances. See *Current Provider*. When the *Normal Provider* is not equal to the *Current Provider*, the value is considered to have been replaced by the *Current Provider*. |
| Normal Source | In the ERCOT system, *Normal Source* is an attribute maintained in SCADA that defines the device or process that supplies a value under normal operating circumstances. See *Current Source*. Although ICCP includes a *Normal Source* attribute, it is not used in the ERCOT system. When the *Normal Source* defined in SCADA is not equal to the *Current Source* received from ICCP, the related value’s *Normal Source* is considered to have been replaced by its *Current Source*. |
| Normal Value | An ICCP attributes that indicates whether the related status indication is NORMAL or ABNORMAL. |
| WAN | Wide Area Network. Refers to both the ERCOT MPLS Network and the ERCOT DACS Network. The MPLS Network is the primary network used by Market Participants to exchange data with ERCOT. The DACS network acts as a backup for the MPLS Network. |

## 1.8 Additional Glossary

Additional items can be found in ERCOTs Glossary at [https://www.ercot.com/glossary#](https://www.ercot.com/glossary)

# Connecting to the ERCOT Wide Area Network

## Network Topology Overview

ERCOT has implemented a TCP/IP based Wide Area Network (WAN) that supports the transfer of data between ERCOT and Market Participants. ERCOT Staff or its contractors monitor and manage the ERCOT WAN. WAN Installation and maintenance responsibility is specified in the Nodal Operating Guide Section 7.

All QSEs representing generation resources are required to communicate with ERCOT via the WAN. ERCOT will, from time to time, identify specific TSPs and any other QSEs (i.e., representing load resources) that are required to connect to the WAN. Any Market Participant required to connect must complete and submit the communication connection documentation as required in Section 0.

The ERCOT WAN will not allow the exchange of data directly between Market Participants.

The ERCOT WAN is a private MPLS network with diversely routed redundant connections.

Figure 1 is an overview of the ERCOT WAN.

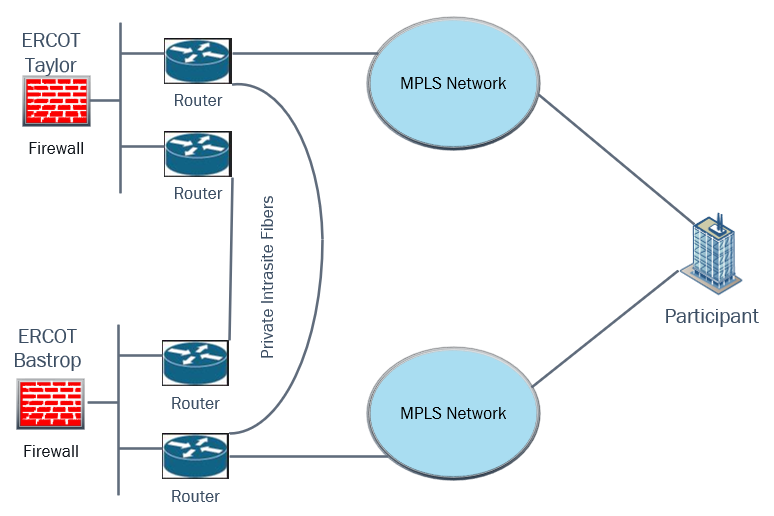


Figure 1 ERCOT Wide Area Network Overview

The MPLS network is the primary means of communicating with ERCOT. If a link on the MPLS network between ERCOT and a particular Market Participant fails, the MPLS link connecting the Market Participant through the alternate ERCOT site will be used.

## 2.2 Market Participant Site WAN Connections

Figure 2 describes the equipment and connections supporting operational, engineering, and market data exchange between ERCOT and Market Participants. This Market Participant Site Diagram illustrates the essential elements of the equipment and physical layer protocols used in the Market Participant’s interface to ERCOT. All equipment shown in Figure 2 is located at the Market Participant’s site.

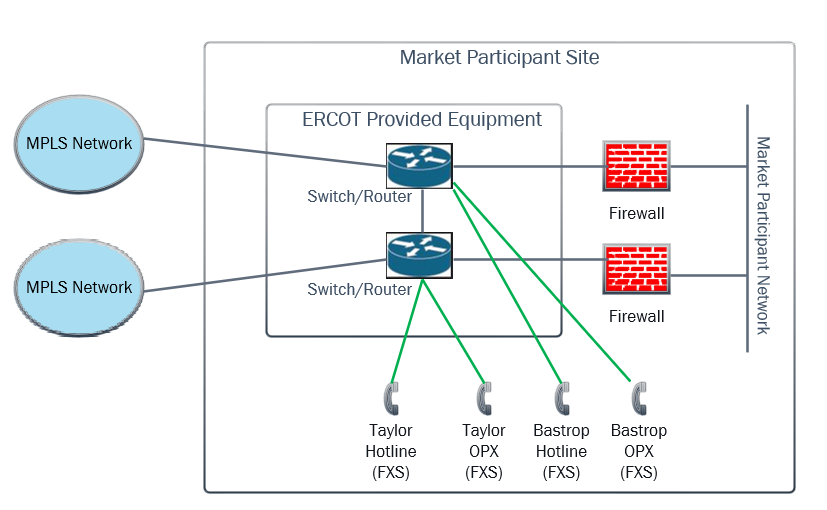


Figure 2 Market Participant Site Diagram

In the network infrastructure connection, ERCOT sets its line of demarcation to be a connection between a redundant pair of Ethernet routers with switch interfaces provided by ERCOT and the firewall provided by the Market Participant. The interface “across the line of demarcation” between the ERCOT switch and the Market Participant’s firewall is provided by a minimum Category 5 1000Mbit Ethernet cable.

It can be seen in Figure 2 that the ERCOT provided equipment brings the redundant infrastructure into the Market Participant’s site that is necessary to meet the reliability requirements stated in the Texas Nodal Protocols. On the Market Participant’s side of the line of demarcation, it is the Market Participant’s responsibility to provide an internal network infrastructure that also meets the Texas Nodal Protocol’s communication reliability requirements[[2]](#footnote-3)[1]. Therefore, the Market Participant is free to choose routers, firewalls, and other network equipment that best meets the reliability and performance requirements of the Market Participant’s internal network infrastructure.

The interconnecting Ethernet Switches form a Routing LAN that supports the routing of traffic over either redundant connection to the MPLS network. Traffic from the Market Participant’s system is exchanged over this network using ICCP, HTTPS, FTP, SIP, or other Application protocols as required by the various application services. This Handbook details the use of ICCP only.

## 2.3 Implementation Procedures

### Getting Connected

### Market Participants are required to use the ERCOT WAN for exchanging data with ERCOT via ICCP. The data to be exchanged is defined in Section 5, QSE ICCP Data Exchange Requirements, for QSEs and Section 6, TSP ICCP Data Exchange Requirements, for TSPs. In order to initiate the connection process, Market Participants must complete and submit the Wide-Area Network application. To receive a WAN Application contact ERCOT Client Services. Refer to Operating Guides Section 7, Telemetry and Communication, for details on WAN specifications and data communication. Defining Data Using the ICCP Service Request (the Bilateral Agreement)

During the process of establishing the WAN connections, the Market Participants must also define the data to be exchanged with ERCOT. This process uses the ICCP Service Request process. The ICCP Service Request supported by the ICCP Change Request Form is ERCOT’s implementation of the ICCP Bilateral Agreement.

The ICCP Service Request Process creates secure historical central records of telemetry change requests to ensure accuracy and consistency in managing ICCP changes. Market Participants will submit ICCP changes using the ICCP Change Request Form to the ERCOT ICCP team through the Market Information System (MIS). The ICCP team processes these changes as received and performs a series of checks with the Market Participant to verify the accuracy of the changes (ICCP point additions/ deletions) before and after they are loaded into the system.

Figure 3 is an example of an ICCP Change Request Form:

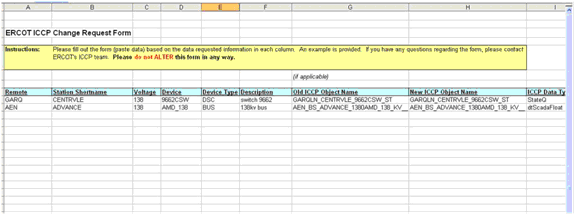


Figure 3 Sample ICCP Change Request Form

A Market Participant accesses the Market Information System (MIS) through ERCOT.com and creates a Service Request by clicking on the Service Request link. The Market Participant can acquire the ICCP Change Request Form from the ERCOT ICCP team. The process is fully described in the document entitled ICCP Service Request Process.

ERCOT also makes available an *ERCOT ICCP Change Request Form Example* spreadsheet that contains examples of the ICCP objects and their names for the various types of QSE Resources.

# High Availability Data Connections

In the Texas Nodal Market, ERCOT has taken advantage of the robust communications infrastructure by implementing two live connections with each Market Participant to improve data availability. This section explains the system architecture ERCOT has implemented internally and describes how this architecture works with various Market Participant configurations.

## ERCOT EMS/SCADA System Architecture Overview

Figure 4 presents a high-level overview of the ERCOT High Availability Data configuration. With this configuration ERCOT will receive live data from the Market Participant’s active ICCP server[[3]](#footnote-4) using ERCOT’s ICCP clients at both the primary (Taylor) and backup locations (Bastrop) simultaneously. If the Taylor link becomes unavailable, ERCOT will use the data from the Bastrop ICCP node without action taken by ERCOT or Market Participant staff. This parallel operation increases the availability of the ICCP data acquisition functions to 99.9999%, ensuring that the availability requirements of the Texas Nodal Protocols and TAC-approved Telemetry Standards will be met.

Supporting this increased availability requires that ERCOT establish two ICCP Associations with the Market Participant’s active ICCP node(s). One Association will be with ERCOT’s ICCP node at Taylor, and the other will be with ERCOT’s ICCP node at Bastrop. The Market Participant’s ICCP server in the active node will provide a Domain for each ERCOT ICCP client, the ICCP client at Taylor, and the ICCP client at Bastrop. For Market Participants having two active ICCP nodes, as explained in Section 0, *Market Participant Connections in the High Data Availability Architecture*, ERCOT will establish one Association with each active node.



Figure 4 ERCOT High Availability Architecture and Data Connections

Market Participant systems that support dual data sources can take advantage of this configuration as well. ERCOT’s ICCP nodes at Taylor and Bastrop also act as live ICCP servers for Market Participants. Market Participants choosing to receive ERCOT data from two sources can, through their ICCP client request data from both ERCOT ICCP servers.

The term dual data sources means that the ERCOT EMS can retrieve the same point having the same value from two different ICCP nodes. The term does not mean that the same physical quantity is being measured by two different devices. The two ICCP Domains the Market Participant configures in its ICCP server are exact copies, contain the same ICCP Object names, and the ICCP Object values are always identical. The only difference between the two Domains is their Domain Name. The expectation is that a single point in the Market Participant’s SCADA database has its value placed in both ICCP server Domains.

## Market Participant Connections in the High Data Availability Architecture

Market Participants communicate with ERCOT with a variety of ICCP configurations. Some of these configurations are discussed here to give the Market Participant a fundamental understanding of how the high data availability architecture works under normal conditions and under failure conditions. The configurations presented are:

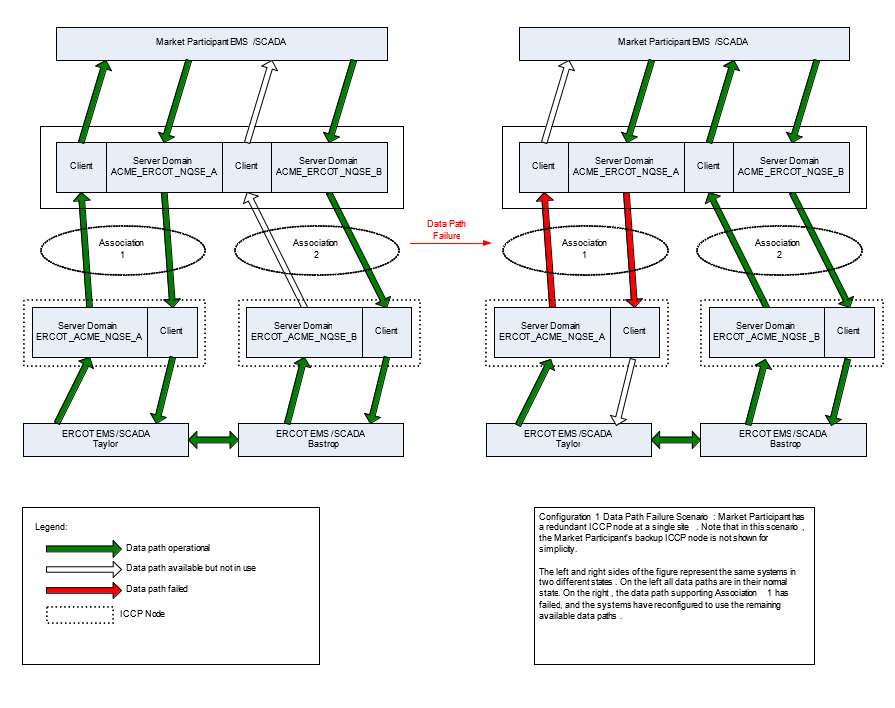
* Redundant ICCP nodes at a single site with Dual-use Associations[[4]](#footnote-5)
* Redundant ICCP nodes at a primary and DR site with Dual-use Associations
* Redundant ICCP nodes with Single-use Associations

These illustrated scenarios show how the high data availability architecture responds to communication link failures. Section for0 *ICCP Node Failures* discusses how the architecture would respond to ICCP node failures. The intent of the configuration scenarios is to provide enough of an understanding of how the architecture works so that the idea can be easily extended to any particular system configuration.

Note that since the scenarios use data path failure as the basis for explaining how the high data availability architecture works, the backup ICCP node is not shown. Including the backup node does not contribute to the explanation and leaving it out makes the illustrations visually cleaner. The participation of the backup ICCP node in a node failure condition is discussed, as mentioned above.

### Market Participants with a Single Site

This scenario takes the case where a Market Participant has a single redundant ICCP node set at one site. The Market Participant does not have a DR site and the backup ICCP node is not “hot”. In this configuration, the Market Participant’s primary (active) ICCP node is configured to support two Associations with ERCOT. These two associations have been configured only to support ERCOT’s dual data source requirement. In this scenario, The Market Participant’s EMS does not support dual data sources. Figure 5, *Single Site Data Path Failure Scenario*, illustrates the effect of one Association failing, and Figure 6, *Single Site Data Path Restore Scenario*, shows what happens when the failed Association is restored.

Figure 5 Single Site Data Path Failure Scenario

The left side of Figure 5 shows the state of the two Associations after both systems have connected and are exchanging data under normal conditions. Since they are Dual-use Associations, ERCOT initiated both Associations. That is, the Market Participant’s ICCP nodes are passive waiting for the ERCOT connection request.

After connecting, traffic is flowing in both directions over Association 1. ERCOT’s Bastrop ICCP client is receiving data from the Market Participant’s ICCP server over Association 2, and ERCOT’s EMS is making data available to the Market Participant via the Bastrop ICCP server. However, the Market Participant’s ICCP client uses only Association 1 to receive data from ERCOT. That is, the Market Participant’s EMS is providing data to both ICCP servers (server instances) and receiving data from the one active ICCP client.

When the data paths supporting Association 1 fail, the Market Participant’s EMS will need to start the second ICCP client to reestablish a client relationship with the Bastrop ICCP server as shown on the right side of Figure 5. Although the Market Participant’s EMS will know that the ICCP client data path is no longer operating, there will be no signal from ERCOT related to Association 2. ERCOT’s EMS will simply use the data from the Bastrop ICCP server until communication over Association 1 is reestablished. In this configuration ERCOT does not attempt to establish a new association. While the ERCOT EMS is using the data from the Bastrop ICCP server, the Taylor ICCP node continuously attempts to reestablish Association 1. **Market Participants should check with their EMS vendors to determine what must be done to switch to an alternate ICCP client instance without failing over to their backup ICCP node.** With Dual-use Associations the Market Participant’s ICCP node cannot initiate an Association with ERCOT. It must instead establish a client/server relationship with the Bastrop ICCP server using the existing Association 2.

The left side of Figure 6 is a replica of the right side of Figure 5 to illustrate the transition from a failed data path to its restoration.

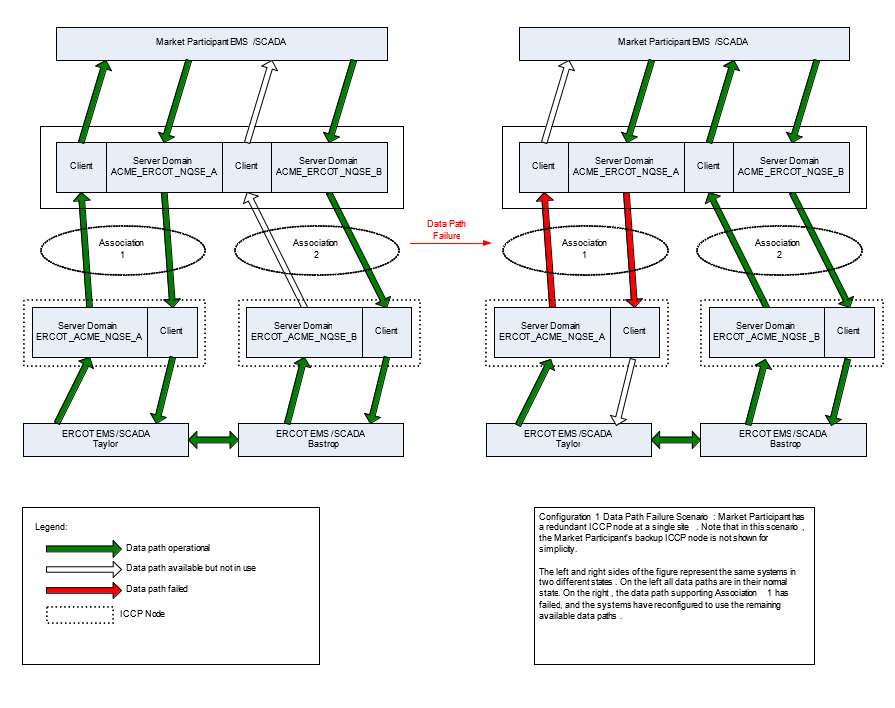


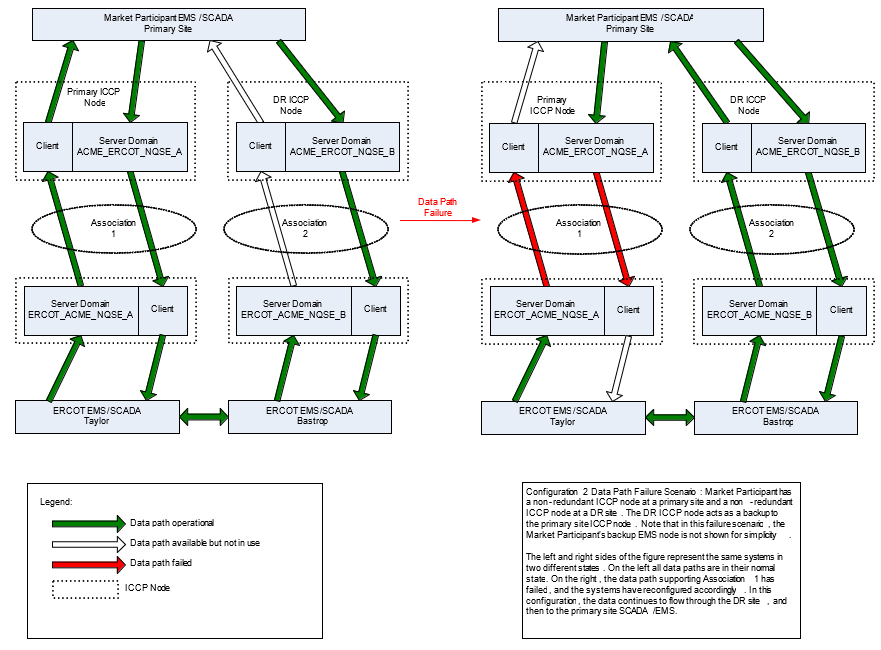
Figure 6 Single Site Data Path Restore Scenario

When the data paths supporting Association 1 are restored as shown on the right side of Figure 6, the systems stabilize in a slightly different state than before the data paths failed. The Taylor ICCP node reestablishes Association 1, ERCOT’s Taylor ICCP client returns to receiving data from the Market Participant’s ICCP server over Association 1, and ERCOT data provided to the Market Participant continues to be available in the Taylor ICCP server over Association 1.

The Market Participant’s ICCP client can continue to receive data from the Bastrop ICCP server. Since both the Taylor and Bastrop ICCP nodes are symmetrical, are peers, and their data is equally valid and timely, there is no need for the Market Participant’s EMS to switch back to Association 1.

### Market Participants with a Primary and DR Site

This scenario takes the case where a Market Participant has two non-redundant ICCP nodes. One node is located at the Market Participant’s primary operating site, and the other node is located at the DR site. The node at the DR site acts as a “hot” backup, receiving data from the primary EMS and exchanging data with ERCOT, but not sending data to the primary EMS until instructed to do so. Figure 7, *Dual Site Data Path Failure Scenario*, illustrates this configuration. Since this scenario is concerned with a data path failure between ERCOT and the Market Participant, the Market Participant’s backup EMS is not shown for simplicity.

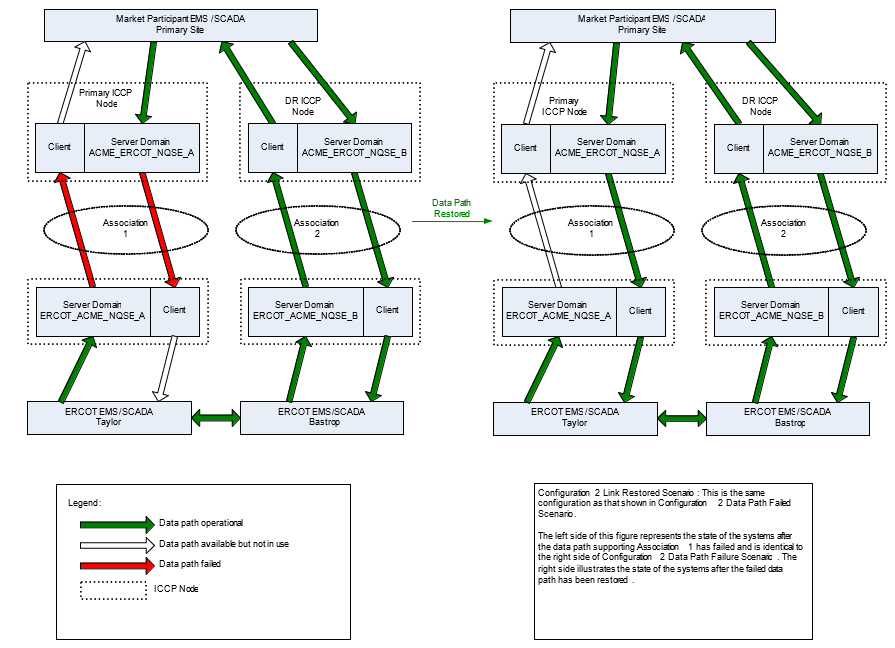
Figure 7 Dual Site Data Path Failure Scenario

The left side of Figure 7 shows the state of the two Associations after both ICCP nodes have connected and are exchanging data under normal conditions. Association 1 is established between the Taylor ICCP node and the Market Participant’s primary site, and Association 2 between the Bastrop ICCP node and the Market Participant’s DR site. Since they are Dual-use Associations, ERCOT initiated both Associations. That is, the Market Participant’s ICCP nodes are passive waiting for the ERCOT connection request.

After connecting, traffic is flowing over both Associations. ERCOT’s Bastrop ICCP node is exchanging data with the Market Participant’s primary site over Association 1, and Bastrop and the DR site are exchanging data over Association 2.

When the data paths supporting Association 1 fail, the Market Participant’s EMS will need to start the second ICCP client to reestablish a client relationship with the Bastrop ICCP server as shown on the right side of Figure 5. Although the Market Participant’s EMS will know that the ICCP client data path is no longer operating, there will be no signal from ERCOT related to Association 2. ERCOT’s EMS will simply use the data from the Bastrop ICCP server until communication over Association 1 is reestablished. In this configuration ERCOT does not attempt to establish a new association. While the ERCOT EMS is using the data from the Bastrop ICCP server, the Taylor ICCP node continuously attempts reestablish Association 1. **Market Participants should check with their EMS vendors to determine what must be done to switch to an alternate ICCP client instance without failing over to their backup ICCP node.** With Dual-use Associations the Market Participant’s ICCP node cannot initiate an Association with ERCOT. It must instead establish a client/server relationship with the Bastrop ICCP server using the existing Association 2.

The left side of Figure 8, *Dual Site Data Path Restore Scenario*, is a replica of the right side of Figure 7 to illustrate the transition from a failed data path to its restoration.

Figure 8 Dual Site Data Path Restore Scenario

When the data paths supporting Association 1 are restored as shown on the right side of Figure 8, the systems stabilize in a slightly different state than before the data paths failed. The Taylor ICCP node reestablishes Association 1, ERCOT’s Taylor ICCP client returns to receiving data from the Market Participant’s ICCP server over Association 1, and ERCOT data provided to the Market Participant continues to be available in the Taylor ICCP server over Association 1.

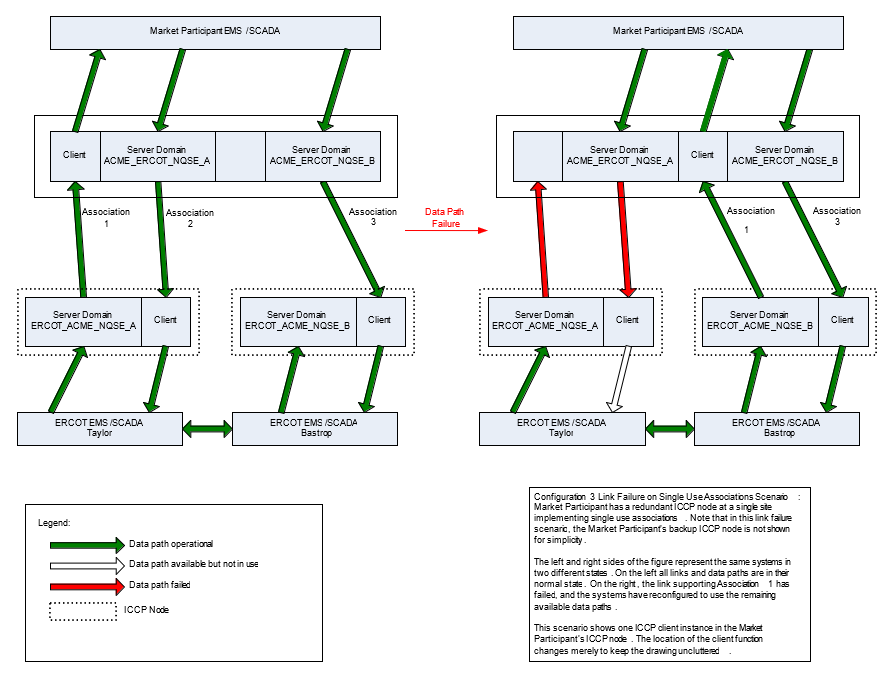
The Market Participant’s ICCP client can continue to receive data from the Bastrop ICCP server. Since both the Taylor and Bastrop ICCP nodes are symmetrical, are peers, and their data is equally valid and timely, there is no need for the Market Participant’s EMS to switch back to Association 1.

Note that Market Participants having redundant ICCP nodes at a single site, with the backup ICCP node being “hot,” operates exactly as described in this scenario. It does not matter where the backup ICCP node is located.

Note also that the reaction of ERCOT’s architecture to data path failures is the same in this scenario as it is in the scenario of Section *Market Participants with a Single Site*, ERCOT’s architecture does not distinguish between two ICCP server domains in a single ICCP node versus two ICCP server domains in separate ICCP nodes.

### Market Participants using Single-use Associations

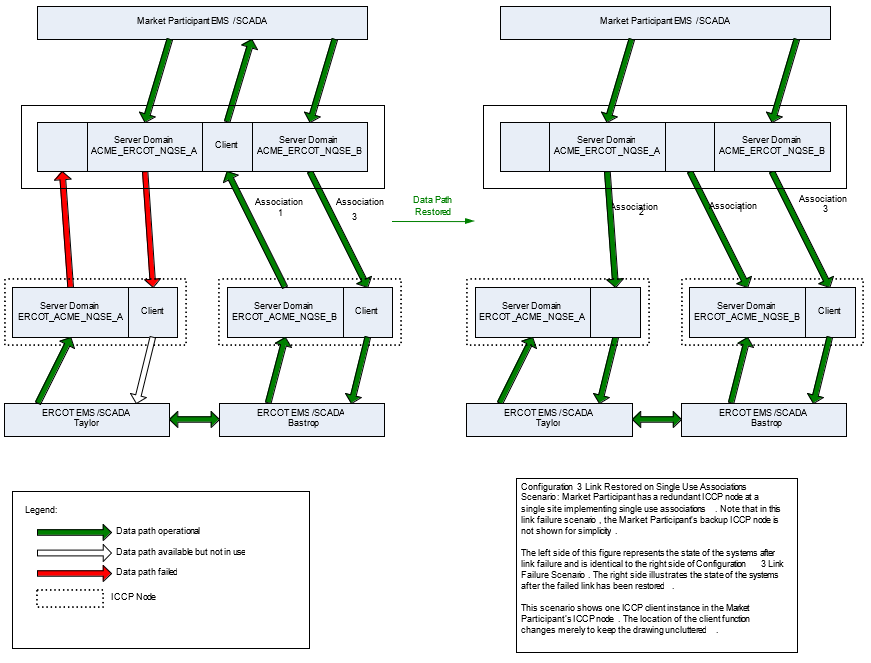
This scenario illustrates the case where a Market Participant has a single redundant ICCP node set at one site. The Market Participant does not have a DR site and the backup ICCP node is not “hot”. In this configuration, the Market Participant’s primary (active) ICCP node is configured to support up to three Single-use Associations with ERCOT. In this scenario, The Market Participant’s EMS does not support dual data sources. Figure 9, *Single-use Association Failure Scenario*, illustrates the effect of one Association failing, and Figure 10, *Single-use Association Restore Scenario*, shows what happens when the failed Association is restored.

Figure 9 Single-use Association Failure Scenario

The left side of Figure 9 shows the state of the three Associations after both systems have connected and are exchanging data under normal conditions. ERCOT established Association 2 and the Market Participant independently established Association 1. ERCOT’s Bastrop ICCP client also establishes Association 3 with the Market Participant’s second ICCP server Domain.

When the data paths supporting Association 1 and 2 fail, the Market Participant’s ICCP client reestablishes Association 1 with ERCOT’s Bastrop ICCP server.

The left side of Figure 10 is a replica of the right side of Figure 9 to illustrate the transition from a failed data path to its restoration.

Figure 10 Single-use Association Restore Scenario

When the data paths supporting Associations 1 and 2 are restored as shown on the right side of Figure 10, the systems stabilize in a slightly different state than before the data paths failed. ERCOT’s Taylor ICCP client returns to receiving data from the Market Participant’s ICCP server over Association 2, and ERCOT data provided to the Market Participant continues to be available in the Taylor ICCP server.

The Market Participant’s ICCP client can continue to receive data from the Bastrop ICCP server. Since both the Taylor and Bastrop ICCP nodes are symmetrical, are peers, and their data is equally valid and timely, there is no need for the Market Participant’s EMS to switch back to Association 1.

### ICCP Node Failures

The configuration scenarios presented above were designed to give the reader a fundamental understanding of how ERCOT’s high data availability architecture generally behaves when the network data paths change. ERCOT’s architecture will react in a similar manner to ICCP node failures since a node failure also causes loss of the data path.

Market Participant configurations providing a separate ICCP node acting as a “hot” backup, such as those represented in Section *Market Participants with a Primary and DR Site*, will cause the ERCOT architecture to behave in exactly the same way as described in that section when the data path is lost either because the primary Market Participant ICCP node failed or because the Taylor ICCP node failed. When the failed node is restored, the final operational state will be the same as that shown on the right side of Figure 9.

Market Participant configurations having redundant ICCP nodes that operate as a “cold” backup will cause loss of communication until the Market Participant’s backup ICCP node becomes operational. However, for those configurations, if the Taylor ICCP node fails, the ERCOT EMS will use the data path from the Bastrop ICCP node, as shown on the right side of either Figure 5 or Figure 7, until the Taylor ICCP node failover completes.

# ERCOT ICCP Standards, Policies, and Conventions

This part of the ICCP Handbook defines the Texas Nodal Market implementation of ICCP. In order for the ICCP Clients and Servers throughout the Texas Nodal Market to successfully connect and exchange information with ERCOT, many components of ICCP and its underlying protocol stack must be configured in all ICCP nodes in a coordinated way.

The only non-critical convention specified in this section can be found in Section *Data Set Naming Conventions*. The Data Set naming convention is a recommendation to assist support engineers while examining ICCP node operation. All other parts of Section 0, *ICCP Data Exchange Conventions*, should be followed as policy.

## ICCP Connections

The protocol suite configured for the ERCOT ICCP network is OSI over TCP/IP using the Transport mapping layer specified in RFC 1006 and its extended functionality in RFC 2126. The complete profile for the ERCOT network is illustrated in Figure 11, *ICCP Network Protocol Suite*. Note in the figure that the line of demarcation distinguishes between ERCOT-provided equipment and Market Participant-provided equipment.



Figure 11 ICCP Network Protocol Suite

There will be variations at the physical layer (Layer 1) dependent on the Market Participant’s local communications architecture. For example, the ICCP component of the Market Participant’s EMS could be connected to the network router via other connection types such as any variation of Ethernet connections or a serial link such as an HSSI, RS-232, etc. Market Participants establishing links will coordinate their configurations and schedules with ERCOT in preparation of link commissioning and testing.

### Establishing ICCP Associations

An ICCP Association is equivalent to a TCP connection. ICCP Associations can be formed as “single-use” or “dual-use” Associations. These Associations have to do with the client/server role taken by the Market Participant in its data exchange with ERCOT. The Market Participant’s system acts as client when it receives data from ERCOT because of a request for the data. The Market Participant’s EMS acts as a server when it sends data to ERCOT as requested. A given ICCP node perceives its client and server roles to be separate and independent data exchange processes. Environments exist where one side acts only as a client and the other acts only as a server, although this is unlikely to be the case for any ICCP node communicating with ERCOT.

A Single-use Association is one where one side of the Association always performs the client role and the other side performs the server role. With Single-use Associations, two Associations are required in order for each side to act as both a client and a server. With a Dual-use Association, one Association supports both ends acting as both client and server. The concept is illustrated in Figure 12, *Types of ICCP Associations*.



Figure 12 Types of ICCP Associations

ICCP vendors have taken different approaches to supporting Association use. Some systems allow only one type while others allow both. ERCOT supports both kinds of Associations in order to be compatible with any system. However, to conserve resources and simplify system management, ERCOT requires Market Participants to establish Dual-use Associations if their ICCP nodes support it, even if they also support Single-use Associations.

The ICCP standard specifies that when Single-use Associations are established, the client always initiates the Association. For Dual-use Associations, the establishing side is determined by agreement. ERCOT requires that ERCOT always establish Associations when a Dual-use Association is configured.

When Single-use Associations are implemented, ERCOT will establish the client-side Association with the Market Participant’s server function, and the Market Participant must establish the client-side Association with ERCOT’s server function in compliance with the ICCP standard.

ERCOT implements a “hunt list” (a list of IP addresses provided by the Market Participant) that specifies the order in which ERCOT is to search for the active ICCP server. ERCOT attempts to connect to each IP address in the order specified until the Market Participant’s ICCP server responds. With Dual-use Associations the Market Participant’s ICCP node waits until ERCOT opens the Association, then the Market Participant’s ICCP client initializes the ERCOT ICCP server.

With Single-use Associations, ERCOT performs the same hunt, connection, and Market Participant ICCP server initialization, but only that client/server relationship is established. The Market Participant’s ICCP client independently performs a similar hunt for an active ERCOT ICCP server.

Figure 13, *Single-use Association (ERCOT Server)*, and Figure 14, *Single-use Association (Market Participant Server)*, shows how the ICCP clients of ERCOT and the Market Participant independently control data exchange transactions over a set of Single-use Associations. The figures show that in all cases the client makes requests over the Association assigned to its client role, and receives data from the server over that same Association. As the figures suggest, data exchange with ERCOT presently makes use of ICCP Conformance Blocks 1 and 2 only[[5]](#footnote-6).



Figure 13 Single-use Association (ERCOT Server)



Figure 14 Single-use Association (Market Participant Server)

### Association Restrictions (Peer Communication)

The network architecture establishes Circuits between each Market Participant and ERCOT. Although it is theoretically possible for Market Participants to establish peer Associations with each other, all such traffic would pass through routers located at ERCOT. The ERCOT routers are configured to accept only traffic that originates with a Market Participant and is destined to ERCOT. Therefore, peer communication between Market Participants is not allowed via the ERCOT communications infrastructure.

### Association Identifiers

Association identifiers follow the ERCOT standard format described in this section.

Table 1 AP Title Format

| Field Name | Format (or Value) | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ISO Prefix | 0002 | A standard ISO AP Title designator for applications using MMS. It stands for (joint-iso-ccitt) |
| Naming Hierarchy | 0016 | A standard designator indicating that the AP Title follows the country-based naming hierarchy. |
| Org ID | 0001 | ERCOT’s Organization Identifier. |
| Market Participant ID | 00AA 00AA 00AA 00AA | The Market Participant’s ICCP identifier. This identifier is also used in Domain names and Bilateral Table Names. The assigned Market Participants’ ICCP identifiers are included on the Association Information Exchange Form (AIEF). A sample AIEF is provided in 0 |
| Node ID | 00AA | The text representation of an integer designating the node number of the Market Participant’s ICCP node. The primary control center ICCP node is typically node “1” and the backup is typically node “2”. |
| Application ID | 0073 | This value specifies that ICCP is the application in use on this Association. |

The format shown as 00AA is a sequence of four integers. The first two integers are zeros, and the last two are the decimal representation of an ASCII character. As an example of a valid AP Title, ERCOT’s primary control center ICCP node would specify an AP Title of:

0002 0016 0001 0065 0067 0077 0069 0049 0073

The Market Participant ID and Node ID fields above represent the text string ACME1.

### Protocol Selectors

Protocol selectors are numerical identifiers for the Presentation Selector, Session Selector, and Transport Selector. They are specified as two 8-bit decimal integers of the form NN NN, as in 00 01.

Although most systems specify 00 01 for all protocol selectors, the values required are dependent on the ICCP vendor’s system. ERCOT’s local ICCP implementation does not require protocol selectors to be unique between ICCP nodes. Therefore, ERCOT can support any protocol selector identification scheme as required by the various Market Participant systems. As a result, Market Participants are free to specify the desired protocol selector values on the AIEF.

### TCP Port Number

ICCP uses the TCP port number 102. This is the IETF officially assigned TCP port for all connections to a system implementing RFC 1006/2126. TCP Port 102 is the port number for the Transport Layer Service Access Point (TSAP) for Transport Class 0[[6]](#footnote-7).

### System Connections

ERCOT operates the following systems:

* Primary ICCP Node at Taylor
* Backup ICCP Node at Bastrop
* Development System Node

The choice of network, circuit, and routers that traffic traverses is automatically determined by the routing protocols and the network’s architecture. The intermediate network elements operate under dynamic routing so that circuit failure recovery does not involve the end systems. However, fixed IP addresses are assigned to each of ERCOT’s ICCP nodes. The IP addresses and AP Titles of the ERCOT ICCP nodes are provided on the AIEF. The Market Participant must respond to these addresses when processing Association Initiation requests.

In order to ensure that ERCOT establishes an Association with the correct Market Participant ICCP node, ERCOT will list IP addresses and AP Titles for Market Participant nodes in the following order on the AIEF:

* The primary node at the primary operating facility
* The backup node at the primary operating facility
* The primary node at the secondary operating facility
* The backup node at the secondary operating facility

Finally, ERCOT will list an additional IP address for the Market Participant’s development/test ICCP node. This node will not be included in the search list for operational nodes. However, the development/test node address is included in the ERCOT directory to support testing exercises with Market Participants during their development phase or for problem resolution.

The search list is limited to the ICCP nodes that the Market Participant has actually implemented. For example, if a Market Participant implements a redundant ICCP node configuration at a single site, only the first two items in the above list are searched. The instructions included in the sample AIEF in 0explain how the Market Participant describes its actual ICCP node configuration.

A development/test ICCP node address will be assigned to a Market Participant whether or not the Market Participant actually has such an ICCP node. The AIEF includes a field for the Market Participant to indicate whether such an ICCP node exists. If a Market Participant later acquires a development/test ICCP node, this is the address ERCOT will use to access the node.

ERCOT assigns these IP addresses to the Market Participant’s ICCP nodes recognizing that the Market Participant may implement Network Address Translation (NAT) in its firewalls/routers. Using NAT, the Market Participant can assign internal IP addresses to the ICCP nodes that are compatible with the Market Participant’s corporate LAN addressing plan. Market Participants are strongly encouraged to implement such an address translation scheme inside the line of demarcation. Market Participants choosing not to implement NAT may have to contend with IP address conflicts[[7]](#footnote-8).

## The ICCP Protocol

The ICCP documents listed in the references refer to the ICCP protocol standard. These documents provide a comprehensive definition of the ICCP protocol. Be aware that those documents are oriented toward ICCP protocol developers. Nevertheless, interested readers are encouraged to review the standard since an understanding of the ICCP architecture and terminology will facilitate communication with ICCP product vendors.

### Supported Features

During Association establishment, the client accesses the ICCP standard object named Supported\_Features. This object returns a bit string that specifies the ICCP Conformance Blocks supported in the server. All ICCP implementations shall provide the features listed in Table 2 *Required ICCP Supported Features*.

Table 2 Required ICCP Supported Features

| Conformance Block | Bit Position |
| --- | --- |
| Block 1 | 0 |
| Block 2 | 1 |

### ICCP Version

ICCP defines a variable called TASE2\_Version. A client reads this variable after an Association is established to determine whether it can interoperate with the ICCP server. The ICCP versions supported are:

MajorVersionNumber = 1996 MinorVersionNumber = 8

Or

MajorVersionNumber = 2000 MinorVersionNumber = 8

ICCP Clients shall conform to one of these ICCP versions. The variable TASE2\_Version is VMD‑specific, meaning that it is a system-wide global value not associated with any particular Domain. TASE2\_Version should be considered as a hard-coded value imbedded in the ICCP vendor’s product release as opposed to a configuration parameter.

### Bilateral Tables

Bilateral Tables reflect a security mechanism ICCP defines to control access to data objects. A Bilateral Table is a computer-generated reflection of a Bilateral Agreement. A Bilateral Agreement is a formal document stating the objects a data owner is willing to provide to a data user. Bilateral Agreements and Bilateral Tables provide for contractual agreements between data exchange partners.

In practical application, few electric utility organizations implement the full methodology suggested by the ICCP standard for Bilateral Agreements. Such a formal, contractual process is unrealistic due to the long lead-times that would be needed to effect a change in the objects exchanged between companies. Instead of engaging in continuously negotiated data exchange contracts, ISOs typically develop a data privacy policy defining the acceptable use and accessibility of a data owner’s objects.

ERCOT’s approach to the Bilateral Agreement encompasses security and privacy agreements that take place as part of the Market Participant’s registration process, the WAN Connection Agreement, and other documents as appropriate. ERCOT’s implementation of the Bilateral Table is reflected in the ICCP Service Request process introduced in Section *Defining Data Using the ICCP Service Request (the Bilateral Agreement)*.

#### Bilateral Table Names

Various ICCP designs take different approaches to implementing Bilateral Tables. Most systems do not implement a particular Bilateral Table data structure. Rather, the definition of data objects includes access control attributes and the objects are assigned to Domains. Access control attributes combined with Domain assignment implement the concept of the Bilateral Table. Regardless of the specific internal implementation, ICCP exposes a Bilateral Table identifier designed to ensure that the data object access list between ERCOT and a particular Market Participant is consistent. In the ICCP standard, this identifier is called the Bilateral Table Version. However, this Handbook refers to the ICCP Bilateral Table Version as the Bilateral Table Name.

The ERCOT naming convention for the Bilateral Table Name includes a text identifier and version number. The number portion of the Bilateral Table Name is typically incremented each time the Bilateral Agreement changes. In the ERCOT system, the Bilateral Table Version number will rarely change.

Bilateral Table Name mismatches result in a failure to establish an Association. Furthermore, Bilateral Table Name changes require Associations to be restarted. ERCOT requires that Associations always function when physically possible. No procedure should be defined that would artificially cause an Association to fail. The following Bilateral Table Version management procedure is designed to be consistent with this policy.

#### Bilateral Table Version Management

Bilateral Table Names have the form:

ERCT\_pppp\_nnnn

Where:

pppp is the company identifier for the Market Participant

nnnn is the Bilateral Table version number

The following example specifies a Bilateral Table Name for an Association between ERCOT and Acme:

ERCT\_ACME\_0001

The initial Bilateral Table Name is specified on the AIEF. There shall be only one Bilateral Table Name related to an Association between ERCOT and a given Market Participant. Specifically, the data object access list that ERCOT’s ICCP server provides to the Market Participant is identified under the same Bilateral Table Name as the data object access list that the Market Participant’s ICCP server provides to ERCOT. Once the Bilateral Table Name is defined, only the version number will subsequently change.

In order to facilitate frequent and rapid changes to the Bilateral Table, the Bilateral Table Version number will change infrequently. Simply adding or deleting objects from a Market Participant’s Domain does not require a change to the Bilateral Table Version.

The first Bilateral Table Version shall always be 0001. This version number will not change without the agreement of ERCOT. Any change to the version number must be performed as part of a test similar to, though not as extensive as, the ICCP Certification Test. The version number should only be changed when the data object list is modified so extensively that ERCOT and the Market Participant agree that it is in the best interest of both parties to re-synchronize the Bilateral Table.

The effect of this policy is to ensure that Associations can be established even if the Bilateral Table between the client and server disagree. In this situation, when the client requests an object which it can no longer access, an object access error will be reported. The client can then simply remove the object’s definition either programmatically or by human intervention.

It is also possible that new items will be made available in the server of which the client is not aware. To avoid this problem, the client can periodically retrieve the names of all the objects in the server to which the client has access[[8]](#footnote-9). The client can then compare this list with the objects defined in its database. If any missing objects are discovered and deemed by the client to be important, the client can add the objects to the database.

Be aware that whether or not a tool is available from the vendor to access the data object list, most changes are implemented as part of power system modeling. Updating the model involves a formalized exchange of model information between ERCOT and the Market Participant. There may be some exceptions where data not related to the model is exchanged, but any database changes important to the client will usually be conveyed by the people involved in making the changes.

### ICCP Conformance Blocks

This section describes the ICCP Conformance Blocks required to support the exchange of data between ERCOT and its Market Participants. The required ICCP Conformance Blocks are:

* Block 1 – Basic services including transfer of real-time data periodically.
* Block 2 – Transfer of real-time data by exception.

ICCP Conformance Blocks 1 and 2 are used to exchange real-time information about data elements. These data elements typically correspond to points in an EMS or SCADA system. In ICCP-speak these points are called Data Value Objects. Conformance Block 1 functionality is limited to direct value reads and periodic value reporting. Block 2 adds reporting by exception and a variety of report generating triggers. Conformance Block 2 provides the most efficient mechanisms for real-time data exchange.

Although a client can read individual Data Value Objects, the greatest flexibility results from organizing points into Data Sets. Data Sets are lists of Data Value Objects. Each Data Value Object referenced in a Data Set can be of any data type.

A Transfer Set is a data structure that specifies the conditions under which the server should send the content of a Data Set to the client. Transfer Set parameters are specified by the client. Parameters include such things as a reference to a Data Set (what is to be transferred), the conditions of transfer (when data should be transferred), and any limitations on the data report (such as Report By Exception (RBE)). After setting the Transfer Set parameters, the client creates the Transfer Set in the server, and then starts the Transfer Set.

Transfer Set parameters and ERCOT usage standards are described in more detail in Section *ICCP Data Exchange Conventions*.

### ERCOT MMS PDU Size

Data exchange with ERCOT using ICCP shall support a maximum MMS PDU size of 32000 bytes. ICCP negotiates the actual maximum MMS PDU size during connection establishment.

## ICCP Data Exchange Conventions

This section discusses the data exchange conventions that are common to both TSPs and QSEs. The common conventions apply to Domain names, Data Set Names, and Data Object names for data that is provided to all Market Participants. Conventions for Data Object names that are unique to each Market Participant type and requirements for Transfer Set parameters can be found in the individual sections for each Market Participant type. Refer to Section 5, *QSE ICCP Data Exchange Requirement*, for QSE conventions and requirements, and Section 6, *TSP ICCP Data Exchange Requirements*, for TSP requirements and conventions.

### ICCP Domains Explained

ICCP vendors design their Domain architectures in various ways because the ICCP standard does not impose any specific design requirements on Domain implementation. Domain implementation in the ICCP server is usually straightforward, since a storage area for each ICCP client is obviously needed to segregate the values for one client from those for other clients. Each of these storage areas is distinguished by the Domain name.

An ICCP client does not require a separate storage area to contain the values accessed from individual servers. It is only required that the client provide the correct Domain name when an access request is made. However, most ICCP vendors do set aside separate storage areas in the client so that a named Data Value Object accessed from one server won’t override the same object name accessed from another server. Because of this artifact of implementation, vendors sometimes adopt the terminology of a “remote” Domain versus a “local” Domain. Unfortunately, the meaning of “remote” versus “local” is nonstandard, so it may have the opposite meaning between different vendors.

Under the assumption that “local” means “in the server”, vendor documentation often speaks of creating a “remote” Domain and a “local” Domain having the same name. For example, a vendor might include in its ICCP documentation instructions to create a local Domain with the name ACME\_ERCT\_NTSP in Acme’s ICCP node providing transmission services[[9]](#footnote-10). The documentation might also refer to the creation of a remote Domain with the same name in another ICCP node, such as ERCOT’s node. The local Domain simply means that the user is configuring a storage area in its server that will contain the values to be retrieved by the client node (ERCOT), which will refer to the name ACME\_ERCT\_NTSP.

The vendor may then discuss creating a remote Domain named ERCT\_ACME\_NTSP in the Acme node. In this case the Acme node, acting as a client, will retrieve data objects from the Domain named ERCT\_ACME\_NTSP in the ERCOT node which is acting as a server. These values will then be stored in a named region being set aside for that purpose.

The fact that vendors use the non-standard terms “local” and “remote”, and assign arbitrary meanings to the terms, is more confusing than helpful. The ICCP standard does assign well-defined meanings to the terms “client” and “server” and describes ICCP operations in those terms. Specifically, a “server” makes values available to interconnected computers, and a “client”, requests the available values. Servers define (and create) Domains and clients refer to them when requesting data. The illustration given in Figure 15, *Domain Names and Their Implementation*, describes the intent of the standard and the effect of its interpretation by the product vendors.



Figure 15 Domain Names and Their Implementation

The above discussion of Domains is given to avoid confusion about the information on the AIEF. The point here is that a Domain is always a server specification. Domains are never assigned to client nodes.

### Domain Naming Conventions

Every ICCP server shall implement Domains. These are conceptual containers for data to be exchanged between a particular client and server. Domains are server specific. That is, a Domain is configured in a server to contain the values a particular client can access. The client must then know the name of the Domain in the server to which it has access in order to access those values. ERCOT implements a Domain for each Market Participant and requires that each Market Participant acting as a server implement a Domain for ERCOT.

Domain names have the form:

ssss\_cccc\_tttt\_x

Where:

ssss is the company identifier for the server

cccc is the company identifier for the client

tttt identifies the type of Market Participant

x identifies the ICCP Node that hosts the domain

Values for tttt are assigned by ERCOT to each Market Participant. Examples of these modifiers are:

NQSE identifies a Nodal Qualified Scheduling Entity

NTSP identifies a Nodal Transmission Service Provider

NREP identifies a Nodal agent such as an aggregator

The value for x is expected to be a letter that identifies a particular ICCP node. In this context, an ICCP node is the primary and backup pair typically installed at a site. Since the backup ICCP node sitting next to the primary node is not operational until a failover is required, the configuration of both nodes is typically identical, including the value of x in the domain name. So, a primary/backup pair at Market Participant site A would both use a server domain name ending in, say, A, whereas the primary/backup pair at an alternative site would both have a server domain name ending in, say, B. If, however, the backup ICCP node runs hot (or live), and ERCOT is expected to use the running backup as the alternate data source, then the domain names should be made unique. It is conceivable that a Market Participant might host ICCP servers in such a way that up to four domain names might be implemented where x could take on the values A, B, C, and D.

Shown here are examples of Domain Names for the client/server Association where the server is ERCOT and the client is Acme Services. Note that in this example Acme is both a Transmission Service Provider and a Qualified Scheduling Entity:

ERCT\_ACME\_NTSP\_A

ERCT\_ACME\_NQSE\_A

ERCOT stores the values accessible to Acme in each Domain as appropriate. Acme then includes the relevant Domain name in its access requests. Conversely, Acme’s system, when acting as a server would contain Domains for ERCOT configured as:

ACME\_ERCT\_NTSP\_A

ACME\_ERCT\_NTSP\_B

ACME\_ERCT\_NQSE\_A

ACME\_ERCT\_NQSE\_B

ERCOT then uses these names when accessing data from the Acme ICCP server(s). Section 3, *High Availability Data Connections*, discusses the various supporting ICCP node configurations in greater detail.

Domain Names are defined on the AIEF. ERCOT will assign Domain Names consistent with the naming convention specified here.

### Data Set Naming Conventions

Data Set names follow a convention similar to the Domain naming convention as follows[[10]](#footnote-11):

ssss\_cccc\_nnnn

Where:

ssss is the company identifier for the server

cccc is the company identifier for the client

nnnn is a sequence number that uniquely defines the Data Set

If ERCOT were to create five Data Sets in the Acme server, the Data Sets would have the following names:

ACME\_ERCOT\_0001

ACME\_ERCOT\_0002

ACME\_ERCOT\_0003

ACME\_ERCOT\_0004

ACME\_ERCOT\_0005

A similar set of data sets created in the ERCOT server by Acme would have the following names:

ERCOT\_ACME\_0001

ERCOT\_ACME\_0002

ERCOT\_ACME\_0003

ERCOT\_ACME\_0004

ERCOT\_ACME\_0005

Clients create Data Sets in the server, so it would seem unnecessary to include the name of the server since every data set in a given server would include the name of the server. However, doing so facilitates identification of Data Set locations when printed reports from different systems are combined in a single document.

## Data Quality

ERCOT recognizes the following categories of ICCP data quality:

* Validity
* Current Source
* Normal Value

*Validity* is the attribute that SCADA systems treat as a point’s quality code. The *Validity* attribute values provided in ICCP are VALID, NOT\_VALID, HELD, and SUSPECT. Each SCADA system vendor must translate between these attribute values and some meaningful equivalent SCADA quality code. This section on data quality includes an extensive definition of the kind of translation between SCADA quality codes and the ICCP *Validity* attribute that is necessary for consistency of meaning between ERCOT’s SCADA system and those of the Market Participants.

*Current Source* is an attribute that identifies how a measured value or status indication is acquired. The *Current Source* can be any of: TELEMETERED, CALCULATED, ESTIMATED, or MANUAL. The *Current Source* of a value can change at any time. If a SCADA system knows the normal source[[11]](#footnote-12) of a value, ICCP’s *Current Source* attribute can be used to determine whether or not the value has been replaced, and what source replaced it.

The *Normal Value* attribute is supported for status indications only. This attribute has the values NORMAL, or ABNORMAL. The *Normal Value* attribute allows the data provider to specify whether the state of a status point is considered to be normal, or off-normal.

ERCOT also distinguishes between a value received from a Market Participant and a value produced by ERCOT (referred to here as the *Provider*). Table 3, *ERCOT’s* *Determination of a REPLACED Value when Current Provider is Market Participant*, and Table 4, *ERCOT's Determination of a REPLACED Value when Current Provider is ERCOT*, illustrate ERCOT’s treatment in its SCADA system of the various combinations of *Normal Source*, *Current Source*, *Normal Provider* and *Current Provider*. The tables tell a simple story. They show that when the provider is a Market Participant, REMOTE is set in the ERCOT SCADA database; otherwise REMOTE is not set. If the Current Provider is equal to the Normal Provider and the Current Source is equal to the Normal Source, REPLACED is not set; otherwise, REPLACED is set.

The only exception is when a Market Participant sends a *Current Source* as TELEMETERED, and ERCOT has the *Normal Source* configured as MANUAL. In this case the Current Source is assumed to be MANUAL, so REPLACED is not set. This exception is included to support systems that always report a value as TELEMETERED even if the Market Participant’s operator always manually enters the value.[[12]](#footnote-13)

In Table 3 ERCOT is not shown as a *Normal Provider* because there is no case where a Market Participant (as the *Current Provider*) would override a value that is always produced by ERCOT. In Table 4 the TELEMETERED column has been eliminated because there is no case where ERCOT (as the *Current Provider*) would override any value with a value that has been telemetered by ERCOT. ERCOT does not do telemetry. All telemetered values are acquired from Market Participants. Entries in the tables showing **n/a** indicate other combinations that are not expected to arise.

Table 3 ERCOT's Determination of a REPLACED Value when Current Provider is Market Participant

| Normal Provider | ICCP Normal Source Attribute | ICCP Current Source Attribute (Current Provider is Market Participant) | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TELEMETERED | CALCULATED | ESTIMATED | MANUAL |
| MP | TELEMETERED (Field Telemetered) | REMOTE GOOD | REMOTE CALC\_REPLACED | REMOTE SE\_REPLACED | REMOTE MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | CALCULATED | n/a | REMOTE GOOD | REMOTE SE\_REPLACED | REMOTE MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | ESTIMATED (State Estimator) | n/a | n/a | REMOTE GOOD | REMOTE MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | MANUAL (MP Operator Entered – Non-Field Telemetered) | REMOTE GOOD | REMOTE CALC\_REPLACED | REMOTE SE\_REPLACED | REMOTE GOOD |

Table 4 ERCOT's Determination of a REPLACED Value when Current Provider is ERCOT

| Normal Provider | ICCP Normal Source Attribute | ICCP Current Source Attribute (Current Provider is ERCOT) | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CALCULATED | ESTIMATED | MANUAL (ERCOT Operator Entered) |
| MP | TELEMETERED (Field Telemetered) | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | CALCULATED | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | ESTIMATED (State Estimator) | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| MP | MANUAL (Operator Entered – Non-Field Telemetered) | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| ERCOT | TELEMETERED (Field Telemetered) | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| ERCOT | CALCULATED | GOOD | SE\_REPLACED | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| ERCOT | ESTIMATED (State Estimator) | n/a | GOOD | MANUALLY\_REPLACED |
| ERCOT | MANUAL (Operator Entered – Non-Field Telemetered) | CALC\_REPLACED | SE\_REPLACED | GOOD |

Table 5 ERCOT SCADA Quality Code and ICCP Validity Code Translation to SCADA Quality Codes

| Current Source | ICCP Validity | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NOT\_VALID | HELD | SUSPECT | VALID |
| TELEMETERED | BAD | OLD (Stale) | OLD (Stale) | GOOD |
| CALCULATED | BAD | OLD (Stale) | OLD (Stale) | GOOD |
| ESTIMATED | n/a | n/a | n/a | GOOD |
| MANUAL | n/a | (no SCADA translation) | n/a | GOOD |

In addition to the various “REPLACED” codes, the quality of the value exchanged is also provided. Table 5, *ERCOT SCADA Quality Code and ICCP Validity Code Translation to SCADA Quality Codes*, shows the translation of the ICCP *Validity* attribute into SCADA quality codes. The combination of *Source*, *Provider*, and *Validity* may cause multiple flags to be set for a point. The combination is capable of telling a rich story about the related value.

### Quality Codes Illustrated







### Detail Quality Code Definitions

Although tables and illustrations are helpful in understanding quality code translation processes, vendors implementing translation algorithms need to know the specific criteria that drive the translation. Table 6 through Table 9 describes in detail the conditions under which the Market Participant sets the various ICCP Data Object attributes for status indications and measured values sent to ERCOT. Each table discusses the attribute requirements for a different *Normal Source*. In a similar way Table 10 through Table 13 specifies the circumstances under which ERCOT sets ICCP Data Object attributes for status indications and measured values sent to Market Participants.

#### ICCP Quality Codes from Market Participants to ERCOT

Table 6 ICCP Attributes for Telemetered Points from Market Participants to ERCOT

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The measured value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by ERCOT. |
| HELD | Point has been taken off scan by the Market Participant or otherwise removed from service. The value or status indication associated with this ICCP quality code must be the last good value obtained by the Market Participant, or a value that has been substituted by the Operator (see Current Source / MANUAL) below. ERCOT expects that when the Market Participant’s Operator manually enters a value or state, the point is also taken off scan. |
| SUSPECT | Any of the following: old value or state due to telemetry failure or failure to acquire a new value within the specified scan time (stale), considered suspect by the data owner, or otherwise should not be considered by ERCOT to be current. The measured value or status indication associated with this ICCP quality code must be the last good value obtained by the Market Participant. |
| NOT\_VALID | The measured value or status indication is invalid due to data acquisition/conversion errors or the initial value has never been established. The measured value or status indication associated with this ICCP quality code must be the last good value obtained by the Market Participant. If the measured value or status indication has never been initialized, the value or status indication associated with this quality code must be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | TELEMETERED | The measured value or status indication was acquired from a field device, which is the normal source of this value or status indication. |
| CALCULATED | Although the measured value or status indication is normally acquired from a field device, it has been replaced by a calculated value. |
| MANUAL | Although the measured value or status indication is normally acquired from a field device, it has been replaced by the Market Participant’s Operator. |
| ESTIMATED | Although the value or status indication is normally acquired from a field device, it has been replaced by the Market Participant’s State Estimator. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 7 ICCP Attributes for Calculated Points from Market Participants to ERCOT

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by ERCOT. |
| HELD | Must be set if any of the points on which the calculated value is based have been taken off scan by the Market Participant or otherwise removed from service. |
| SUSPECT | Must be set if any of the points on which the calculated value is based are any of the following: old value or state due to telemetry failure or failure to acquire a new value within the specified scan time (stale), considered suspect by the data owner, or otherwise should not be considered by ERCOT to be current. |
| NOT\_VALID | Must be set if any of the points on which the calculated value is based is invalid due to data acquisition/conversion errors or the initial value has never been established. NOT\_VALID may also be set if the calculation processor has not yet populated this point with a value. In this case, the value or status indication associated with this quality code must be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | TELEMETERED | See Table 6. ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a calculated point would be replaced with a telemetered value or status indication. |
| CALCULATED | The *Validity* attribute is processed as discussed above. No additional processing is applied. |
| MANUAL | The *Validity* attribute is processed as discussed above. The point will also be considered as Manually Replaced by the Operator. |
| ESTIMATED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally calculated value would be replaced by the State Estimator. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 8 ICCP Attributes for Manually Entered Points from Market Participants to ERCOT

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by ERCOT. |
| HELD | HELD is never set when the Normal Source is also MANUAL. |
| SUSPECT | SUSPECT is never set. |
| NOT\_VALID | When an Operator enters a value, NOT\_VALID is never set. However, if NOT\_VALID is received by ERCOT for a normally Operator Entered value or status indication, ERCOT will interpret this to mean that the Operator has not yet entered a value for this point. |
| Current Source | TELEMETERED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally Operator entered value would be replaced with a telemetered value or status indication. However, if the Market Participant reports the *Current Source* as TELEMETERED, ERCOT will consider the *Current Source* as MANUAL. |
| CALCULATED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally Operator Entered value would be replaced by an output of the calculation processor. |
| MANUAL | The *Validity* attribute is processed as discussed above. No additional processing is applied. |
| ESTIMATED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally Operator-entered value would be replaced by the State Estimator. |
| Normal Source |  | The ICCP attribute *Normal Source* is not processed by ERCOT. The Normal Source of a point is configured locally in the ERCOT real-time SCADA database. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 9 ICCP Attributes for State Estimated Points from Market Participants to ERCOT

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by ERCOT. |
| HELD | Indicates that the Operator or other process has prevented the State Estimator from populating this point. |
| SUSPECT | The State Estimator normally would not set SUSPECT. However, if a Market Participant’s system sends the SUSPECT quality, ERCOT will interpret this as meaning that the Market Participant’s State Estimator failed to produce a result that can be trusted by ERCOT. The value or status indication associated with this point should be the last good value produced by the State Estimator. |
| NOT\_VALID | The Market Participant’s State Estimator is not expected to set NOT\_VALID. However, if a Market Participant’s system sends the NOT\_VALID quality, ERCOT will interpret this as meaning that the Market Participant’s State Estimator has not yet populated this point with a resultant value or status indication. In this case, the value or status indication associated with this quality code must be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | TELEMETERED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally State Estimated point would be replaced with a telemetered value or status indication. |
| CALCULATED | ERCOT does not anticipate a condition where a normally State Estimated value would be replaced by an output of the calculation processor. |
| MANUAL | The *Validity* attribute is processed as discussed above. The point will also be considered as Manually Replaced by the Operator. |
| ESTIMATED | The *Validity* attribute is processed as discussed above. No additional processing is applied. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

#### ICCP Quality Codes from ERCOT to Market Participants

Table 10 ICCP Attributes for Telemetered Points from ERCOT to Market Participants

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The measured value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by the Market Participant. |
| HELD | Indicates that the related point has been removed from scan by ERCOT. |
| SUSPECT | The measured value or status indication is OLD (stale) because it has been removed from scan either by ERCOT or the data provider. The measured value or status indication may also have been received from the data provider in any of the following conditions: old due to telemetry failure or failure to acquire a new value within the specified scan time (stale). The measured value or status indication associated with this ICCP quality code will be the last good value obtained by the ERCOT. |
| NOT\_VALID | The measured value or status indication is invalid due to data acquisition/conversion errors experienced by the data provider or the initial value has never been established. The measured value or status indication associated with this ICCP quality code will be the last good value obtained by the data provider. If the measured value or status indication has never been initialized, the value or status indication associated with this quality code will be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | TELEMETERED | Always set. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 11 ICCP Attributes for Calculated Points from ERCOT to Market Participants

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by Market Participant. |
| HELD | The point has been inhibited from being updated by the calculation processor. |
| SUSPECT | Set if any of the points on which the calculated value is based SUSPECT. |
| NOT\_VALID | Set if any of the points on which the calculated value is based are NOT\_VALID. NOT\_VALID may also be set if the calculation processor has not yet populated this point with a value. In this case, the value or status indication associated with this quality code will be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | CALCULATED | Always set. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 12 ICCP Attributes for Manually Entered Points from ERCOT to Market Participants

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by Market Participant. |
| HELD | Never set. |
| SUSPECT | Never set. |
| NOT\_VALID | When an Operator enters a value, NOT\_VALID is never set. However, if NOT\_VALID is received by ERCOT from a data provider, ERCOT will interpret this to mean that the data provider’s Operator has not yet entered a value for this point. Points that are normally entered by the ERCOT Operator will also produce NOT\_VALID if the ERCOT Operator has not yet entered a value for the point. |
| Current Source | MANUAL | Always set. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

Table 13 ICCP Attributes for State Estimated Points from ERCOT to Market Participants

| ICCP Quality Class | ICCP Attribute value to be sent from Market Participant to ERCOT | Condition under which ICCP Attribute value is to be sent to ERCOT. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Validity | VALID | The value or status indication is valid and can be trusted by Market Participant. |
| HELD | Indicates that the related point has been inhibited from being updated by the State Estimator. |
| SUSPECT | The State Estimator normally would not set SUSPECT. However, if a data provider’s system sets the SUSPECT quality, ERCOT will interpret this quality code as meaning that the Market Participant’s State Estimator failed to produce a result that can be trusted by ERCOT. ERCOT will pass SUSPECT to the receiving Market Participant along with the last good value produced by the data provider’s State Estimator. |
| NOT\_VALID | Neither the data provider’s nor ERCOT’s State Estimator is expected to set NOT\_VALID. However, if a data provider’s system sets NOT\_VALID, ERCOT will interpret this quality code as meaning that the data provider’s State Estimator has not yet populated this point with a resultant value or status indication. ERCOT will also produce NOT\_VALID if ERCOT’s State Estimator has not yet populated this point with a resultant value. In this case, the value or status indication associated with this quality code will be a predefined default value. |
| Current Source | ESTIMATED | Always set. |
| Normal Value | NORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be normal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| ABNORMAL | For status indications, the state reported is considered to be abnormal. For other data types, the Normal Value attribute has no meaning. |
| COVClass = COV | COVCounter > 0 | Number of state changes that occurred between acquisitions of a status point. Use of COV is optional. As an alternative, each state change can be sent to ERCOT without the COV attribute (COVClass = NOCOV) |

## Data Semantics

In order to assure full interoperability between ERCOT and its Market Participants, certain data values must have common semantics. These semantics are defined in this section. Each Market Participant’s system shall provide the required data conversion functions to ensure that values are sent to ERCOT with the meanings defined here.

### Status Indication Semantic Conventions

The convention for status values shall be as defined in Table 14, *Status Indication Semantic Conventions*.

Table 14 Status Indication Semantic Conventions

| 00 | 01 | 10 | 11 | Device |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Between | Tripped | Closed | Invalid | Recloser |
| Between | Off | On | Invalid | Recloser |
| Invalid | Off | On | Invalid | Breaker |
| Invalid | Open | Closed | Invalid | Breaker |
| Invalid | Auto | Manual | Invalid | Any |
| Invalid | Normal | Alarm | Invalid | Any |
| Invalid | Local | Remote | Invalid | Any |
| Invalid | Raise | Lower | Invalid | Transformer |
| Invalid | Not Ready | Ready | Invalid | Any |
| Invalid | Off Line | Available | Invalid | Any |
| Invalid | UnBlocked | Blocked | Invalid | Generator Raise/Lower Block Status |
| Invalid | Out of Service | In Service | Invalid | AVR/PSS |

### Resource Status Codes

The Resource Status Codes given in Table 15, *Resource Status Codes*, provide the encoding required for Market Participants to convey Resource Status to ERCOT as required in Nodal Protocol clause 3.9.1, *Current Operating Plan (COP) Criteria*, (4), and 6.4.5, *Resource Status*. The encoding method allows for up to 255 different status values for each Resource type.

The Status Codes have been chosen so that, when viewed as hexadecimal values, codes 00116 through 0FF16 apply to Generation Resources and codes 10116 through 1FF16 apply to Load Resources. This method provides an organized way to support the expansion of both categories, and codes within categories. Status codes 00016 (010) and 10016 (25610) are reserved to provide for the possibility that ERCOT receives a resource status point value that has not been set; a condition that may temporarily exist during system startup and initialization.

Table 15 Resource Status Codes

| Resource Category | Status Code | Status Acronym | Status Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Generation Resource | 000 | n/a | Resource status has not been defined. |
| 001 | ONRUC | On-Line and the hour is a RUC-Committed Interval |
| 002 | ON | Online - With Energy Offer Curve |
| 003 | ONOS | Online - With Output Schedule |
| 004 | ONTEST | Online - Test With Output Schedule |
| 005 | ONEMR | Online - EMR |
| 006 | ONSC | Online - Synch Condenser |
| 007 | SHUTDOWN | Online - Unit Shutting Down |
| 008 | STARTUP | Online - Unit Starting Up |
| 009 | ONOPTOUT | Online - Hour is a RUC Buy-Back Hour |
| 010 | ONHOLD | On Hold - Output to be Constant Temporarily |
| 128 | OUT | Offline - Unavailable |
| 129 | OFF | Offline - Available for DAM and RUC |
| 130 | EMR | Off-Line but available for commitment by DAM and RUC |
| 131 | OFFQS | Offline - QSGR Available for SCED |
| 132 | EMRSWGR | Offline - Available only for EMR |
| Load Resource | 256 | n/a | Resource status has not been defined |
| 257 | ONL | Online - Load Resource |
| 258 | OUTL | Offline - Unavailable |

### Combined Cycle Configuration Number

The combined cycle configuration number is assigned by the QSE for each registered configuration. The first configuration registered should be assigned the number 1, the second configuration number 2, and so on. The value zero should not be assigned to a configuration.

### Units of Measure for Measured Values

Values representing measured values are to be provided in the units defined in Table 16, *Semantic Conventions for Measured Values*.

Table 16 Semantic Conventions for Measured Values

| Value Semantics | Unit of Measure |
| --- | --- |
| Power | Megawatts (MW) |
| Energy | Megawatt-hours (MWh) |
| Reactive | Megavar (MVAR) |
| Loss | Megawatt-hour (MWh) |
| Frequency | Cycles per Second (Hz) |
| Voltage | Kilovolts (kV) |
| Current | Amps (A) |
| Temperature | Degrees Celsius (°C) |
| Barometric Pressure | Millibars |
| Wind Speed | Miles Per Hour (MPH) |
| Wind Direction | Degrees |
| Penalty Factor | Actual factor value |

### Sign Conventions

Table 17, *ERCOT ICCP Data Sign Conventions*, defines ERCOT power flow sign conventions. Figure 16, *ERCOT Power Flow Sign Conventions*, provides an illustrated representation of the power flow sign conventions.

Table 17 ERCOT ICCP Data Sign Conventions

| Equipment Type | Measurement | Sign Convention |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Buss | Voltage | Always positive |
| Frequency |
| Transformer | Megawatts | Positive = flow into transformer |
| Megavars |
| Line | Megawatts | Positive = flow out of substation |
| Megavars |
| Reactor or Capacitor | Megavars | Positive = supplying vars |
| Circuit Breaker | Megawatts | Positive = flow out of buss section into equipment |
| Megavars |
| Load | Megawatts | Always Positive |
| Megavars |
| DC Injection | Megawatts | Positive = flow out of substation |



Figure 16 ERCOT Power Flow Sign Conventions

# QSE ICCP Data Exchange Requirements

## QSE Transfer Set Definition Standards

There are three types of Transfer Sets within ICCP. Data exchange in the ERCOT system requires only the *Data Set Transfer Set*. A Transfer Set specifies the conditions under which a referenced Data Set is to be transferred from the server to the client. As a minimum, the QSE’s ICCP server shall support the following Transfer Set transmission parameters:

Start Time Defines the time that the server is to begin monitoring conditions that will trigger a Data Set Information Report to be sent to the client. In addition to a valid time value, a time value of zero shall be supported.

Interval Defines the frequency at which a periodic Data Set Information Report will be sent to the client. This value shall be ignored unless Interval Timeout is specified as a Transmission Condition.

Buffer Time Defines the amount of time the server will wait after an object changes before generating the Data Set Information Report. Buffer Time is applicable only to the Object Change Transmission Condition.

Integrity Check Defines the frequency at which all of the objects in the Data Set will be sent to the client. Integrity Check is applicable only if *Report by Exception (*RBE) is specified.

Report By Exception RBE specifies whether the *Data Set Information Report* will contain all the objects in the Data Set or only the objects which have changed since the last Data Set Information Report.

The Transfer Set also includes a parameter that specifies the Transmission Condition. That is, the condition(s) that the server must monitor once Start Time arrives. As a minimum, the QSE’s ICCP server shall support the following Transmission Conditions:

Interval Timeout This condition specifies that a Data Set Information Report shall be sent to the client each time Interval expires.

Object Change This condition specifies that a Data Set Information Report shall be sent to the client whenever any object in the Data Set changes.

Integrity Timeout This condition specifies that the entire Data Set is to be sent to the client in a Data Set Information Report whenever Integrity Check expires.

To receive generation and regulation signals from ERCOT, QSEs are required to use the Transfer Set parameters specified in Table 18, *Generation Transfer Set Requirements*. The QSE will acquire generation and regulation signals from ERCOT using two Data Sets that the QSE must create in the ERCOT QSE ICCP Servers. One Data Set will reference the data points produced for the QSE by ERCOT’s 5-minute *Security Constrained Economic Dispatch* (SCED) application; while the other Data Set will reference the regulation signals produced every 4 seconds by ERCOT’s *Load Frequency Control* (LFC) application. Each such Data Set must use the Transfer Set parameters specified in Table 18.

Table 18 QSE Generation Transfer Set Requirements

| Transfer Set Parameter | Value | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Start Time | Zero | Indicates that Start Time is Now. |
| Interval | n/a | Not used when the Transmission Condition is Object Change. |
| Buffer Time | 1 sec | Allows time for multiple values to be stored in the Data Set before sending to QSE. |
| Integrity Check | n/a | Integrity check is not applicable when RBE is false. |
| RBE | False | When false, causes all objects referenced in the related Data Set to be transferred when any object in the Data Set changes. |
| Interval Timeout | False | When false, indicates that a periodic transfer is not enabled. |
| Object Change | True | Specifies that the Data Set Information Report be sent whenever an object in the Data Set changes. |
| Integrity Timeout | False | When false, indicates that integrity check is not enabled. |

These Transfer Set Parameters ensure that each new set of control signals produced by SCED and LFC will be transferred to the QSE. Furthermore, although SCED generally runs every 5 minutes, and LFC runs every 4 seconds, each production of a new value by either application will be transferred to the QSE client regardless of the application execution cycles.

The key components of Table 18, *QSE Generation Transfer Set Requirements*, are the *Object Change* and *RBE* parameters. When Object Change is True and RBE is False, all values in the Data Set will be transferred to the QSE client when any value in the Data Set is changed.

## QSE ICCP Object Naming Conventions

The ERCOT convention for generation control and regulation ICCP Object names exchanged with QSEs is illustrated in the following name descriptor. The object name is composed of six fields as follows:

cccctttssssssssddddeeeeeeeeuuuu***[[13]](#footnote-14)***

Where:

cccc is the 1 to 4-character company name

ttt is the 1 to 3-character equipment type descriptor

ssssssss is the 1 to 8-character station name

dddd is the 1 to 4-character data descriptor

eeeeeeee is the 1 to 8-character equipment name

uuuu is the 1 to 4-character unit of measure

If the number of characters in a field is less than the specified maximum field length, use the underscore character to separate the string from the next field of the object name. The unit of measure field never has trailing underscores. An underscore should not be used as a component name separator within a field (i.e., BUSS\_1). Although a dollar sign ($) can be used to separate parts of a name (as in BUSS$1), use of no separators is preferred (as in BUSS1). Avoiding underscores within a field ensures that a person reading the name can easily distinguish the parts of the object name.

Table 19 lists the naming conventions for data objects ERCOT sends to QSEs. Table 20 lists the naming conventions for data objects ERCOT receives from QSEs.

QSEs may also provide data for equipment not monitored by TSPs but are required by ERCOT. The naming conventions and other requirements for exchanging this data with ERCOT can be found in Section 6.

Table 19 ICCP Object Names for Generation Control and Regulation Data Sent to QSEs

| Resource or Equipment Type | Type Descriptor | Data | Data Descriptor | Unit of Measure | ICCP Data Type | ICCP Object Name Example  Cccctttssssssssddddeeeeeeeeuuuu |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Generation Unit | UN | Locational Marginal Price | LMP | USD | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_LMP\_UNIT1\_USD |
| Base Point | BP | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_BP\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Updated Desired Set Point (MW) | UDSP | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_UDSP\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Non-Spin Deployed | NDPL | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NDPL\_UNIT1\_ST |
| Curtailment Flag | SBBH | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_SBBH\_UNIT1\_ST |
| SCCT Mitigation Flag | SCCT | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_SCCT\_UNIT1\_ST |
| Voltage KV at POI Meter | KVM | KV | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_KVM\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Voltage Setpoint from TDSP | KVT | KV | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_KVT\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Regulation Up AS Award (MW) | REGU | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_REGUUNIT1\_MW |
| Regulation Down AS Award (MW) | REGD | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_REGDUNIT1\_MW |
| RRS PFR AS Award (MW) | PFRA | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_PFRAUNIT1\_MW |
| RRS FFR AS Award (MW) | FFRA | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_FFRAUNIT1\_MW |
| ECRS AS Award (MW) | ECRA | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_ECRAUNIT1\_MW |
| Non-Spin AS Award (MW) | NSRA | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NSRAUNIT1\_MW |
| Regulation Up Deployment Instruction (MW) | RURQ | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RURQUNIT1\_MW |
| Regulation Down Deployment Instruction (MW) | RDRQ | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RDRQUNIT1\_MW |
| ONSC RRS Active (for synchronous condenser only) | ORRA | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_ORRA\_UNIT1\_ST |
| ONSC ECRS Active (for synchronous condenser only) | OECA | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_OECA\_UNIT1\_ST |
| FFR Active (for ESR only) | FFAC | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_FFRA\_UNIT1\_ST |
| Controllable Load Resource | CLR | Locational Marginal Price | LMP | USD | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_LMP\_LOAD1\_USD |
| Base Point | BP | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_BP\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Updated Desired Set Point (MW) | UDSP | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_UDSP\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Spin Deployed | NDPL | ST | StateQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_NDPL\_LOAD1\_ST |
| SCCT Mitigation Flag | SCCT | ST | StateQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_SCCT\_LOAD1\_ST |
| Regulation Up AS Award (MW) | REGU | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_REGULOAD1\_MW |
| Regulation Down AS Award (MW) | REGD | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_REGD\_LOAD1\_MW |
| RRS PFR AS Award (MW) | PFRA | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_PFRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| ECRS AS Award (MW) | ECRA | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_ECRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Spin AS Award (MW) | NSRA | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_NSRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Regulation Up Deployment Instruction (MW) | RURQ | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_RURQ\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Regulation Down Deployment Instruction (MW) | RDRQ | MW | RealQ | ACMCLRSUBONE\_RDRQ\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Non Controllable Load Resource | LR | FFR Deployed | FDPL | ST | StateQ | ACLQLRSUBONE \_FDPL\_LOAD1\_ST |
| MMS NCLR ECRS deployed flag | MMEC | ST | StateQ | ACLQLRSUBONE \_MMEC\_LOAD1\_ST |
| RRS FFR AS Award (MW) | FFRA | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_FFRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| RRS UFR AS Award (MW) | UFRA | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_UFRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| ECRS AS Award (MW) | ECRA | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_ECRA\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Spin AS Award (MW) | NSRA | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_NSRA\_LOAD1\_MW |

Table 20 ICCP Object Names for Generation Control and Regulation Data Received from QSEs[[14]](#footnote-15)

| Resource or Equipment Type | Type Descriptor | Data | Data Descriptor | Unit of Measure | ICCP Data Type | ICCP Object Name Example  cccctttssssssssddddeeeeeeeeuuuu |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Generation Unit | UN | Net Power Flow | NPF | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NPF\_UNIT1\_MW |
| MV | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NPF\_UNIT1\_MV |
| Gross Power Flow | GPF | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_GPF\_UNIT1\_MW |
| MV | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_GPF\_UNIT1\_MV |
| Breaker Status | BRKR | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_BRKRUNIT1\_ST |
| AVR Status | AVR | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_AVR\_UNIT1\_ST |
| PSS Status | PSS | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_PSS\_UNIT1\_ST |
| Combine-cycle Configuration Number[2] | CCC | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_CCC\_UNIT1\_INDX |
| Emergency Ramp Rate Up | EURR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_EURRUNIT1\_MW |
| Emergency Ramp Rate Down | EDRR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_EDRRUNIT1\_MW |
| High Emergency Limit | HEL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_HEL\_UNIT1\_MW |
| High Sustained Limit | HSL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_HSL\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Lower Block Status | LBST | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_LBSTUNIT1\_ST |
| Low Emergency Limit | LEL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_LEL\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Low Sustained Limit | LSL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_LSL\_UNIT1\_MW |
| Normal Ramp Rate Up | NURR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NURRUNIT1\_MW |
| Normal Ramp Rate Down | NDRR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NDRRUNIT1\_MW |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | NSRR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NSRRUNIT1\_MW |
| Number of Turbines Online[[15]](#footnote-16) | NTON | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NTONUNIT1\_INDX |
| Number of Turbines Offline | NTOF | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NTOFUNIT1\_INDX |
| Number of Turbines Unknown Status | NTUN | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NTUNUNIT1\_INDX |
| Number of Inverters Online[[16]](#footnote-17) | NION | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NIONUNIT1\_INDX |
| Number of Inverters Offline | NIOF | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NIOFUNIT1\_INDX |
| Number of Inverters Unknown Status | NIUN | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_NIUNUNIT1\_INDX |
| Raise Block Status | RBST | ST | StateQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RBSTUNIT1\_ST |
| Regulation Up (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | RURR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RURRUNIT1\_MW |
| Regulation Down (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | RDRR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RDRRUNIT1\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide PFR (MW) | PFRC | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_PFRCUNIT1\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | FFRC | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_FFRCUNIT1\_MW |
| Resource Status | RSTR | INDX | DiscreteQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_RSTR\_UNIT1\_INDX |
| Frequency Responsive Capacity Factor (0 to 1) | FRQF | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_FRQFUNIT1\_MW |
| High Frequency Responsive Capacity Limit (MW) | HFRL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_HFRLUNIT1\_MW |
| Low Frequency Responsive Capacity Limit (MW) | LFRL | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_LFRLUNIT1\_MW |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | ECRR | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_ECRRUNIT1\_MW |
| Power Augmentation Capacity | PAUG | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_PAUGUNIT1\_MW |
| Wind Resource Weather Station | WS | Barometric Pressure | BAROM | MILB | RealQ | ACMEWS\_WNDSUB\_0180BAROM1\_MILB |
| Wind Direction | ANAMOM | DEG | RealQ | ACMEWS\_WNDSUB\_0180ANAMOM1\_DEG |
| Wind Speed | ANAMOM | MPH | RealQ | ACMEWS\_WNDSUB\_0180ANAMOM1\_MPH |
| Temperature | THERMO | DEGC | RealQ | ACMEWS\_WNDSUB\_0180THERMO1\_DEGC |
| Controllable Load Resource | CLR | Net Load | NPF | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_NPF\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Emergency Ramp Rate Up | EURR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_EURRLOAD1\_MW |
| Emergency Ramp Rate Down | EDRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_EDRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Lower Block Status | LBST | ST | StateQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_LBSTLOAD1\_ST |
| Normal Ramp Rate Up | NURR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_NURRLOAD1\_MW |
| Normal Ramp Rate Down | NDRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_NDRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | NSRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_NSRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Raise Block Status | RBST | ST | StateQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_RBSTLOAD1\_ST |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | ECRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_ECRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide PFR (MW) | PFRC | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_PFRCLOAD1\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | FFRC | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_FFRCLOAD1\_MW |
| Regulation Up (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | RURR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_RURRLOAD1\_MW |
| Regulation Down (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | RDRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_RDRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Resource Status | RSTR | ST | DiscreteQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_RSTR\_LOAD1\_INDX |
| Load Resource Breaker Status | LRCB | ST | StateQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_LRCBLOAD1\_ST |
| Scheduled Power Consumption[[17]](#footnote-18) | SPC | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_SPC\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Scheduled Power Consumption + 2 Hours | SPC2 | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_SPC2LOAD1\_MW |
| Load Resource Low Power Consumption | LPC | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_LPC\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Load Resource Maximum Power Consumption | MPC | MW | RealQ | ACLQCLRSUBONE\_MPC\_LOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Controllable Load Resource | LR | Net Load | NPF | MW | RealQ | ACLQLR\_SUBONE\_NPF\_LOAD2\_MW |
| High-set Under-frequency Relay Status | HSUF | ST | StateQ | ACLQLR\_SUBONE\_HSUFLOAD2\_ST |
| Load Resource Breaker Status | LRCB | ST | StateQ | ACLQLR\_SUBONE\_LRCBLOAD2\_ST |
| Resource Status | RSTR | ST | DiscreteQ | ACLQLR\_SUBONE\_RSTR\_LOAD2\_INDX |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | ECRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_ECRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | NSRR | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_NSRRLOAD1\_MW |
| Load Resource Low Power Consumption17 | LPC | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_LPC\_LOAD2\_MW |
| Load Resource Maximum Power Consumption17 | MPC | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_MPC\_LOAD2\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | FFRC | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_FFRCLOAD1\_MW |
| Current Capability to provide UFR (MW) | UFRC | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_UFRCLOAD1\_MW |
| Self-Provided RRS FFR MW | SPFF | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_SPFFLOAD1\_MW |
| Self-Provided RRS UFR MW | SPUF | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_SPUFLOAD1\_MW |
| Self-Provided ECRS MW | SPEC | MW | RealQ | ACLQLRSUBONE\_SPECLOAD1\_MW |
| Generation Unit – ESR (additional telemetry) | UN | Maximum Operating State of Charge | MXOS | MWh | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_MXOSUNIT1\_MWH |
| Minimum Operating State of Charge | MNOS | MWh | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_MNOSUNIT1\_MWH |
| State of Charge | SOC | MWh | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_SOC\_UNIT1\_MWH |
| Maximum Operating Discharge Power Limit | MXDP | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_MXDPUNIT1\_MW |
| Maximum Operating Charge Power Limit | MXCP | MW | RealQ | ACMQUN\_GENSUB\_MXCPUNIT1\_MW |
| Generation Plant | GP | Plant Auxiliary Load | LOAD | MW | RealQ | ACMQGP\_GENSUB\_LOADGENSUB\_MW |
| QSE | QSE | System Frequency | FREQ | HZ | RealQ | ACMQQSEQSE\_FREQQSE\_HZ |
| DSR Load | DSRL | MW | RealQ | ACMQQSEQSE\_DSRLQSE\_MW |

## Data Sent to QSEs

Table 21 Per-Resource Data Sent to QSE

| Per-Generation Resource Data Sent to QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Resource Base Point MW | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4 (b) |
| Other possible information (multiple values) for Base Point | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4 (f) |
| Flag indicating SCED dispatched Base Point below HDL (Curtailment Flag) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4(d) |
| Flag indicating Non-Spin deployment | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.6.2.3(13) |
| Flag indicating that the Resource is identified for mitigation | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4(e) |
| Voltage KV at POI Meter | 10 (dependent on Freq from TSP) | 3.15.(4) |
| Desired Voltage Setpoint from TDSP | 10 (dependent on Freq from TSP) | 3.15.(4) |
| Regulation Up AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Regulation Down AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| RRS PFR AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| RRS FFR AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| ECRS AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Non-Spin AS Award (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Regulation Up Deployment Instruction (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.6.2.1 (8) |
| Regulation Down Deployment Instruction (MW) | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.6.2.1 (8) |
| Updated Desired Set Point (MW) | 4 | 6.5.7.4.1 |
| ONSC RRS Active | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4 (f) |
| ONSC ECRS Active | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4 (f) |
| FFR Active | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4 (f) |

Table 22 Per-Hub Data Sent to QSE

| Per-Hub Data Sent to QSE | Frequency (min) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hub LMP | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |

Table 23 Per-Load Zone Data Sent to QSE

| Per-Buss Data Sent to QSE | Frequency (min) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Load Zone LMP | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |

Table 24 Real-Time Reserve Data Sent to QSE

| System Wide Reserve Data Sent to QSE | Frequency (min) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total Real-Time Online Reserve | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Total Real-Time Offline Reserve | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Total Deployed ERS MW | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Total Deployed RRS MW from Load Resources | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Total sum of RUC-committed and RMR Units’ LDL | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) table |
| Reg-Up Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Reg-Down Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| RRS Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| ECRS Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Non-spin Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Reg-Up Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| Reg-Down Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| RRS Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |
| ECRS Market Clearing Price for Capacity | 5 (or on demand) | 6.3.2 (2) |

## Data Received from QSEs

Table 25 Per-QSE Data Received from QSE

| Per-QSE Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency (system) | 2 | 6.5.7.6.1 (3) |
| Any agreed-upon additional Resource data (multiple data items) | various | 6.5.5.2 (2) g |

Table 26 Per-Plant Data Received from QSE

| Per-Plant Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Power to standby transformers serving Plant auxiliary Load (MW) | 10 | 6.5.5.2 (2) e |
| Switch status not monitored by TSP (possibly multiple switches) | 10 | 6.5.5.2 (2) f |
| Any agreed-upon additional Resource data (multiple data items) | various | 6.5.5.2 (implied) |

Table 27 Per-Generation Resource Data Received from QSE

| Per-Generation Resource Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Combined Cycle configuration number | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) n |
| Resource Status | 2 | 6.4.6 (1) 6.5.5.1 (1) |
| Generation Resource Net MW (to be used in LFC and SCED) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) a |
| Generation Resource Net MVAR | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2)d |
| Generation Resource Gross MW | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) b |
| Generation Resource Gross MVAR | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) c |
| Generation Resource Breaker status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) f |
| Generation Resource AVR Status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) g |
| Generation Resource PSS Status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) g |
| Generation Resource High Sustained Limit (HSL) | 2 | 6.4.5 (1) 6.5.5.2 (2) i 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (d) (ii) (B) |
| Generation Resource Low Sustained Limit (LSL) | 2 | 6.4.5 (1) 6.5.5.2 (2) l 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (d) (ii) (C) |
| Generation Resource High Emergency Limit (HEL) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) k |
| Generation Resource Low Emergency Limit (LEL) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) l |
| Regulation Up (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| Regulation Down (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| Current Capability to provide PFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) & (6) |
| Frequency Responsive Capacity Factor (0 to 1) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) (j) |
| High Frequency Responsive Capacity Limit (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) (o) |
| Low Frequency Responsive Capacity Limit (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) (o) |
| Power Augmentation Capacity (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (2) (t) |
| Generator Step-up transformers tap position | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (d) (ii) (A) |
| Number of Turbines/Generators Online | 10 | 3.15(12)  6.5.5.2(4) |
| Number of Turbines Offline | 10 | 3.15(12) |
| Number of Turbine Unknown | 10 | 3.15(12) |
| Number of Inverters Online | 10 | 3.15(13) |
| Number of Inverters Offline | 10 | 3.15(13) |
| Number of Inverters Unknown | 10 | 3.15(13) |
| Maximum Operating State of Charge  (Only for storage resource modeled as BOTH Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (12) (a) |
| Minimum Operating State of Charge  (Only for storage resource modeled as BOTH Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (12) (b) |
| State of Charge  (Only for storage resource modeled as BOTH Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (12) (c) |
| Maximum Operating Discharge Power Limit  (Only for storage resource modeled as BOTH Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (12) (d) |
| Maximum Operating Charge Power Limit  (Only for storage resource modeled as BOTH Generation Resource and Controllable Load Resource) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (12) (d) |
| Any agreed-upon additional Resource data (multiple data items) | various | 6.5.5.2 (2) g |

Table 28 Per-Load Resource Data Received from QSE

| Per-Load Resource Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Load Resource MW | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) a |
| Resource Status | 2 | 6.4.5 (1) 6.5.5.2 (5) k |
| Load Resource breaker status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) c |
| High-set under-frequency relay status (if required for qualification) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) h |
| Controllable Load Resource Scheduled Power Consumption | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) i |
| Controllable Load Resource Scheduled Power Consumption plus 2 hours | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) m |
| Controllable Load Resource Low Power Consumption (LPC) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) d |
| Controllable Load Resource Maximum Power Consumption (MPC) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) e |
| Regulation Up (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| Regulation Down (5 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| Current Capability to provide PFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (l) |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (l) |
| Controllable Load Resource Raise block status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (7) |
| Controllable Load Resource Lower block status | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (7) |
| Controllable Load Resource Normal Ramp Rate | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) b |
| Controllable Load Resource Emergency Ramp Rate | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) b |

Table 29 Per-Wind Resource Data Received from QSE

| Per Wind Resource Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wind Speed | 10 | 4.2.2 (1) (implied) |
| Wind Direction | 10 | 4.2.2 (1) (implied) |
| Temperature | 10 | 4.2.2 (1) (implied) |
| Barometric Pressure | 10 | 4.2.2 (1) (implied) |

Table 30 Per- PhotoVoltaic Resource Data Received from QSE

| Per Wind Resource Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wind Speed | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |
| Wind Direction | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |
| Temperature | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |
| Barometric Pressure | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |
| Back Panel Temperature | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |
| Plane of Array Irradiance | 10 | 4.2.3(1) (implied) |

Table 31 Per-Non-Controllable Load Resource Data Received from QSE

| Per-Non-Controllable Load Resource Data Received from QSE | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Load Resource Net MW | 2 | 3.6 (implied) |
| High-set under-frequency relay status | 2 | 3.6 (implied) |
| Load Resource breaker status | 2 | 3.6 (implied) |
| Load Resource status | 2 | 3.6 (implied) |
| ECRS (10 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| Non-Spin (30 min) Ramp Rate (MW/min) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (m) |
| Current Capability to provide FFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (l) |
| Current Capability to provide UFR (MW) | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (l) |
| Self-Provided RRS FFR MW | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (f) |
| Self-Provided RRS UFR MW | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (f) |
| Self-Provided ECRS MW | 2 | 6.5.5.2 (5) (f) |

# TSP ICCP Data Exchange Requirements

## TSP Transfer Set Definition Standards

There are three types of Transfer Sets within ICCP. Data exchange in the ERCOT system requires only the *Data Set Transfer Set*. A Transfer Set specifies the conditions under which a referenced Data Set is to be transferred from the server to the client. As a minimum, the TSP’s ICCP server shall support the following Transfer Set transmission parameters:

Start Time Defines the time that the server is to begin monitoring conditions that will trigger a Data Set Information Report to be sent to the client. In addition to a valid time value, a time value of zero shall be supported

Interval Defines the frequency at which a periodic Data Set Information Report will be sent to the client. This value shall be ignored unless Interval Timeout is specified as a Transmission Condition. Limitations on the value of Interval can be.

Buffer Time Defines the amount of time the server will wait after an object changes before generating the Data Set Information Report. Buffer Time is applicable only to the Object Change Transmission Condition.

Integrity Check Defines the frequency at which all of the objects in the Data Set will be sent to the client. Integrity Check is applicable only if RBE is specified. Limitations on the value of Integrity Check are the same as those for Interval and can be found in the Workbook.

RBE Specifies whether the *Data Set Information Report* will contain all the objects in the Data Set or only the objects which have changed since the last Data Set Information Report.

The Transfer Set also includes a parameter that specifies the Transmission Condition. That is, the condition(s) that the server must monitor once Start Time arrives. As a minimum, the TSP’s ICCP server shall support the following Transmission Conditions:

Interval Timeout This condition specifies that a Data Set Information Report shall be sent to the client each time Interval expires.

Object Change This condition specifies that a Data Set Information Report shall be sent to the client whenever any object in the Data Set changes.

Integrity Timeout This condition specifies that the entire Data Set is to be sent to the client in a Data Set Information Report whenever Integrity Check expires.

Data Sets and Transfer Sets are used to organize data into different timing groups and exception reporting groups. In its ICCP server role, ERCOT will be processing data requests from many Market Participants. In order to minimize the performance impact on the ERCOT system, TSPs **receiving data from ERCOT’s ICCP server** shall adhere to the following Transfer Set and Data Set limitations:

* Status data shall always be acquired using Report by Exception. The Interval Timeout shall be 30 minutes or longer.
* Values representing analog measurements and counters shall be acquired at an Interval of 30 seconds or longer.
* Data Sets shall not contain mixed data types that would cause a conflict in the Transfer Set limitations specified above. More specifically, Data Sets containing analog measurements and counters shall not also contain status values unless the status values therein are a direct component of the measurements or counters.

## TSP ICCP Object Naming Conventions

The ERCOT convention for ICCP Object names exchanged with TSPs is illustrated in the following name descriptor. The object name is composed of six fields as follows:

cccctttssssssssvvvveeeeeeeeuuuu***[[18]](#footnote-19)***

Where:

cccc is the 1 to 4-character company name

ttt is the 1 to 3-character equipment type descriptor

ssssssss is the 1 to 8-character station name

vvvv is the 4-digit voltage level. The last digit of this name field is to the right of an implied decimal point. For example, if the voltage level is 138KV, then the digits 1380 would be entered. If the voltage level is 13.8KV, then the digits would be 0138.

eeeeeeee is the 1 to 8-character equipment name

uuuu is a 1 to 4-character units specification of the measured value

If the number of characters in a field is less than the specified maximum field length, use the underscore character to separate the string from the next field of the object name. The unit of measure field never has trailing underscores. An underscore should not be used as a component name separator within a field (i.e., BUSS\_1). Although a dollar sign ($) can be used to separate parts of a name (as in BUSS$1), use of no separators is preferred (as in BUSS1). Avoiding underscores within a field ensures that a person reading the name can easily distinguish the parts of the object name.

Table 29, *ERCOT TSP ICCP Data Object Naming Conventions*, lists the types of data objects exchanged with TSPs and the labeling conventions for each.

Table 32 ERCOT TSP ICCP Data Object Naming Conventions

| Device | Type Descriptor | Measurement | Unit | ICCP Data Type | ICCP Object Name Example  cccctttssssssssvvvveeeeeeeeuuuu |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Buss | BS | Voltage | KV | RealQ | ACMEBS\_EXASUB\_3450BUS1A\_KV |
| Frequency | HZ | RealQ | ACMEBS\_EXASUB\_3450BUS1A\_HZ |
| Transformer | XF | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMEXF\_EXASUB\_1380AUTO1\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMEXF\_EXASUB\_1380AUTO1\_MV |
| Tap Position | TAP | DiscreteQ | ACMEXF\_EXASUB\_1380AUTO1\_TAP |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMEXF\_EXASUB\_1380AUTO1\_ST |
| Line | LN | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMELN\_EXASUB\_0690SBASBB1\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMELN\_EXASUB\_0690SBASBB1\_MV |
| Amperes | AMP | RealQ | ACMELN\_EXASUB\_0690SBASBB1\_AMP |
| Temperature | DEGC | RealQ | ACMELN\_EXASUB\_0690SBASBB1\_DEGC |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMELN\_EXASUB\_0690SBASBB1\_ST |
| Reactor | SH | Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMESH\_EXASUB\_1380SHU1\_\_MV |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMESH\_EXASUB\_1380SHU1\_\_ST |
| Breaker | CB | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMECB\_EXASUB2\_3450OCB3580\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMECB\_EXASUB2\_3450OCB3580\_MV |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMECB\_EXASUB2\_3450OCB3580\_ST |
| Voltage Regulator | VR | Voltage | KV | RealQ | ACMEVR\_EXASUB2\_3450VR5\_KV |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMEVR\_EXASUB2\_3450VR5\_ST |
| Switch (Telemetered) | SW | Status | ST | StateQ | ACMESW\_EXASUB2\_3450BS1BS2\_ST |
| Switch (Non-Telemetered) | SW | Status | ST | State | ACMESW\_EXASUB2\_3450BS1BS2\_ST |
| Load | LD | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMELD\_EXASUB1\_0690XLD1\_\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMELD\_EXASUB1\_0690XLD1\_\_MV |
| DC Injection | DC | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMEDC\_DCTME\_3450DC1\_\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMEDC\_DCTME\_3450DC1\_MV |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMEDC\_DCTME\_3450DC1\_\_ST |
| Block Load Transfer Point | BLT | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMEBLTMEXTPA\_3450SWA\_\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMEBLTMEXTPA\_3450SWA\_\_MV |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMEBLTMEXTPA\_3450SWA\_\_ST |
| Capacitor | CP | Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMECP\_EXASUB\_1380CP1\_\_MV |

The ERCOT convention for ICCP Objects supporting Dynamic Ratings exchanged with TSPs is illustrated in the following name descriptor. The object name is composed of six fields as follows:

cccctttssssssssvvvveeeeeeeeuuuu***[[19]](#footnote-20)***

Where:

cccc is the 1 to 4-character company name

ttt is the 1 to 3-character dynamic rating type descriptor

ssssssss is the 1 to 8-character buss name terminating one end of the line segment

vvvv is the 4-digit voltage level. The last digit of this name field is to the right of an implied decimal point. For example, if the voltage level is 138KV, then the digits 1380 would be entered. If the voltage level is 13.8KV, then the digits would be 0138.

eeeeeeee is the 1 to 8-character buss name terminating the other end of the line segment

uuuu is a 1 to 4-character units specification of the measured value

If the number of characters in a field is less than the specified maximum field length, use the underscore character to separate the string from the next field of the object name. The unit of measure field never has trailing underscores. An underscore should not be used as a component name separator within a field (i.e., BUSS\_1). Although a dollar sign ($) can be used to separate parts of a name (as in BUSS$1), use of no separators is preferred (as in BUSS1). Avoiding underscores within a field ensures that a person reading the name can easily distinguish the parts of the object name.

Table 32 lists the currently defined line measurements exchanged with TSPs for Dynamic Ratings and the labeling conventions for each. Note that TSPs will send a subset of the data defined in Table 32, depending on how they have chosen to convey Dynamic Ratings to ERCOT.

Table 33 TSP Dynamic Ratings Naming Convention

| Device | Type Descriptor | Measurement | Unit | ICCP Data Type | ICCP Object Name Example  cccctttssssssssvvvveeeeeeeeuuuu |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Normal Rating | NRM | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MV |
| Megavolts/amps | MVA | RealQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MVA |
| Amperes | AMP | RealQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_AMP |
| Temperature | DEGC | RealQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_DEGC |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMENRMEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_ST |
| Emergency Rating | EMG | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MV |
| Megavolts/amps | MVA | RealQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MVA |
| Amperes | AMP | RealQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_AMP |
| Temperature | DEGC | RealQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_DEGC |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACMEEMGEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_ST |
| 15-minute Rating | 15M | Megawatts | MW | RealQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MW |
| Megavars | MV | RealQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MV |
| Megavolts/amps | MVA | RealQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_MVA |
| Amperes | AMP | RealQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_AMP |
| Temperature | DEGC | RealQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_DEGC |
| Status | ST | StateQ | ACME15MEXABUSS10690SBASBB1\_ST |

Bit configurations for status indication and units of measure and sign conventions for measured quantities are specified in Section 0.

## Data Received from TSPs

Table 34 Per-Buss Data Received from TSP

| Per-Buss Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Buss Voltage kV | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (i) |

Table 35 Per-Transformer Data Received from TSP

| Per-Transformer Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Transformer Flow MW | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (ii) |
| Transformer Flow MVAR | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (ii) |
| LTC Tap Position | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (iv) |

Table 36 Per-Transmission Line Data Received from TSP

| Per-Transmission Line Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Line Flow MW | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (ii) |
| Line Flow MVAR | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (ii) |

Table 37 Per-Reactor (Inductive or Capacitive) Data Received from TSP

| Per-Reactor (Inductive or Capacitive) Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reactor MVAR | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (ii) |

Table 38 Per-Circuit Breaker Data Received from TSP

| Per-Circuit Breaker Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Breaker Status | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (iii) |

Table 39 Per-Load Data Received from TSP

| Per-Load Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Load in MW | 10 | 3.10.7.5.2 (1) |
| Load in MVAR | 10 | 3.10.7.5.2 (1) |

Table 40 Switch Status Data Received from TSP

| Per-Circuit Breaker Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Switch Status | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (a) (iii) |

Table 41 Per-DC Injection Point Data Received from TSP

| Per-DC Injection Point Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DC Injection in MW | 10 | 3.10.7.2 (3) |
| DC Injection in MVAR | 10 | 3.10.7.2 (3) |
| DC Tie Status | 10 | 3.10.7.2 (3) (implied) |

Table 42 Per-Block Load Transfer Point Data Received from TSP

| Per-Block Load Transfer Point Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Switching Device Status at BLT points | 10 | 6.5.9.5 (i) |
| BLT MW | 10 | 6.5.9.5(i) |
| BLT MVAR | 10 | 6.5.9.5(i) |

Table 43 Per-Weather Zone Tie Line Data Received from TSP

| Per Weather Zone Tie Line Data Received from TSP | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Temperature | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (e) 6.5.7.1.7 (1) |
| Wind Speed (if available) | 10 | 6.5.7.1.13 (1) (e) 6.5.7.1.7 (1) |

## Optional TSP Data Exchange

The data specified in the following tables included in this section may not be exchanged by all TSPs. For Dynamic Ratings, TSPs may alternatively provide ERCOT with a table of equipment ratings versus temperatures from which ERCOT will calculate ratings based on the temperature value provided in Table 42, *Per-Weather Zone Tie Line Data Received from TSP*.

Table 44 Per-Dynamic Rating Data Received from TSP

| Per Dynamic Rating Data Received from TSP | Frequency (min) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Normal Rating | 10 | 3.10.8.1 (1) (a) |
| Emergency Rating | 10 | 3.10.8.1 (1) (b) |
| 15-Minute Rating | 10 | 3.10.8.1 (1) (b) |

# Data Available to All Market Participants

The data specified in Table 45, *Data Available for Reading by All Market Participants*, is provided in the SCADA database and is available to all Market Participants via ICCP. This data is also available to Market Participants on the ERCOT MIS website, which is a system separate from the EMS. For access using ICCP, Table 44, *Object Names for Data Available to All Market Participants*, lists the ICCP objects Market Participants use to access the data from ERCOT’s ICCP server. The ICCP Object names for this system wide data conform to the following the naming convention. The object name is composed of the constant string ERCTSYS\_followed by two fields as follows:

ERCTSYS\_dddduuuu***[[20]](#footnote-21)***

Where:

dddd is the 1 to 4-character data descriptor

uuuu is the 1 to 4-character unit of measure

Data descriptors less than 4 characters are followed by a single underscore “\_”. So if a data descriptor is DR, it would be entered as DR\_uuuu. The unit of measure field never has trailing underscores.

Table 45 ICCP Object Names for Data Available to All Market Participants

| Data Scope | Type Descriptor | Data | Data Descriptor | Unit of Measure | ICCP Data Type | ICCP Object Name  ERCTSYS\_dddduuuu |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System Wide | SYS | Responsive Reserve Capacity from Load Resources excluding Controllable Load Resources | RRLD | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRLDMW |
| Responsive Reserve Capacity from Generation Resources | RRGN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRGNMW |
| Responsive Reserve Capacity from Controllable Load Resources | RRCL | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRCLMW |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from On-Line Generation Resources with Energy Offer Curves | NSOG | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NSOGMW |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from undeployed Load Resources | NSUD | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NSUDMW |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from Off-Line Generation Resources | NSOF | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NSOFMW |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from Resources with Output Schedules | NSNS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NSNSMW |
| Undeployed Reg-Up | URUP | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_URUPMW |
| Undeployed Reg-Down | URDN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_URDNMW |
| Available capacity with Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to increase Base Points in SCED | ACUP | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ACUPMW |
| Available capacity with Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to decrease Base Points in SCED | ACDN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ACDNMW |
| Available capacity without Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to increase Base Points in SCED | CUP | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_CUP\_MW |
| Available capacity without Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to decrease Base Points in SCED | CDN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_CDN\_MW |
| ERCOT-wide Physical Responsive Capability | PRCP | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_PRCPMW |
| Total ERCOT Load | ERLD | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ERLDMW |
| Emergency Base Point (on/off) | EMBP | ST | StateQ | ERCTSYS\_EMBP |
| Total ERCOT Generation | ERGN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ERGNMW |
| Total ERCOT Wind Generation | WIND | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_WINDMW |
| Total ERCOT Photovoltaic Generation | PVGR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_PVGRMW |
| Total Wind Curtailment | PVCT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_PVCTMW |
| Total Photovoltaic Curtailment | WDCT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_WDCTMW |
| Far West Load | FWST | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_FWSTMW |
| West Load | WEST | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_WESTMW |
| Coast Load | COST | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_COSTMW |
| East Load | EAST | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_EASTMW |
| North Load | NRTH | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NRTHMW |
| North Central Load | NTCN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NTCNMW |
| South Central Load | SOCN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_SOCNMW |
| Sothern Load | STRN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_STRNMW |
| Time of Dispatch from SCED | SCTM | SEC | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_SCTM |
| Responsive reserve capacity of deployed generation resource and controllable load resources. | RCDR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RCDRMW |
| Responsive reserve capacity of additional capacity from non-procured Load Resources excluding Controllable Load Resources. | RCUP | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RCUPMW |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of generation resources | RRGR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRGRMW |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of load resources excluding controllable load resources. | RRNL | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRNLMW |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of controllable load resources. | RRLR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RRLRMW |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of on-line generation resources with energy offer curves. | NROC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NROCMW |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of on-line generation resources with output schedules. | NROS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NROSMW |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of load resources. | NRLD | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NRLDMW |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of off-line generation resources excluding quick start generation resources. | NROG | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NROGMW |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of quick start generation resources | NRQS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_NRQSMW |
| Regulation capacity of deployed reg-up | DRUC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_DRUCMW |
| Regulation responsibility of reg-up | RGUR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RGURMW |
| Regulation responsibility of reg-down | RGDR | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RGDRMW |
| System available capacity to increase generation resource base points in the next 5 minutes in SCED (HDL) | IBG5 | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_IBG5MW |
| System available capacity to decrease generation resource base points in the next 5 minutes in SCED (LDL) | DBG5 | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_DBG5MW |
| Available capacity from resources participating in SCED plus the Reg-Up and RRS from Load Resources and the Net Power Consumption minus the Low Power Consumption from Load Resources with a validated Real-Time RRS schedule. | RVON | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RVONMW |
| Available capacity from resources included in FR21 plus reserves from resources that could be made available to SCED in 30 minutes. | RVOO | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RVOOMW |
| Aggregate telemetered HSL capacity for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of EMR | HSLE | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_HSLEMW |
| Aggregate telemetered HSL capacity for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of OUT | HSLO | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_HSLOMW |
| Aggregate net telemetered consumption for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of OUTL | HSLL | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_HSLLMW |
| Regulation capacity of deployed reg-down. | DRDC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_DRDCMW |
| Total Deployed ERS MW | EMDT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_EMDTMW |
| Total Deployed RRS MW from Load Resources | LRDT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_LRDTMW |
| Total Online Resources’ HASL | ONHT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ONHTMW |
| Total Online Resources’ LASL | ONLT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ONLTMW |
| Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder | ORPA | USD | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ORPAUSD |
| Total sum of RUC-committed and RMR Units’ LDL | RULT | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_RULTMW |
| Total Real-Time On-Line Reserves (MW) | ONRS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ONRSMW |
| Total Real-Time Off-Line Reserves (MW) | OFRS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_OFRSMW |
| Real-Time On-Line Reserve Price Adders ($/MWh) | ONPA | USD | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ONPAUSD |
| Real-Time Off-Line Reserve Price Adders ($/MWh) | OFPA | USD | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_OFPAUSD |
| ECRS Responsibility from Generation resources | ECRG | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECRGMW |
| ECRS Capacity from Generation resources | ECCG | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECCGMW |
| ECRS Responsibility from Quick start generation resources | ECRQ | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECRQMW |
| ECRS Capacity from Quick start generation resources | ECCQ | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECCQMW |
| ECRS Responsibility from Controllable Load Resources | ECRC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECRCMW |
| ECRS Capacity from Controllable Load Resources | ECCC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECCCMW |
| ECRS Responsibility from Non-Controllable Load Resources | ECRN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECRNMW |
| ECRS Capacity from Non-Controllable Load Resources | ECCN | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECCNMW |
| ECRS deployed from Generation and Load Resources | ECRS | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_ECRSMW |
| ESR Reg-Up AS Capacity Total | BRUC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BRUCMW |
| ESR Reg-Up AS Award Total | BRUA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BRUAMW |
| ESR Reg-Down AS Capacity Total | BRDC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BRDCMW |
| ESR Reg-Down AS Award Total | BRDA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BRDAMW |
| ESR RRS-PFR AS Capacity Total | BPFC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BPFCMW |
| ESR RRS-PFR AS Award Total | BPFA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BPFAMW |
| ESR RRS-FFR AS Capacity Total | BFFC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BFFCMW |
| ESR RRS-FFR AS Award Total | BFFA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BFFAMW |
| ESR ECRS AS Capacity Total | BECC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BECCMW |
| ESR ECRS AS Award Total | BECA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BECAMW |
| ESR Non-spin AS Capacity Total | BNSC | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BNSCMW |
| ESR Non-spin AS Award Total | BNSA | MW | RealQ | ERCTSYS\_BNSAMW |

Table 46 Data Available for Reading by All Market Participants

| Data Available for Reading by Market Participants | Frequency (sec) | Nodal Protocol Reference |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Responsive Reserve Capacity from Generation Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (a) (i) |
| Responsive Reserve Capacity from Load Resources excluding Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (a) (ii) |
| Responsive Reserve Capacity from Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (a) (iii) |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from On-Line Generation Resources with Energy Offer Curves | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (d) (i) |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from undeployed Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (d) (ii) |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from Off-Line Generation Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (d) (iii) |
| Non-Spinning Reserve available from Resources with Output Schedules | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (d) (iv) |
| Undeployed Reg-Up | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) h |
| Undeployed Reg-Down | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) h |
| Available capacity with Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to increase Base Points in SCED | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (i) (i) |
| Available capacity with Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to decrease Base Points in SCED | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (i) (ii) |
| Available capacity without Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to increase Base Points in SCED | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (i) (iii) |
| Available capacity without Energy Offer Curves in the ERCOT System that can be used to decrease Base Points in SCED | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) (i) (iv) |
| The ERCOT-wide Physical Responsive Capability | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (1) m |
| Total ERCOT Load | 10 |  |
| Emergency Base Point (on/off) | On demand | 6.5.9 (1) |
| Total ERCOT Generation | 10 |  |
| Total ERCOT Wind Generation | 10 |  |
| Total ERCOT Photovoltaic Generation | 10 |  |
| Total Wind Curtailment | 10 |  |
| Total Photovoltaic Curtailment | 10 |  |
| Far West Load | 10 |  |
| West Load | 10 |  |
| Coast Load | 10 |  |
| East Load | 10 |  |
| North Load | 10 |  |
| North Central Load | 10 |  |
| South Central Load | 10 |  |
| Sothern Load | 10 |  |
| Time of Dispatch for SCED | 300 (or on demand) | 6.5.7.4(c) |
| Responsive reserve capacity of deployed generation resource and controllable load resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Responsive reserve capacity of additional capacity from non-procured Load Resources excluding Controllable Load Resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of load resources excluding controllable load resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Responsive reserve responsibility of controllable load resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of on-line generation resources with energy offer curves. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of load resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of off-line generation resources excluding quick start generation resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of on-line generation resources with output schedules. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Non-spin reserve responsibility of quick start generation resources. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Aggregate telemetered HSL capacity for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of EMR | 10 | 3.2.3 |
| Aggregate net telemetered consumption for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of OUTL | 10 | 3.2.3 |
| Aggregate telemetered HSL capacity for Resources with a telemetered Resource Status of OUT | 10 | 3.2.3 |
| System available capacity to increase generation resource base points in the next 5 minutes in SCED (HDL). | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Regulation capacity of deployed reg-down. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Regulation capacity of deployed reg-up. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| System available capacity to decrease generation resource base points in the next 5 minutes in SCED (LDL). | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Regulation responsibility of reg-down. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Regulation responsibility of reg-up. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Available capacity from resources participating in SCED plus the Reg-Up and RRS from Load Resources and the Net Power Consumption minus the Low Power Consumption from Load Resources with a validated Real-Time RRS schedule. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Available capacity from resources included in FR21 plus reserves from resources that could be made available to SCED in 30 minutes. | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Deployed ERS MW | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Deployed RRS MW from Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Online Resources’ HASL | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Online Resources’ LASL | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Real-Time On-Line Reliability Deployment Price Adder | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total sum of RUC-committed and RMR Units’ LDL | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Real-Time On-Line Reserves (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Total Real-Time Off-Line Reserves (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Real-Time On-Line Reserve Price Adders ($/MWh) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| Real-Time Off-Line Reserve Price Adders ($/MWh) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Capacity from Generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Quick start generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Capacity from Quick start generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Capacity from Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Non-Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Capacity from Non-Controllable Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS deployed from Generation and Load Resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Capacity from Generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ECRS Responsibility from Quick start generation resources | 10 | 6.5.7.5 |
| ESR Reg-Up AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (h) |
| ESR Reg-Up AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (j) |
| ESR Reg-Down AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (h) |
| ESR Reg-Down AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (j) |
| ESR RRS-PFR AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (a) |
| ESR RRS-PFR AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (b) |
| ESR RRS-FFR AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (a) |
| ESR RRS-FFR AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (b) |
| ESR ECRS AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (c) |
| ESR ECRS AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (d) |
| ESR Non-spin AS Capacity Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (f) |
| ESR Non-spin AS Award Total (MW) | 10 | 6.5.7.5 (g) |

##### Sample Association Information Exchange Form (AIEF)

The form illustrated in this appendix is used by Market Participants and ERCOT to exchange the information needed for configuring ICCP nodes. The form is designed for electronic transmittal (via email). ERCOT sends this form to the Market Participant in response to a request for a connection.

The AIEF consists of four forms, at least two of which must be completed. Two forms are required if you have only one site. Additional sites require additional forms.

The first form is the Network Information Form and is applicable to all ICCP nodes that will connect to ERCOT. The other forms are identical to each other, and one is completed for each Market Participant site. In this illustration, only one per-site form is shown. When preparing to connect via ICCP, the forms completed are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Network Information Form  (required) | This form provides information applicable to all ICCP nodes. It includes platform identification, Domain and Bilateral Table names and Association type. This form must be completed. |
| Primary Site ICCP Node Form  (required) | This form provides information specific to the primary and backup ICCP nodes located at your primary operating site. Most of the information on this form provides addressing information. This form must be completed. If you have a third ICCP node at the primary site, identify it on the Secondary Site ICCP node Form. It will be evident by the information you provided in your Site Surveys that the third node is located at this site. |
| Secondary Site ICCP Node Form  (completed only if you implement a secondary site) | This form provides information specific to the primary and backup ICCP nodes located at your secondary operating site. This form contains the same information fields as the Primary Site ICCP Node Form. You may refer to this site as your backup or disaster recovery site. We use the term “secondary site” to avoid confusion with the backup ICCP node. This form must be completed if you are installing ICCP nodes at a secondary site. If you have a development or training system at a secondary site that you wish to use as an operational backup (and no other backup site), then this ICCP node is considered by ERCOT to be your secondary site node. |
| Alternate Site ICCP Node Form  (completed only if you implement a third site) | This form provides information specific to one or more ICCP nodes that may be located at a third facility. Some Market Participants may have a development or training system not located at the primary or secondary sites, but in addition to them, that they might use as a third level of backup. ERCOT does not maintain such a site. Note that if your development or training system will not be used as an operational backup, do not identify it on this form. Such ICCP nodes do not need to be known by ERCOT. |

Most of the information on the AIEF is defined by ERCOT on the basis of the Site Survey information provided with the Market Participant’s Connection Agreement. ERCOT sets up the addresses and other parameters required to complete the connection, and then sends the AIEF to the Market Participant. The information provided by ERCOT is shown in the fields shaded in light gray. The Market Participant completes the unshaded fields and returns the form to ERCOT.

Once ERCOT receives the completed AIEF, ERCOT configures its ICCP nodes to communicate with those of the Market Participant. However, the links will remain turned off (disabled) until the Market Participant communicate its readiness to perform the Certification Tests.

The AIEF cover page contains fields for the Market Participant to enter contact information. This information should apply to the person who will be working with ERCOT to configure the ICCP nodes and validate the connection. Instructions for completing each of the form fields are given in the forms.

Electric Reliability Council of Texas

Texas Nodal Market

Association Information Exchange Form (AIEF)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date Completed by Market Participant: |  |
| Market Participant Company Name: |  |
| Contact Name: |  |
| Mailing Address: |  |
| City, State, Zip: |  |
| Phone: |  |
| Email: |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ERCOT Name: | Electric Reliability Council of Texas |
| Contact Name: |  |
| Mailing Address: | 2705 West Lake Drive |
| City, State, Zip: | Taylor, Texas 76574 |
| Phone: |  |
| Email: |  |

Nodal Version: 1.0

Network Information Form

| Form Entry Description | ERCOT A | ERCOT B | Market Participant A | Market Participant B |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ICCP Vendor: | GE | GE |  |  |
| Vendor Software Version: | e-terracomm ver 3.0 | e-terracomm ver 3.0 |  |  |
| ICCP Server Hardware Platform: | IBM | IBM |  |  |
| ICCP Server Operating System: | Windows 2012Server | Windows 2012 Server |  |  |
| ICCP Major Version Number | (set to match MP version) | (set to match MP version) | (1996 or 2000) | (Must be the same as Client A) |
| Domain Name:  The Domain name which each company’s client will use to access the other company’s server. Each entity hosts two domains, Domain A and Domain B. The domain names listed for ERCOT are the two names available for the Market Participant’s client to access ERCOT’s ICCP server. Conversely, the Domain names shown in the Market Participant columns are the two Domain names the Market Participant must assign to ERCOT’s domain in the Market Participant’s ICCP server(s). The Per-Site ICCP Node Forms contain a field for the Market Participant to indicate which ICCP Node hosts each Domain name. | ERCT\_XXXX\_NTSP\_A or ERCT\_XXXX\_NQSE\_A or  ERCT\_XXXX\_NREP\_A | ERCT\_XXXX\_NTSP\_B or ERCT\_XXXX\_NQSE\_B or  ERCT\_XXXX\_NREP\_B | XXXX\_ERCT\_NTSP\_A or XXXX\_ERCT\_NQSE\_A or XXXX\_ERCT\_NREP\_A | XXXX\_ERCT\_NTSP\_B or XXXX\_ERCT\_NQSE\_B or XXXX\_ERCT\_NREP\_B |
| Association Type:  Specify either “Single” or “Dual”. If the Market Participant’s ICCP product is capable of Dual-use associations, then “Dual” must be specified and configured. Enter “Single” in the Market Participant’s column only if Dual cannot be supported. ERCOT will configure its ICCP nodes to match the specification you enter here. Therefore you can assume that ERCOT has placed the same specification in the ERCOT column. ERCOT will be the initiator when the Association type is specified as “Dual”. |  |  | Dual or Single | Must be same as Market Participant A Association Type |
| Initial Bilateral Table Name:  This is the assigned Bilateral Table Name according to the ERCOT naming standard, including the Bilateral Table Version number. | ERCT\_XXXX\_0001 | ERCT\_XXXX\_0001 | ERCT\_XXXX\_0001 | ERCT\_XXXX\_0001 |

Per-Site ICCP Node Form

| Form Entry Description | ERCOT Primary ICCP Node | ERCOT Backup ICCP Node | Market Participant Primary ICCP Node | Market Participant Backup ICCP Node |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ICCP Node Name:  The name by which people refer to this Node. This name is not transmitted during any ICCP transactions, but is only used to facilitate verbal communication between company personnel. | ERPICCPTA | ERPICCPTB | Filled in by Market Participant | Filled in by Market Participant |
| ICCP Server Domain  Enter the Domain letter (A or B) of the ICCP server Domain hosted in each node. If a node hosts both Domains, enter both letters. | A | A | (A or B or both) | (A or B or both) |
| ICCP Node IP Address:  This is the IP address assigned by ERCOT to access the ICCP node on the company internal LAN. The Market Participant may assign this IP address directly to the applicable ICCP node, or use Network Address Translation in a Market Participant-provided router or firewall. | xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx | xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx | Market Participant’s Real address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx mapped to xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx | Market Participant’s Real address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx mapped to xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx |
| AP Title:  The Application Process Title given to the ICCP application instance. Note that the assignments follow the standard notation defined in the Nodal ICCP Communication Handbook as individual parameters. The format for entry of the AP Title in your system will depend on your vendor’s configuration user interface. | 2 16 1 69 82 67 84 49 73 | 2 16 1 69 82 67 84 50 73 | 2 16 1 XX XX XX XX 49 73 | 2 16 1 XX XX XX XX 50 73 |
| AE Qualifier:  This parameter is required on some ICCP implementations if ICCP is communicating with multiple clients and/or servers. Refer to your vendor documentation to determine if a value is required. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Presentation Selector (PSEL):  A 2-byte or 4-byte number used to select the correct instance of the session layer (e.g. 00 09 or 00 00 00 09) | 00 00 00 01 | 00 00 00 01 | 00 00 00 01 | 00 00 00 01 |
| Session Selector (SSEL):  A 2-byte or 4-byte number used to select the correct instance of the session layer (e.g. 00 09 or 00 00 00 09) | 00 01 | 00 01 | 00 01 | 00 01 |
| Transport Selector (TSEL):  A 2-byte or 4-byte number used to select the correct instance of the session layer (e.g. 00 09 or 00 00 00 09) | 00 01 | 00 01 | 00 01 | 00 01 |

1. This version of the ERCOT ICCP communication Handbook is aligned with the Texas Nodal Protocols dated July 2009. Future versions of this Handbook will be realigned with revisions to the Texas Nodal Protocols as required. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [1] See Texas Nodal Protocols (July 2009) Clause 3.10.7.5, Telemetry Criteria. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. In this discussion the terms “node”, “client” and “server” have very specific meanings and refer to the roles assumed by the ICCP nodes under discussion. Refer to Section 0, *1.7Glossary*, and Section 0, *ICCP Domains Explained*, for a complete explanation of the relationship between the terms “client”, “server”, and “Domain”. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Refer to Section 0, *ICCP Connections*, for a comparison of Single-use versus Dual-use Associations and the ERCOT connection policy regarding their use. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. For information such as schedules, forecasts, and other similar data, ERCOT provides the Portal and Application Programming Interface (API) interfaces. Refer to the guides for these interfaces as well as the ERCOT XML specifications for more information. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. TCP does not communicate with ICCP. Rather, it communicates with the ISO Transport service. The higher layers of the protocol stack then identify ICCP by the AP Title described in Section *Association Identifiers*. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. In order to ensure the best possible performance from the ERCOT WAN, ERCOT has designed an IP addressing plan supporting efficient routing updates. Specifically, ERCOT makes extensive use of sub-netting to minimize traffic generated by the routing protocols (routing table updates). Participants also need the flexibility to implement their own addressing plans for the same reason. Implementing NAT allows both organizations to meet their performance requirements with a minimum of conflicts. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. This is the function of the ICCP service called GetDataValueNames. The availability of a tool to access the data object list is product dependent. Participant’s should ask their vendors if such a tool is available. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. If the Market Participant implements a single ICCP server to exchange data for both QSE services and TSP services, then two domains would be created in the Market Participant’s server, one named ACME\_ERCT\_NTSP and one named ACME\_ERCT\_NQSE. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. This naming convention for Data Sets is a recommendation only. Some implementations create Data Set names internally so that the user has no control over their form. For those systems where the user can assign Data Set names, the convention specified here is the preferred form. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. ERCOT ignores the ICCP attribute *Normal Source*. The normal source of a point is established by the bilateral agreement between ERCOT and the Market Participant and is recorded locally in the ERCOT SCADA database. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. When the Normal Source is MANUAL, there is no case where the data is replaced by a TELEMETERED value. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Please review Section 0, *1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object Naming* Conventions, for an explanation of the items defined here and an explanation of the purpose of the naming convention tables. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. The meteorological data specified in Table 30, *Per-Wind Resource Data Received from QSE*, uses the naming convention given in Table 32, *ERCOT TSP ICCP Data Object Naming Conventions*, for weather station equipment. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Number of Turbines Online, Offline and Unknown are used for WGR and AGR resources. Please see Protocol references in table 28 for additional details [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Number of Inverters Online, Offline and Unknown are used for PVGR resources. Please see Protocol references in table 28 for additional details. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. A Load Resource’s Scheduled Power Consumption, Scheduled Power Consumption +2hours, Low Power Consumption (LPC) and Maximum Power Consumption (MPC) shall be telemetered to ERCOT by its QSE using a positive sign convention. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Please review Section *1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object* Naming Conventions, for an explanation of the items defined here and an explanation of the purpose of the naming convention tables. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Please review Section *1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object* Naming Conventions, for an explanation of the items defined here and an explanation of the purpose of the naming convention tables. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Please review Section *1.5 About ERCOT ICCP Data Object* Naming Conventions, for an explanation of the items defined here and an explanation of the purpose of the naming convention tables. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)