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| NPRR Number | [1234](https://www.ercot.com/mktrules/issues/NPRR1234) | NPRR Title | Interconnection Requirements for Large Loads and Modeling Standards for Loads 25 MW or Greater |
| Date of Decision | | June 13, 2024 | |
| Action | | Tabled | |
| Timeline | | Normal | |
| Proposed Effective Date | | To be determined | |
| Priority and Rank Assigned | | To be determined | |
| Requested Resolution | | Normal | |
| Nodal Protocol Sections Requiring Revision | | 2.1, Definitions  2.2, Acronyms and Abbreviations  3.1.1, Role of ERCOT  3.1.5.11, Evaluation of Transmission Facilities Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage Requests  3.3.2, Types of Work Requiring ERCOT Approval  3.10.7.2, Modeling of Resources and Transmission Loads  3.10.7.5, Telemetry Requirements  3.10.7.5.1, Continuous Telemetry of the Status of Breakers and Switches  3.15, Voltage Support  3.15.3, Generation Resource Requirements Related to Voltage Support  3.22, Subsynchronous Resonance  3.22.1, Subsynchronous Resonance Vulnerability Assessment  3.22.1.1, Existing Generation Resource Assessment  3.22.1.2, Generation Resource or Energy Storage Resource Interconnection Assessment  3.22.1.3, Transmission Project Assessment  3.22.1.4, Large Load Interconnection Assessment (new)  3.22.1.4, Annual SSR Review  3.22.2, Subsynchronous Resonance Vulnerability Assessment Criteria  3.22.3, Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring  16.5, Registration of a Resource Entity  ERCOT Fee Schedule | |
| Related Documents Requiring Revision/Related Revision Requests | | Planning Guide Revision Request (PGRR) 115, Related to NPRR1234, Interconnection Requirements for Large Loads and Modeling Standards for Loads 25 MW or Greater | |
| Revision Description | | This Nodal Protocol Revision Request (NPRR) and the related PGRR establish interconnection and modeling requirements for “Large Loads”—defined in this NPRR to refer to one or more Facilities at a single site with an aggregate peak power Demand of 75 MW or more. ERCOT proposes these requirements based upon its experience with the interim large Load interconnection process implemented on March 25, 2022, analysis of operational events, and the discussion of various issues concerning Large Loads explored by the Large Flexible Load Task Force (LFLTF).  Additionally, this NPRR facilitates the addition of a new study process for Large Loads seeking to interconnect to the ERCOT system. This process is described in the accompanying PGRR.  This NPRR also adds a requirement that any Resource Entity that adds 20 MW or more of Load at any site with an existing Generation Resource shall submit a new Reactive Power study. The study must demonstrate the continued compliance of the Generation Resource with Voltage Support Service (VSS) requirements.  This NPRR also establishes specific Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO) requirements for Large Loads and revises and supplements SSO-related definitions, in addition to clarifying existing SSO requirements.  Furthermore, although the primary focus of this NPRR is Loads that are 75 MW or larger, this NPRR also establishes new standards for the identification and classification of a site with an aggregate peak Demand of 25 MW or more at a common substation in ERCOT Network Operations Model. Such information will provide ERCOT visibility of the locations of these Loads for operational and planning purposes.  Finally, this NPRR adds a fee for Large Load Interconnection Study Requests to the ERCOT Fee Schedule.  These revisions address some planning, modeling, and operational concerns that have been identified thus far relating to Large Loads. But some issues identified by the LFLTF remain unresolved. Accordingly, and as the impacts of Large Loads on the grid become better understood, additional Revision Requests may be necessary to address additional risks to reliability. | |
| 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 | | The ERCOT System is experiencing an unprecedented increase in the number of sites with Loads that are each sizeable enough to potentially affect the reliable operation of the Texas power grid. For example, since January 1, 2022, a total of 4,479 MW of Large Loads (those equaling 75 MW or more at a site) have received ERCOT approval to energize in. That amount is several times larger the Demand of the City of Lubbock, which underwent a significantly more lengthy and involved process to interconnect to the ERCOT system. This amount also does not include other Large Loads seeking to interconnect to the ERCOT System under slower time frames. Additionally, as of May 1, 2024, ERCOT has received an additional 19,754 MW of proposed projects requesting energization on or before December 31, 2025, of which 8,952 MW has already received ERCOT approval of interconnection studies performed by the TSP. For perspective, 19,754 MW of additional Load represents almost one-quarter of the recent ERCOT record peak Demand of 85,508 MW set on August 10, 2023.  Moreover, due in part to ERCOT’s limited visibility regarding Customers’ electrical Facilities and their operations, ERCOT is observing greater error in its Load forecasts since this rapid increase in Large Load interconnections began. Such error is particularly problematic during extreme or unusual Operating Days when having an accurate forecast is most critical for reliability.  In this NPRR, ERCOT proposes in part to identify Loads in the Network Operations Model with an aggregate peak Demand of 25 MW or more at a site behind one or more common Points of Interconnection (POIs) or Service Delivery Points to provide certain information for ERCOT visibility. This improved Load identification will aid ERCOT in addressing a growing reliability concern around the predictability of forecasted customer Demand. ERCOT will coordinate with market participants to identify the delivery point for customers’ Loads that are 25 MW and larger.  To address the risks to reliability discussed above, this NPRR and the accompanying Revision Requests propose practicable solutions. These Revision Requests are informed by, among other things, stakeholders’ contributions in the Large Flexible Load Task Force and the interim ERCOT process established to study Large Loads seeking to interconnect sooner than the two-year time frame contemplated in the traditional planning process. ERCOT appreciates stakeholders’ engagement thus far and looks forward to their further comments. | |
| PRS Decision | | On 6/13/24, PRS voted unanimously to table NPRR1234 and refer the issue to ROS. All Market Segments participated in the vote. | |
| Summary of PRS Discussion | | On 6/13/24, the ERCOT staff provided an overview of NPRR1234, noting some of the differences in scope from the original NPRR1191. Participants noted ongoing discussions at the LFLTF and requested additional review at ROS alongside PGRR115, particularly the modeling requirements for Loads larger than 25 MW. | |

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

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| Market Segment | Not applicable |

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

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| Market Rules Notes |

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

* NPRR1202, Refundable Deposits for Large Load Interconnection Studies
  + Section 2.1
  + ERCOT Fee Schedule

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| Proposed Protocol Language Revision |

## 2.1 DEFINITIONS

**Large Load**

One or more Facilities at a single site with an aggregate peak Demand greater than or equal to 75 MW behind one or more common Points of Interconnection (POIs) or Service Delivery Points.

**Large Load Interconnection Study (LLIS)**

The set of studies conducted by a Transmission Service Provider (TSP) for the purpose of identifying any electric system improvements or enhancements required to reliably interconnect a Customer with a Large Load meeting the requirements of Planning Guide Section 9.2.2, Applicability. These studies may include steady-state studies, system protection (short-circuit) studies, dynamic and transient stability studies, facility studies, and sub-synchronous oscillation studies.

**Initial Energization**

The first time a Generation Resource, Settlement Only Generator (SOG), or Large Load facility’s equipment connects to the ERCOT System during commissioning.

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| ***[NPRR995: Replace the above definition “Initial Energization” with the following upon system implementation:]***  **Initial Energization**  The first time a Generation Resource, Energy Storage Resource (ESR), Settlement Only Energy Storage System (SOESS), Settlement Only Generator (SOG), or Large Load facility’s equipment connects to the ERCOT System during commissioning. |

Interconnecting Large Load Entity (ILLE)

Any Entity upon whose behalf a Transmission Service Provider, Resource Entity, or Interconnecting Entity has submitted a request to interconnect a Large Load to the ERCOT system.

**Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO)**

Coincident oscillation occurring between two or more Transmission Elements or Generation Resources at a natural harmonic frequency lower than the normal operating frequency of the ERCOT System (60 Hz).

***Induction Generator Effect (IGE)***

An electrical phenomenon in which a resonance involving a Generation Resource or Load and a series compensated transmission system results in electrical self-excitation of the Generation Resource or Load at a subsynchronous frequency.

***Subsynchronous Control Interaction (SSCI)***

The interaction between a series capacitor compensated transmission system and the control system of Generation Resources or Load.

Subsynchronous Ferroresonance (SSFR)

Coincident oscillation occurring between a transformer and a series capacitor-compensated transmission system at a natural harmonic frequency lower than the normal operating frequency of the ERCOT System (60 Hz).

Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR)

Coincident oscillation occurring between Generation Resources and a series capacitor compensated transmission system at a natural harmonic frequency lower than the normal operating frequency of the ERCOT System (60 Hz), including the following types of interactions:

***Torque Amplification***

An interaction between one or more Generation Resources and a series compensated transmission system in which the response results in higher transient torque during or after disturbances than would otherwise occur.

***Torsional Interaction***

Torsional Interaction is the interplay between the mechanical system of a turbine generator and a series compensated transmission system.

**Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO) Countermeasures**

Any equipment or any procedure to mitigate the SSO vulnerability, including but not limited to the following types of countermeasures:

Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO) Protection

A countermeasure that includes, but is not limited to, disconnecting the affected equipment, Load, or Generation Resource.

Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO) Mitigation

A countermeasure that includes, but is not limited to, equipment installation, controller adjustment, or a procedure to mitigate the SSO vulnerability without disconnecting the affected equipment, Load, or Generation Resources.

## 2.2 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**ILLE** Interconnecting Large Load Entity

**LLIS** Large Load Interconnection Study

**SSFR** Subsynchronous Ferroresonance

***3.1.1 Role of ERCOT***

(1) ERCOT shall coordinate and use reasonable efforts, consistent with Good Utility Practice, to accept, approve or reject all requested Outage plans for maintenance, repair, and construction of both Transmission Facilities and Resources within the ERCOT System. ERCOT may reject an Outage plan under certain circumstances, as set forth in these Protocols.

(2) ERCOT’s responsibilities with respect to Outage Coordination include:

(a) Approving or rejecting requests for Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages of Transmission Facilities for Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) in coordination with and based on information regarding all Entities’ Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages;

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (a) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (a) Approving or rejecting requests for Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages of Transmission Facilities for Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) and Direct Current Tie Operators (DCTOs) in coordination with and based on information regarding all Entities’ Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages; |

(b) Assessing the adequacy of available Resources, based on planned and known Resource Outages, relative to forecasts of Load, Ancillary Service requirements, and reserve requirements;

(c) Coordinating all Planned Outage and Maintenance Outage plans and approving or rejecting Outage plans for Planned Outages of Resources;

(d) Coordinating and approving or rejecting Outage plans for Planned Outages of Reliability Must-Run (RMR) Units under the terms of the applicable RMR Agreements;

(e) Coordinating and approving or rejecting Outage plans associated with Black Start Resources under the applicable Black Start Unit Agreements;

(f) Coordinating and approving or rejecting Outage plans affecting Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR) vulnerable Generation Resources that do not have SSO Mitigation in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages;

(g) Coordinating and approving or rejecting changes to existing Resource Outage plans;

(h) Monitoring how Planned Outage schedules compare with actual Outages;

(i) Posting all proposed and approved schedules for Planned Outages, Maintenance Outages, and Rescheduled Outages of Transmission Facilities on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area under Section 3.1.5.13, Transmission Report;

(j) Creating and posting aggregated MW of Planned Outages for Resources on the MIS Secure Area under Section 3.2.3, Short-Term System Adequacy Reports;

(k) Monitoring Transmission Facilities and Resource Forced Outages and Maintenance Outages of immediate nature and implementing responses to those Outages as provided in these Protocols;

(l) Establishing and implementing communication procedures:

(i) For a TSP to request approval of Transmission Facilities Planned Outage and Maintenance Outage plans; and

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace item (i) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (i) For a TSP or a DCTO to request approval of Transmission Facilities Planned Outage and Maintenance Outage plans; and |

(ii) For a Resource Entity’s designated Single Point of Contact to submit Outage plans and to coordinate Resource Outages;

(m) Establishing and implementing record-keeping procedures for retaining all requested Planned Outages, Maintenance Outages, Rescheduled Outages, and Forced Outages; and

(n) Planning and analyzing Transmission Facilities Outages.

**3.1.5.11 Evaluation of Transmission Facilities Planned Outage or Maintenance Outage Requests**

(1) ERCOT shall evaluate requests, approve, or reject Transmission Facilities Planned Outages and Maintenance Outages according to the requirements of this section. ERCOT may approve Outage requests provided the Outage in combination with other proposed Outages does not cause a violation of applicable reliability standards. ERCOT shall reject Outage requests that do not meet the submittal timeline specified in Section 3.1.5.12, Submittal Timeline for Transmission Facility Outage Requests. ERCOT shall consider the following factors in its evaluation:

(a) Forecasted conditions during the time of the Outage;

(b) Outage plans submitted by Resource Entities and TSPs under Section 3.1, Outage Coordination;

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace item (b) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (b) Outage plans submitted by Resource Entities, TSPs, and DCTOs under Section 3.1, Outage Coordination; |

(c) Forced Outages of Transmission Facilities;

(d) Potential for the proposed Outages to cause irresolvable transmission overloads or voltage supply concerns based on the indications from contingency analysis software;

(e) Potential for the proposed Outages to cause SSR vulnerability to Generation Resources that do not have SSO Mitigation in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages;

(f) Previously approved Planned Outages, Maintenance Outages, and Rescheduled Outages;

(g) Impacts on the transfer capability of Direct Current Ties (DC Ties); and

(h) Good Utility Practice for Transmission Facilities maintenance.

(2) When ERCOT approves a Maintenance Outage, ERCOT shall coordinate the timing of the appropriate course of action with the requesting TSP.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (2) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (2) When ERCOT approves a Maintenance Outage, ERCOT shall coordinate the timing of the appropriate course of action with the requesting TSP or DCTO. |

(3) When ERCOT identifies that an HIO has been submitted with 90-days or less notice, ERCOT may coordinate with TSP to make reasonable efforts to minimize the impact.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (3) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (3) When ERCOT identifies that an HIO has been submitted with 90-days or less notice, ERCOT may coordinate with the TSP or DCTO to make reasonable efforts to minimize the impact. |

***3.3.2 Types of Work Requiring ERCOT Approval***

(1) Each TSP, QSE and Resource Entity shall coordinate with ERCOT the requirements of Section 3.10, Network Operations Modeling and Telemetry, the following types of work for any addition to, replacement of, or change to or removal from the ERCOT Transmission Grid:

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (1) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (1) Each TSP, DCTO, QSE, and Resource Entity shall coordinate with ERCOT the requirements of Section 3.10, Network Operations Modeling and Telemetry, the following types of work for any addition to, replacement of, or change to or removal from the ERCOT Transmission Grid: |

(a) Transmission lines;

(b) Equipment including circuit breakers, transformers, disconnects, and reactive devices;

(c) Resource interconnections;

(d) Protection and control schemes, including changes to Remedial Action Plans (RAPs), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, Energy Management Systems (EMSs), Automatic Generation Control (AGC), Remedial Action Schemes (RASs), or Automatic Mitigation Plans (AMPs); And

(e) Large Load interconnections.

**3.10.7.2 Modeling of Resources and Transmission Loads**

(1) Each Resource Entity shall provide ERCOT and its interconnecting TSP with information describing each of its Generation Resources, SOGs, and Load Resources connected to the ERCOT System. All Transmission Generation Resources (TGRs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generators (SOTSGs), and the non-TSP owned MPTs greater than ten MVA, must be modeled to provide equivalent generation injections to the ERCOT Transmission Grid. ERCOT shall coordinate the modeling of Generation Resources, Private Use Networks, and Load Resources with their owners to ensure consistency between TSP models and ERCOT models.

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| ***[NPRR995: Replace paragraph (1) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (1) Each Resource Entity shall provide ERCOT and its interconnecting TSP with information describing each of its Generation Resources, SOGs, SOESSs, and Load Resources connected to the ERCOT System. All Transmission Generation Resources (TGRs), Settlement Only Transmission Generators (SOTGs), Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generators (SOTSGs), Settlement Only Transmission Energy Storage Systems (SOTESSs), and the non-TSP MPTs greater than ten MVA, must be modeled to provide equivalent generation injections to the ERCOT Transmission Grid. ERCOT shall coordinate the modeling of Generation Resources, Private Use Networks, and Load Resources with their owners to ensure consistency between TSP models and ERCOT models. |

(2) Each Resource Entity representing either a Load Resource or an Aggregate Load Resource (ALR) shall provide ERCOT and, as applicable, its interconnecting DSP and TSP, with information describing each such Resource as specified in Section 3.7.1.2, Load Resource Parameters, and any additional information and telemetry as required by ERCOT, in accordance with the timelines set forth in Section 3.10.1, Time Line for Network Operations Model Changes. ERCOT shall coordinate the modeling of ALRs with Resource Entities. ERCOT shall coordinate with representatives of the Resource Entity to map Load Resources to their appropriate Load in the Network Operations Model.

(3) Each Resource Entity representing a Distribution Generation Resource (DGR) or Distribution Energy Storage Resource (DESR) that is registered with ERCOT pursuant to Section 16.5, Registration of a Resource Entity, shall provide ERCOT, its interconnecting DSP, and the TSP that interconnects the DSP to the transmission system with information describing each of its DGR or DESR facilities, and additional information and telemetry as required by ERCOT and the interconnecting DSP. ERCOT shall coordinate with representatives of the Resource Entity to represent the registered DGR or DESR facilities at their appropriate Electrical Bus in the Network Operations Model.

(4) Each Resource Entity representing a Settlement Only Distribution Generator (SODG) facility that is registered with ERCOT pursuant to paragraph (5) of Section 16.5 shall provide ERCOT, its interconnecting DSP, and the TSP that interconnects the DSP to the transmission system with information describing each of its SODG facilities, and additional information and telemetry as required by ERCOT. ERCOT shall coordinate with representatives of the Resource Entity to map registered SODG facilities to their appropriate Load in the Network Operations Model.

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| ***[NPRR995: Replace paragraph (4) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (4) Each Resource Entity representing a Settlement Only Distribution Generator (SODG) or Settlement Only Distribution Energy Storage System (SODESS) facility that is registered with ERCOT pursuant to paragraph (5) of Section 16.5 shall provide ERCOT, its interconnecting DSP, and the TSP that interconnects the DSP to the transmission system with information describing each of its SODG or SODESS facilities, and additional information and telemetry as required by ERCOT. ERCOT shall coordinate with representatives of the Resource Entity to map registered SODG or SODESS facilities to their appropriate Load in the Network Operations Model. |

(5) Each Resource Entity representing a Split Generation Resource shall provide information to ERCOT and TSPs describing an individual Split Generation Resource for its share of the generation facility to be represented in the Network Operations Model in accordance with Section 3.8, Special Considerations. The Split Generation Resource must be modeled as connected to the ERCOT Transmission Grid on the low side of the generation facility MPT.

(6) ERCOT shall create a DC Tie Resource to represent an equivalent generation injection to represent the flow into the ERCOT Transmission Grid from operation of DC Ties. The actual injection flow on the DC Tie from telemetry provided by the facility owner(s) is the DC Tie Resource output.

(7) Each TSP and, if applicable, Resource Entity shall provide ERCOT with the following information describing all transmission Load connections on the ERCOT Transmission Grid. Individual Load connections may be combined, at the discretion of ERCOT, with other Load connections on the same bus to represent a Load Point to facilitate state estimation of Loads that do not telemeter Load measurements. ERCOT shall define “Load Points”, which may be one or more combined Loads, for use in its Network Operations Model. A Load Point cannot be used to represent Load connections that are in different Load Zones.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (7) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (7) Each TSP and DCTO shall provide ERCOT with information describing all transmission Load connections on the ERCOT Transmission Grid. Individual Load connections may be combined, at the discretion of ERCOT, with other Load connections on the same transmission line to represent a Load Point to facilitate state estimation of Loads that do not telemeter Load measurements. ERCOT shall define “Load Points”, which may be one or more combined Loads, for use in its Network Operations Model. A Load Point cannot be used to represent Load connections that are in different Load Zones. |

(8) ERCOT may require TSPs to provide additional Load telemetry to provide adequate modeling of the transmission system in accordance with Section 3.10.7.5, Telemetry Standards. When the TSP does not own the station for which additional Load telemetry is being requested, the TSP shall request that the owner make the telemetry available. The TSP shall notify ERCOT if the owner does not comply with the request.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (8) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (8) ERCOT may require TSPs and DCTOs to provide additional Load telemetry to provide adequate modeling of the transmission system in accordance with Section 3.10.7.5, Telemetry Standards. When the TSP or DCTO does not own the station for which additional Load telemetry is being requested, the TSP shall request that the owner make the telemetry available. The TSP or DCTO shall notify ERCOT if the owner does not comply with the request. |

(9) ERCOT shall create a DC Tie Load to represent an equivalent Load withdrawal to represent the flow from the ERCOT Transmission Grid from operation of DC Ties. The actual withdrawal flow on the DC Tie from telemetry provided by the facility owner(s) is the DC Tie Load output.

(10) Each TSP shall also provide information to ERCOT describing automatic Load transfer (rollover) plans and the events that trigger which Loads are switched to other Transmission Elements on detection of Outage of a primary Transmission Element. ERCOT shall accommodate Load rollover plans in the Network Operations Model.

(11) Loads associated with a Generation Resource in a common switchyard as defined in Section 10.3.2.3, Generation Netting for ERCOT-Polled Settlement Meters, and served through a transformer owned by the Resource Entity is treated as an auxiliary Load and must be netted first against any generation meeting the requirements under Section 10.3.2.3.

(12) If the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) determines, in the processing of Outages, that a Load Resource, DGR, or DESR is de-energized in the ERCOT Network Operations Model, the de-energized Resource will be eligible to receive Ancillary Service awards in the DAM, but will not be eligible to receive energy awards in the DAM.

(13) A Resource Entity may aggregate Intermittent Renewable Resource (IRR) generation equipment together to form an IRR (Wind-powered Generation Resource (WGR) or PhotoVoltaic Generation Resource (PVGR)) if the generation equipment is behind the same main power transformer and is the same model and size, and the aggregation does not reduce ERCOT’s ability to model pre- and post-contingency conditions. A Resource Entity may also aggregate IRR generation equipment that is not the same model and size together with an existing IRR only if:

(a) The mix of IRR generation equipment models and sizes causes no degradation in the dynamic performance of the IRR represented by the parameters modeled by ERCOT in operational studies and the aggregation of IRR generation equipment does not limit ERCOT’s ability to model the ERCOT Transmission Grid and the relevant contingencies required for monitoring pre- and post-contingency system limits and conditions;

(b) The mix of IRR generation equipment is included in the Resource Registration data submitted for the WGR;

(c) All relevant IRR generation equipment data requested by ERCOT is provided;

(d) With the addition of dissimilar IRR generation equipment, the existing IRR shall continue to meet the applicable Protocol performance requirements, including but not limited to Primary Frequency Response, dynamic capability and Reactive Power capability, at the POIB; and

(e) Either:

(i) No more than the lower of 5% or ten MW aggregate capacity is of IRR generation equipment that is not the same model or size from the other equipment within the existing IRR; or

(ii) The wind turbines that are not the same model or size meet the following criteria:

(A) The IRR generation equipment has similar dynamic characteristics to the existing IRR generation equipment, as determined by ERCOT in its sole discretion;

(B) The MW capability difference of each generator is no more than 10% of each generator’s maximum MW rating; and

(C) For WGRs, the manufacturer’s power curves for the wind turbines have a correlation of 0.95 or greater with the other wind turbines within the existing WGR over wind speeds of 0 to 18 m/s.

(14) For each Load Point within the ERCOT Network Operations Model, each TSP shall identify and provide an end-use industry classification when the Load Point – by itself or in combination with other Load Points in the same substation – represents a single end-use Customer or site that has an historical, requested, or expected peak Demand of 25 MW or greater. The TSP shall identify and classify a Load Point even if, in addition to the Customer or site with a 25 MW or larger peak Demand, other Customers with historical, requested, or expected Demand smaller than 25 MW also take service at the same Load Point.

(15) Each Resource Entity or IE with Generation Resources co-located with Load will identify each Load Point served in the same substation as the Generation Resource when the aggregate co-located Load has an historical or expected peak Demand of 25 MW or greater. The Resource Entity or IE shall exclude the auxiliary Loads associated with Generation Resource from the determination of the peak Demand and shall not identify the associated Load Points in the ERCOT Network Operations Model. The Resource Entity or IE shall provide the end-use industry classification best representing the facility and may use the same designation for each identified Load Point.

(16) Each Large Load connected at transmission voltage shall be represented by a single Load Point or multiple Load Points at a single substation in the ERCOT Network Operations Model. No other Loads shall be included in these Load Points.

**3.10.7.5 Telemetry Requirements**

(1) The telemetry provided to ERCOT necessary to support the State Estimator must meet the requirements set forth in Section 3.10.9, State Estimator Requirements.

(2) The telemetry provided to ERCOT by each TSP and QSE must be updated at a ten second or less scan rate and be provided to ERCOT at the same rate. Each TSP and QSE shall install appropriate condition detection capability to notify ERCOT of potentially incorrect data from loss of communication or scan function. Condition codes must accompany the data to indicate its quality and whether the data has been measured within the scan rate requirement. Also, ERCOT shall analyze data received for possible loss of updates. Similarly, ERCOT shall provide condition detection capability on loss of telemetry links with the TSP and QSE. ERCOT shall represent data condition codes from each TSP and QSE in a consistent manner for all applicable ERCOT applications.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (2) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (2) The telemetry provided to ERCOT by each TSP, QSE, or DCTO must be updated at a ten second or less scan rate and be provided to ERCOT at the same rate. Each TSP, DCTO, and QSE shall install appropriate condition detection capability to notify ERCOT of potentially incorrect data from loss of communication or scan function. Condition codes must accompany the data to indicate its quality and whether the data has been measured within the scan rate requirement. Also, ERCOT shall analyze data received for possible loss of updates. Similarly, ERCOT shall provide condition detection capability on loss of telemetry links with the TSP, DCTO, and QSE. ERCOT shall represent data condition codes from each TSP, DCTO, and QSE in a consistent manner for all applicable ERCOT applications. |

(3) Each TSP and QSE shall use fully redundant ICCP links between its control center systems and ERCOT systems such that any single element of the communication system can fail and:

(a) For server failures, complete information must be re-established within five minutes by automatic failover to alternate server(s); and

(b) For all other failures, complete information must continue to flow between the TSP’s, QSE’s, and ERCOT’s control centers with updates of all data continuing at a 30 second or less scan rate.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (3) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (3) Each TSP, DCTO, and QSE shall use fully redundant ICCP links between its control center systems and ERCOT systems such that any single element of the communication system can fail and:  (a) For server failures, complete information must be re-established within five minutes by automatic failover to alternate server(s); and  (b) For all other failures, complete information must continue to flow between the TSP’s, DCTO’s, QSE’s, and ERCOT’s control centers with updates of all data continuing at a 30 second or less scan rate. |

(4) When ERCOT identifies a reliability concern, a deficiency in system observability, or a deficiency in measurement to support the representation of Load Points, and that concern or deficiency is not due to any inadequacy of the State Estimator program, additional telemetry may be requested as described in Section 3.10.7.5.9, ERCOT Requests for Telemetry.

***3.10.7.5.1 Continuous Telemetry of the Status of Breakers and Switches***

(1) Each TSP and QSE shall be responsible for providing telemetry, as described in this subsection, to ERCOT on the status of all breakers and switches it owns or its Resource owns, respectively, used to switch any Transmission Element or Load modeled by ERCOT.

(2) Each TSP and QSE is not required to install telemetry on individual breakers and switches it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, where the telemetered status shown to ERCOT is current and free from ambiguous changes in state caused by the TSP or Resource Entity switching operations and TSP or Resource Entity personnel.

(3) Each TSP, Resource Entity, or QSE shall update the status of any breaker or switch it owns or is responsible for through manual entries, if necessary, to communicate the actual current state of the device to ERCOT, except if the change in state is expected to return to the prior state within one minute.

(4) If in the sole opinion of ERCOT, the manual updates of the TSP or QSE have been unsuccessful in maintaining the accuracy required to support State Estimator performance to a TAC-approved predefined standard as described in Section 3.10.9, State Estimator Requirements, ERCOT may request that the TSP or QSE install complete telemetry from the breaker or switch it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, to the TSP or QSE, and then to ERCOT.

(a) In making the determination to request installation of additional telemetry from a breaker or switch, ERCOT shall consider the economic implications of inaccurate representation of Load Points in LMP results versus the cost to remedy.

(b) If the TSP or QSE disputes the request for additional telemetry on individual breakers and switches it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, it may appeal the request pursuant to Section 3.10.7.5.9, ERCOT Requests for Telemetry.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraphs (1) through (4) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (1) Each TSP, DCTO, and QSE shall provide telemetry, as described in this subsection, to ERCOT on the status of all breakers and switches it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively used to switch any Transmission Element or Load modeled by ERCOT.  (2) Each TSP, DCTO, and QSE is not required to install telemetry on individual breakers and switches it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, where the telemetered status shown to ERCOT is current and free from ambiguous changes in state caused by the TSP, DCTO, or QSE switching operations and TSP, DCTO, or QSE personnel.  (3) Each TSP, DCTO, and QSE shall update the status of any breaker or switch it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, through manual entries, if necessary, to communicate the actual current state of the device to ERCOT, except if the change in state is expected to return to the prior state within one minute.  (4) If in the sole opinion of ERCOT, the manual updates of the TSP, DCTO, or QSE have been unsuccessful in maintaining the accuracy required to support State Estimator performance to a TAC-approved predefined standard as described in Section 3.10.9, State Estimator Requirements, ERCOT may request that the TSP, DCTO, or QSE install complete telemetry from the breaker or switch it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, to the TSP, DCTO, or QSE, and then to ERCOT.  (a) In making the determination to request installation of additional telemetry from a breaker or switch, ERCOT shall consider the economic implications of inaccurate representation of Load Points in LMP results versus the cost to remedy.  (b) If the TSP or associated QSE disputes the request for additional telemetry it owns or its Resource Entity owns, respectively, it may appeal the request pursuant to Section 3.10.7.5.9, ERCOT Requests for Telemetry. |

(5) ERCOT shall measure TSP and QSE performance in providing accurate data that do not include ambiguous changes in state and shall report the performance metrics on the MIS Secure Area on a monthly basis.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (5) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (5) ERCOT shall measure TSP, DCTO, and QSE performance in providing accurate data that do not include ambiguous changes in state and shall report the performance metrics on the MIS Secure Area on a monthly basis. |

(6) Unless there is an Emergency Condition, TSPs and QSEs must obtain approval from ERCOT to purposely open a breaker or switch unless that breaker or switch is shown in a Planned Outage in the Outage Scheduler, or the device will return to its previous state within 60 minutes, or the device is a generator output circuit breaker. Also, TSPs and QSEs must obtain approval from ERCOT before closing any breaker or switch, except in response to a Forced Outage, or an emergency, or the device will return to its previous state within 60 minutes, or the device is a generator output circuit breaker.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (6) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (6) Unless there is an Emergency Condition, TSPs, DCTOs, and QSEs must obtain approval from ERCOT to purposely open a breaker or switch unless that breaker or switch is shown in a Planned Outage in the Outage Scheduler, or the device will return to its previous state within 60 minutes, or the device is a generator output circuit breaker. Also, TSPs, DCTOs, and QSEs must obtain approval from ERCOT before closing any breaker or switch, except in response to a Forced Outage, or an emergency, or the device will return to its previous state within 60 minutes, or the device is a generator output circuit breaker. |

(7) ERCOT shall monitor the data condition codes of all breakers and switches showing loss of communication or scan function in the Network Operations Model. When the telemetry of breakers and switches is lost, ERCOT shall use the last known state of the device for security analysis as updated by the Outage Scheduler and through verbal communication with the TSP or QSE. ERCOT’s systems must identify probable errors in switch or breaker status and ERCOT shall act to resolve or correct such errors in a timely manner as described in Section 6, Adjustment Period and Real-Time Operations.

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| ***[NPRR857: Replace paragraph (7) above with the following upon system implementation and satisfying the following conditions: (1) Southern Cross provides ERCOT with funds to cover the entire estimated cost of the project; and (2) Southern Cross has signed an interconnection agreement with a TSP and the TSP gives ERCOT written notice that Southern Cross has provided it with: (a) Notice to proceed with the construction of the interconnection; and (b) The financial security required to fund the interconnection facilities:]***  (7) ERCOT shall monitor the data condition codes of all breakers and switches showing loss of communication or scan function in the Network Operations Model. When the telemetry of breakers and switches is lost, ERCOT shall use the last known state of the device for security analysis as updated by the Outage Scheduler and through verbal communication with the TSP, DCTO, or QSE. ERCOT’s systems must identify probable errors in switch or breaker status and ERCOT shall act to resolve or correct such errors in a timely manner as described in Section 6, Adjustment Period and Real-Time Operations. |

(8) ERCOT shall establish a system that provides alarms to ERCOT Operators when there is a change in status of any monitored transmission breaker or switch, and an indication of whether the device change of status was planned in the Outage Scheduler. ERCOT Operators shall monitor any changes in status not only for reliability of operations, but also for accuracy and impact on the operation of the SCED functions and subsequent potential for calculation of inaccurate LMPs.

(9) Each QSE that represents a Split Generation Resource, with metering according to Section 3.8, Special Considerations, shall provide ERCOT with telemetry of the actual generator breakers and switches continuously providing ERCOT with the status of the individual Split Generation Resource.

**3.15 Voltage Support**

(1) ERCOT, in coordination with the Transmission Service Providers (TSPs), shall establish and update, as necessary, the ERCOT System Voltage Profile and shall post it on the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area. ERCOT, the interconnecting TSP, or that TSP’s agent, may modify the Voltage Set Point described in the Voltage Profile based on current system conditions.

(2) All Generation Resources (including self-serve generating units) and Energy Storage Resources (ESRs) that are connected to Transmission Facilities and that have a gross unit rating greater than 20 MVA or those units connected at the same Point of Interconnection Bus (POIB) that have gross unit ratings aggregating to greater than 20 MVA, that supply power to the ERCOT Transmission Grid, shall provide Voltage Support Service (VSS).

(3) Except as reasonably necessary to ensure reliability or operational efficiency, TSPs should utilize available static reactive devices prior to requesting a Voltage Set Point change from a Generation Resource or ESR.

(4) Each Generation Resource and ESR required to provide VSS shall comply with the following Reactive Power requirements in Real-Time operations when issued a Voltage Set Point by a TSP or ERCOT:

(a) An over-excited (lagging or producing) power factor capability of 0.95 or less determined at the unit's maximum net power to be supplied to the ERCOT Transmission Grid and for any Voltage Set Point from 0.95 per unit to 1.04 per unit, as measured at the POIB;

(b) An under-excited (leading or absorbing) power factor capability of 0.95 or less, determined at the unit's maximum net power to be supplied to the ERCOT Transmission Grid and for any Voltage Set Point from 1.0 per unit to 1.05 per unit, as measured at the POIB;

(c) For any Voltage Set Point outside of the voltage ranges described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the Generation Resource or ESR shall supply or absorb the maximum amount of Reactive Power available within its inherent capability and the capability of any VAr-capable devices as necessary to achieve the Voltage Set Point;

(d) When a Generation Resource or an ESR required to provide VSS is issued a new Voltage Set Point, that Generation Resource or ESR shall make adjustments in response to the new Voltage Set Point, regardless of whether the current voltage is within the tolerances identified in paragraph (4) of Nodal Operating Guide Section 2.7.3.5, Resource Entity Responsibilities and Generation Resource and Energy Storage Resource Requirements;

(e) For Generation Resources, the Reactive Power capability shall be available at all MW output levels and may be met through a combination of the Generation Resource’s Corrected Unit Reactive Limit (CURL), which is the generating unit’s dynamic leading and lagging operating capability, and/or dynamic VAr-capable devices. This Reactive Power profile is depicted graphically as a rectangle. For Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs), the Reactive Power requirements shall be available at all MW output levels at or above 10% of the IRR’s nameplate capacity. When an IRR is operating below 10% of its nameplate capacity and is unable to support voltage at the POIB, ERCOT, the interconnecting TSP, or that TSP’s agent may require an IRR to disconnect from the ERCOT System for purposes of maintaining reliability. For ESRs, the Reactive Power capability shall be available at all MW levels, when charging or discharging, and may be met through a combination of the ESR’s CURL, and/or dynamic VAr-capable devices. For any ESR that achieved Initial Synchronization before December 16, 2019, the requirement to have Reactive Power capability when charging does not apply if the Resource Entity for the ESR has submitted a notarized attestation to ERCOT stating that, since the date of Initial Synchronization, the ESR has been unable to comply with this requirement without physical or software changes/modifications, and ERCOT has provided written confirmation of the exemption to the Resource Entity. The exemption shall apply only to the extent of the ESR’s inability to comply with the requirement when the ESR is charging.

(f) For any Generation Resource or Energy Storage Resource (ESR) that is part of a Self-Limiting Facility, the capabilities described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall be determined based on the Self-Limiting Facility’s established MW Injection limit and, if applicable, established MW Withdrawal limit.

(5) As part of the technical Resource testing requirements prior to the Resource Commissioning Date, all Generation Resources and ESRs must conduct an engineering study, and demonstrate through performance testing, the ability to comply with the Reactive Power capability requirements in paragraph (4), (7), (8), or (9) of this Section, as applicable. Any study and testing results must be accepted by ERCOT prior to the Resource Commissioning Date.

(6) Except for a Generation Resource or an ESR subject to Planning Guide Section 5.2.1, Applicability, a Generation Resource or an ESR that has already been commissioned is not required to submit a new reactive study or conduct commissioning-related reactive testing, as described in paragraph (5) above.

(7) Wind-powered Generation Resources (WGRs) that commenced operation on or after February 17, 2004, and have a signed Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) on or before December 1, 2009 (“Existing Non-Exempt WGRs”), must be capable of producing a defined quantity of Reactive Power to maintain a set point in the Voltage Profile established by ERCOT in accordance with the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above, except in the circumstances described in paragraph (a) below.

(a) Existing Non-Exempt WGRs whose current design does not allow them to meet the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above must conduct an engineering study using the Summer/Fall 2010 on-peak/off-peak Voltage Profiles, or conduct performance testing to determine their actual Reactive Power capability. Any study or testing results must be accepted by ERCOT. The Reactive Power requirements applicable to these Existing Non-Exempt WGRs will be the greater of: the leading and lagging Reactive Power capabilities established by the Existing Non-Exempt WGR’s engineering study or testing results; or Reactive Power proportional to the real power output of the Existing Non-Exempt WGR (this Reactive Power profile is depicted graphically as a triangle) sufficient to provide an over-excited (lagging) power factor capability of 0.95 or less and an under-excited (leading) power factor capability of 0.95 or less, both determined at the WGR’s set point in the Voltage Profile established by ERCOT, and both measured at the POIB.

(i) Existing Non-Exempt WGRs shall submit the engineering study results or testing results to ERCOT no later than five Business Days after its completion.

(ii) Existing Non-Exempt WGRs shall update any and all Resource Registration data regarding their Reactive Power capability documented by the engineering study results or testing results.

(iii) If the Existing Non-Exempt WGR’s engineering study results or testing results indicate that the WGR is not able to provide Reactive Power capability that meets the triangle profile described in paragraph (a) above, then the Existing Non-Exempt WGR will take steps necessary to meet that Reactive Power requirement depicted graphically as a triangle by a date mutually agreed upon by the Existing Non-Exempt WGR and ERCOT. The Existing Non-Exempt WGR may meet the Reactive Power requirement through a combination of the WGR’s Unit Reactive Limit (URL) and/or automatically switchable static VAr-capable devices and/or dynamic VAr-capable devices. No later than five Business Days after completion of the steps to meet that Reactive Power requirement, the Existing Non-Exempt WGR will update any and all Resource Registration data regarding its Reactive Power and provide written notice to ERCOT that it has completed the steps necessary to meet its Reactive Power requirement.

(iv) For purposes of measuring future compliance with Reactive Power requirements for Existing Non-Exempt WGRs, results from performance testing or the Summer/Fall 2010 on-peak/off-peak Voltage Profiles utilized in the Existing Non-Exempt WGR’s engineering study shall be the basis for measuring compliance, even if the Voltage Profiles provided to the Existing Non-Exempt WGR are revised for other purposes.

(b) Existing Non-Exempt WGRs whose current design allows them to meet the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above (depicted graphically as a rectangle) shall continue to comply with that requirement. ERCOT, with cause, may request that these Existing Non-Exempt WGRs provide further evidence, including an engineering study, or performance testing, to confirm accuracy of Resource Registration data supporting their Reactive Power capability.

(8) Qualified Renewable Generation Resources (as described in Section 14, State of Texas Renewable Energy Credit Trading Program) in operation before February 17, 2004, required to provide VSS and all other Generation Resources required to provide VSS that were in operation prior to September 1, 1999, whose current design does not allow them to meet the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above, will be required to maintain a Reactive Power requirement as defined by the Generation Resource’s URL that was submitted to ERCOT and established per the criteria in the ERCOT Operating Guides.

(9) New generating units connected before May 17, 2005, whose owners demonstrate to ERCOT’s satisfaction that design and/or equipment procurement decisions were made prior to February 17, 2004, based upon previous standards, whose design does not allow them to meet the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above, will be required to maintain a Reactive Power requirement as defined by the Generation Resource’s URL that was submitted to ERCOT and established per the criteria in the Operating Guides.

(10) For purposes of meeting the Reactive Power requirements in paragraphs (4) through (9) above, multiple units including IRRs shall, at a Resource Entity’s option, be treated as a single Resource if the units are connected to the same transmission bus.

(11) Resource Entities may submit to ERCOT specific proposals to meet the Reactive Power requirements established in paragraph (4) above by employing a combination of the CURL and added VAr capability, provided that the added VAr capability shall be automatically switchable static and/or dynamic VAr devices. A Resource Entity and TSP may enter into an agreement in which the proposed static VAr devices can be switchable using Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA). ERCOT may, at its sole discretion, either approve or deny a specific proposal, provided that in either case, ERCOT shall provide the submitter an explanation of its decision.

(12) A Resource Entity and TSP may enter into an agreement in which the Generation Resource or ESR compensates the TSP to provide VSS to meet the Reactive Power requirements of paragraph (4) above in part or in whole. The TSP shall certify to ERCOT that the agreement complies with the Reactive Power requirements of paragraph (4).

(13) Unless specifically approved by ERCOT, no unit equipment replacement or modification at a Generation Resource or ESR shall reduce the capability of the unit below the Reactive Power requirements that applied prior to the replacement or modification. The addition of 20 MW or more of Load to a site that includes one or more Generation Resources constitutes a modification to the Generation Resource that requires a new Reactive Power study.

(14) Generation Resources or ESRs shall not reduce high reactive loading on individual units during abnormal conditions without the consent of ERCOT unless equipment damage is imminent.

(15) All WGRs must provide a Real-Time SCADA point that communicates to ERCOT the number of wind turbines that are available for real power and Reactive Power injection into the ERCOT Transmission Grid. WGRs must also provide two other Real-Time SCADA points that communicate to ERCOT the following:

(a) The number of wind turbines that are not able to communicate and whose status is unknown; and

(b) The number of wind turbines out of service and not available for operation.

(16) All PhotoVoltaic Generation Resources (PVGRs) must provide a Real-Time SCADA point that communicates to ERCOT the capacity of PhotoVoltaic (PV) equipment that is available for real power and Reactive Power injection into the ERCOT Transmission Grid. PVGRs must also provide two other Real-Time SCADA points that communicate to ERCOT the following:

(a) The capacity of PV equipment that is not able to communicate and whose status is unknown; and

(b) The capacity of PV equipment that is out of service and not available for operation.

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| ***[NPRR1029: Insert paragraph (17) below upon system implementation and renumber accordingly:]***  (17) Each DC-Coupled Resource must provide a Real-Time SCADA point that communicates to ERCOT the capacity of the intermittent renewable generation component of the Resource that is available for real power and/or Reactive Power injection into the ERCOT System. Each DC-Coupled Resource must also provide Real-Time SCADA points that communicate to ERCOT the following:  (a) The capacity of any PV generation equipment that is not able to communicate and whose status is unknown;  (b) The capacity of any PV generation equipment that is out of service and not available for operation;  (c) The number of any wind turbines that are not able to communicate and whose status is unknown; and  (d) The number of any wind turbines out of service and not available for operation. |

(17) For the purpose of complying with the Reactive Power requirements under this Section 3.15, Reactive Power losses that occur on privately-owned transmission lines behind the POIB may be compensated by automatically switchable static VAr-capable devices.

***3.15.3 Generation Resource and Energy Storage Resource Requirements Related to Voltage Support***

(1) Generation Resources and ESRs required to provide VSS shall have and maintain Reactive Power capability at least equal to the Reactive Power capability requirements specified in these Protocols and the ERCOT Operating Guides.

(2) Generation Resources and ESRs providing VSS shall be compliant with the ERCOT Operating Guides for response to transient voltage disturbance.

(3) Generation Resources and ESRs providing VSS must meet technical requirements specified in Section 8.1.1.1, Ancillary Service Qualification and Testing, and the performance standards specified in Section 8.1.1, QSE Ancillary Service Performance Standards.

(4) Each Generation Resource and ESR providing VSS shall operate with the unit’s Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) in the automatic voltage control mode unless specifically directed to operate in manual mode by ERCOT, or when the unit is telemetering its Resource Status as STARTUP, SHUTDOWN, or ONTEST, or the QSE determines a need to operate in manual mode due to an undue threat to safety, undue risk of bodily harm, or undue damage to equipment at the generating plant.

(5) Each Generation Resource and ESR providing VSS shall maintain the Voltage Set Point established by ERCOT, the interconnecting TSP, or the TSP’s agent, subject to the Generation Resource’s or ESR’s operating characteristic limits, voltage limits, and within tolerances identified in paragraph (4) of Nodal Operating Guide Section 2.7.3.5, Resource Entity Responsibilities and Generation Resource and Energy Storage Resource Requirements.

(6) The reactive capability required must be maintained at all times that the Generation Resource or ESR is On-Line.

(7) Each QSE shall send to ERCOT, via telemetry, the AVR and Power System Stabilizer (PSS) status for each of its Generation Resources providing VSS. Each QSE shall send to ERCOT via telemetry the AVR status for each of its ESRs providing VSS. For AVRs, an “On” status will indicate the AVR is on and set to regulate the Resource’s terminal voltage in the voltage control mode, and an “Off” status will indicate the AVR is off or in a manual mode. For PSS, an “On” status will indicate the service is enabled and ready for service, and an “Off” status will indicate it is off or out of service. Each QSE shall monitor the status of its Generation Resources’ and ESRs’ regulators and stabilizers, and shall report status changes to ERCOT.

(8) Each Resource Entity shall provide information related to the tuning parameters, local or inter-area, of any PSS installed at a Generation Resource.

(9) If any individual Resource within a Self-Limiting Facility is incapable of meeting its Reactive Power requirement at the POI, the QSE must bring On-Line additional Resource(s) within the Self-Limiting Facility to provide VSS as specified in paragraph (4) of Section 3.15, Voltage Support, while respecting the limit on MW Injection.

(10) The Resource Entity for an IRR synchronized to the ERCOT System that is not capable of providing Reactive Power when not producing real power shall:

(a) When capable of providing real power, set the IRR’s Low Sustained Limit (LSL) to 0 MW, or the lowest MW level, not to exceed 1 MW, at which the IRR can provide stable Reactive Power after appropriate tuning of settings;

(b) Ensure the lowest MW point on the submitted reactive capability curve reflects 0 MVAr leading and lagging reactive capability at 0 MW;

(c) Ensure the second-lowest MW point on the submitted reactive capability curve accurately reflects the IRR’s leading and lagging reactive capability at its LSL when the LSL is not 0 MW; and

(d) Send to ERCOT, via telemetry, an AVR status of “Off” when the IRR is synchronized to the ERCOT System and not producing Reactive Power.

(11) The Resource Entity for an IRR synchronized to the ERCOT System that is capable of providing any net Reactive Power when not producing real power shall:

(a) Provide stable Reactive Power output at all MW levels at which the IRR has Reactive Power capability;

(b) When capable of providing real power, set the IRR LSL to 0 MW or the lowest MW level, not to exceed 1 MW, at which the IRR can provide stable Reactive Power after appropriate tuning of settings;

(c) Ensure the lowest MW point on the submitted reactive capability curve accurately reflects the IRR’s MVAr leading and lagging reactive capability when not producing real power;

(d) Ensure the second-lowest MW point on the submitted reactive capability curve accurately reflects the IRR’s leading and lagging reactive capability at its LSL when the LSL is not 0 MW;

(e) Send to ERCOT, via telemetry, an AVR status of “On” when the IRR is synchronized to the ERCOT System, not producing real power, and reactive control is working properly; and

(f) Meet the requirements in paragraphs (2), (4), (5), and (7) above when the IRR is synchronized to the ERCOT System and not producing real power.

(12) The Resource Entity for an IRR that is capable of providing any net Reactive Power when not producing real power may physically desynchronize its inverters from the ERCOT System instead of providing Reactive Power when not producing real power.

(13) A Resource Entity shall submit a new Reactive Power study for a Generation Resource if 20 MW or more of Load is added to a site that includes the Generation Resource.

**3.22 Subsynchronous Oscillation**

(1) All series capacitors shall have automatic Subsynchronous Oscillation (SSO) protective relays installed and shall have remote bypass capability.  The SSO protective relays shall remain in-service when the series capacitors are in-service.

3.22.1 Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment

(1) In the SSO vulnerability assessment, each transmission circuit is considered as a single Outage. A common tower Outage of two circuits or the Outage of a double-circuit transmission line will be considered as two transmission Outages.

(2) The SSO vulnerability assessment includes the Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR) vulnerability assessment that is related to the interaction between Generation Resources and series capacitors.

3.22.1.1 Existing Generation Resource Assessment

(1) ERCOT shall perform a one-time SSR vulnerability assessment on all existing Generation Resources as described in paragraphs (a) through (f) below. For the purposes of this Section, a Generation Resource is considered an existing Generation Resource if it satisfies Planning Guide Section 6.9, Addition of Proposed Generation to the Planning Models, on or before August 12, 2013.

(a) ERCOT shall perform a topology check on all existing Generation Resources.

(b) If during the topology check ERCOT determines that an existing Generation Resource will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of 14 or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, ERCOT shall perform a frequency scan assessment in accordance with Section 3.22.2, Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment Criteria, and will provide the frequency scan assessment results to the affected Resource Entity.

(c) If the frequency scan assessment described in paragraph (b) above indicates potential SSR vulnerability, the Transmission Service Provider(s) (TSP(s)) that owns the affected series capacitor(s), in coordination with the interconnecting TSP, shall perform a detailed SSR analysis in accordance with Section 3.22.2 to determine SSR vulnerability, unless ERCOT, in consultation with and in agreement with of the affected TSP(s) and the affected Resource Entity, determines the frequency scan assessment is sufficient to determine the SSR vulnerability.

(d) If the SSR study performed in accordance with paragraph (b) and/or (c) above indicates that an existing Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of four or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the TSP(s) that owns the affected series capacitor(s) shall coordinate with the interconnecting TSP, ERCOT, and the affected Resource Entity to develop and implement SSO Mitigation on the ERCOT transmission system.

(e) If the SSR study performed in accordance with paragraph (b) and/or (c) above indicates that an existing Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages, ERCOT shall implement SSR monitoring in accordance with Section 3.22.3, Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring.

(f) The Resource Entity shall provide sufficient model data to ERCOT within 60 days of receipt of the data request. ERCOT, at its sole discretion, may extend the response deadline.

3.22.1.2 Generation Resource or Energy Storage Resource Interconnection Assessment

(1) In the security screening study for a Generation Resource Interconnection or Change Request, ERCOT will perform a topology check and determine if the Generation Resource or Energy Storage Resource (ESR) will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of fewer than 14 concurrent transmission Outages.

(2) If ERCOT identifies that a Generation Resource or ESR will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of fewer than 14 concurrent transmission Outages, the interconnecting TSP shall perform an SSR study including frequency scan assessment and/or detailed SSR assessment for the Interconnecting Entity (IE) in accordance with Section 3.22.2, Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment Criteria, to determine SSR vulnerability. The SSR study shall determine which system configurations create vulnerability to SSR. Alternatively, if the IE can demonstrate to ERCOT’s and the interconnecting TSP’s satisfaction that the Generation Resource or ESR is not vulnerable to SSR, then the interconnecting TSP is not required to perform the SSR study. If an SSR study is conducted, the interconnecting TSP shall submit it to ERCOT upon completion and shall include any SSO Mitigation plan developed by the IE that has been reviewed by the TSP.

(3) If the SSR study performed in accordance with paragraph (2) above indicates that the Generation Resource or ESR is vulnerable to SSR in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the IE shall develop an SSO Mitigation plan, provide it to the interconnecting TSP for review and inclusion in the TSP’s SSR study report to be approved by ERCOT, and implement the SSO Mitigation prior to Initial Synchronization.

(a) If the SSR study performed in accordance with paragraph (2) above indicates that the Generation Resource or ESR is vulnerable to SSR in the event of four concurrent transmission Outages, the IE may install SSO Protection in lieu of SSO Mitigation, as required by paragraph (3) above, if:

(i) The Generation Resource or ESR satisfied Planning Guide Section 6.9, Addition of Proposed Generation to the Planning Models, between August 12, 2013 and March 20, 2015;

(ii) The SSO Protection is approved by ERCOT; and

(iii) The Generation Resource or ESR installs the ERCOT-approved SSO Protection prior to Initial Synchronization.

(b) For any Generation Resource or ESR that satisfied Planning Guide Section 6.9 before September 1, 2020, if the SSR study performed in accordance with paragraph (2) above indicates that the Generation Resource or ESR is vulnerable to SSR in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages, the IE may elect not to develop or implement an SSO Mitigation plan, in which case ERCOT shall implement SSR monitoring in accordance with Section 3.22.3, Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring. The IE shall provide ERCOT written Notice of any such election before the Generation Resource or ESR achieves Initial Synchronization, and the Generation Resource or ESR shall not be permitted to proceed to Initial Synchronization until ERCOT has implemented SSR monitoring.

(4) ERCOT shall respond with its comments or approval of an SSR study report, which should include any required SSO Mitigation plan, within 30 days of receipt. ERCOT comments should be addressed as soon as practicable by the TSP, and any action taken in response to ERCOT’s comments on an SSR study report shall be subject to further ERCOT review and approval. Upon approval of the SSR study report, ERCOT shall notify the interconnecting TSP, and the interconnecting TSP shall provide the approved SSR study report to the IE.

3.22.1.3 Transmission Project Assessment

(1) For any proposed Transmission Facilities connecting to or operating at 345 kV, the TSP shall perform an SSO vulnerability assessment, including a topology check and/or frequency scan assessment in accordance with Section 3.22.2, Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment Criteria. The TSP shall include a summary of the results of this assessment in the project submission to the Regional Planning Group (RPG) pursuant to Section 3.11.4, Regional Planning Group Project Review Process. For Tier 4 projects that include Transmission Facilities connecting to or operating at 345 kV, the TSP shall provide the SSO assessment for ERCOT’s review. For the purposes of this Section, a Generation Resource is considered an existing Generation Resource if it satisfies Planning Guide Section 6.9 at the time the Transmission Facilities are proposed.

(2) If while performing the independent review of a transmission project, ERCOT determines that the transmission project may cause an existing Generation Resource, a Generation Resource satisfying Planning Guide Section 6.9, an existing Large Load, or a Large Load satisfying Planning Guide Sections 9.4, LLIS Report and Follow-up, and 9.5, Interconnection Agreements and Responsibilities, at the time the transmission project is proposed to become vulnerable to SSO, ERCOT shall perform an SSO vulnerability assessment, including topology check and frequency scan in accordance with Section 3.22.2 if such an assessment was not included in the project submission. ERCOT shall include a summary of the results of this assessment in the independent review.

(3) If the frequency scan assessment in paragraphs (1) or (2) above indicates potential SSO vulnerability in accordance with Section 3.22.2, the TSP(s) that owns the affected series capacitor(s), in coordination with the TSP proposing the Transmission Facilities, shall perform a detailed SSO assessment to confirm or refute the SSO vulnerability.

(4) Past SSO assessments may be used to determine the SSO vulnerability of a Generation Resource or a Large Load if ERCOT, in consultation with the affected TSPs, determines the results of the past SSO assessments are still valid.

(5) If the SSR study confirms a Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of four or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the TSP that owns the affected series capacitor(s) shall coordinate with ERCOT, the affected Resource Entity, and affected TSPs to develop and implement SSO Mitigation on the ERCOT transmission system. The SSO Mitigation shall be developed prior to RPG acceptance, if required, and implemented prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or the Initial Synchronization of the Generation Resource.

(6) If the SSR study confirms a Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages, ERCOT shall implement SSR monitoring in accordance with Section 3.22.3, Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring, prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or the Initial Synchronization of the Generation Resource.

(7) If the SSO study confirms a Large Load is vulnerable to SSO in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the TSP that owns the affected series capacitor(s) shall coordinate with ERCOT, the affected Interconnecting Large Load Entity (ILLE), and affected TSPs to develop and implement SSO Mitigation on the ERCOT transmission system. The SSO Mitigation shall be developed prior to RPG acceptance, if required, and implemented prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or the Initial Energization of the Large Load.

(8) If the SSO study confirms one or more transformers associated with the Large Load is vulnerable to Sub-synchronous Ferroresonance (SSFR) in the event of one or more conditions listed below, the TSP that owns the affected series capacitor(s) shall coordinate with ERCOT, the affected Interconnecting Large Load Entity (ILLE), and affected TSPs to develop and implement SSO Mitigation on the ERCOT transmission system. The SSO Mitigation shall be developed prior to RPG acceptance, if required, and implemented prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or the Initial Energization of the Large Load.

(a) One single element outage;

(b) One common tower outage;

(c) Two single element outages;

(d) Two common tower outages; or

(e) One single element outage and one common tower outage.

(9) The Resource Entity shall provide sufficient model data to ERCOT within 60 days of receipt of the data request. ERCOT, at its sole discretion, may extend the response deadline.

3.22.1.4 Large Load Interconnection Assessment

(1) Upon completion of all requirements prescribed in Planning Guide Section 9.2.2, Submission of Large Load Project Information and Initiation of the Large Load Interconnection Study (LLIS), ERCOT shall perform a topology check to determine:

(a) If the Large Load will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages; and

(b) Whether the Large Load or any associated Facilities are expected to be susceptible to SSO.

(2) The interconnecting TSP shall provide all information requested by ERCOT that is needed to perform the topology check detailed in paragraph (1) above.

(3) The interconnecting TSP shall perform a detailed SSO assessment for the Load connection in accordance with Section 3.22.2, Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment Criteria, to determine SSO vulnerability, if ERCOT determines that:

(a) A Large Load is vulnerable to SSO in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages; or

(b) A transformer associated with a Large Load is vulnerable to SSFR in the event of the following:

(i) One single element outage;

(ii) One common tower outage;

(iii) Two single element outages;

(iv) Two common tower outages; or

(v) One single element outage and one common tower outage.

(4) The SSO study shall determine which system configurations create vulnerability to SSO. The interconnecting TSP shall submit the study to ERCOT upon completion and shall include any SSO Countermeasures that have been reviewed by the TSP.

(5) If the SSO study performed in accordance with paragraph (3) above indicates that the Load connection is vulnerable to SSO, the ILLE, in coordination with the interconnecting TSP, shall develop an SSO Countermeasure plan and include it in the SSO study report to be approved by ERCOT.

(6) ERCOT shall respond with its comments or approval of an SSO study report, which shall include any required SSO Countermeasure plan, within 30 days of receipt. ERCOT comments shall be addressed as soon as practicable by the TSP, and any action taken in response to ERCOT’s comments on an SSO study report shall be subject to further ERCOT review and approval. Upon approval of the SSO study report, ERCOT shall notify the interconnecting TSP.

(7) The interconnecting TSP shall provide sufficient model data to ERCOT within 60 days of receipt of the data request. ERCOT, in its sole discretion, may extend the response deadline.

(8) After ERCOT approval of the SSO study report, the ILLE, in coordination with the interconnecting TSP, shall implement the approved SSO Countermeasures prior to Initial Energization of the Large Load.

3.22.1.5 Annual SSO Review

(1) ERCOT shall perform an SSO review annually. The annual review shall include the following elements:

(a) The annual review shall include a topology check applying the system network topology that is consistent with a year 3 Steady State Working Group (SSWG) base case developed in accordance with Planning Guide Section 6.1, Steady-State Model Development. ERCOT shall post the SSO annual topology check report to the Market Information System (MIS) Secure Area by May 31 of each year.

(b) If ERCOT identifies that a Generation Resource will become radial to series capacitors(s) in the event of 14 or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, ERCOT shall perform a frequency scan assessment in accordance with Section 3.22.2, Subsynchronous Resonance Vulnerability Assessment Criteria. ERCOT shall prepare a report to summarize the results of the frequency scan assessment and provide it to the Resource Entity and the affected TSP.

(i) If the frequency scan assessment described in paragraph (b) above shows the Generation Resource has potential SSR vulnerability in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the TSP(s) that owns the affected series capacitor compensated Transmission Element in coordination with the interconnecting TSP shall perform a detailed SSR assessment to confirm or refute the SSR vulnerability.

(ii) Past SSR assessments may be used to determine the SSR vulnerability of a Generation Resource if ERCOT, in consultation with the affected TSPs, determines the results of the past SSR assessments are still valid.

(iii) If the SSR study confirms the Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of four or fewer concurrent transmission Outages, the TSP that owns the affected series capacitor compensated Transmission Element shall coordinate with ERCOT, the affected Resource Entity, and affected TSPs to develop and install SSO Mitigation on the ERCOT transmission system. The SSO Mitigation shall be developed, if required, and implemented prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or the Initial Synchronization of the Generation Resource.

(iv) If the SSR study confirms the Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages, ERCOT shall implement SSR monitoring in accordance with Section 3.22.3, Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring, prior to the latter of energization of the transmission project or the Initial Synchronization of the Generation Resource.

(v) The Resource Entity shall provide sufficient model data to ERCOT within 60 days of receipt of the data request. ERCOT, in its sole discretion, may extend the response deadline.

(c) ERCOT shall perform a topology check to identify any Large Load that becomes radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages. ERCOT shall prepare a report to summarize the results of the topology check and provide it to the affected TSP. ERCOT and the affected TSP shall determine a need for further evaluation.

(i) If an SSO study confirms the Large Load or any associated Facilities are vulnerable to SSO and this risk was not previously identified during any study required by Section 3.22.1.4, the TSP that owns the affected series capacitor shall coordinate with ERCOT, the affected ILLE, and affected TSPs to develop and install SSO Countermeasures on the ERCOT transmission system. The SSO Countermeasures shall be implemented prior to the latter of the energization of the transmission project or Initial Energization of the Large Load.

(ii) The interconnecting TSP shall provide sufficient model data to ERCOT within 60 days of receipt of the data request. ERCOT, in its sole discretion, may extend the response deadline.

3.22.2 Subsynchronous Oscillation Vulnerability Assessment Criteria

(1) A Generation Resource is considered to be potentially vulnerable to SSR in the topology check if a Generation Resource will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of 14 or fewer concurrent transmission Outages. A frequency scan assessment and/or a detailed SSR assessment shall be required to screen for system conditions causing potential SSR vulnerability.

(2) A Large Load is considered to be potentially vulnerable to SSO in the topology check if:

(a) A Large Load will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of six or fewer concurrent transmission Outages; or

(b) A transformer associated with a Large Load will become radial to one or more series capacitors in the event of the following:

(i) One single element outage;

(ii) One common tower outage;

(iii) Two single element outages;

(iv) Two common tower outages; or

(v) One single element outage and one common tower outage.

(3) In determining whether a Generation Resource is considered to be potentially vulnerable to SSR in the frequency scan assessment results, the following criteria shall be considered:

(a) Induction Generator Effect (IGE) and Subsynchronous Control Interaction (SSCI):

(i) When considering the total impedance of the generator and the applicable part of the ERCOT System, if the total resistance is negative at a reactance crossover of zero Ohms from negative to positive with increasing frequency, then the generator is considered to be potentially vulnerable to IGE/SSCI;

(b) Torsional Interaction:

(i) If the sum of the electrical damping (De) plus the mechanical damping (Dm) results in a negative value then the generator is potentially vulnerable to Torsional Interaction. Dm at +/- 1 Hz of the modal frequency may be utilized to compare to De; and

(c) Torque Amplification:

(i) When considering the total impedance of the generator and the ERCOT system, if a 5% or greater reactance dip, or a reactance crossover of zero Ohms from negative to positive with increasing frequency, occurs within a +/- 3 Hz complement of the modal frequency, then the generator is considered to be potentially vulnerable to Torque Amplification. The percentage of a reactance dip is on the basis of the reactance maximum at the first inflection point of the dip where the reactance begins to decrease with increasing frequency.

(4) The detailed SSO assessment shall include an electromagnetic transient program analysis or similar analysis. A Generation Resource or Large Load is considered to be vulnerable to SSO if any of the following criteria are met:

(a) For a Generation Resource, the SSR vulnerability results in more than 50% of fatigue life expenditure over the expected lifetime of the unit;

(i) If the fatigue life expenditure is not available, the highest torsional torque caused by SSR is more than 110% of the torque experienced during a transmission fault with the series capacitors bypassed;

(b) For a Generation Resource or a Large Load, the oscillation, if any, is not damped; or

(c) For a Generation Resource or a Large Load, the oscillation, if any, results in disconnection of any transmission or generation facilities.

3.22.3 Subsynchronous Resonance Monitoring

(1) For purposes of SSR monitoring, a common tower Outage loss of a double-circuit transmission line consisting of two circuits sharing a tower for 0.5 miles or greater is considered as one contingency.

(2) ERCOT’s responsibilities for SSR monitoring shall consist of the following activities if a Generation Resource is vulnerable to SSR in the event of five or six concurrent transmission Outages identified in the SSR vulnerability assessment and does not implement SSO Mitigation:

(a) ERCOT shall identify the combinations of Outages of Transmission Elements that may result in SSR vulnerability and provide these Transmission Elements to the affected Resource Entity and its interconnected TSP;

(b) ERCOT shall monitor the status of these Transmission Elements identified in paragraph (a) above;

(c) If the occurrence of Forced and/or Planned Outages results in a Generation Resource being three contingencies away from SSR vulnerability, ERCOT will identify options for mitigation that would be implemented if an additional transmission Outage were to occur, including communications with TSPs to determine potential Outage cancellations and time estimates to reinstate Transmission Facilities;

(d) If the occurrence of Forced and/or Planned Outages results in a Generation Resource being two contingencies away from SSR vulnerability, ERCOT shall take action to mitigate SSR vulnerability to the affected Generation Resource. ERCOT shall consider the actions in the following order unless reliability considerations dictate a different order. Actions that may be considered are:

(i) No action if the affected Generation Resource is equipped with SSO Protection and has elected for ERCOT to forego action to mitigate SSR vulnerability;

(ii) Coordinate with TSPs to withdraw or restore an Outage within eight hours if feasible;

(iii) If the actions described in (i) and (ii) above are not feasible, ERCOT shall promptly take necessary steps to identify and mitigate the impacts to the ERCOT System caused by bypassing the affected series capacitor(s) and direct the TSP(s) to bypass the affected series capacitors(s); or

(iv) Other actions specific to the situation, including, but not limited to, Verbal Dispatch Instruction (VDI) to the Resource’s Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE).

(e) If the occurrence of Forced and/or Planned Outages results in a Generation Resource being one contingency away from SSR vulnerability, ERCOT shall promptly take necessary steps to identify and mitigate the impacts to the ERCOT System caused by bypassing the affected series capacitor(s) and direct the TSP(s) to bypass the affected series capacitor(s).

(f) If the occurrence of Forced and/or Planned Outages results in a Generation Resource being two or fewer contingencies away from SSR vulnerability, ERCOT shall notify the QSE representing the affected Generation Resource by voice communication as soon as practicable that the SSR vulnerability scenario has occurred; initiate the mitigation actions described in paragraphs (2)(d)(i) through (iv) above; and provide additional notifications to the QSE of each relevant topology change until the affected Generation Resource(s) is at least three contingencies away from SSR vulnerability.

**16.5 Registration of a Resource Entity**

(1) A Resource Entity owns or controls a Generation Resource, Settlement Only Generator (SOG), or Load Resource connected to the ERCOT System. Each Resource Entity operating in the ERCOT Region must register with ERCOT. To become registered as a Resource Entity, an Entity must execute a Standard Form Market Participant Agreement (using the form in Section 22, Attachment A, Standard Form Market Participant Agreement), designate Resource Entity Authorized Representatives, contacts, and a User Security Administrator (USA) (per the Application for Registration as a Resource Entity), and demonstrate to ERCOT’s reasonable satisfaction that it is capable of performing the functions of a Resource Entity under these Protocols. The Resource Entity shall provide Resource Registration data pursuant to Planning Guide Section 6.8.2, Resource Registration Process, for each Generation Resource, SOG, or Load Resource through ERCOT registration, except for Distributed Generation (DG) with an installed capacity equal to or lower than the DG registration threshold that has chosen not to register with ERCOT. A Resource Entity may submit a proposal to register the aggregation of generators, with the exception of Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs) pursuant to paragraph (13) of Section 3.10.7.2, Modeling of Resources and Transmission Loads, as an Aggregate Generation Resource (AGR) which ERCOT may grant at its sole discretion. A Resource Entity may submit a proposal to register a SOG consisting of an Energy Storage System (ESS) or a combination of ESS and non-ESS generation. The Resource Entity must identify all components of the SOG as part of the Resource Registration process.

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| ***[NPRR995 and NPRR1002: Replace applicable portions of paragraph (1) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (1) A Resource Entity owns or controls a Generation Resource, Energy Storage Resource (ESR), Settlement Only Generator (SOG), Settlement Only Energy Storage System (SOESS), or Load Resource connected to the ERCOT System. Each Resource Entity operating in the ERCOT Region must register with ERCOT. To become registered as a Resource Entity, an Entity must execute a Standard Form Market Participant Agreement (using the form in Section 22, Attachment A, Standard Form Market Participant Agreement), designate Resource Entity Authorized Representatives, contacts, and a User Security Administrator (USA) (per the Application for Registration as a Resource Entity), and demonstrate to ERCOT’s reasonable satisfaction that it is capable of performing the functions of a Resource Entity under these Protocols. The Resource Entity shall provide Resource Registration data pursuant to Planning Guide Section 6.8.2, Resource Registration Process, for each Resource, SOG, or SOESS through ERCOT registration, except for Distributed Generation (DG) with an installed capacity equal to or lower than the DG registration threshold that has chosen not to register with ERCOT. A Resource Entity may submit a proposal to register the aggregation of generators, with the exception of Intermittent Renewable Resources (IRRs) pursuant to paragraph (13) of Section 3.10.7.2, Modeling of Resources and Transmission Loads, as an Aggregate Generation Resource (AGR) which ERCOT may grant at its sole discretion. If a Resource Entity intends to register one or more Energy Storage Systems (ESSs) and one or more non-ESS generators as SOGs at the same site, the Resource Entity must provide an affidavit attesting to the amount of ESS and non-ESS capacity at the site as a condition for registration. |

(2) Prior to commissioning, Resources Entities will regularly update the data necessary for modeling. These updates will reflect the best available information at the time submitted.

(3) Once ERCOT has received a new or amended Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) or a letter from a duly authorized official from the Municipally Owned Utility (MOU) or Electric Cooperative (EC) and has determined that the proposed Generation Resource or SOG meets the requirements of Planning Guide Section 6.9, Addition of Proposed Generation to the Planning Models, ERCOT shall review the description of the proposed Generation Resource or SOG in Exhibit “C” (or similar exhibit) to the SGIA and the data submitted pursuant to Planning Guide Section 6.8.2 to assess whether the Generation Resource or SOG, as proposed, would violate any operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents. ERCOT must provide its determination to the Transmission Service Provider (TSP) and the owner of the proposed Generation Resource or SOG within 90 days of the date the Generation Resource or SOG meets the conditions for review. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this determination shall not preclude ERCOT from subsequently determining that the Generation Resource or SOG violates any operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents or from taking any appropriate action based on that determination.

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| ***[NPRR995 and NPRR1002: Replace applicable portions of paragraph (3) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (3) Once ERCOT has received a new or amended Standard Generation Interconnection Agreement (SGIA) or a letter from a duly authorized official from the Municipally Owned Utility (MOU) or Electric Cooperative (EC) and has determined that the proposed Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS meets the requirements of Planning Guide Section 6.9, Addition of Proposed Generation to the Planning Models, ERCOT shall review the description of the proposed Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS in Exhibit “C” (or similar exhibit) to the SGIA and the data submitted pursuant to Planning Guide Section 6.8.2, to assess whether the Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS, as proposed, would violate any operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents. ERCOT must provide its determination to the Transmission Service Provider (TSP) and the owner of the proposed Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS within 90 days of the date the Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS meets the conditions for review. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this determination shall not preclude ERCOT from subsequently determining that the Generation Resource, ESR, SOG, or SOESS violates any operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents or from taking any appropriate action based on that determination. |

(4) An Interconnecting Entity (IE) shall not proceed to Initial Synchronization of a Generation Resource, Settlement Only Transmission Generator (SOTG), or Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generator (SOTSG) in the event of any of the following conditions:

(a) Pursuant to paragraph (3) above, ERCOT has reasonably determined that the Generation Resource, SOTG, or SOTSG may violate operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents, and the Resource Entity has not yet demonstrated to ERCOT’s satisfaction that the Generation Resource, SOTG, or SOTSG can comply with these standards;

(b) The requirements of Planning Guide Section 5.3.5, ERCOT Quarterly Stability Assessment, if applicable, have not been completed for the Generation Resource, SOTG, or SOTSG; or

(c) Any required Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR) studies, SSR Mitigation Plan, SSR Protection, and SSR monitoring if required, have not been completed and approved by ERCOT.

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| ***[NPRR995 and NPRR1002: Replace applicable portions of paragraph (4) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (4) An Interconnecting Entity (IE) shall not proceed to Initial Synchronization of a Generation Resource, ESR, Settlement Only Transmission Generator (SOTG), Settlement Only Transmission Self-Generator (SOTSG), or Settlement Only Transmission Energy Storage System (SOTESS) in the event of any of the following conditions:  (a) Pursuant to paragraph (3) above, ERCOT has reasonably determined that the Generation Resource, ESR, SOTG, SOTSG, or SOTESS may violate operational standards established in the Protocols, Planning Guide, Nodal Operating Guides, and Other Binding Documents, and the Resource Entity has not yet demonstrated to ERCOT’s satisfaction that the Generation Resource, ESR, SOTG, SOTSG, or SOTESS can comply with these standards;  (b) The requirements of Planning Guide Section 5.3.5, ERCOT Quarterly Stability Assessment, if applicable, have not been completed for the Generation Resource, ESR, SOTG, SOTSG, or SOTESS; or  (c) Any required Subsynchronous Resonance (SSR) studies, SSO Mitigation Plan, SSO Protection, and SSR monitoring if required, have not been completed and approved by ERCOT. |

(5) DG with an installed capacity greater than one MW, the DG registration threshold, which exports energy into a Distribution System, must register with ERCOT.

(6) A Resource Entity representing an Energy Storage Resource (ESR) shall register the ESR as both a Generation Resource and a Controllable Load Resource.

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| ***[NPRR1002: Replace paragraph (6) above with the following upon system implementation:]***  (6) A Resource Entity representing an ESR shall register the ESR as an ESR. ERCOT systems, including the Energy and Market Management System (EMMS) and Settlement system, shall continue to treat the ESR as both a Generation Resource and a Controllable Load Resource until such time as all ERCOT systems are capable of treating an ESR as a single Resource. |

**ERCOT Fee Schedule**

***Effective TBD***

The following is a schedule of ERCOT fees currently in effect. These fees are not refundable unless ERCOT Protocols provide otherwise.

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| **Description** | **Nodal Protocol Reference** | **Calculation/Rate/Comment** |
| Private Wide Area Network (WAN) fees | 9.16.2 | Actual costs of procuring, using, maintaining, and connecting to the third-party communications networks and related hardware that provide ERCOT WAN communications. The portion of costs for ERCOT’s work regarding an initial installation or reconfiguration of an existing installation will not exceed $7,000. The portion of the monthly network management fee for ERCOT’s work will not exceed $450 per month. |
| ERCOT Load Resource Registration and Generator Interconnection or Modification fees | NA | $500 for registration of a new Load Resource.  If a Resource Entity seeks to increase the MW size of an existing Load Resource by more than 20% or change the Load Resource’s registration between non-Controllable Load Resource and Controllable Load Resource, it will incur a registration fee of $500.  The term “generator,” as used in this fee schedule relating to interconnection fees and Full Interconnection Study (FIS) Application fees, includes Generation Resources, Energy Storage Resources (ESRs), and Settlement Only Generators (SOGs) but, as reflected below, Settlement Only Distribution Generators (SODGs) will incur a different fee amount than transmission connected SOGs. The following fee amounts apply for the registration of a new generator:  $2,300 for SODGs;  $8,000 for generators that are less than 10 MW (other than SODGs); and  $14,000 for generators that are 10 MW or greater.  If a Resource Entity for an existing SODG seeks to change its registration to a Distribution Generation Resource (DGR) it will incur a registration fee of $8,000.  If a Resource Entity seeks to make a modification that is covered by paragraph (1)(c) of Planning Guide Section 5.2.1, Applicability, to an existing generator it will incur a registration fee in association with the modification request. If, at the time the modification is submitted, the cumulative MW amount of the modification and any other modifications that have been submitted for that generator within the last 12 months amount to less than 10 MW, the registration fee will be $2,300. If, at the time the modification is submitted, the cumulative MW amount of the modification and any other modifications that have been submitted for that generator within the last 12 months amount to 10 MW or greater, the registration fee will be $14,000. |
| Full Interconnection Study (FIS) Application fee | NA | $3,000 for an FIS Application relating to a new generator.  $2,700 for an FIS Application relating to modification of an existing generator. |
| Qualified Scheduling Entity (QSE) Application fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Subordinate QSE (Sub-QSE) Application fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Sub-QSE |
| Large Load Interconnection Study (LLIS) fee | NA | $14,000 |
| Competitive Retailer (CR) Application fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Congestion Revenue Right (CRR) Account Holder Application fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Independent Market Information System Registered Entity (IMRE) fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Resource Entity Application fee | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Transmission and/or Distribution Service Providers (TDSPs) | 9.16.2 | $500 per Entity |
| Counter-Party Background Check fee | 9.16.2 | $350 per Principal |
| Weatherization Inspection fees | NA | Resource Entities with Generation Resources or Energy Storage Resources (ESRs) and Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) shall pay fees to ERCOT for costs related to weatherization inspections conducted pursuant to 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 25.55, Weather Emergency Preparedness, as provided below.  TSPs shall pay an inspection fee of $3,000 for each of their substations or switching stations that are inspected.  Each Resource Entity with Generation Resources or ESRs shall pay an inspection fee calculated as the Semiannual Generation Resource Inspection Costs \* (Resource Entity MW Capacity/Aggregate MW Capacity). ERCOT will perform this calculation twice per calendar year and gather the necessary MW capacity data for that six-month period on one of the last 15 Business Days at the end of the period. Terms used in this formula are defined as follows:  Semiannual Generation Resource Inspection Costs = the sum of outside services costs, ERCOT internal costs, and overhead costs related to weatherization inspections, less inspection fees that will be invoiced to TSPs, for that six-month period.  Resource Entity MW Capacity = the total MW capacity associated with a Resource Entity with Generation Resources or ESRs. To calculate these amounts, ERCOT will query the Resource Integration and Ongoing Operations-Resource Services (“RIOO-RS”) for a report that lists the total MW capacity (real power rating) for all generation assets associated with each Resource Entity.  Aggregate MW Capacity = the total of all the Resource Entity MW Capacity amounts. To calculate this amount, ERCOT will query the RIOO-RS for a report that lists the total MW capacity (real power rating) for all Generation Resources and ESRs associated with all Resource Entities.  ERCOT will issue Invoices semiannually in the months of January and July for the preceding six-month period to the Resource Entities and TSPs that owe inspection fees. Payment of the fee will be due within 30 days of the Invoice date and late payments will incur 18% annual interest. Entities that fail to pay their Invoice on time will be publicly reported in a filing with the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT). Further payment terms and instructions will be included on the Invoice. |
| Voluminous Copy fee | NA | $0.15 per page in excess of 50 pages |
| Actual Costs associated with Information Requests | NA | ERCOT will provide an estimate to the requestor of any vendor or third-party costs ERCOT deems appropriate to fulfill the information request. If the requestor approves the cost estimate, the requestor must pay all such costs as instructed by ERCOT before the information will be delivered to the requestor. |
| ERCOT Labor Costs for Information Requests | NA | $15 per hour of ERCOT time.  If ERCOT determines that a request will involve a substantial burden on ERCOT employee or contractor time to fulfill the request, ERCOT will provide an estimate to the requestor of the anticipated labor costs. If the requestor approves the cost estimate, the requestor must pay all such labor costs as instructed by ERCOT before the information will be delivered to the requestor. |
| ERCOT Training fees for courses that award Continuing Education Hours (CEHs) | NA | $25 per North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) CEH.  Examples of such trainings include, without limitation, the Operator Training Seminar and Black Start Training. |
| Cybersecurity Monitor fee for Non-ERCOT Utilities that participate in the Texas Cybersecurity Monitor Program | NA | The Cybersecurity Monitor fee amount varies from year to year. The current fee amount is posted on ERCOT’s website here:  <https://www.ercot.com/services/programs/tcmp> |