A. Introduction

1. **Title:** **Reliability Coordination — Transmission Loading Relief (TLR)**
2. **Number:** IRO-006-4.1
3. **Purpose:** The purpose of this standard is to provide Interconnection-wide transmission loading relief procedures that can be used to prevent or manage potential or actual SOL and IROL violations to maintain reliability of the Bulk Electric System.
4. **Applicability:**
   - **4.1.** Reliability Coordinators.
   - **4.2.** Transmission Operators.
   - **4.3.** Balancing Authorities.
5. **Proposed Effective Date:** First day of first quarter after BOT adoption**.**

B. Requirements

R1. A Reliability Coordinator experiencing a potential or actual SOL or IROL violation within its Reliability Coordinator Area shall, with its authority and at its discretion, select one or more procedures to provide transmission loading relief. These procedures can be a "local" (regional, interregional, or sub-regional) transmission loading relief procedure or one of the following Interconnection-wide procedures: [*Violation Risk Factor: Medium*] [*Time Horizon: Real-time Operations*]

This requirement simply states; the RC has the authority to act, the RC should know at what limits he/she needs to act, the RC has pre-identified regional, interregional and sub-regional TLR procedures.

R1.1. The Interconnection-wide Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) procedure for use in the Eastern Interconnection provided in Attachment 1-IRO-006-4. The TLR procedure alone is an inappropriate and ineffective tool to mitigate an IROL violation due to the time required to implement the procedure. Other acceptable and more effective procedures to mitigate actual IROL violations include: reconfiguration, redispatch, or load shedding.

Comment: see FERC Order 693 paragraph 964 regarding recommendation for using tools other than TLR to mitigate an actual IROL.

R1.2. The Interconnection-wide transmission loading relief procedure for use in the Western Interconnection is the WECC Unscheduled Flow Reduction Procedure provided at: http://www.wecc.biz/documents/library/UFAS/UFAS_mitigation_plan_rev_2001-clean_8-8-03.pdf.

R1.3. The Interconnection-wide transmission loading relief procedure for use in ERCOT is provided as Section 7 of the ERCOT Protocols, posted at: http://www.ercot.com/mktrules/protocols/current.html

Note: the URL has changed.

R2. The Reliability Coordinator shall only use local transmission loading relief or congestion management procedures to which the Transmission Operator experiencing the potential or actual SOL or IROL violation is a party. [*Violation Risk Factor: Low*] [*Time Horizon: Operations Planning*]

R3. Each Reliability Coordinator with a relief obligation from an Interconnection-wide procedure shall follow the curtailments as directed by the Interconnection-wide procedure. A Reliability Coordinator desiring to use a local procedure as a substitute for curtailments as directed by the Interconnection-wide procedure shall obtain prior approval of the local procedure from the ERO. [*Violation Risk Factor: Low*] [*Time Horizon: Operations Planning*]

R4. When Interconnection-wide procedures are implemented to curtail Interchange Transactions that cross an Interconnection boundary, each Reliability Coordinator shall comply with the provisions of the Interconnection-wide procedure. [*Violation Risk Factor: Medium*] [*Time Horizon: Real-time Operations*]

R5. During the implementation of relief procedures, and up to the point that emergency action is necessary, Reliability Coordinators and Balancing Authorities shall comply with applicable Interchange scheduling standards. [*Violation Risk Factor: Medium*] [*Time Horizon: Real-time Operations*]

Comment: R5 will be reviewed during Phase 3 of the TLR drafting team work. See white paper for explanation of the three phases of changes to this standard.

C. Measures

M1. Each Reliability Coordinator shall be capable of providing evidence (such as logs) that demonstrate when Eastern Interconnection, WECC, or ERCOT Interconnection-wide transmission loading relief procedures are implemented, the implementation follows the respective established procedure as specified in this standard (R1, R1.1, R1.2 and R1.3).

M2. Each Reliability Coordinator shall be capable of providing evidence (such as written documentation) that the Transmission Operator experiencing the potential or existing SOL or IROL violations is a party to the local transmission loading relief or congestion management procedures when these procedures have been implemented (R2).

M3. Each Reliability Coordinator shall be capable of providing evidence (such as NERC meeting minutes) that the local procedure has received prior approval by the ERO when such procedure is used as a substitute for curtailment as directed by the Interconnection-wide procedure (R3).

M4. Each Reliability Coordinator shall be capable of providing evidence (such as logs) that the responding Reliability Coordinator complied with the provisions of the Interconnection-wide procedure as requested by the initiating Reliability Coordinator when requested to curtail an Interchange Transaction that crosses an Interconnection boundary (R4).

M5. Each Reliability Coordinator and Balancing Authority shall be capable of providing evidence (such as Interchange Transaction Tags, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications, computer printouts) that

they have complied with applicable Interchange scheduling standards INT-001, INT-003, and INT-004 during the implementation of relief procedures, up to the point emergency action is necessary (R5).

D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

1.1. Compliance Monitoring Responsibility

Regional Entity.

1.2. Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Time Frame

Compliance Monitoring Period: One calendar year.

Reset Period: One month without a violation.

1.3. Data Retention

The Reliability Coordinator shall maintain evidence for eighteen months for M1, M4, and M5.

The Reliability Coordinator shall maintain evidence for the duration the Transmission Operator is party to the procedure in effect plus one calendar year thereafter for M2.

The Reliability Coordinator shall maintain evidence for the approved duration of the procedure in effect plus one calendar year thereafter for M3.

1.4. Additional Compliance Information

Each Reliability Coordinator and Balancing Authority shall demonstrate compliance through self-certification submitted to its Compliance Monitor annually and reporting by exception. The Compliance Monitor may also use scheduled on-site reviews every three years, and investigations upon complaint, to assess performance.

Each Reliability Coordinator and Balancing Authority shall have the following available for its Compliance Monitor to inspect during a scheduled, on-site review or within 5 days of a request as part of an investigation upon complaint:

1.4.1 Operations logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings or other documentation providing the evidence of its compliance to all the requirements for all Interconnection-wide TLR procedures that it has implemented during the review period.

1.4.2 TLR reports.

2. Violation Severity Levels

2.1. Lower. There shall be a lower violation severity level if any of the following conditions exist:

2.1.1 For each TLR in the Eastern Interconnection, the Reliability Coordinator violates one (1) requirement of the applicable Interconnection-wide procedure (R1)

2.1.2 The Reliability Coordinators or Balancing Authorities did not comply with applicable Interchange scheduling standards during the implementation of the relief procedures, up to the point emergency action is necessary (R5).

2.1.3 When requested to curtail an Interchange Transaction that crosses an Interconnection boundary utilizing an Interconnection-wide procedure, the responding Reliability Coordinator did not comply with the provisions of the Interconnection-wide procedure as requested by the initiating Reliability Coordinator (R4).

2.2. Moderate. There shall be a moderate violation severity level if any of the following conditions exist:

2.2.1 For each TLR in the Eastern Interconnection, the Reliability Coordinator violated two (2) to three (3) requirements of the applicable Interconnection-wide procedure (R1).

2.3. High. There shall be a high violation severity level if any of the following conditions exist:

2.3.1 For each TLR in the Eastern Interconnection, the applicable Reliability Coordinator violated four (4) to five (5) requirements of the applicable Interconnection-wide procedure (R1).

2.4. Severe. There shall be a severe violation severity level if any of the following conditions exist:

2.4.1 For each TLR in the Eastern Interconnection, the Reliability Coordinator violated six (6) or more of the requirements of the applicable Interconnection-wide procedure (R1).

2.4.2 A Reliability Coordinator implemented local transmission loading relief or congestion management procedures to relieve congestion but the Transmission Operator experiencing the congestion was not a party to those procedures (R2).

2.4.3 A Reliability Coordinator implemented local transmission loading relief or congestion management procedures as a substitute for curtailment as directed by the Interconnection-wide procedure but the local procedure had not received prior approval from the ERO (R3).

2.4.4 While attempting to mitigate an existing IROL violation in the Eastern Interconnection, the Reliability Coordinator applied TLR as the sole remedy for an existing IROL violation.

2.4.5 While attempting to mitigate an existing constraint in the Western Interconnection using the "WSCC Unscheduled Flow Mitigation Plan", the Reliability Coordinator did not follow the procedure correctly.

2.4.6 While attempting to mitigate an existing constraint in ERCOT using Section 7 of the ERCOT Protocols, the Reliability Coordinator did not follow the procedure correctly.

E. Regional Differences

This section on Regional Differences is highlighted for transfer to NAESB following completion of the MISO/PJM/SPP field test as described in the white paper.

1. PJM/MISO Enhanced Congestion Management (Curtailment/Reload/Reallocation) Waiver approved March 25, 2004. To be retired upon completion of the field test, and in the interim the Regional Difference will be contained in both the NERC and NAESB standards.

2. Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Regional Difference – Enhanced Congestion Management (Curtailment/Reload/Reallocation). The SPP regional difference, which is equivalent to the PJM/MISO waiver, shall apply within the SPP region as follows:

This regional difference impacts actions on behalf of those SPP Balancing Authorities that are participating in the SPP market. This regional difference does not impact those Balancing Authorities for which SPP will continue to act as the Reliability Coordinator but that are not participating in the SPP market.

SPP shall calculate the impacts of SPP market flow on all facilities included in SPP's Coordinated Flowgate List. SPP shall conduct sensitivity studies to determine which external flowgates (outside SPP's footprint) are significantly impacted by the market flows of SPP's control zones (currently the balancing areas that exist today in the IDC). SPP shall perform studies to determine which external flowgates SPP will monitor and help control. An external flowgate selected by one of the studies will be considered a Coordinated Flowgate (CF).

In its calculation, SPP shall consider market flow impacts as the impacts of energy dispatched by the SPP market and self-dispatched energy serving load in the market footprint, but not tagged. SPP shall use a method equivalent to the PJM/MISO Market Flow Calculation methodology identified in the PJM/MISO waiver. Impacts of tagged transactions representing delivery of energy not dispatched by the SPP market and energy dispatched by the market but delivered outside the footprint will not be included in market flow.

SPP shall separate the market flow impacts for current hour and next hour into their appropriate priorities and shall provide those market flow impacts to the IDC. The market flows will be represented in the IDC and made available for curtailment under the appropriate TLR Levels. The market flow impacts will not be represented by conventional interchange transaction tags.

The SPP method will impact the following sections of the TLR Procedure:

Network and Native Load (NNL) Calculations — The SPP regional difference modifies Attachment 1-IRO-006-1 Section 5 "Parallel Flow Calculation Procedure for Reallocating or Curtailing Firm Transmission Service" within the SPP region.

Section 5 of Attachment 1-IRO-006-1 requires that the "Per Generator Method without Counter Flow" methodology be utilized to calculate the portion of parallel flows on any Constrained Facility due to Network Integration (NI) transmission service and service to Native Load (NL) of each balancing authority.

SPP shall use a "Market Flow Calculation" methodology to calculate the portion of parallel flows on all facilities included in the RTO's "Coordinated Flowgate List" due to NI service or service to NL of each balancing authority.

The Market Flow Calculation differs from the Per Generator Method in the following ways:

- The contribution from all market area generators will be taken into account.
- In the Per Generator Method, only generators having a GLDF greater than 5% are included in the calculation. Additionally, generators are included only when the sum of the maximum generating capacity at a bus is greater than 20 MW. The market flow calculations will use all positively impacting flows down to 0% with no threshold. Counter flows will not be included in the market flow calculation.
- The contribution of all market area generators is based on the present output level of each individual unit.
- The contribution of the market area load is based on the present demand at each individual bus.

By expanding on the Per Generator Method, the market flow calculation evolves into a methodology very similar to the "Per Generator Method" method, while providing increased Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) granularity. Counter flows are also calculated and tracked in order to account for and recognize that the either the positive market flows may be reduced or counter flows may be increased to provide appropriate relief on a flowgate.

These NNL values will be provided to the IDC to be included and represented with the calculated NNL values of other Balancing Authorities for the purposes of identifying and obtaining required NNL relief across a flowgate in congestion under a TLR Level 5A/5B.

Pro Rata Curtailment of Non-Firm Market Flow Impacts — The SPP regional difference modifies Attachment 1-IRO-006-1 Appendix B "Transaction Curtailment Formula" within the SPP region.

Appendix B "Transaction Curtailment Formula" details the formula used to apply a weighted impact to each non-firm tagged Interchange Transaction (Priorities 1 thru 6) for the purposes of Curtailment by the IDC. For the purpose of Curtailment, the non-firm market flow impacts (Priorities 2 and 6) submitted to the IDC by SPP should be curtailed pro-rata as is done for Interchange Transaction using firm transmission service. This is because several of the values needed to assign a weighted impact using the process listed in Appendix B will not be available:

- Distribution Factor (no tag to calculate this value from)
- Impact on Interface value (cannot be calculated without Distribution Factor)
- Impact Weighting Factor (cannot be calculated without Distribution Factor)
- Weighted Maximum Interface Reduction (cannot be calculated without Distribution Factor)

- Interface Reduction (cannot be calculated without Distribution Factor)
- Transaction Reduction (cannot be calculated without Distribution Factor)

While the non-firm market flow impacts submitted to the IDC are to be curtailed pro rata, the impacting non-firm tagged Interchange Transactions could still use the existing processes to assign the weighted impact value.

Assignment of Sub-Priorities — The SPP regional difference modifies Attachment 1-IRO-006-1 Appendix E "How the IDC Handles Reallocation", Section E2 "Timing Requirements", within the SPP region.

Under the header "IDC Calculations and Reporting" in Section E2 of Appendix E to Attachment 1-IRO-006-1, the following requirement exists: "In a TLR Level 3a the Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service in a given priority will be further divided into four sub-priorities, based on current schedule, current active schedule (identified by the submittal of a tag ADJUST message), next-hour schedule, and tag status. Solely for the purpose of identifying which Interchange Transactions to be loaded under a TLR 3a, various MW levels of an Interchange Transaction may be in different sub-priorities. The sub-priorities are shown in the following table:

Priority	Purpose	Explanation and Conditions
S1	To allow a flowing Interchange Transaction to maintain or reduce its current MW amount in accordance with its energy profile.	The MW amount is the lowest between currently flowing MW amount and the next-hour schedule. The currently flowing MW amount is determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE and ADJUST tables. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S2	To allow a flowing Interchange Transaction that has been curtailed or halted by TLR to reload to the lesser of its current-hour MW amount or next-hour schedule in accordance with its energy profile.	The Interchange Transaction MW amount used is determined through the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE and ADJUST tables. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S3	To allow a flowing Transaction to increase from its current-hour schedule to its next-hour schedule in accordance with its energy profile.	The MW amounts used in this sub-priority is determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE table. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S4	To allow a Transaction that had never started and was submitted to the Tag Authority after the TLR (level 2 or higher) has been declared	The Transaction would not be allowed to start until all other Interchange Transactions submitted prior to the TLR with the same

	to begin flowing (i.e., the Interchange Transaction never had an active MW and was submitted to the IDC after the first TLR Action of the TLR Event had been declared.)	priority have been (re)loaded. The MW amount used is the sub-priority is the next-hour schedule determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE table.

SPP shall use a "Market Flow Calculation" methodology to calculate the amount of energy flowing across all facilities included in the RTO's "Coordinated Flowgate List" that is associated with the operation of the SPP market. This energy is identified as "market flow."

These market flow impacts for current hour and next hour will be separated into their appropriate priorities and provided to the IDC by SPP. The market flows will then be represented and made available for curtailment under the appropriate TLR Levels.

Even though these market flow impacts (separated into appropriate priorities) will not be represented by conventional "tags," the impacts and their desired levels will still be provided to the IDC for current hour and next hour. Therefore, for the purposes of reallocation, a sub-priority (S1 thru S4) should be assigned to these market flow impacts by the NERC IDC as follows, using comparable logic as would be used if the impacts were in fact tagged transactions.

Priority	Purpose	Explanation and Conditions
S1	To allow existing market flow to maintain or reduce its current MW amount.	The currently flowing MW amount is the amount of market flow existing after the RTO has recognized the constraint for which TLR has been called. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S2	To allow market flow that has been curtailed or halted by TLR to reload to its desired amount for the current-hour.	This is the difference between the current hour unconstrained market flow and the current market flow. If the current-hour unconstrained market flow is not available, the IDC will use the most recent market flow since the TLR was first issued or, if not available, the market flow at the time the TLR was fist issued.
S3	To allow a market flow to increase to its next-hour desired amount.	This is the difference between the next hour and current hour unconstrained market flow.

To be retired upon completion of the field test, and in the interim the Regional Difference will be contained in both the NERC and NAESB standards.

F. Associated Documents

Version History

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
0	April 1, 2005	Effective Date	New
0	August 8, 2005	Removed "Proposed" from Effective Date	Errata
1	August 8, 2005	Revised Attachment 1	Revision
3	February 26, 2007	Revised Purpose and Attachment 1 related to NERC NAESB split of the TLR procedure	Revision
4	October 23, 2007	Approved by Board of Trustees	Revision

PLEASE NOTE: items designated for inclusion in the NAESB TLR business practice following completion of the standard revision were deleted. Please see the mapped document to see which items were move to NAESB and what future changes are expected.

Attachment 1 — IRO-006

Transmission Loading Relief Procedure — Eastern Interconnection

Purpose

This standard defines procedures for curtailment and reloading of Interchange Transactions to relieve overloads on transmission facilities modeled in the Interchange Distribution Calculator.

Applicability

This standard only applies to the Eastern Interconnection.

The flexibility for ISOs and RTOs to use redispatch is contained explicitly in the NAESB business practice Section 1.3.

1. Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) Procedure

1.1. Initiation only by Reliability Coordinator. A Reliability Coordinator shall be the only entity authorized to initiate the TLR Procedure.

1.1.1. Requesting relief on transmission facilities. Any Transmission Operator may request from its Reliability Coordinator relief on the transmission facilities it operates. A Reliability Coordinator shall review these requests for relief and determine the appropriate relief actions.

1.2. Mitigating SOL and IROL violations. A Reliability Coordinator may utilize the TLR Procedure to mitigate potential or existing System Operating Limit (SOL) violations or to prevent or mitigate Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL) violations on any transmission facility modeled in the IDC. However, the TLR procedure is an inappropriate and ineffective tool as a sole means to mitigate existing IROL violations due to the time required to implement the procedure. Reconfiguration, redispatch, and load shedding are more timely and effective in mitigating existing IROL violations

1.3. Sequencing of TLR Levels and taking emergency action. The Reliability Coordinator shall not be required to follow the TLR Levels in their numerical sequence (Section 2, "TLR Levels"). Furthermore, if a Reliability Coordinator deems that a transmission loading condition could jeopardize Bulk Electric System reliability, the Reliability Coordinator shall have the authority to enter TLR Level 6 directly, and immediately direct the Balancing Authorities or Transmission Operators to take such actions as redispatching generation, or reconfiguring transmission, or reducing load to mitigate the critical condition until Interchange Transactions can be reduced utilizing the TLR Procedure or other methods to return the system to a secure state.

1.4. Notification of TLR Procedure implementation. The Reliability Coordinator initiating the use of the TLR

This notification is automated in the Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) and populates a message on the NERC RCIS.

Procedure shall notify other Reliability Coordinators and Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators, and must post the initiation and progress of the TLR event on the appropriate NERC web page(s).

1.4.1. Notifying other Reliability Coordinators. The Reliability Coordinator initiating the TLR Procedure shall inform all other Reliability Coordinators via the Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS) that the TLR Procedure has been implemented.

Actions expected. The Reliability Coordinator initiating the TLR Procedure shall indicate the actions expected to be taken by other Reliability Coordinators.

1.4.2. Notifying Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities. The Reliability Coordinator shall notify Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities in its Reliability Area when entering and leaving any TLR level.

This notification is automated in the Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) and populates a message on the NERC RCIS.

1.4.3. Notifying Sink Balancing Authorities. The Reliability Coordinator for the sink Balancing Authority shall be responsible for directing the Sink Balancing Authority to curtail the Interchange Transactions as specified by the Reliability Coordinator implementing the TLR Procedure.

Notification order. Within a Transmission Service Priority level, the Sink Balancing Authorities whose Interchange Transactions have the largest impact on the Constrained Facilities shall be notified first if practicable.

1.4.4. Updates. At least once each hour, or when conditions change, the Reliability Coordinator implementing the TLR Procedure shall update all other Reliability Coordinators (via the RCIS). Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities who have had Interchange Transactions impacted by the TLR will be updated by their Reliability Coordinator.

1.5. Obligations. All Reliability Coordinators shall comply with the request of the Reliability Coordinator who initiated the TLR Procedure, unless the initiating Reliability Coordinator agrees otherwise.

1.6. Consideration of Interchange Transactions. The administration of the TLR Procedure shall be guided by information obtained from the IDC.

1.6.1. Interchange Transactions not in the IDC. Reliability Coordinators shall also treat known Interchange Transactions that may not appear in the IDC in accordance with the procedures in this document.

1.6.2. Transmission elements not in IDC. When a Reliability Coordinator is faced with an overload on a transmission element that is not modeled in the IDC, the Reliability Coordinator shall use the best information available to curtail Interchange Transactions in order to operate the system in a reliable manner. The Reliability Coordinator shall use its best efforts to ensure that Interchange Transactions with a Transfer Distribution Factor

of less than the Curtailment Threshold on the transmission element not modeled in the IDC are not curtailed.

1.6.3. Questionable IDC results. Any Reliability Coordinator who believes the curtailment list from the IDC for a particular TLR event is incorrect shall use its best efforts to communicate those adjustments necessary to bring the curtailment list into conformance with the principles of this Procedure to the initiating Reliability Coordinator. Causes of questionable IDC results may include:

- Missing Interchange Transactions that are known to contribute to the Constraint.
- Significant change in transmission system topology.
- TDF matrix error.

Impacts of questionable IDC results may include:

- Curtailment that would have no effect on, or aggravate the constraint.
- Curtailment that would initiate a constraint elsewhere.

If other Reliability Coordinators are involved in the TLR event, all impacted Reliability Coordinators shall be in agreement before any adjustments to the Curtailment list are made.

1.6.4. Curtailment that would cause a constraint elsewhere. A Reliability Coordinator shall be allowed to exempt an Interchange Transaction from Curtailment if that Reliability Coordinator is aware that the Interchange Transaction Curtailment directed by the IDC would cause a constraint to occur elsewhere. This exemption shall only be allowed after the Reliability Coordinator has consulted with the Reliability Coordinator who initiated the Curtailment.

1.7 Logging. The Reliability Coordinator shall complete the NERC Transmission Loading Relief Procedure Log whenever it invokes TLR Level 2 or above, and send a copy of the log via email to NERC within two business days of the TLR event for posting on the NERC website.

> Creation and distribution of the TLR Procedure Log is now automated in the IDC.

1.8 TLR Event Review. The Reliability Coordinator shall report the TLR event to the Operating Reliability Subcommittee in accordance with TLR review processes established by NERC as required.

1.8.1 Providing information. Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities within the Reliability Coordinator's Area, and all other Reliability Coordinators, including Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities within their respective Reliability Areas, shall provide information, as requested by the initiating Reliability Coordinator, in accordance with TLR review processes established by NERC.

The Market Committee no longer exists and this requirement will be removed in Phase 3.

1.8.2 Market Committee reviews. The Market Committee may conduct reviews of certain TLR events based on the size and number of Interchange Transactions that are affected, the frequency that the TLR Procedure is called for a particular Constrained Facility, or other factors.

1.8.3 Operating Reliability Subcommittee reviews. The Operating Reliability Subcommittee shall conduct reviews to ensure proper implementation and for "lessons learned."

2. Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) Levels

Introduction

This section describes the various levels of the TLR Procedure. The description of each level begins with the circumstances that define the TLR Level, followed by the procedures to be followed.

The decision that a Reliability Coordinator makes in selecting a particular TLR Level often depends on the transmission loading condition and whether the Interchange Transaction is using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service. There are further considerations that depend on whether the Constrained Facility is on or off the Contract Path. It is important to note that an Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service on all Contract Path links is considered a "firm" Interchange Transaction even if the Constrained Facility is off the Contract Path.

2.1. TLR Level 1 — Notify Reliability Coordinators of potential SOL or IROL Violations

2.1.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for TLR Level 1**:**

- The transmission system is secure.
- The Reliability Coordinator foresees a transmission or generation contingency or other operating problem within its Reliability Area that could cause one or more transmission facilities to approach or exceed their SOL or IROL.

2.1.2. **Notification procedures**. The Reliability Coordinator shall notify all Reliability Coordinators via the Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS) as soon as the condition is foreseen. All affected Reliability Coordinators shall check to ensure that Interchange Transactions are posted in the IDC.

2.2. TLR Level 2 — Hold transfers at present level to prevent SOL or IROL Violations

2.2.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 2:

- The transmission system is secure.
- One or more transmission facilities are expected to approach, or are approaching, or are at their SOL or IROL.

2.3 TLR Level 3a — Reallocation of Transmission Service by curtailing Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to allow Interchange Transactions using higher priority Transmission Service

2.3.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 3a:

- The transmission system is secure.
- One or more transmission facilities are expected to approach, or are approaching, or are at their SOL or IROL.
- Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are flowing that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold on those facilities.
- The Transmission Provider has previously approved a higher priority Point-to-Point Transmission Service reservation over which a Transmission Customer wishes to begin an Interchange Transaction.

2.4. TLR Level 3b — Curtail Interchange Transactions using Non-Firm Transmission Service Arrangements to mitigate a SOL or IROL Violation

2.4.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 3b**:**

- One or more transmission facilities are operating above their SOL or IROL, or
- Such operation is imminent and it is expected that facilities will exceed their reliability limit unless corrective action is taken, or
- One or more Transmission Facilities will exceed their SOL or IROL upon the removal from service of a generating unit or another transmission facility.
- Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are flowing that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold on those facilities.

2.5 TLR Level 4 — Reconfigure Transmission

2.5.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 4**:**

- One or more Transmission Facilities are above their SOL or IROL, or
- Such operation is imminent and it is expected that facilities will exceed their reliability limit unless corrective action is taken.

2.5.2. **Reconfiguration procedures.** The issuance of a TLR Level 4 shall result in the curtailment, in the current hour and the next hour, of all Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold that impact the Constrained

Facilities. If a SOL or IROL violation is imminent or occurring, the Reliability Coordinator(s) shall request that the affected Transmission Operators reconfigure transmission on their system, or arrange for reconfiguration on other transmission systems, to mitigate the constraint.

2.6. TLR Level 5a — Reallocation of Transmission Service by curtailing Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service on a pro rata basis to allow additional Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

2.6.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 5a**:**

- The transmission system is secure.
- One or more transmission facilities are at their SOL or IROL.
- All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold have been curtailed.
- The Transmission Provider has been requested to begin an Interchange Transaction using previously arranged Firm Transmission Service that would result in a SOL or IROL violation.
- No further transmission reconfiguration is possible or effective.

2.7. TLR Level 5b — Curtail Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to mitigate an SOL or IROL violation

2.7.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall use following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 5b**:**

- One or more Transmission Facilities are operating above their SOL or IROL, or
- Such operation is imminent, or
- One or more Transmission Facilities will exceed their SOL or IROL upon the removal from service of a generating unit or another transmission facility.
- All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold have been curtailed.
- No further transmission reconfiguration is possible or effective.

formerly NERC section 3.3

2.8. Curtailment of Interchange Transactions Using Firm Transmission Service

2.8.1. The Reliability Coordinator shall direct the curtailment of Interchange Transactions using Firm Transmission Service that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold for the following TLR Levels:

2.8.1.1. TLR Level 5a. Enable additional Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to be implemented after all Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Service have been curtailed, or

2.8.1.2. TLR Level 5b. Mitigate a SOL or IROL violation that remains after all Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service has been curtailed under TLR Level 3b, and following attempts to reconfigure transmission under TLR Level 4.

2.9. TLR Level 6 — Emergency Procedures

2.9.1 The Reliability Coordinator shall use following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 6**:**

- One or more Transmission Facilities are above their SOL or IROL.
- One or more Transmission Facilities will exceed their SOL or IROL upon the removal from service of a generating unit or another transmission facility.

2.9.2 Implementing emergency procedures. If the Reliability Coordinator deems that transmission loading is critical to Bulk Electric System reliability, the Reliability Coordinator shall immediately direct the Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators in its Reliability Area to redispatch generation, or reconfigure transmission, or reduce load to mitigate the critical condition until Interchange Transactions can be reduced utilizing the TLR Procedures or other procedures to return the system to a secure state. All Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators shall comply with all requests from their Reliability Coordinator.

2.10 TLR Level 0 — TLR concluded

2.10.1 Interchange Transaction restoration and notification procedures. The Reliability Coordinator initiating the TLR Procedure shall notify all Reliability Coordinators within the Interconnection via the RCIS when the SOL or IROL violations are mitigated and the system is in a reliable state, allowing Interchange Transactions to be reestablished at its discretion. Those with the highest transmission priorities shall be reestablished first if possible.

3. Requirements

3.1 The Reliability Coordinator shall be allowed to call a TLR 3b at any time to help mitigate a SOL or IROL violation.

3.2 The Reliability Coordinator shall Reallocate Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission for the next hour to maintain the desired flow using Reallocation in accordance with the following timing specification:

3.2.1 If issued prior to XX: 25, Non-firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief
4.2.1.1 At XX: 25 a Reallocation will be performed to maintain the desired flow at the top of the following hour

3.2.2 If issued after XX: 25, Non firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief and a Reallocation will be performed to maintain the target flow identified for the current hour.

3.2.3 Transactions must be in the IDC by the Approved-tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation.

3.3 The IDC shall issue ADJUST Lists to the Generation and Load Balancing Authority Areas and the Purchasing-Selling Entity who submitted the tag. The ADJUST List will include: (recommended to be moved to Attachment 2)

3.3.1 Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are to be curtailed or held during current and next hours. (recommended to be moved to Attachment 2)

3.3.2 Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were entered after XX:25 or issuance of TLR 3b (see Case 3 in Appendix F). (recommended to be moved to Attachment 2)

3.4 The Sink Balancing Authority shall send the ADJUST Lists back to the IDC as soon as possible to ensure the most accurate calculations for actions subsequent to the TLR 3b being called. (recommend to be moved to Attachment 2)

3.5 The Reliability Coordinator will no longer be required to call a TLR Level 3a as soon as the SOL or IROL violation that caused the TLR 3b to be called has been mitigated due to the inherent next hour Reallocation that takes place for the top of the next hour in the TLR Level 3b. (recommend to be moved to Attachment 2)

Appendices for Transmission Loading Relief Standard

PLEASE NOTE: items designated for inclusion in the NAESB TLR business practice following completion of the standard revision were deleted from this version of the NERC standard. Please see the mapped document to see which requirements were moved to NAESB and what future changes are expected. Appendices B, D, G, and the sub-priority portions of E-2 have been moved to NAESB, The appendices below (A, C, E, F) will be renumbered in the final standard.

Appendix A. Transaction Management and Curtailment Process.

Appendix C. Sample NERC Transmission Loading Relief Procedure Log.

Appendix E. How the IDC Handles Reallocation.

Section E1: Summary of IDC Features that Support Transaction Reloading/Reallocation.

Section E2: Timing Requirements.

Appendix F. Considerations for Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Appendix A. Transaction Management and Curtailment Process

This flowchart depicts an overview of the Transaction Management and Curtailment process. Detailed decisions are not shown.

Appendix C. Sample NERC Transmission Loading Relief Procedure Log

SAVE FILE DIRECTORY:

NERC TRANSMISSION LOADING RELIEF (TLR) PROCEDURE LOG

FILE SAVED AS: .XLS

INCIDENT:	DATE:	IMPACTED RELIABILITY COORDINATOR:	ID NO:

INITIAL CONDITIONS

Limiting Flowgate (LIMIT)	Rating	Contingent Flowgate (CONT.)	ODF

TLR Levels

0: TLR Incident Canceled
1. Notify Reliability Coordinators of potential problems.
2: Halt additional transactions that contribute to the overload
3a and 3b: Curtail transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service
4. Reconfigure to continue firm transactions if needed.
5a and 5b: Curtail Transactions using Firm Transmission Service.
6: Implement emergency procedures.

Priorities

NX	Next Hour Market Service
NS	Service over secondary receipt and delivery points
NH	Hourly Service
ND	Daily Service
NW	Weekly Service
NM	Monthly Service
NN	Non-firm imports for native load and network customers from non-designated network resources
F	Firm Service

TLR ACTIONS

LEVEL	TIME	Priority	TLR 3,5 No. TX Curtail	TLR 3,5 MW Curtail	MW Flow Limiting Element Present	MW Flow Limiting Element Post Cont.	MW Flow Cont. Element Present	COMMENTS ABOUT ACTIONS

Appendix E. How the IDC Handles Reallocation

The IDC algorithms reflect the Reallocation and reloading principles in this Appendix, as well as the reporting requirements, and status display. The IDC will obtain the Tag Submittal Time from the Tag Authority and post the Reloading/Reallocation information to the NERC TLR website.

A summary of IDC features that support the Reallocation process is provided in Attachment E1. Details on the interface and display features are provided in Attachment E2. Refer to Version 1.7.095 NERC Transaction Information Systems Working Group (TISWG) *Electronic Tagging Functional Specification* for details about the E-Tag system.

E1. Summary of IDC Features that Support Transaction Reloading/Reallocation

The following is a summary of IDC features and E-Tag interface that support Reloading/Reallocation:

Information posted from IDC to NERC TLR website.

1. Restricted directions (all source/sink combinations that impact a Constrained Facility(ies) with TLR 2 or higher) will be posted to the NERC TLR website and updated as necessary.

2. TLR Constrained Facility status and Transfer Distribution Factors will continue to be posted to NERC TLR website.

3. Lowest priority of Interchange Transactions (marginal "bucket") to be Reloaded/Reallocated next-hour on each TLR Constrained Facility will be posted on NERC TLR website. This will provide an indication to the market of priority of Interchange Transactions that may be Reloaded/Reallocated the following hours.

IDC Logic, IDC Report, and Timing

1. The Reliability Coordinator will run the IDC the Reloading/Reallocation report at approximately 00:26. The IDC will prompt the Reliability Coordinator to enter a maximum loading value. The IDC will alarm if the Reliability Coordinator does not enter this value and issue a report by 00:30 or change from TLR 3a Level. The Report will be distributed to Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators at 00:30. This process repeats every hour as long as the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation is in effect (or until the TLR level is reduced to 1 or 0).

2. For Interchange Transactions in the restricted directions, tags must be submitted to the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation to be considered for Reallocation next-hour. The time stamp by the Tag Authority is regarded the official tag submission time.

3. Tags submitted to IDC after the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation will not be allowed to start or increase but will be considered for Reallocation the next hour.

4. Interchange Transactions in restricted directions that are not indicated as "PROCEED" on the Reload/Reallocation Report will not be permitted to start or increase next hour.

Reloading/Reallocation Transaction Status

Reloading/Reallocation status will be determined by the IDC for all Interchange Transactions. The Reloading/Reallocation status of each Interchange Transaction will be listed on IDC reports and NERC TLR website as appropriate. An Interchange Transaction is considered to be in a restricted direction if it is at or above the Curtailment Threshold. Interchange Transactions below the Curtailment Threshold are unrestricted and free to flow subject to all applicable Reliability Standards and tariff rules.

1. **HOLD.** Permission has not been given for Interchange Transaction to start or increase and is waiting for the next Reloading/Reallocation evaluation for which it is a candidate. Interchange Transactions with E-tags submitted to the Tag Authority prior to TLR 2 or higher being declared (pre-tagged) will change to CURTAILED Status upon evaluation that does not permit them to start or increase. Transactions with E-tags submitted to Tag Authority after TLR 2 or higher was declared (post-tagged) will retain HOLD Status until given permission to proceed or E-Tag expires.

2. **CURTAILED**. Transactions for which E-Tags were submitted to Tag Authority prior to TLR 2 or higher being declared (pre-tagged) and ordered to be curtailed totally, curtailed partially, not permitted to start, or not permitted to increase. Interchange Transactions (pre-tagged or post-tagged) that were flowing and ordered to be reduced or totally curtailed. The Balancing Authority will indicate to the IDC through the E-Tag adjustment table the Interchange Transaction's curtailed values.

3. **PROCEED**: Interchange Transaction is flowing or has been permitted to flow as a result of Reloading/Reallocation evaluation. The Balancing Authority will indicate through the E-Tag adjustment table to IDC if Interchange Transaction will reload, start, or increase next-hour per Purchasing-Selling Entity's energy schedule as appropriate.

Reallocation/Reloading Priorities

1. Interchange Transaction candidates are ranked for loading and curtailment by priority as per Section 4, "Principles for Mitigating Constraints On and Off the Contract Path." This is called the "Constrained Path Method," or CPM. (secondary, hourly, daily, … firm etc). Interchange Transactions are curtailed and loaded pro-rata within priority level per TLR algorithm.

2. Reloading/Reallocation of Interchange Transactions are prioritized first by priority per CPM. E-Tags must be submitted to the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation of the hour during which the Interchange Transaction is scheduled to start or increase to be considered for Reallocation.

3. During Reloading/Reallocation, Interchange Transactions using lower priority Transmission Service will be curtailed pro-rata to allow higher priority transactions to reload, increase, or start. Equal priority Interchange Transactions will not reload, start, or increase by pro-rata Curtailment of other equal priority Interchange Transactions.

4. Reloading of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service with CURTAILED Status will take precedence over starting or increasing of Interchange

Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service of the same priority with PENDING Statuses.

5. Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will be allowed to start as scheduled under TLR 3a as long as their E-Tag was received by the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation of the hour during which the Interchange Transaction is due to start or increase, regardless of whether the E-tag was submitted to the Tag Authority prior to TLR 2 or higher being declared or not. If this is the initial issuance of the TLR 3a, Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will be allowed to start as scheduled as long as their E-Tag was received by the IDC by the time the TLR is declared.

Total Flow Value on a Constrained Facility for Next Hour

1. The Reliability Coordinator will calculate the change in net flow on a Constrained Facility due to Reallocation for the next hour based on:

- Present constrained facility loading, present level of Interchange Transactions, and Balancing Authorities NNative Load responsibility (TLR Level 5a) impacting the Constrained Facility,

- SOLs or IROLs, known interchange impacts and Balancing Authority NNative Load responsibility (TLR Level 5a) on the Constrained Facility the next hour, and

- Interchange Transactions scheduled to begin the next hour.

2. The Reliability Coordinator will enter a maximum loading value for the constrained facility into the IDC as part of issuing the Reloading/Reallocation report.

3. The Reliability Coordinator is allowed to call for TLR 3a or 5a when approaching a SOL or IROL to allow maximum transactional flow next hour, and to manage flows without violating transmission limits.

4. The simultaneous curtailment and Reallocation for a Constrained Facility is allowed. This reduces the flow over the Constrained Facility while allowing Interchange Transactions using higher priority Transmission Service to start or increase the next hour. This may be used to accommodate change in flow next-hour due to changes other than Point-to-Point Interchange Transactions while respecting the priorities of Interchange Transactions flowing and scheduled to flow the next hour. The intent is to reduce the need for using TLR 3b, which prevents new Interchange Transactions from starting or increasing the next hour.

5. The Reliability Coordinator must allow Interchange Transactions to be reloaded as soon as possible. Reloading must be in an orderly fashion to prevent a SOL or IROL violation from (re)occurring and requiring holding or curtailments in the restricted direction.

E2. Timing Requirements

TLR Levels 3a and 5a Issuing/Processing Time Requirement

1. In order for the IDC to be reasonably certain that a TLR Level 3a or 5a re-allocation/reloading report in which all tags submitted by the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation are included, the report must be generated no earlier than 00:25 to allow the 10-minute approval time for Transactions that start next hour.

2. In order to allow a Reliability Coordinator to declare a TLR Level 3a or 5a at any time during the hour, the TLR declaration and Reallocation/Reloading report distribution will be treated as independent processes by the IDC. That is, a Reliability Coordinator may declare a TLR Level 3a or 5a at any time during the course of an hour. However, if a TLR Level 3a or 5a is declared for the next hour prior to 00:25 (see Figure 5 at right), the Reallocation/Reloading report that is generated will be made available to the issuing Reliability Coordinator only for previewing purposes, and cannot be distributed to the other Reliability Coordinators or the market. Instead, the issuing Reliability Coordinator will be reminded by an IDC alarm at 00:25 to generate a new Reallocation/Reloading report that will include all tags submitted prior to the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation.

Figure 5 - IDC report may be run prior to 00:25, but results are not distributed.

3. A TLR Level 3a or 5a Reallocation/Reloading report must be confirmed by the issuing Reliability Coordinator prior to 00:30 in order to provide a minimum of 30 minutes for the Reliability Coordinators with tags sinking in its Reliability Area to coordinate the Reallocation and Reloading with the Sink Balancing Authorities. This provides only 5 minutes (from 00:25 to 00:30) for the issuing Reliability Coordinator to generate a Reallocation/Reloading report, review it, and approve it.

4. The TLR declaration time will be recorded in the IDC for evaluating transaction sub-priorities for Reallocation/Reloading purposes (see Subpriority Table, in the **IDC Calculations and Reporting** section below).

Re-Issuing of a TLR Level 2 or Higher

Each hour, the IDC will automatically remind the issuing Reliability Coordinator (via an IDC alarm) of a TLR level 2 or higher declared in the previous hour or earlier about re-issuing the TLR. The purpose of the reminder is to enable the Reliability Coordinator to Reallocate or reload currently halted or curtailed Interchange Transactions next hour. The reminder will be in the form of an alarm to the issuing Reliability Coordinator, and will take place at 00:25 so that, if the Reliability Coordinator re-issues the TLR as a TLR level 3a or 5a, all tags submitted prior to the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation are available in the IDC.

IDC Assistance with Next Hour Point-to-Point Transactions

In order to assist a Reliability Coordinator in determining the MW relief required on a Constrained Facility for the next hour for a TLR level 3a or 5a, the IDC will calculate and present the total MW impact of all currently flowing and scheduled Point-to-Point Transactions

for the next hour. In order to assist a Reliability Coordinator in determining the MW relief required on a Constrained Facility for the next hour during a TLR level 5a, the IDC will calculate and present the total MW impact of all currently flowing and scheduled Point-to-Point Transactions for the next hour as well as Balancing Authority with flows due to service to Network Customers and Native Load. The Reliability Coordinator will then be requested to provide the total incremental or decremental MW amount of flow through the Constrained Facility that can be allowed for the next hour. The value entered by the Reliability Coordinator and the IDC-calculated amounts will be used by the IDC to identify the relief/reloading amounts (delta incremental flow value) on the constrained facility. The IDC will determine the Transactions to be reloaded, reallocated, or curtailed to make room for the Transactions using higher priority Transmission Service. The following examples show the calculation performed by IDC to identify the "delta incremental flow:"

Example 1

Flow to maintain on Facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service	950 MW
Contribution from flow next hour from service to Network customers and Native Load	-100 MW
Expected Net flow next hour on Facility	850 MW
Amount of Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service to hold for Reallocation	850 MW – 800 MW = 50 MW
Amount to enter into IDC for Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service	950 MW – 50 MW = 900 MW

Example 2

Flow to maintain on Facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service	950 MW
Contribution from flow next hour from service to Network customers and Native Load	50 MW
Expected Net flow next hour on Facility	1000 MW
Amount of Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service to hold for Reallocation	1000 MW – 800 MW = 200 MW
Amount to enter into IDC for Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service	950 MW – 200 MW = 750 MW

Example 3

Flow to maintain on Facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from Transactions using Point-	950 MW

to-Point Transmission Service	
Contribution from flow next hour from service to Network customers and Native Load	-200 MW
Expected Net flow next hour on Facility	750 MW
Amount of Transactions using Point-to-Point Transmission Service to hold for Reallocation	750 MW – 800 MW = -50 MW None are held

For a TLR levels 3b or 5b the IDC will request the Reliability Coordinator to provide the MW requested relief amount on the Constrained Facility, and will not present the current and next hour MW impact of Point-to-Point transactions. The Reliability Coordinator-entered requested relief amount will be used by the IDC to determine the Interchange Transaction Curtailments and flows due to service to Network Customers and Native Load (TLR Level 5b) in order to reduce the SOL or IROL violation on the Constrained Facility by the requested amount.

IDC Calculations and Reporting

At the time the TLR report is processed, the IDC will use all candidate Interchange Transactions for Reallocation that met the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation plus those Interchange Transactions that were curtailed or halted on the previous TLR action of the same TLR event. The IDC will calculate and present an Interchange Transactions Halt/Curtailment list that will include reload and Reallocation of Interchange Transactions. The Interchange Transactions are prioritized as follows:

1. All Interchange Transactions will be arranged by Transmission Service Priority according to the Constrained Path Method. These priorities range from 1 to 6 for the various non-firm Transmission Service products (TLR levels 3a and 3b). Interchange Transactions using Firm Transmission Service (priority 7) are used only in TLR levels 5a and 5b. Next-Hour Market Service is included at priority 0 (Recommended to be placed in Attachment 2).

   Examples of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service sub-priority settings begin in the **Transaction Sub-priority Examples** following sections

2. All Interchange Transactions using Firm Transmission Service will be put in the same priority group, and will be Curtailed/Reallocated pro-rata, independent of their current status (curtailed or halted) or time of submittal with respect to TLR issuance (TLR level 5a). Under a TLR 5a, all Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service that is at or above the Curtailment Threshold will have been curtailed and hence sub-prioritizing is not required.

All Interchange Transactions processed in a TLR are assigned one of the following statuses:

PROCEED: The Interchange Transaction has started or is allowed to start to the next hour MW schedule amount.

CURTAILED: The Interchange Transaction has started and is curtailed due to the TLR, or it had not started but it was submitted prior to the TLR being declared (level 2 or higher).

HOLD: The Interchange Transaction had never started and it was submitted after the TLR being declared – the Interchange Transaction is held from starting next hour or the transaction had never started and it was submitted to the IDC after the Approved-Tag Submission Deadline – the Interchange Transaction is to be held from starting next hour and is not included in the Reallocation calculations until following hour.

Upon acceptance of the TLR Transaction Reallocation/reloading report by the issuing Reliability Coordinator, the IDC will generate a report to be sent to NERC that will include the PSE name and Tag ID of each Interchange Transaction in the IDC TLR report. The Interchange Transaction will be ranked according to its assigned status of HOLD, CURTAILED or PROCEED. The reloading/Reallocation report will be made available at NERC's public TLR website, and it is NERC's responsibility to format and publish the report.

Tag Reloading for TLR Levels 1 and 0

When a TLR Level 1 or 0 is issued, the Constrained Facility is no longer under SOL or IROL violation and all Interchange Transactions are allowed to flow. In order to provide the Reliability Coordinators with a view of the Interchange Transactions that were halted or curtailed on previous TLR actions (level 2 or higher) and are now available for reloading, the IDC provides such information in the TLR report.

New Tag Alarming

Those Interchange Transactions that are at or above the Curtailment Threshold and are *not* candidates for Reallocation because the tags for those Transactions were not submitted by the approved tag submission deadline for Reallocation will be flagged as HOLD and must not be permitted to start or increase during the next hour. To alert Reliability Coordinators of those Transactions required to be held, the IDC will generate a report (for viewing within the IDC only) at various times. The report will include a list of all HOLD Transactions. In order not to overwhelm the Reliability Coordinator with alarms, only those who issued the TLR and those whose Transactions sink within their Reliability Area will be alarmed. An alarm will be issued for a given tag only once and will be issued for all TLR levels for which halting new Transactions is required: TLR Level 2, 3a, 3b, 5a and 5b.

Tag Adjustment

The Interchange Transactions with statuses of HOLD, CURTAILED or PROCEED must be adjusted by a Tag Authority or Tag Approval entity. Without the tag adjustments, the IDC will assume that Interchange Transactions were not curtailed/held and are flowing at their specified schedule amounts.

1. Interchange Transactions marked as CURTAILED should be adjusted to a cap equal to, or at the request of the originating PSE, less than the reallocated amount (shown as the MW CAP on the IDC report). This amount may be zero if the Transaction is fully curtailed.
2. Interchange Transaction marked as PROCEED should be adjusted to reload (NULL or to its MW level in accordance with its Energy Profile in the adjusted MW in the E-Tag) if the Interchange Transaction has been previously adjusted; otherwise, if the Interchange Transaction is flowing in full, the Tag Authority need not issue an adjust.
3. Interchange Transactions marked as HOLD should be adjusted to 0 MW.

Special Tag Status

There are cases in which a tag may be marked with a composite state of ATTN_REQD to indicate that tag Authority/Approval failed to communicate or there is an inconsistency between the validation software of different tag Authority/Approval entities. In this situation, the tag is no longer subject to passive approval and its status change to IMPLEMENT may take longer than 10 minutes. Under these circumstances, the IDC may have a tag that is issued prior to the Tag Submittal Deadline that will not be a candidate for Reallocation. Such tags, when approved by the Tag Authority, will be marked as HOLD and must be halted.

Transaction Sub-Priority Examples

The following describes examples of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Transmission Service sub-priority setting for an Interchange Transaction under different circumstances of current-hour and next-hour schedules and active MW flowing as modified by tag adjust table in E-Tag.

Example 1 – Transaction curtailed, next-hour Energy Profile is higher

Energy Profile: Current hour	20 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: Current hour	10 MW
Energy Profile: Next hour	40 MW

Sub-priorities for Transaction MW:

Sub-Priority	*MW Value*	*Explanation*
S1	10 MW	Maintain current curtailed flow
S2	+10 MW	Reload to current hour Energy Profile
S3	+20 MW	Load to next hour Energy Profile
S4		

Example 2 – Transaction curtailed, next-hour Energy Profile is lower

Energy Profile: Current hour	40 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: Current hour	10 MW
Energy Profile: Next hour	20 MW

Sub-priorities for Transaction MW:

Sub-Priority	*MW Value*	*Explanation*
S1	10 MW	Maintain current curtailed flow
S2	+10 MW	Reload to *lesser* of current and next-hour Energy Profile
S3	+0 MW	Next-hour Energy Profile is 20MW, so no change in MW value
S4		

Example 3 – Transaction not curtailed, next-hour Energy Profile is higher

Energy Profile: Current hour	20 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: Current hour	20 MW (no curtailment)
Energy Profile: Next hour	40 MW

Sub-Priority	*MW Value*	*Explanation*
S1	20 MW	Maintain current flow (not curtailed)
S2	+0 MW	Reload to *lesser* of current and next-hour Energy Profile
S3	+20 MW	Next-hour Energy Profile is 40MW
S4		

Example 4 – Transaction not curtailed, next-hour Energy Profile is lower

Energy Profile: Current hour	40 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: Current hour	40 MW (no curtailment)
Energy Profile: Next hour	20 MW

Sub-priorities for Transaction MW:

Sub-Priority	*MW Value*	*Explanation*
S1	20 MW	Reduce flow to next-hour Energy Profile (20MW)
S2	+0 MW	Reload to *lesser* of current and next-hour Energy Profile
S3	+0 MW	Next-hour Energy Profile is 20MW
S4		

Example 5 — TLR Issued before Transaction was scheduled to start

Energy Profile: Current hour	0 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: Current hour	0 MW (Transaction scheduled to start *after* TLR initiated)
Energy Profile: Next hour	20 MW

Sub-Priority	*MW Value*	*Explanation*
S1	0 MW	Transaction was not allowed to start
S2	+0 MW	Transaction was not allowed to start
S3	+20 MW	Next-hour Energy Profile is 20MW
S4	+0	Tag submitted prior to TLR

Appendix F. Considerations for Interchange Transactions

Using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

The following cases explain the circumstances under which an Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will be allowed to start as scheduled during a TLR 3b:

Case 1: TLR 3b is called between 00:00 and 00:25 and the Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is submitted to IDC by 00:25.

The IDC will examine the current hour (00) and next hour (01) for all Interchange Transactions.

The IDC will issue an ADJUST List based upon the time the TLR 3b is called. The ADJUST List will include curtailments of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service as necessary to allow room for those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to start as scheduled.

At 00:25, the IDC will check for additional Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by that time and issue a second ADJUST List if those additional Interchange Transactions are found.

All existing or new Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are increasing or expected to start during the current hour or next hour will be placed on HALT or HOLD. There is no Reallocation of lower-priority Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled.

Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC after 00:25 will be held.

Once the SOL or IROL violation is mitigated, the Reliability Coordinator shall call a TLR Level 3a (or lower). If a TLR Level 3a is called:

Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled at 02:00.

Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were held may then be reallocated to start at 02:00.

Case 2: TLR 3b is called after 00:25 and the Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is submitted to the IDC no later than the time at which the TLR 3b is called.

The IDC will examine the current hour (00) and next hour (01) for all Interchange Transactions.

The IDC will issue an ADJUST List at the time the TLR 3b is called. The ADJUST List will include additional curtailments of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service as necessary to allow room for those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to start at as scheduled.

All existing or new Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that are increasing or expected to start during the current hour or next hour will be placed on HALT or HOLD. There is no Reallocation of lower-priority Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by the time the TLR 3b was called will be allowed to start at as scheduled.

Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC after the TLR 3b was called will be held until the next issuance for TLR (either TLR 3b, 3a, or lower level).

Case 3. TLR 2 or higher is in effect, a TLR 3b is called after 00:25, and the Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is submitted to the IDC by 00:25.

If a TLR 2 or higher has been issued and 3B is subsequently issued, then only those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that had been submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled. All other Interchange Transactions are held.

Case 4. TLR 3b is called before 00:25 and the Interchange Transaction is submitted to the IDC by 00:25. TLR 3a is called at 00:40.

Same as Case 1, but TLR Level 3b ends at 00:40 and becomes TLR Level 3a.

All Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will start as scheduled if in by the time the 3A is declared.

All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are reallocated at 01:00.

Case 5. TLR 3b is called before 00:25 and the Interchange Transaction is submitted to the IDC by 00:25. TLR 1 is called at 00:40.

Same as Case 1, but TLR Level 3b ends at 00:40 and becomes TLR Level 1.

All Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will start as scheduled.

All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service may be loaded immediately.