

If the 10th day is not a Business Day, then ERCOT shall issue the RTM Initial Statement by 2400 on the next Business Day after the 10th day.

9.5.5 RTM Final Statement

- (1) ERCOT shall issue an RTM Final Statement for each Statement Recipient for a given Operating Day by 2400 on the 59th day after the Operating Day, unless that 59th day is not a Business Day. If the 59th day is not a Business Day, then ERCOT shall issue the RTM Final Statement by 2400 on the first Business Day after the 59th day.
- (2) An RTM Final Statement will reflect differences to financial records generated on the previous Settlement Statement for the given Operating Day

9.5.6 RTM Resettlement Statement

- (1) ERCOT shall issue a RTM Resettlement Statement using corrected Settlement data due to resolution of disputes and correction of data errors. Any resettlement occurring after an RTM True-Up Statement has been issued must meet the same IDR Data Threshold requirements defined in Section 9.5.8, RTM True-Up Statement. Despite the preceding sentence, the ERCOT Board may, in its discretion, direct ERCOT to run resettlement of any Operating Day, at any time, to address unusual circumstances.
- (2) ERCOT shall issue an RTM Resettlement Statement for a given Operating Day due to data error in data other than prices when the total of all significant errors in data other than prices results in an impact greater than two percent of the total payments due to ERCOT for the RTM for the Operating Day, excluding bilateral transactions. ERCOT shall issue RTM Resettlement Statements as soon as possible to correct the errors. ERCOT shall review this percentage on an annual basis. Upon the review, ERCOT may make a recommendation to revise this percentage under Section 21, Process for Protocol Revision.
- (3) ERCOT shall correct an RTM Initial Statement due to the resolution of a settlement and billing dispute under Section 9.8, Settlement and Billing Dispute Process, on the RTM Final Statement for that Operating Day. If a dispute from an RTM Initial Statement for a given Operating Day is not resolved by the RTM Final Statement, then ERCOT shall correct the previous RTM Settlement Statement to reflect the resolution of the dispute on a RTM Resettlement Statement for that Operating Day. ERCOT shall issue this sort of RTM Resettlement Statement on the next scheduled RTM Settlement Statement date for that Operating Day or, if no more RTM Settlement Statements are scheduled, then as soon as possible.
- (4) If a Settlement and billing dispute regarding a RTM Final Statement is submitted within 10 Business Days of the RTM Final Statement issuance and is resolved under Section 9.8, Settlement and Billing Dispute Process, ERCOT shall issue a RTM Resettlement Statement 21 Business Days after the RTM Final Statement. This RTM Resettlement

Statement must aggregate all settlement and billing disputes determined valid by ERCOT.

- (5) Any dispute of RTM Final Statements resolved under Section 9.8, Settlement and Billing Dispute Process, must be corrected on the next available RTM Invoice after the RTM Resettlement Statement has been issued. For late Settlement and billing disputes resolved under Section 9.8, Settlement and Billing Dispute Process, and submitted at least 11 Business Days before the True-Up Statement, adjustments must be made on the RTM True-Up Statement. Resolved disputes must be corrected on the next available RTM Invoice after the RTM True-Up Statement has been issued.
- (6) ERCOT may not issue an RTM Resettlement Statement less than 10 days before a scheduled RTM Final Statement or RTM True-Up Statement for the relevant Operating Day. An RTM Resettlement Statement will reflect differences to financial records generated on the previous Settlement Statement for the given Operating Day.

9.5.7 Notice of Resettlement for the Real-Time Market

While maintaining confidentiality of all Market Participants, ERCOT shall post a notice of resettlement for the RTM on the MIS Public Area within one Business Day after the declaration of the resettlement, indicating that a specific Operating Day will be resettled and the date that the RTM Resettlement Statements will be issued by ERCOT. ERCOT shall include the following information in the notice of resettlement:

- (a) Detailed description of reason(s) for resettlement;
- (b) Affected Operating Days;
- (c) Affected settlement Charge Types; and
- (d) Total resettled amount, by Charge Type.

9.5.8 RTM True-Up Statement

- (1) ERCOT shall use the best available Settlement data, as described in Section 9.5.2, Settlement Statements for the RTM, to produce an RTM True-Up Statement for each Statement Recipient for each given Operating Day.
- (2) ERCOT shall issue RTM True-Up Statements 180 days following the Operating Day, if ERCOT has received and validated at least 99% of the total IDR data and if ERCOT has received and validated at least 90% of the IDR data from each Meter Reading Entity (MRE) representing at least 20 IDR ESI IDs ("IDR Data Threshold"). If the above conditions have not been met, then ERCOT shall issue RTM True-Up Statements as soon as the IDR data becomes available for that Operating Day. If no RTM True-Up Statement has been issued 365 days after the Operating Day, then ERCOT shall issue a RTM True-Up Statement for that Operating Day. If any RTM True-Up Statement

issuance date does not fall on a Business Day, then the RTM True-Up Statement must be issued by the end of the next Business Day after the RTM True-Up settlement date.

- (3) An RTM True-Up Statement will reflect differences to financial records generated on the previous Settlement Statement for the given Operating Day.

9.5.9 Notice of True-Up Settlement Timeline Changes for the Real-Time Market

- (1) If the IDR Data Threshold has not been met by the 180th day after the Operating Day (or, if the 180th day is not a Business Day, by the next day thereafter that is a Business Day), then ERCOT shall immediately post a notice of delay on the MIS Public Area of any RTM True-Up Statement issuance, indicating the IDR Data Threshold has not been met.
- (2) For any delayed RTM True-Up Statement, ERCOT shall post a Notice of RTM True-Up Settlement on the MIS Public Area indicating that it will issue an RTM True-Up Statement for a specific Operating Day within two Business Days after discovering the delay. As soon as practicable, ERCOT shall post on the MIS Public Area the revised date on which the delayed RTM True-Up Statement will be issued.

9.5.10 Confirmation for the Real-Time Market

It is the responsibility of each Statement Recipient to notify ERCOT if a Settlement Statement for the RTM is not available on the MIS Certified Area on ~~and after~~ the date specified for posting of that Settlement Statement in the Settlement Calendar. Each Settlement Statement for the RTM is deemed to have been available on the posting date specified on the Settlement Calendar ~~and after that~~, unless it notifies ERCOT to the contrary. If ERCOT receives notice that a Settlement Statement is not available, ERCOT shall make reasonable attempts to provide the Settlement Statement to the Statement Recipient, and ERCOT shall modify the Settlement and billing timeline accordingly for that Settlement Statement.

9.5.11 Validation of the True-Up Statement for the Real-Time Market

The Statement Recipient is considered to have validated each RTM True-Up Statement unless it has filed a Settlement and billing dispute or reported an exception within 10 Business Days after the RTM True-Up Statement has been posted on the MIS Certified Area.

9.5.12 Suspension of Issuing Settlement Statements for the Real-Time Market

The Board may direct ERCOT to suspend the issuance of any Settlement Statement for the RTM to address unusual circumstances. Any proposal to suspend settlements must be presented to TAC for review and comment, in a reasonable manner under the circumstances, before such suspension.

9.6 Settlement Invoices for the Real-Time Market

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare Settlement Invoices for the RTM (RTM Invoices) on a net basis for each Invoice cycle. Invoices must be issued on a weekly basis on each Thursday, unless that Thursday is not a Business Day. If a Thursday is not a Business Day, then ERCOT shall issue the RTM Invoices on the next Business Day after that Thursday. The actual dates that RTM Invoices will be issued will be posted by ERCOT under Section 9.1.2, Settlement Calendar. For each cycle, the Market Participant to whom the RTM Invoice is addressed ("Invoice Recipient") is either a net payee or net payor. The Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the RTM Invoice on the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (2) Each Invoice Recipient shall pay any net debit and be entitled to receive any net credit shown on the RTM Invoice on the payment due date, whether or not there is any Settlement and billing dispute regarding the amount of the debit or credit.
- (3) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Certified Area for each Invoice Recipient, an RTM Invoice based on RTM Initial Statements, RTM Final Statements, RTM True-Up Statements, and RTM Resettlement Statements. ERCOT shall post the RTM Invoices to the Invoice Recipient on the dates specified in the Settlement Calendar. The Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the information from the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (4) RTM Invoice items must be grouped by Initial, Final, Resettlement, and True-Up categories and must be sorted by Operating Day within each category. RTM Invoices must contain the following information:
 - (a) Net Amount Due/Payable – the aggregate summary of all charges owed or due by the Invoice Recipient summarized by Operating Day;
 - (b) Time Periods – the time period covered for each line item;
 - (c) Run Date – the date on which the Invoice was created and published;
 - (d) Invoice Reference Number – a unique number generated by ERCOT for payment tracking purposes;
 - (e) Statement Reference – an identification code used to reference each Settlement Statement invoiced;
 - (f) Payment Date – the date and time that Invoice amounts are to be paid or received;
 - (g) Remittance Information Details – details including the account number, bank name and electronic transfer instructions of the ERCOT account to which any amounts owed by the Invoice Recipient are to be paid or of the Invoice Recipient's account from which ERCOT may draw payments due; and
 - (h) Overdue Terms – the terms that would be applied if payments were received late.

9.7 Payment Process for the RTM

Payments for the RTM are due on a Business Day and Bank Business Day basis in a two-day, two-step process as detailed below.

9.7.1 Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for the RTM

- (1) The payment due date and time for the RTM Invoice, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, is 1700 on the 16th-5th ~~Bank Business day~~ Day after the RTM Invoice date, unless the 16th-5th day is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day. If the 16th-5th ~~Bank Business day~~ Day after the RTM Invoice date is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day, then the RTM Invoice is due on the next Business day Day after the 16th-5th day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day.
- (2) All RTM Invoices due, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, must be paid to ERCOT in U.S. Dollars by either of the following:
 - (a) On or before the payment due date if the payment is made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in immediately available or good funds (i.e., not subject to reversal); or
 - (b) On or before two Bank Business Days before the payment due date if the payment is made by Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds.

9.7.2 ERCOT Payment to Invoice Recipients for the Real-Time Market

- (1) Subject to the availability of funds as discussed in paragraph (2) below, RTM Invoices with funds owed to an Invoice Recipient must be paid by ERCOT to the Invoice Recipient by 1700 on the next day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day after the day that payments are due for that RTM Invoice under Section 9.7.1, Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for the RTM, subject to ERCOT's right to withhold payments under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.
- (2) ERCOT shall calculate the amounts available for distribution to Invoice Recipients no later than the next Business Day following the payment due date determined in paragraph (1) of Section 9.7.1 ~~(4)~~ above and shall give irrevocable instructions to the ERCOT financial institution to remit, to each Invoice Recipient for same day value, the amounts determined by ERCOT to be available for payment to that Invoice Recipient under paragraph (d) of Section 9.7.3, Partial Payments by Invoice Recipients for the RTM.

9.7.3 Partial Payments by Invoice Recipients for the RTM

If at least one Invoice Recipient owing funds does not pay its RTM Invoice in full (short-pays), then ERCOT shall follow the procedure set forth below:

- (a) ERCOT shall make every reasonable attempt to collect payment from each short-paying Invoice Recipient before any payments owed by ERCOT for that RTM is due to be paid to applicable Invoice Recipient(s).
- (b) ERCOT shall draw on any available security pledged to ERCOT by each short-paying Invoice Recipient that did not pay the amount due under paragraph (a) above.
- (c) ERCOT shall offset or recoup any amounts owed, or to be owed, by ERCOT to a short-paying Invoice Recipient against amounts not paid by that Invoice Recipient, and ERCOT shall apply the amount offset or recouped to cover payment shortages by that Invoice Recipient.
- (d) If, after taking the actions set forth in paragraph (a), (b) and (c), above, ERCOT still does not have sufficient funds to pay all amounts that it owes to RTM Invoice Recipients in full, ERCOT shall deduct any applicable RTM administrative fees as specified in Section 9.10, Administrative Fees, and payments for RMR Services from the amount received or collected and then reduce payments to all RTM Invoice Recipients owed monies from ERCOT except for monies owed for RMR Services. The reductions must be based on a pro rata basis of monies owed to each RTM Invoice Recipient, to the extent necessary to clear ERCOT's accounts on the payment due date to achieve revenue neutrality for ERCOT. ERCOT shall provide to all Market Participants payment details on all short payments and subsequent reimbursements of short pays. Details must include the identity of each short-paying Invoice Recipient and the dollar amount attributable to that Invoice Recipient, broken down by Invoice numbers. In addition, ERCOT shall provide the aggregate total of all amounts due to all Invoice Recipients before applying the amount not paid on the RTM Invoice.
- (e) One hundred eighty days following a short-pay of a RTM Invoice (RTM Short-Paid Invoice), if sufficient funds continue to be unavailable for ERCOT to pay all amounts in full (excluding late fees) to short-paid Entities for that RTM Invoice, and the short-paying Entity is not in compliance with a payment plan designed to enable ERCOT to pay all amounts in full (excluding late fees) to short-paid Entities, the total short-pay amount on that RTM Short-Paid Invoice, less the total payments expected from a payment plan, must be collected from the QSEs representing LSEs. The amount charged to each QSE is determined using the Load Ratio Share for the calendar month three months before the date on which the uplifted RTM Invoice (RTM Uplift Invoice) is issued. The funds that ERCOT collect from payments on RTM Uplift Invoices must be paid to the Entities that were previously short-paid. ERCOT shall notify those Entities of the details of the payment.

- (f) Any uplifted short-paid amount greater than \$2,500,000 must be scheduled so that an amount of \$2,500,000 is charged on each set of RTM Uplift Invoices until the total short-paid amount is uplifted.
- (g) RTM Uplift Invoices must be issued at least 30 days apart from each other. Payments are due on the date specified on the RTM Uplift Invoice. Any short and late payments of RTM Uplift Invoices must be handled under Section 9.7.3, Partial Payments by Invoice Recipients for the Real-Time Market and Section 9.7.5, Late Fees and Late Fee Invoices for the RTM, respectively.
- (h) When ERCOT enters into a payment plan with a short-pay Invoice Recipient, ERCOT shall post to the MIS Secure Area:
 - (i) The short-pay plan;
 - (ii) The schedule of quantifiable expected payments, updated if and when modifications are made to the payment schedule; and
 - (iii) Invoice dates to which the payments will be applied.
- (i) To the extent ERCOT is able subsequently to collect past due funds owed by a short-paying Invoice Recipient, ERCOT shall allocate the collected funds to the earliest RTM Invoice for which that Invoice Recipient remains a short-payer. ERCOT shall use its best efforts to distribute collected past due funds on a pro rata basis of monies owed on the next Business Day that is also a Bank Business Day after receipt of the monies, when sufficient funds for the applicable Operating Day are available in this Settlement process.

9.7.4 *Enforcing the Security of a Short-Paying Invoice Recipient*

ERCOT shall make reasonable efforts to enforce the security of the short-paying Invoice Recipient (pursuant to Section 16.11.6, Payment Default and Late Payments by Counter-Parties) to the extent necessary to cover the short-pay. A short-paying Invoice Recipient shall restore the level of its security under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.

9.7.5 *Late Fees and Late Fee Invoices for the RTM*

- (1) A short-paying Invoice Recipient shall pay late fees to ERCOT on the short-pay amount according to the late fee terms specified in the ERCOT fee schedule that is posted on the MIS Public Area for the period from, and including, the relevant payment due date to the date on which the payment, including any related transaction costs incurred by ERCOT, is received by ERCOT.
- (2) ERCOT shall distribute any RTM late fee revenues, less ERCOT's transaction costs, to the RTM Invoice Recipients that were underpaid, due to a short-pay, on a pro rata basis of monies owed to each Invoice Recipient.

- (3) ERCOT shall post to the MIS Certified Area for each RTM Invoice Recipient, an Invoice based on Late Fees (RTM Late Fee Invoice) by no later than the date specified in the Settlement Calendar. The RTM Late Fee Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the information from the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (4) ERCOT shall issue RTM Late Fee Invoices by 2400 on the 10th calendar day after the end of the month, unless the 10th day is not a Business Day. If that 10th day is not a Business Day, then ERCOT shall issue the RTM Late Fee Invoice by 2400 of the next day thereafter that is a Business Day.
- (5) The payment due date and time for the RTM Late Fee Invoice, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, is 1700 on the fourth Business Day after the RTM Late Fee Invoice date, unless that fourth Business Day is not a Bank Business Day. If the fourth Business Day is not a Bank Business Day, then the payment is due by 1700 on the next Business Day after the fourth Business Day that is also a Bank Business Day.
- (6) All RTM Late Fee Invoices due, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, must be paid to ERCOT in U.S. Dollars by either of the following:
 - (a) On or before the payment due date if the payment is made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in immediately available or good funds (i.e., not subject to reversal); or
 - (b) On or before two Bank Business Days before the payment due date if the payment is made by Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds.
- (7) Subject to the availability of funds as discussed in paragraph (8) below, RTM Late Fee Invoices with funds owed to an Invoice Recipient must be paid by ERCOT to the Invoice Recipient by 1700 on the next Business Day after payments are due for that RTM Late Fee Invoice under paragraph (5) above, subject to ERCOT's right to withhold payments under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants, unless that next Business Day is not a Bank Business Day. If that next Business Day is not a Bank Business Day, then the payment is due on the next Business Day thereafter that is also a Bank Business Day.
- (8) If at least one Invoice Recipient owing funds does not pay it's RTM Late Fee Invoice in full (short-pays), then ERCOT shall reduce payments to all RTM Late Fee Invoice Recipients owed monies from ERCOT. The reductions must be based on a pro rata basis of monies owed to each Invoice Recipient, to the extent necessary to clear ERCOT's accounts on the payment due date to achieve revenue neutrality for ERCOT. ERCOT shall provide to all Market Participants payment details on all short payments and subsequent reimbursements of short pays. Details must include the identity of each short-paying Invoice Recipient and the dollar amount attributable to that Invoice Recipient, broken down by Invoice numbers. In addition, ERCOT shall provide the aggregate total of all amounts due to all Invoice Recipients before applying the amount not paid on the Invoice. ERCOT shall give irrevocable instructions to the ERCOT financial institution to

remit, to each Invoice Recipient for same day value, the amounts determined by ERCOT to be available for payment.

(9) Each RTM Late Fee Invoice must contain:

- (a) Net Amount Due or Payable – the aggregate summary of all charges owed or due by an Invoice Recipient;
- (b) Time Periods – the time period covered for each line item;
- (c) Run Date – the date in which the invoice was created and published;
- (d) Invoice Reference Number – a unique number generated by the ERCOT applications for payment tracking purposes;
- (e) Payment Date and Time – the date and time that invoice amounts are to be paid or received;
- (f) Remittance Information Details – details including the account number, bank name and electronic transfer instructions of the ERCOT account to which any amounts owed by the Invoice Recipient are to be paid or of the Invoice Recipient's account from which ERCOT may draw payments due; and
- (g) Overdue Terms – the terms that would be applied if payments were received late.

9.8 CRR Auction Award Invoices

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare invoices for each CRR Auction (CRR Auction Award Invoice) on a net basis. Invoices must be issued by 2400 on the 1st Business Day following the completion of a CRR Auction on the date specified in the calendar described in Section 7.5.3(1)(b). For each CRR Auction Award Invoice, the CRR Account Holder to whom the Invoice is addressed ("Invoice Recipient") is either a net payee or net payor. The Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the CRR Auction Award Invoice on the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (2) Each Invoice Recipient shall pay any net debit and be entitled to receive any net credit shown on the CRR Auction Award Invoice on the payment due date.
- (3) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Certified Area for each Invoice Recipient, CRR Auction Award Invoice based on CRR Auction charges and payments as set forth in:
 - (a) Section 7.5.6.1, Payment of an Awarded CRR Auction Offer;
 - (b) Section 7.5.6.2, Charge of an Awarded CRR Auction Bid; and
 - (c) Section 7.5.6.3, Charge of PCRRs Pertaining to a CRR Auction.;

(4) CRR Auction Award Invoices must contain the following information:

- (a) Net Amount Due/Payable – the aggregate summary of all charges owed or due by the Invoice Recipient summarized by CRR Auction;
- (b) Time Period – the CRR Auction for which the Invoice is generated;
- (c) Run Date – the date on which the Invoice was created and published;
- (d) Invoice Reference Number – a unique number generated by ERCOT for payment tracking purposes;
- (e) Product Description – a description of each product awarded in, sold in, or allocated before the CRR Auction;
- (f) Payment Date – the date and time that Invoice amounts are to be paid or received; and
- (g) Remittance Information Details – details including the account number, bank name and electronic transfer instructions of the ERCOT account to which any amounts owed by the Invoice Recipient are to be paid or of the Invoice Recipient's account from which ERCOT may draw payments due.

9.9 Payment Process for CRR Auction Award Invoices

Payments for the CRR Auction are due on a Business Day and Bank Business Day basis in a two-day, two-step process as detailed below.

9.9.1 Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for the CRR Auction

- (1) The payment due date and time for the CRR Auction Award Invoice, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, is 1700 on the 3rd Bank Business Day after the CRR Auction Award Invoice date, unless the 3rd day is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day. If the 3rd Bank Business Day after the CRR Auction Award Invoice date is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day, then the CRR Auction Award Invoice is due on the next Business Day after the 3rd day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day.
- (2) All CRR Auction Award Invoices due, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, must be paid to ERCOT in U.S. Dollars by either of the following:
 - (a) On or before the payment due date if the payment is made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in immediately available or good funds (i.e., not subject to reversal); or
 - (b) On or before two Bank Business Days before the payment due date if the payment is made by Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds.

- (3) ERCOT does not accept partial payments for CRR Auction Award Invoices. All CRR Auction Award Invoices must be paid in full on the Invoice due date. CRR Bids awarded and PCRRs allocated to the Invoice Recipient will be forfeited. CRR Offers awarded to the Invoice Recipient will be honored.

9.9.2 ERCOT Payment to Invoice Recipients for the CRR Auction

- (1) CRR Auction Award Invoices with funds owed to an Invoice Recipient must be paid by ERCOT to the Invoice Recipient by 1700 on the next day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day after the day that payments are due for that CRR Auction Award Invoice under Section 9.9.1, Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for the CRR Auction, subject to ERCOT's right to withhold payments under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.
- (2) ERCOT shall give irrevocable instructions to the ERCOT financial institution to remit, to each Invoice Recipient for same day value, the amounts owed to each Invoice Recipient.

9.9.34 Enforcing the Security of a Short-Paying CRR Auction Award Invoice Recipient

ERCOT shall make reasonable efforts to enforce the security of the short-paying Invoice Recipient (pursuant to Section 16.11.6, Payment Default and Late Payments by Counter-Parties) to the extent necessary to cover the short-pay. A short-paying Invoice Recipient shall restore the level of its security under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.

9.10 CRR Auction Revenue Distribution Invoices

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare Settlement Invoices for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution (CARD Invoices) on a monthly basis by 2400 on the 1st Business Day following the RTM Initial Settlement posting of the last day of the month on the date specified in the Settlement Calendar.
- (2) ERCOT shall true up the distribution of monthly CRR Auction Revenues by posting additional Settlement Invoices by 2400 on the 1st Business Day following the RTM Final Settlement posting of the last day of the month on the date specified in the Settlement Calendar. A trued up CARD Invoice will reflect differences to financial records generated on the previous CARD Invoice for a given month.
- (3) For each cycle, the Market Participant to whom the CARD Invoice is addressed ("Invoice Recipient") is either a payee or payor. The Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the CARD Invoice on the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (4) Each Invoice Recipient shall pay any debit and be entitled to receive any credit shown on the CARD Invoice on the payment due date.

- (5) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Certified Area for each Invoice Recipient a CARD Invoice based the calculations located:
- (a) Section 7.5.6.4, CRR Auction Revenues; and
 - (b) Section 7.5.7, Method for Distributing CRR Auction Revenues.
- (6) CARD Invoices must contain the following information:
- (a) Net Amount Due/Payable – the aggregate summary of all charges owed or due by the Invoice Recipient summarized by CRR Auction Revenue month;
 - (b) Time Period – the CRR Auction Revenue month for which the Invoice is generated, including Initial or Final distribution;
 - (c) Run Date – the date on which the Invoice was created and published;
 - (d) Invoice Reference Number – a unique number generated by ERCOT for payment tracking purposes;
 - (e) Payment Date – the date and time that Invoice amounts are to be paid or received; and
 - (f) Remittance Information Details – details including the account number, bank name and electronic transfer instructions of the ERCOT account to which any amounts owed by the Invoice Recipient are to be paid or of the Invoice Recipient's account from which ERCOT may draw payments due.

9.11 Payment Process for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution

Payments for CARD Invoices are due on a Business Day and Bank Business Day basis in a two-day, two-step process as detailed below.

9.11.1 Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution

- (1) The payment due date and time for the CARD Invoice, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, is 1700 on the 5th Bank Business Day after the CARD Invoice date, unless the 5th day is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day. If the 5th Bank Business Day after the CARD Invoice date is not both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day, then the CARD Invoice is due on the next Business Day after the 5th day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day.
- (2) All CARD Invoices due, with funds owed by an Invoice Recipient, must be paid to ERCOT in U.S. Dollars by either of the following:

- (a) On or before the payment due date if the payment is made by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in immediately available or good funds (i.e., not subject to reversal); or
- (b) On or before two Bank Business Days before the payment due date if the payment is made by Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds.

9.11.2 ERCOT Payment to Invoice Recipients for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution

- (1) CARD Invoices with funds owed to an Invoice Recipient must be paid by ERCOT to the Invoice Recipient by 1700 on the next day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day after the day that payments are due for that CARD Invoice under Section 9.11.1, Invoice Recipient Payment to ERCOT for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution, subject to ERCOT's right to withhold payments under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.
- (2) ERCOT shall give irrevocable instructions to the ERCOT financial institution to remit, to each Invoice Recipient for same day value, the amounts owed to each Invoice Recipient.

9.11.3 Partial Payments by Invoice Recipients for CRR Auction Revenue Distribution

If at least one Invoice Recipient owing funds does not pay its CARD Invoice in full (short-pays), then ERCOT shall follow the procedure set forth below:

- (a) ERCOT shall make every reasonable attempt to collect payment from each short-paying Invoice Recipient before any payments owed by ERCOT for that month's distribution of CRR Auction Revenues is due to be paid to applicable Invoice Recipient(s).
- (b) ERCOT shall draw on any available security pledged to ERCOT by each short-paying Invoice Recipient that did not pay the amount due under paragraph (a) above.
- (c) ERCOT shall offset or recoup any amounts owed, or to be owed, by ERCOT to a short-paying Invoice Recipient against amounts not paid by that Invoice Recipient, and ERCOT shall apply the amount offset or recouped to cover payment shortages by that Invoice Recipient.
- (d) If, after taking the actions set forth in paragraph (a), (b) and (c), above, ERCOT still does not have sufficient funds to pay all amounts that it owes to CARD Invoice Recipients in full ERCOT shall reduce payments to all CARD Invoice Recipients owed monies from ERCOT. The reductions shall be based on a pro rata basis of monies owed to each CARD Invoice Recipient, to the extent necessary to clear ERCOT's accounts on the payment due date to achieve revenue neutrality for ERCOT. ERCOT shall provide to all Market Participants payment details on all short payments and subsequent reimbursements of short pays.

Details must include the identity of each short-paying Invoice Recipient and the dollar amount attributable to that Invoice Recipient, broken down by Invoice numbers. In addition, ERCOT shall provide the aggregate total of all amounts due to all Invoice Recipients before applying the amount not paid on the CARD Invoice.

9.11.4 Enforcing the Security of a Short-Paying CARD Invoice Recipient

ERCOT shall make reasonable efforts to enforce the security of the short-paying Invoice Recipient (pursuant to Section 16.11.6, Payment Default and Late Payments by Counter-Parties) to the extent necessary to cover the short-pay. A short-paying Invoice Recipient shall restore the level of its security under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.

9.12 CRR Balancing Account Invoices

- (1) ERCOT shall prepare Settlement Invoices for the CRR Balancing Account on a monthly basis by 2400 on the 1st Business Day and Bank Business Day following the RTM Initial Settlement posting of the last day of the month on the date specified in the Settlement Calendar.
- (2) For each cycle, the Market Participant to whom the CRR Balancing Account Invoice is addressed ("Invoice Recipient") is a payee. The Invoice Recipient is responsible for accessing the CRR Balancing Account Invoice on the MIS Certified Area once posted by ERCOT.
- (3) Each Invoice Recipient shall be entitled to receive any credit shown on the CRR Balancing Account Invoice on the payment due date.
- (4) ERCOT shall post on the MIS Certified Area for each Invoice Recipient a CRR Balancing Account Invoice based the calculations located:
 - (a) Section 7.9.3.4, Monthly Refunds to Short-Paid CRR Owners; and
 - (b) Section 7.9.3.5, CRR Balancing Account Closure.
- (5) CRR Balancing Account Invoices must contain the following information:
 - (a) Net Amount Payable – the aggregate summary of all owed to the Invoice Recipient summarized by month;
 - (b) Time Period – the time period covered for each line item;
 - (c) Run Date – the date on which the Invoice was created and published;

- (d) Invoice Reference Number – a unique number generated by ERCOT for payment tracking purposes; and
- (e) Payment Date – the date and time that Invoice amounts are to be received;

9.13 Payment Process for the CRR Balancing Account

Payments for the CRR Balancing Account are due on a Business Day and Bank Business Day basis in a one-day, one-step process, as detailed below.

- (1) On the 1st day that is both a Business Day and a Bank Business Day following the due date of the RTM Invoice that includes the RTM Initial Settlement statement for the last day of the month, and subject to ERCOT's right to withhold payments under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants, ERCOT shall pay:
 - (a) To each short-paid CRR Owner a monthly refund from the positive balance in the CRR Balancing Account, with the amount paid to each CRR Owner as calculated in Section 7.9.3.4, Monthly Refunds to Short-Paid CRR Owners.
 - (b) To each QSE, any remaining positive balance in the CRR Balancing Account, with the amount paid to each QSE as calculated in Section 7.9.3.5, CRR Balancing Account Closure.
- (2) ERCOT shall give irrevocable instructions to the ERCOT financial institution to remit, to each CRR Owner or QSE, for same day value, the amounts determined by ERCOT to be available for payment.

9.148 Settlement and Billing Dispute Process

9.148.1 Data Review, Validation, Confirmation, and Dispute of Settlement Statements

Statement Recipients and Invoice Recipients for the DAM and for the RTM are responsible for the review of their Settlement Statements and Settlement Invoices to verify the accuracy of the Settlement data used to produce the Settlement Statement and Settlement Invoice. Statement Recipients and Invoice Recipients must submit any dispute related to Settlement Statement or Settlement Invoice data according to this Section.

9.148.2 Notice of Dispute

- (1) A Settlement Statement Recipient or Invoice Recipient may dispute items or calculations in the Settlement Statement or Invoice, except as limited for RTM True-Up Statements in paragraphs (2) and (3) below. If the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient wishes to dispute any of these items or calculations and the relevant data extracts are complete, then it shall register the Settlement and billing dispute with ERCOT by electronic means within 10 Business Days after the date the Settlement Statement or Invoice was issued. If

the Settlement Statement or Invoice recipient wishes to dispute any of these items or calculations and the relevant data extracts are incomplete, then it shall register the Settlement and billing dispute with ERCOT by electronic means within 10 Business Days from the date of issue of the respective Settlement Statement of Settlement Invoice. However, to the extent that the disputing party claims that the Settlement or billing dispute relates to information made available under Section 1.3.3, Expiration of Confidentiality, then the disputing party must register the Settlement or billing dispute with ERCOT by electronic means within 60 days after the date that the information becomes available. All communication to ERCOT and from ERCOT concerning disputes must be through either the MIS Certified Area or other electronic communications.

- (2) Each Statement Recipient will have the opportunity to review the contents of the RTM True-Up Statement that it receives. With respect to a RTM True-Up Statement, ERCOT will only consider Settlement and billing disputes associated with incremental changes between the RTM True-Up Statement and the last Settlement Statement related to that Operating Day. The Statement Recipient is deemed to have validated each RTM True-Up Statement unless it has raised a Settlement and billing dispute or reported an exception within ten (10) Business Days. Settlement and billing disputes received after ten (10) Business Days of the posting of the RTM True-Up Statement will not be accepted. Once validated, a RTM True-Up Statement is binding on the Statement Recipient to which it relates, unless ERCOT performs a subsequent resettlement pursuant to this Section.
- (3) ERCOT may not accept Settlement and billing disputes for a given Operating Day within 10 Business Days before a RTM True-Up Statement for that Operating Day is issued.

9.148.3 Contents of Notice

- (1) ERCOT shall provide automatic field population techniques or drop-down boxes for appropriate data elements below. The notice of Settlement and billing dispute must state clearly:
 - (a) Disputing Entity;
 - (b) Dispute contact person;
 - (c) Dispute contact information;
 - (d) Operating Day in dispute;
 - (e) Statement identification code or Settlement Invoice reference number;
 - (f) Statement type;
 - (g) Charge Type;

- (h) Time period in dispute;
 - (i) Amount in dispute;
 - (j) Settlement and billing dispute type; and
 - (k) Reasons for the dispute.
- (2) Each Settlement and billing dispute must be specific to an Operating Day and a Charge Type. If a condition that causes a dispute affects multiple Operating Days or Charge Types, a Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient may file a dispute form for each Charge Type for one or more Operating Days affected on a single dispute that are all in the same calendar month.
 - (3) A Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient may pursue the dispute through any process provided by ERCOT for resolving differences in Settlement determinants.
 - (4) Forms for entering a Settlement and billing dispute must be provided on the MIS Certified Area.
 - (5) The Settlement and billing dispute must be submitted to ERCOT with sufficient evidence to support the claim.
 - (6) Notices must be submitted using an ERCOT-approved electronic format. ERCOT shall provide a dispute tracking identifier to the Statement Recipient or Invoice Recipient.

9.814.4 *ERCOT Processing of Disputes*

- (1) ERCOT shall determine if the Settlement and billing dispute is timely and complete by verifying that the dispute was submitted within the specified time and contains at least the minimum required information. ERCOT shall provide acknowledgement that disputes filed have been received. ERCOT shall make reasonable attempts to remedy any informational deficiencies by working with the Settlement Statement Recipient or Settlement Invoice Recipient.
- (2) ERCOT shall place priority on processing timely disputes. On a monthly basis, ERCOT shall issue a Settlement and billing dispute resolution report on the MIS Secure Area containing information related to the disposition of Granted and Granted with Exception Settlement and billing disputes and the impact of that disposition by Operating Day.
- (3) ERCOT shall make all reasonable attempts to resolve all Open disputes relating to all Settlement Statements within 10 Business Days after the Settlement and billing dispute due date as specified in the Settlement Calendar. ERCOT shall post the necessary adjustments for resolved Settlement and billing disputes for an Operating Day on the next DAM Resettlement Statement, RTM Resettlement Statement, RTM Final Statement, or RTM True-Up Statement for that Operating Day.

- (4) For Settlement and billing disputes requiring complex research or additional time for resolution, and late disputes that can be reasonably processed, ERCOT shall notify the Invoice Recipient or Statement Recipient of the length of time expected to research and post those disputes and, if a portion or all of the dispute is granted, ERCOT shall post on the MIS Certified Area the necessary adjustments on the next available Settlement Statement for the Operating Day, if any portion or all of the dispute is Granted. Statement or Invoice Recipients have the right to proceed to the ADR process in Section 20, Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure, for timely filed disputes that cannot be resolved through the Settlement and billing dispute process contained in Section 9.8, Settlement and Billing Dispute Process.
- (5) Each dispute has a status as defined in the following sections.

9.814.4.1 Open

The status of a Settlement and billing dispute is open when the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient submits a dispute to ERCOT and it has not been denied, granted, granted with exceptions, or closed.

9.814.4.2 Denied

- (1) A Settlement and billing dispute determined by ERCOT to be missing required information as defined in Section 9.8.3, Contents of Notice, must be denied, and ERCOT shall notify the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient with an explanation of the missing data. ERCOT shall provide specific Protocols language supporting the reasons that data provided by the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient is insufficient. An Invoice Recipient or Settlement Statement Recipient may resubmit the dispute with additional information under Section 9.8.2, Notice of Dispute. Once the Statement or Invoice Recipient submits the required information, and ERCOT determines that the Settlement and billing dispute is timely and complete, the dispute status is Open.
- (2) If ERCOT concludes that the Settlement Statement or Invoice is correct, then ERCOT shall determine that the Settlement and billing dispute is denied. ERCOT shall notify the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient when a Settlement and billing dispute is denied and shall provide the Statement or Invoice Recipient the reasons and the supporting data for the denial, while maintaining the confidentiality of Protected Information.
- (3) If the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient is not satisfied with the outcome of a denied Settlement and billing dispute, the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient may proceed to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as described in Section 20, Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure.

9.814.4.3 Granted

When ERCOT determines that the disputed Settlement Statement or Invoice are in error as alleged in the Settlement and billing dispute, then the status of the Settlement and billing dispute is granted. ERCOT shall notify the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient of the resolution and shall provide the Statement or Invoice Recipient the reasons and the supporting data for resolution, while maintaining the confidentiality of Protected Information. ERCOT shall notify all other Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipients of the financial impact of granted disputes. Upon resolution of the issue, the Settlement and billing dispute must be processed on the next available Settlement Statement for the Operating Day.

9.814.4.4 Granted with Exceptions

- (1) ERCOT may determine that a Settlement and billing dispute is granted with exceptions when the information in the Settlement and billing dispute is partially correct. ERCOT shall provide the exception information to the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient. ERCOT shall notify the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient of the granted with exceptions resolution and shall provide the Statement or Invoice Recipient the reasons and the supporting data while maintaining the confidentiality of Protected Information for the resolution. ERCOT shall notify all other QSEs of the financial impact of granted with exceptions disputes and which Invoices are affected. The Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient of the dispute granted with exceptions shall acknowledge receipt of the notice within 10 Business Days after receipt. The acknowledgement must indicate acceptance or rejection of the documented exceptions to the granting of the dispute. If accepted, ERCOT shall post the necessary adjustments on the next available Settlement Statement for the Operating Day.
- (2) If a dispute that is granted with exceptions is rejected by the Settlement Invoice or Statement Recipient, then the dispute must be investigated further. The granted portion of the dispute must be included on the next Settlement Statement. ERCOT shall notify all other Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipients of the financial impact of the granted portion of the dispute. After further investigation, if the Settlement and billing dispute is subsequently granted, the dispute must be processed on the next available Settlement Statement to be issued. ERCOT shall notify all other Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipients of the financial impact of the granted portion of the dispute. If exceptions to the dispute still exist, the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient may either accept the dispute for resolution as granted with exceptions, or begin ADR according to Section 20, Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure.

9.814.4.5 Closed

- (1) If, after 45 days from receiving notice of a denied dispute, the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient does not begin ADR, the dispute is then closed.

- (2) After the Settlement and billing dispute is granted and the necessary adjustments appear on the next available Settlement Statement, the Settlement and billing dispute is then closed.
- (3) If the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient accepts ERCOT's exceptions when it issues a granted with exceptions, ERCOT shall post the necessary adjustments on the next available Settlement Statement for the Operating Day and shall change the dispute status to closed. The dispute is closed unless ERCOT receives notice from the Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipient regarding the exceptions within 10 Business Days of the granted with exceptions notice.

9.814.5 Disputes for Operations Decisions

Settlement Statement or Invoice Recipients may not dispute a Settlement Statement or Invoice due to a decision made by ERCOT in its operation of the ERCOT System, unless it is alleged that the decision violated these Protocols. Inquiries or disputes concerning such decisions, Protocols, or Operating Guides must be handled through the Protocol change process set forth in Section 21, Process for Protocol Revision.

9.814.6 Reporting Capability for Disputes

ERCOT shall post daily to the MIS Public Area a report of the status of all disputes. The report must include:

- (a) Filed date;
- (b) Disputing Entity;
- (c) Dispute ID number;
- (d) Dispute status;
- (e) Date of last status change;
- (f) Charge Type;
- (g) Amount disputed; and
- (h) Amount awarded.

9.915 Settlement Charges

The calculations to be used for Settlement charges are contained in Section 4, Day-Ahead Operations, Section 5, Transmission Security Analysis and Reliability Unit Commitment, Section 6, Adjustment Period and Real-Time Operations, Section 7, Congestion Revenue Rights and Section 9, Settlement and Billing.

9.915.1 Charge Type Matrix

ERCOT shall post a Charge Type Matrix on the MIS Public Area that summarizes each Charge Type by variable name used in the Protocols, description, and Protocol section number reference. ERCOT post changes to this Charge Type matrix at least ten days before implementation of change.

9.160 Administrative Fees

The ERCOT Board shall determine, subject to PUCT approval, the administrative fees, as described in this Section 9.10, Administrative Fees, and ERCOT shall post them on the MIS Public Area within two Business Days following PUCT approval.

9.160.1 ERCOT System Administration Charge

Each QSE shall pay an ERCOT System administration charge to administer the RTM market. The ERCOT System administration charge is for each 15-minute Settlement Interval for each QSE.

$$\text{ESACAMT} = \text{LAFF} * \text{RTAML}$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Unit	Definition
ESACAMT	\$	<i>ERCOT System Administration Charge</i> —The ERCOT System administration charge for each QSE per 15-minute Settlement Interval.
RTAML	MWh	<i>Real-Time Adjusted Metered Load</i> —The QSE Adjusted Metered Load at the Settlement Point for the 15-minute Settlement Interval.
LAFF	\$/MWh	<i>Load Administration Fee Factor</i> —The ERCOT System administration fee rate in dollars per MWh.

9.160.2 Texas Non-ERCOT Load Serving Entity Fee

- (1) The Texas Non-ERCOT Load Serving Entity (LSE) Fee is incurred by LSEs operating in areas where Customer Choice is in effect, for use of the statewide Customer registration system administered by ERCOT. This fee is based on the number of registered ESI IDs and billed to the LSE that serves the Customer at the ESI ID.
- (2) The Texas Non-ERCOT LSE Fee is calculated daily, but billed to the non-ERCOT LSE as an aggregated total on a monthly basis.

$$\text{NELF} = \Sigma(\text{ESI}_d * \text{PED})$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Unit	Definition
NELF	\$	<i>Non-ERCOT LSE Fee Charge</i> - Non-ERCOT LSE Fee per month.
ESI _d	none	Number of ESI IDs per day
PED	\$/ESIID	Per ESI ID fee

9.160.3 Application Fee

Each Entity that applies to become a registered Market Participant must pay any application fee under Section 16, Registration and Qualification of Market Participants.

9.160.4 Private Wide Area Network Fees

A Market Participant connected to the Wide Area Network (WAN) shall pay a one-time installation fee and monthly maintenance fees related to access to the WAN as approved by the ERCOT Board. This fee is separate from the ERCOT System administration charge.

9.171 Transmission Billing Determinant Calculation

ERCOT shall provide Market Participants with the key parameters and formula components required by a TSP or DSP in determining the billing charges for the use of its Transmission Facilities or Distribution Facilities ("Transmission Billing Determinants"). ERCOT is not responsible for billing, collection, or disbursement of payments associated with transmission access service.

9.171.1 Billing Determinant Data Elements

- (1) ERCOT shall calculate and provide to Market Participants on the MIS Secure Area the following data elements annually to be used by TSPs and DSPs as billing determinants for transmission access service. This data must be provided by December 1st of each year. This calculation must be made under the requirements of the PUCT. The data that is used to perform these calculations must come from the same systems used to calculate Settlement-billing determinants used by ERCOT.
 - (a) The 4-Coincident Peak (4-CP) for each DSP, as applicable;
 - (b) The ERCOT average 4-CP;
 - (c) The average 4-CP for each DSP, as applicable, coincident to the ERCOT average 4-CP;
- (2) Average 4-CP is defined as "the average Settlement Interval coincidental MW peak occurring during the months of June, July, August, and September."

- (3) Settlement Interval MW coincidental peak is defined as “the highest monthly 15-minute MW peak for the entire ERCOT Transmission Grid as captured by the ERCOT Settlement system.”

9.174.2 Direct Current Tie Schedule Information

- (1) By the seventh Business Day of each month, ERCOT shall provide the requesting TSP or DSP data pertaining to transactions over the DC Ties for the immediately preceding month. For each transaction, the following NERC tag data must be provided, at a minimum:
- (a) NERC Tagging identifier (Tag Code);
 - (b) Date of transaction;
 - (c) Start and stop times;
 - (d) Megawatt-hours (MWh) actually transferred;
 - (e) Sending Generation Control Area (GCA);
 - (f) Receiving Load Control Area (LCA);
 - (g) Purchasing / Scheduling Entity (PSE);
 - (h) Entity scheduling the export of power over a DC Tie; and
 - (i) Status of Transaction (Implement, Withdrawn, Cancelled, Conditional, etc.).
- (2) ERCOT shall maintain and provide the requesting TSP or DSP data pertaining to transactions over the DC Ties for the period from June 2001 to the present. For each transaction, the same data as specified in Section 9.8.2, Notice of Dispute, paragraph (1) must be provided.

9.182 Profile Development Cost Recovery Fee for Non-ERCOT Sponsored Load Profile Segment

- (1) PUCT Subst. R. §25.131(e)(3) requires ERCOT to establish and implement a process to collect a fee from any Retail Electric Provider (REP) who seeks to assign customers to a non-ERCOT sponsored profile segment. The process must include a method for other REPs who use the profile segment to compensate the original requestor of the new profile segment and for ERCOT to notify DSPs which REPs are authorized to use the new profile segment. This profile development cost recovery fee is overseen by ERCOT.
- (2) Within 30 days after a profile segment receives final approval from ERCOT, the requestor shall submit to ERCOT documentation of the costs it incurred in developing the profile segment change request. All such documentation must be available for review by

any Market Participant. Any costs submitted more than 30 days after approval of the profile segment will not be recoverable. Recoverable costs must be directly attributable to the creation of the profile segment change request, incurred no earlier than 24 months preceding the original submission date of the profile segment change request, and must be further limited to:

- (a) Costs for Load research as paid to DSPs or ERCOT, documented by a copy of all DSP or ERCOT Invoices or other evidence of payment, including but not limited to:
 - (i) Buying and installing IDR meters;
 - (ii) Installing communication equipment such as phone lines or cell phones; and
 - (iii) Reading the meters and translating the data.
 - (b) Reasonable costs paid to third parties, including a copy of all third-party invoices or other documentary evidence of payment, including:
 - (i) Defining the request, such as identifying population, profile, data, etc.;
 - (ii) Preparing the request, such as collecting and analyzing data and presenting the case; and
 - (iii) Undertaking the review process such as meeting with ERCOT staff, Profiling Working Group (PWG), Retail Market Subcommittee (RMS), TAC, and the ERCOT Board.
 - (c) Requestor's reasonable internal documented costs itemizing all persons, hours, and other expenses associated with developing the request per paragraphs (1) and (2), above.
- (3) Within 60 days after ERCOT approves a profile segment, ERCOT staff shall evaluate the costs submitted and shall disallow any costs not meeting these criteria. The remaining costs must comprise the total reimbursable cost. Within the same 60-day period, ERCOT shall post a report on the MIS Public Area summarizing the allowed expenses by paragraphs (1) and (2) above. If a Market Participant, including the requestor, disagrees with the ERCOT staff determination with respect to the total reimbursable cost, the Market Participant may submit a dispute as outlined in Section 20, Alternative Dispute Resolution Procedure. No disputes may be submitted after 45 days from posting of the total reimbursable cost to the MIS Public Area.
- (4) The fee is calculated as follows:
- If a REP is the requestor, then: $FEE = \$C / n$
- If the requestor is not a REP, then:

$$FEE = \$C / (n + 1)$$

The above variables are defined as follows:

Variable	Definition
N	The number of REPs subscribing to the profile segment
\$C	The total reimbursable cost

- (5) The fee must be paid by each successive subscribing REP to the requestor and any previous subscribing REPs per instructions and validation by ERCOT. As additional REPs subscribe to the profile segment, the fee is recalculated and reallocated equally among all subscribing REPs and the requestor, if the requestor is not a REP.
- (6) Beginning four years after the date on which the profile segment becomes available for settlement, any REP may request assignment of ESI IDs to the profile segment without being assessed the profile development cost recovery fee.