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| NOGRR Number | [263](https://www.ercot.com/mktrules/issues/NOGRR263) | NOGRR Title | Related to NPRR1244, Clarification of Controllable Load Resource Primary Frequency Response Responsibilities |
| Date of Decision | September 19, 2024 |
| Action | Recommended Approval |
| Timeline | Normal |
| Estimated Impacts | Cost/Budgetary: None Project Duration: No project required |
| Proposed Effective Date | Upon implementation of Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR) 1244, Clarification of Controllable Load Resource Primary Frequency Response Responsibilities  |
| Priority and Rank Assigned | Not applicable |
| Nodal Operating Guide Sections Requiring Revision  | 2.2.8, Performance/Disturbance/Compliance Analysis8, Attachment J, Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary Frequency Response |
| Related Documents Requiring Revision/Related Revision Requests | NPRR1244 |
| Revision Description | This Nodal Operating Guide Revision Request (NOGRR) clarifies that a Controllable Load Resource is only required to provide Primary Frequency Response when it is providing an Ancillary Service that requires the Controllable Load Resource to be capable of providing Primary Frequency Response. |
| Reason for Revision |  [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 1 – Be an industry leader for grid reliability and resilience [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 2 - Enhance the ERCOT region’s economic competitiveness with respect to trends in wholesale power rates and retail electricity prices to consumers [Strategic Plan](https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2023/08/25/ERCOT-Strategic-Plan-2024-2028.pdf) Objective 3 - Advance ERCOT, Inc. as an independent leading industry expert and an employer of choice by fostering innovation, investing in our people, and emphasizing the importance of our mission General system and/or process improvement(s) Regulatory requirements ERCOT Board/PUCT Directive*(please select ONLY ONE – if more than one apply, please select the ONE that is most relevant)* |
| Justification of Reason for Revision and Market Impacts | A Controllable Load Resource is a Load Resource that is capable of controllably reducing or increasing consumption under Dispatch control by ERCOT. A Controllable Load Resource may also be able to provide Primary Frequency Response but should not be required to be capable of providing Primary Frequency Response unless it is providing an Ancillary Service that requires this capability as detailed in Protocol Section 3.6.1, Load Resource Participation. A Controllable Load Resource that has blockier consumption can comply with Dispatch control by ERCOT but may not have the granular level of Dispatch control necessary to provide Primary Frequency Response. This NOGRR clarifies that a Controllable Load Resource that does not want to be eligible to provide an Ancillary Service to ERCOT that requires the capability to provide Primary Frequency Response may be exempt from ERCOT testing to verify its ability to provide Primary Frequency Response. This clarification allows additional Load Resources to qualify as Controllable Load Resources for all other purposes and thereby provides ERCOT greater visibility and control over such Load Resources.  |
| ROS Decision | On 5/2/24, ROS voted unanimously to table NOGRR263 and refer the issue to the Performance, Disturbance, Compliance (PDCWG) Working Group. All Market Segments participated in the vote.On 8/1/24, ROS voted unanimously to recommend approval of NOGRR263 as amended by the 7/22/24 Priority Power comments. All Market Segments participated in the vote.On 9/9/24, ROS voted unanimously to endorse and forward to TAC the 8/1/24 ROS Report as revised by ROS and the 9/6/24 Impact Analysis for NOGRR263. All Market Segments participated in the vote. |
| Summary of ROS Discussion | On 5/2/24, the sponsor provided an overview of NOGRR263. Participants requested to table NOGRR263 and refer it to PDCWG for further review.On 8/1/24, ROS reviewed PDCWG discussion and the 7/22/24 Priority Power comments.On 9/9/24, ROS reviewed the 9/6/24 Impact Analysis and retitled NOGRR263 to reference NPRR1244.  |
| TAC Decision | On 9/19/24, TAC voted unanimously to recommend approval of NOGRR263 as recommended by ROS in the 9/9/24 ROS Report; and the 9/13/24 Revised Impact Analysis. All Market Segments participated in the vote. |
| Summary of TAC Discussion | On 9/19/24, participants reviewed the 9/13/24 Revised Impact Analysis. |
| TAC Review/Justification of Recommendation |  Revision Request ties to Reason for Revision as explained in Justification  Impact Analysis reviewed and impacts are justified as explained in Justification Opinions were reviewed and discussed Comments were reviewed and discussed (if applicable) Other: (explain) |

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| **Opinions** |
| **Credit Review** | Not applicable |
| **Independent Market Monitor Opinion** | IMM has no opinion on NOGRR263. |
| **ERCOT Opinion** | ERCOT supports approval of NOGRR263. ERCOT Staff has reviewed NOGRR263 and believes that it provides a positive market impact to enable a Load Resource to register as a Controllable Load Resource even if it is not capable of providing Primary Frequency Response. Specifically, this NOGRR enables Controllable Load Resources that are not capable of providing Primary Frequency Response to be eligible to provide ERCOT Contingency Reserve Service (ECRS) and Non-Spinning Reserve (Non-Spin). A Controllable Load Resource that is capable of providing Primary Frequency Response will continue to be required to respond to frequency disturbances with a Governor droop. |
| **ERCOT Market Impact Statement** | No impact (There are no additional impacts to this NOGRR beyond what was captured in the Impact Analysis for NPRR1244.) |

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| **Sponsor** |
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| **Market Segment** | Independent Retail Electric Provider (IREP) |

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| **Comments Received** |
| **Comment Author** | **Comment Summary** |
| Priority Power 072224 | Provided clarifications to Section 2.2.8 and incorporated edits to Section 8, Attachment J, to enable a Load Resource to register as a Controllable Load Resource even if it is not capable of providing Primary Frequency Response, while still allowing the Resource to be eligible to provide ECRS and Non-Spin Service |

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| Market Rules Notes |

None

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| Proposed Guide Language Revision |

***2.2.8 Performance/Disturbance/Compliance Analysis***

(1) Performance/Disturbance/Compliance analysis shall be performed by ERCOT for the purpose of ensuring conformance with the Protocols and Operating Guides. All Generation Resources, ESRs, Controllable Load Resources that are capable of providing Primary Frequency Response, SOTGs, and SOTSGs, except nuclear-powered Resources or WGRs with a permanent exemption approved by ERCOT, must respond to frequency disturbances with a Governor droop as specified in Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors. Each Generation Resource, ESR, Controllable Load Resource qualified for Regulation Service and/or RRS, SOTG, and SOTSG based on participation in at least eight FMEs, shall meet a minimum 12-month rolling average initial Primary Frequency Response performance and sustained Primary Frequency Response performance of 0.75 as calculated in Section 8, Attachment J, Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary Frequency Response. When assessing conformance with the Protocols and Operating Guides, ERCOT shall evaluate the annual rolling average and may exclude from the performance analysis Generation Resources, ESRs, Controllable Load Resources qualified for Regulation Service and/or RRS, SOTGs, or SOTSGs in accordance with, but not limited to, the following conditions:

(a) Operating within the larger of five MW or 2% of the High Sustained Limit (HSL) or the maximum capacity for low frequency disturbances;

(b) Operating within the larger of five MW or 2% of the HSL or the maximum capacity above the LSL for high frequency disturbances;

(c) For an ESR, while discharging, if operating within the larger of 3 MW or 2% of the Maximum Operating Discharge Power Limit for low frequency disturbances;

(d) For an ESR, while charging, if operating within the larger of 3 MW or 2% of the Maximum Operating Charge Power Limit for high frequency disturbances;

(e) For any Generation Resource carrying power augmentation, the maximum capacity will be computed as the HSL minus Non-Frequency Responsive Capacity (NFRC); or

(f) Having a technical or physical limitation filed with the ERCOT client representative and approved by ERCOT.

(2) Market Participants shall request an exemption from, or correction of, performance during an FME within 30 days of the MIS posting date of the “Initial and Sustained Frequency Response Unit Performance” report.

(3) ERCOT will, on an as needed basis, utilize the Performance, Disturbance, Compliance Working Group (PDCWG) as a technical resource in providing input for types of technical or physical limitations that may be approved by ERCOT.

(4) ERCOT shall make a regular report on selected system disturbances, documenting the response of individual Generation Resources, ESRs, and Controllable Load Resources. In addition, Resource Entities, QSEs, and individual members of the PDCWG are encouraged to work within their respective companies to enhance the performance of individual Generation Resource’s, ESR’s, or Controllable Load Resource’s control systems through application of the results of the PDCWG studies.

**ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides**

**Section 8**

**Attachment J**

**Initial and Sustained Measurements for Primary Frequency Response**

**TBD**

**Initial Primary Frequency Response Performance Calculation Methodology**

This section establishes the process used to calculate initial Primary Frequency Response (PFR) performance for each Frequency Measurable Event (FME) for Generation Resources, Energy Storage Resources (ESRs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generators (SOTSGs), and Controllable Load Resources that are subject to this evaluation.

This process calculates the initial Per Unit PFR of a Resource (P.U.PFRResource) as a ratio between the Adjusted Actual PFR (APFRAdj), adjusted for the pre-event ramping of the unit, and the Final Expected PFR (EPFRfinal) as calculated using the Pre-perturbation and Post-perturbation time periods of the initial measure.

This comparison of actual performance to a calculated target value establishes, for each type of Resource, the initial P.U.PFRResource for any FME.

**Initial Primary Frequency Response Measurement**

P.U.PFRResource is the per unit measure of the initial PFR of a Resource during identified FMEs.



Where P.U.PFRResource for each FME is limited to values between 0.0 and 2.0.

The Adjusted Actual PFR (APFRAdj) and the Final Expected PFR (EPFRfinal) are calculated as described below.

EPFR calculations use Governor droop and Governor Dead-Band values as stated in Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors, with the exception of combined-cycle facilities while being evaluated as a single resource (MW production of both the combustion turbine generator and the steam turbine generator are included in the evaluation) where the evaluation Governor droop will be 5.78%

**Actual Primary Frequency Response (APFRadj)**

The Adjusted Actual Primary Frequency Response (APFRadj) is the difference between Post-perturbation Average MW and Pre-perturbation Average MW, including the ramp magnitude adjustment.



where:

**Pre‐perturbation Average MW**: Actual MW averaged from T‐16 to T‐2



**Post‐perturbation Average MW**: Actual MW averaged from T+20 to T+52



Ramp Adjustment: The Actual PFR number that is used to calculate P.U.PFRResource is adjusted for the ramp magnitude of the generating unit/generating facility during the pre‐perturbation minute. The ramp magnitude is subtracted from the APFR.

Ramp Magnitude = (MWT‐4 – MWT‐60)\*0.59

(MWT‐4 – MWT‐60) represents unit’s MW ramp for a full minute prior to the FME. The factor 0.59 adjusts this full minute ramp to represent the ramp that should have been achieved during the post‐perturbation measurement period.

**Expected Primary Frequency Response (EPFR)**

For all Generation Resources, ESRs, SOTGs, SOTSGs, and Controllable Load Resources, the ideal Expected PFR (EPFRideal) is calculated as the difference between the EPFRpost‐perturbation and the EPFRpre‐perturbation.



When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and above 60Hz:



When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and below 60Hz:



For each formula, when frequency is within the Governor Dead-Band the appropriate EPFR value is zero. The deadbandmax and droopmax quantities come from Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors.

Where:

**Pre‐perturbation Average Hz**: Actual Hz averaged from T‐16 to T‐2



**Post‐perturbation Average Hz**: Actual Hz averaged from T+20 to T+52



Power Augmentation: For combined cycle facilities, Real-Time telemetered High Sustained Limit (HSL) is adjusted by subtracting the Real-Time telemetered Non-Frequency Responsive Capacity (power augmentation (PA) capacity). Other generator types may also have power augmentation that is not frequency responsive. This could be “over‐pressure” operation of a steam turbine at valves wide open or operating with a secondary fuel in service. The Resource Entity should provide ERCOT with documentation and conditions when power augmentation is to be considered in PFR calculations as described in paragraph (11) of Protocol Section 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements.

**EPFRfinal for Combustion Turbines and Combined Cycle Facilities**



Note: The 0.00276 constant is the MW/0.1 Hz change per MW of capacity and represents the MW change in combustion turbine’s output due to the change in mass flow through the combustion turbine due to the speed change of the turbine during the post‐perturbation measurement period. This factor is based on empirical data from a major 2003 event as measured on multiple combustion turbines in ERCOT. 

**EPFRfinal for Steam Turbine**



where:



where:



*Throttle Pressure = Interpolation of Pressure* curv*e* a*t* MW*pre‐perturbation*

The rated throttle pressure and the pressure curve, based on generator MW output, are submitted to ERCOT. This pressure curve is defined by up to six pair of pressure and MW breakpoints with the throttle pressure/MW output pair where rated throttle pressure is achieved as the first set and the throttle pressure/MW output pair where the minimum throttle pressure is achieved, as the last set of breakpoints. If fewer breakpoints are needed, the pair values will be repeated for different MW outputs (i.e., MW cannot be repeated on throttle pressure) to complete the six pair table.

The K factor is used to model the stored energy available to the Resource. The value ranges between 0.0 and 0.6 psig per MW change when responding during an FME. The Resource Entity can measure the drop in throttle pressure when the Resource is operating near 50% output of the steam turbine during an FME and provide this ratio of pressure change to ERCOT. K is then adjusted based on rated throttle pressure and Resource capacity. An additional sensitivity factor, the steam flow change factor, is based on resource loading (% steam flow) and further modifies the MW adjustment. This sensitivity factor will decrease the adjustment at Resource outputs below 50% and increase the adjustment at outputs above 50%. The Resource Entity should determine the fixed K factor for each Resource that generally results in the best match between EPFR and APFR (resulting in the highest P.U.PFRResource). For any generating unit, K will not change unless the steam generator is significantly reconfigured.

**EPFRfinal for Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities and Energy Storage Resources**

 

Where X is an adjustment factor that may be applied to properly model the delivery of PFR. The X factor will be based on known and accepted technical or physical limitations of the Resource. X may be adjusted by ERCOT and may be variable across the operating range of a resource. X shall be zero unless ERCOT accepts an alternative value.

**SUSTAINED Primary Frequency Response Performance Calculation Methodology**

This section establishes the process used to calculate sustained Primary Frequency Response (PFR) performance for each Frequency Measurable Event (FME).

This process calculates the Per Unit Sustained PFR of a Resource (P.U.SPFRResource) as a ratio between the maximum actual unit response at any time during the period from T+46 to T+60, adjusted for the pre‐event ramping of the unit, and the *Final* Expected Primary Frequency Response (EPFR) value at time T+46.[[1]](#footnote-1)

This comparison of actual performance to a calculated target value establishes, for each type of Resource, the P.U.SPFRResource for any FME.

**Sustained Primary Frequency Response performance measurement:**

**Sustained Primary Frequency Response Calculation (P.U.SPFR)**



*P.U.SPFRResource* is the per unit (P.U.) measure of the sustained PFR of a Resource during identified FME. The *P.U.SPFRResource* for each FME will be limited to values between 0.0 and 2.0.

**Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response (ASPFR) Calculations**



where:

Pre‐perturbation Average MW: Actual MW averaged from T‐16 to T‐2.



and:

*MWMaximumResponse* ***=*** *maximum MW value telemetered by a unit from T+46 through T+60 during low frequency FMEs and the minimum MW value telemetered by a unit from T+46 through T+60 during a high frequency FME.*

**Actual Sustained Primary Frequency Response, Adjusted (ASPFRAdj)**



RampMW Sustained (MW) – Generation Resources, Energy Storage Resources (ESRs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTSGs), and Controllable Load Resources are required to sustain their response to an FME. An adjustment available in determining sustained Primary Frequency Response (PFR) performance (*P.U.*SPFR*Resource* ) is to account for the direction in which a Resource was moving (increasing or decreasing output) when the FME occurred T=t(0). This is the *RampMW* Sustained adjustment:

*RampMW* Sustaine*d* = (*MWT‐4 – MWT‐60*) x 0.821

*Note:* Th*e* terminolog*y* “MW*T‐4” refers to MW output at 4 seconds before the FME occurs at T=t(0).*

By subtracting a reading at 4 seconds before, from a reading at 60 seconds before, the formula calculates the MWs a generator moved in the minute (56 seconds) prior to T=t(0). The formula is then modified by a factor to indicate where the unit would have been at T+46, had the FME not occurred: the “*RampMW Sustained*.” It does this by multiplying the MW change over 56 seconds before the event (MWT‐4 – MWT‐60) by a modifier. This extrapolates to an equivalent number of MWs the generator would have changed if it had been allowed to continue on its ramp to T+46 unencumbered by the FME. The modifier is 

**Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response (ESPFR) Calculations**

The Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response (ESPFRfinal) is calculated using the actual frequency at T+46, HZT+46.

This ESPFRfinal is the MW value a Generation Resource, ESR, SOTG, SOTSG, or Controllable Load Resource should have responded with, if it is properly sustaining the output of its generating unit/generating facility in response to an FME. Determination of this value begins with establishing where it would be in an ideal situation; considers proper Governor droop and Governor Dead‐Band values established in Section 2.2.7, Turbine Speed Governors, High Sustained Limit (HSL), Low Sustained Limit (LSL) and actual frequency. It then allows for adjusting the value to compensate for the various types of limiting factors each Generation Resource, ESR, SOTG, SOTSG, or Controllable Load Resource may have and any Non-Frequency Responsive Capacity (NFRC) that may be included in the HSL.

**Establishing the Ideal Expected Sustained Primary Frequency Response**

For Generation Resources, ESRs, SOTGs, SOTSGs, and Controllable Load Resources, the ideal Expected Sustained PFR (ESPFRideal) is calculated as the difference between the ESPFRT+46 and the EPFRpre‐perturbation. The EPFRpre‐perturbation is the same EPFRpre­-perturbation value used in the Initial measure.



When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and above 60Hz:



When the frequency is outside the Governor Dead-Band and below 60Hz:

 

For combined cycle facilities, determination of frequency responsive capacity includes subtracting power augmentation (PA) capacity, if any, from the original telemetered HSL. Other generator types may also have power augmentation that is not frequency responsive. This could be “over‐pressure” operation of a steam turbine at valves wide open or operating with a secondary fuel in service. The Resource Entity is required to provide ERCOT with documentation and conditions when power augmentation is to be considered in PFR calculations as described in paragraph (11) of Protocol Section 6.5.5.2, Operational Data Requirements.

**ESPFRfinal for Combustion Turbines and Combined Cycle Facilities**



Note: The 0.00276 constant is the MW/0.1 Hz change per MW of capacity and represents the MW change in combustion turbine’s output due to the change in mass flow through the combustion turbine due to the speed change of the turbine at HZT+46. (This is based on empirical data from a major 2003 event as measured on multiple combustion turbines in ERCOT.)

**ESPFRfinal for Steam Turbine**



where:



where:



*Throttle* Pressur*e =* Interpolatio*n* o*f* Pressur*e* curv*e* a*t* MW*pre‐perturbation*

**ESPFRfinal for Other Generating Units/Generating Facilities and Energy Storage Resources**

 

where X is an adjustment factor that may be applied to properly model the delivery of PFR. The X factor will be based on known and accepted technical or physical limitations of the resource. X may be adjusted by ERCOT and may be variable across the operating range of a resource. X shall be zero unless ERCOT accepts an alternative value.

**Limits on calculation of PFR Performance (Initial & Sustained)**

For frequency deviations below 60Hz (HZpost-perturbation < 60)

If for a generating unit/generating facility

$MW\_{Pre-Perturbation} \geq min⁡(\left[\left(HSL-PA capacity\right)\*0.98\right],\left[\left(HSL-PA capacity\right)-5MW\right])$

Then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this Frequency Measurable Event (FME).

For frequency deviations above 60Hz (HZpost-perturbation > 60)

If for a generating unit/generating facility

$MW\_{Pre-Perturbation} \leq max⁡(\left[LSL+\left(HSL-PA capacity\right)\*0.02\right],\left[LSL+5MW\right]))$

Then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this FME.

For Energy Storge Resources (ESRs), while discharging, if operating within the larger of 3 MW or 2% of the Real-Time Maximum Operating Discharge Power Limit for low frequency disturbances then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this FME.

For ESRs, while charging, if operating within the larger of 3 MW or 2% of the Real-Time Maximum Operating Charge Power Limit for high frequency disturbances then Primary Frequency Response is not evaluated for this FME.

When Expected Primary Frequency ResponseFinal is greater than operating margin Caps and limits exist for resources operating with adequate reserve margin to be evaluated (greater of 2% of (High Sustained Limit (HSL) less PA Capacity) or 5 MW), but with Expected Primary Frequency ResponseFinal greater than the actual margin available.

(1) The $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ will be set to the greater of 0.75 or the calculated $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The generating unit/generating facility’s or ESR’s pre‐perturbation operating margin (appropriate for the frequency deviation direction) is greater than 2% of its $\left(HSL-PACapacity\right)$ and greater than 5 MW; and

(b) The $EPFR\_{Final}$ is greater than the generating unit/generating facility’s or ESR’s available frequency responsive capacity[[2]](#footnote-2); and

(c) The generating unit/generating facility’s or ESR’s $APFR\_{Adj}$ response is in the correct direction.

(2) When calculation of the $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ uses the resource’s $HSL-PACapacity$ as the maximum expected output, the calculated $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ will not be greater than 1.0.

(3) When calculation of the $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ uses the resource’s $LSL-PACapacity$ as the minimum expected output, the calculated $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ will not be greater than 1.0.

(4) If the $APFR\_{Adj}$is in the wrong direction, then $P.U. PFR\_{Resource}$ is 0.0.

(5) These caps and limits apply to both the Initial and Sustained Primary Frequency Response measures.

**INITIAL PFR and SUSTAINED PFR PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT**

ERCOT computes an average Initial PFR and Sustained PFR performance based on either all FMEs evaluated within 12 months or the last eight FMEs (applicable if a minimum threshold of eight FMEs within the 12 month period is not met). Each Generation Resource, ESR, Settlement Only Transmission Generator (SOTG), Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generator (SOTSG), and Controllable Load Resource shall meet a minimum rolling average initial Primary Frequency Response performance and sustained Primary Frequency Response performance of 0.75.

**Initial PFR requirement:**



**Sustained PFR requirement:**



1. The time designations used in this section refer to relative time after an FME occurs. For example, “T+46” refers to 46 seconds after the frequency deviation occurred. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. In this circumstance, when frequency is below 60 Hz, the EPFR\_final is set to operating margin based on HSL (adjusted for any augmentation capacity) AND when frequency is above 60 Hz, the EPFR\_final is set to operating margin based on LSL for the purpose of calculating PUPFR\_resource. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)