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REPORTS OF THE ELECTRIC	**§**	**PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**
	§	
RELABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS	**§**	**OF TEXAS**

ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS, INC.'S REPORT ON RELIABILITY STANDARD MAGNITUDE METHODOLOGY

Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc. (ERCOT) provides this *Report on Reliability Standard Magnitude Methodology*. In accordance with the Public Utility Commission of Texas' (Commission) *Order Granting Good Cause Exception* issued on November 21, 2024, this report is timely filed by February 6, 2025. Tables summarizing Transmission Operators' (TOs) responses to ERCOT's first and second Requests for Information (RFI) are included as **Attachments A1** and **A2** and TOs' complete responses to both RFIs are included as **Attachments B1** through **B48**.

I. BACKGROUND

The reliability standard established by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (Commission) in 16 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 25.508 consists of three criteria: frequency, duration, and magnitude of a loss of load event as reflected in modeled simulations. Values for the frequency and duration criteria are established by the rule. Regarding the magnitude criterion, subsection 25.508(b)(3) requires:

> (3) **Magnitude.** The expected highest level of load shed during a loss of load event for the ERCOT region, measured as the average lost load for a given hour, must be less than the maximum number of megawatts of load shed that can be safely rotated during a loss of load event, as determined by ERCOT, in consultation with commission staff and the transmission operators, with a 1.00 percent exceedance tolerance. Beginning in 2024, on or before December 1 of each year, ERCOT must file the maximum number of megawatts of load shed that can be safely rotated during a loss of load event and a summary of the methodology used to calculate this value.

Accordingly, the value for the magnitude criterion must be determined on an annual basis by ERCOT in consultation with Commission Staff and the TOs.

The Commission issued its *Order Adopting New §25.508* in Project No. 54584 on September 9, 2024.[1] The determination of the magnitude value for 2024-2025 is the initial such

[1] The reliability standard rule, 16 TAC § 25.508, became effective on September 29, 2024. *See Reliability Standard for the ERCOT Region,* Project No. 54584, Texas Register Acknowledgement of Receipt (Sept. 9, 2024).

magnitude determination. As required by subsection 25.508(b)(3), ERCOT will apply the methodology developed in consultation with Commission Staff and the TOs to file an updated magnitude value by December 1st each year.

Pursuant to 16 TAC § 25.508(c), ERCOT is required to conduct a reliability assessment at least once every three years beginning on January 1, 2026, to determine whether the bulk power system for the ERCOT Region is meeting the reliability standard and is likely to continue to meet the standard for the subsequent three years. Note that for the reliability assessment that ERCOT conducts in 2026 ERCOT plans to use the next magnitude value filed by December 1, 2025 to perform that assessment, not the 2024-2025 magnitude value addressed in section IV of this report.

II. DATA COLLECTION IN SUPPORT OF MAGNITUDE METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

A. Consultation Process

To establish the methodology by which the magnitude will be determined, ERCOT began coordinating with Commission Staff immediately following the Commission's adoption of the reliability standard rule in Project No. 54584 at the August 29, 2024 Open Meeting and has continued to consult with Commission Staff and TOs throughout this process. As initially addressed in ERCOT's *Preliminary Report on Reliability Standard Magnitude and Motion for Good Cause Exception*, ERCOT developed RFIs for TOs specific to the determination of the magnitude and ultimately issued two RFIs.[2] ERCOT hosted an initial consultation call with all TOs in the ERCOT Region and with Commission Staff on September 12, 2024 to discuss the draft RFIs. After incorporating feedback from TOs and Commission Staff, ERCOT issued the first RFIs to TOs on September 16, 2024 and received most responses by October 21, 2024.[3] ERCOT circulated all RFI responses to Commission Staff and all of the TOs and hosted a second consultation call on November 1, 2024 to discuss options for the magnitude value based on the RFI responses. Based on that consultation, ERCOT developed a second set of RFIs, issued those to the TOs on November 7, 2024, and received responses by November 21, 2024.[4] The second RFIs provided breakdowns of the MW excluded from TOs' load shed rotation programs in the first

[2] *See* Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc.'s Preliminary Report on Reliability Standard Magnitude and Motion for Good Cause Exception at 1-4 (Nov. 14, 2024).

[3] ERCOT issued a Market Notice on September 16, 2024 providing further notice of the issuance of the first RFI, available on ERCOT's website at: https://www.ercot.com/services/comm/mkt_notices/M-B091624-01.

[4] ERCOT's Market Notice addressing the second RFIs was issued on November 7, 2024, available on ERCOT's website at: https://www.ercot.com/services/comm/mkt_notices/M-B091624-03.

RFIs to provide additional options for a magnitude value if various categories of load were not excluded. After issuing the second RFIs, ERCOT hosted a third consultation call with the TOs and Commission Staff on November 8, 2024 to answer questions about the second RFIs and a fourth consultation call on January 27, 2025 to present the proposed methodology, receive feedback on that proposal, and plan for next steps.

B. RFI Development

Because the focus of the magnitude criterion is on the maximum MW of load shed that can be safely *rotated*, the first RFI is structured to request that each TO state the maximum number of megawatts (MW) that the TO can safely include in a load shed rotation program and, of those MW of load in that program, the maximum MW that can be shed at any one time to facilitate rotation. For example, if a TO serves a total of 200 MW of load and from that total includes 100 MW in its load shed rotation program with a target rotation of 50%, then the amount of load the TO would shed at any one time to facilitate rotation would be 50 MW.[5]

Certain TOs provided feedback that there may be a difference in TOs' ability to shed load as a loss of load event progresses, particularly in cold weather events. This is because heating load will increase at a site when power is restored to that site after it has been out for a period of time to a level higher than the load was before it was shed. For that reason, ERCOT included RFIs requesting TOs' load shed capability during the first and last hours of a loss of load event that is expected to extend for four hours and 12 hours respectively, in addition to load shed capability during an expected one-hour loss of load event. One-, four-, and 12-hour loss of load events were selected to provide a spectrum of information to compare, with 12 being the longest event because that is the maximum duration under that criterion of the reliability standard. The RFI questions for these lengths of loss of load event state the "expected" length of the event because TOs will not know in real-time exactly how long an event will last but they may have different strategies for load shed rotation based on the anticipated event length.

The RFIs also request information for loss of load event scenarios in winter 2026-2027 in addition to winter 2024-2025. The winter 2026-2027 questions were included in these RFIs to be able to provide additional perspective as to how the magnitude could change in future years as load increases and potentially as TOs plan for further system segmentation or other means of

[5] Note that not all TOs target a 50% rotation, so each TO's response to the amount of load shed at any one time from the load shed rotation program is not necessarily half of the total load in the program.

increasing their ability to rotate load shed. Most TOs scaled their response by the level of increased load and did not address impacts of projected technology or segmentation changes.[6]

Following the second consultation call and after further consulting with Commission Staff, ERCOT developed a second set of RFIs in order to understand the amount of MW excluded from load shed rotation programs by each TO in responses to the first RFI for the Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) requirement, for each of the three non-residential critical load categories, and for transmission-connected customers that were not also registered as critical, if the latter were excluded. These responses provided options to evaluate how the inclusion or exclusion of various load categories in the load shed rotation program responses could impact the magnitude value.

C. Achieving Consistency in Data Collection to Facilitate Aggregation

To help ensure consistent RFI responses that could be aggregated, the RFIs request TOs to respond for winter 2024-2025 based on a total ERCOT System load of 80,000 MW and for winter 2026-2027 based on a total ERCOT System load of 86,000 MW. These system loads are approximately the 75th percentile of ERCOT's base load forecast for each of those seasons.

The RFIs also request TOs to exclude the minimum 25% UFLS obligation[7] from their load shed rotation program as well as non-residential critical load, which include Critical Natural Gas Facilities, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, and Critical Load Industrial Customers.[8] Establishing a baseline for the load that is excluded from TOs' load shed rotation programs for purposes of determining the reliability standard magnitude for the ERCOT Region is intended to ensure consistency across TO responses so that the information can be aggregated to the Region-wide level. Based on the first and second consultation calls and ERCOT's additional communications with various TOs, ERCOT understands the predominant consensus of the TOs as to the meaning of the phrase "*safely* rotated" from 16 TAC § 25.508(b)(3) for purposes of consistently responding to the RFIs is that "can be safely rotated" means the exclusion of the 25%

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[6] *See also generally*, *Circuit Segmentation Study*, Project No. 55182 (addressing the circuit segmentation studies conducted by Transmission and Distribution Utilities in the ERCOT Region).

[7] Pursuant to ERCOT Nodal Operating Guide § 2.6.1(1), at least 25% of the ERCOT System load is required to be equipped with provisions for automatic Under-Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS). TOs are then required to provide load relief by shedding the required percentage of their Distribution Service Provider-connected load and transmission-level customer load using automatic under-frequency relays at escalating percentages based on a system frequency trigger.

[8] *See* 16 Tex. Admin. Code (TAC) § 25.497(a)(1) & (2) (defining Critical Load Public Safety Customer and Critical Load Industrial Customer); *see also*, 16 TAC § 25.52(c)(2) (defining Critical Natural Gas Facility) *and* 16 TAC § 3.65 (establishing designation criteria for Critical Natural Gas Facilities under the Railroad Commission of Texas' rule).

UFLS minimum and the three non-residential critical load categories from TOs' load shed rotation programs. Because that is the predominant consensus, ERCOT structured the first RFIs to request the MW in TOs' load shed rotation programs with those load categories excluded.

ERCOT considered requesting TOs to exclude the residential categories of critical load from their load shed rotation program responses in the RFIs. However, TOs provided feedback that a significant majority of the distribution lines in many of their respective systems had at least one residential critical customer being served from the line and, accordingly, if residential critical customers were excluded this would exclude most of the system from load shed eligibility for purposes of determining the value of the magnitude criterion. Based on this feedback, TOs were not asked to categorically exclude such customers from their RFI responses providing the MW in their respective load shed rotation programs.

III. MAGNITUDE METHODOLOGY RECOMMENDATION

After considering the data provided in TOs' RFI responses and the feedback of TOs and Commission Staff, ERCOT recommends that the methodology to determine the value of the magnitude criterion on an annual basis should be 20% of the forecasted base load for the winter season of the year in question, using the 75th percentile load forecast for that winter season from ERCOT's most recent Capacity, Demand, and Reserves (CDR) report. The 1% exceedance tolerance would then be applied to that value.

Based on the TOs' RFI responses and as quantified below, adopting a methodology for the maximum MW of load shed that can be safely rotated during a loss of load event that is 20% of winter base load implies that the magnitude criterion's value is being sized such that TOs can maintain their 25% UFLS obligation and also have sufficient rotation capacity to minimize or avoid shedding the amount of load associated with Critical Natural Gas Facilities, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, and Critical Load Industrial Customers. This would also set the magnitude at a level that implicitly includes in the valuation transmission-connected customers that are not registered as critical in addition to all other customers in the TOs' load shed rotation programs. ERCOT recommends that setting the magnitude at a value that implicitly excludes the UFLS obligation and non-residential critical customers and facilities is appropriate because each of those categories of load has a system reliability or health and safety impact that may impact the public at large if shed. The 25% UFLS obligation is a requirement from the ERCOT Nodal Operating Guide which is derived from North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) requirements to ensure that protections are in place to maintain the appropriate frequency on the

ERCOT System. Critical Load Industrial Customers may create a dangerous or life-threatening condition if electric service is interrupted at their facility, such as certain chemical processing plants. Critical Load Public Safety Customers are those for whom electric service is considered crucial for the maintenance of public safety, such as hospitals, police stations, fire stations, and critical water and wastewater facilities. Critical Natural Gas Facilities are designated by the Railroad Commission of Texas and are involved in the production, processing, or transportation of natural gas which may be crucial to natural gas-powered electric generators' ability to generate.

During the fourth consultation call, at least one TO expressed concern with this proposed magnitude methodology because they noted that customers connected at transmission voltage are typically among the last customers to be shed due to system difficulties in doing so and that, even if those customers are shed, they effectively cannot be rotated due to the amount of time that it would take to bring the customer back in service. ERCOT acknowledges this and understands that this is the practice of most TOs in the ERCOT Region. ERCOT nevertheless recommends that a magnitude value determination methodology that implicitly accounts for transmission-connected customers in load shed valuation is appropriate. No customer category is guaranteed by law to be excluded from load shed. Even customers registered as a critical category are not excluded from load shed, although ERCOT understands that TOs will prioritize critical customers during a system loss of load event to the extent that the circumstances allow. Accordingly, as a category that does not inherently have reliability or public health and safety impacts if electric service is interrupted, transmission-connected customers appear appropriate to implicitly consider for purposes of determining the valuation of the magnitude criterion. Furthermore, the purpose of the reliability standard is to establish metrics by which the level of reliability in the ERCOT Region may be evaluated, including particularly resource adequacy. Although these metrics are not compliance standards for TOs in the ERCOT Region, if a reliability assessment determines that the criteria are not being met on a region-wide basis then the reliability standard's criteria may have market cost implications if market changes are necessary to achieve the appropriate level of reliability and resource adequacy. Although in practice customers connected at transmission voltage are less likely to be shed, it may be appropriate from a market cost management perspective to value transmission-connected customers as part of the load that may be shed for purposes of establishing the value of the magnitude criterion.

If the Commission agrees with the magnitude determination methodology proposed herein, ERCOT intends to apply this methodology on an annual basis in its filings due by December 1

each year pursuant to the requirement in 16 TAC § 25.508(b)(3). The data provided by the TOs' RFI responses to date was helpful to provide the context that ERCOT needed to consider in developing this magnitude determination methodology, but absent significant changes in TO load shed capabilities in future years, ERCOT recommends that additional RFIs on an annual basis are not necessary to apply this methodology and make the annual magnitude valuation update. Even without additional RFIs, ERCOT will of course consult with TOs and Commission Staff on the magnitude methodology and value on an annual basis in preparation for the December 1 filing.

IV. MAGNITUDE VALUE FOR 2024-2025

By applying the recommended magnitude methodology of 20% of the forecasted base load for the 75th percentile of the forecasted winter base load, this would result in **a magnitude value of 16,000 MW for 2024-2025**. This aligns with the TOs' indicated capabilities from the RFI responses described above. With 80,000 MW as the approximately 75th percentile of the forecasted base load for the ERCOT System in winter 2024-2025, TOs stated in response to RFI No. 1-1(b) that the total MW of load that could be shed at any one time to facilitate load shed rotation during a loss of load event that is anticipated to last for one hour would be 9,581.44 MW. If transmission-connected customers that were not also registered as a critical category are not excluded from that amount, then including the MW quantified in RFI No. 2-2(e) in the load shed total from RFI No. 1-1(b) would equal 15,918.24 MW of load that could be shed at any one time to facilitate rotation, which is approximately 20% of an 80,000 MW system load.

Based on the results of ERCOT's reliability standard study, the results of which were reported in Project No. 54584, a magnitude of 16,000 MW with a 1% exceedance tolerance is not anticipated to cause the magnitude to be the binding criterion of the reliability standard. However, it is important to emphasize that this is preliminary and will be affirmatively determined once ERCOT has performed the reliability assessment pursuant to 16 TAC § 25.508(c) in 2026 using the magnitude value filed by December 1, 2025.

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, ERCOT emphasizes the magnitude value is not a performance standard for TOs during real-time load shed events nor does the magnitude methodology proposed herein direct TOs how to structure their load shed plans. A TO's performance will be measured by its compliance with the directives issued by ERCOT Operators and TOs continue to have responsibility for and discretion over the development and implementation of their own individualized load shed plans. The magnitude value sets a capabilities expectation that factors into the evaluation of the level of reliability for the ERCOT Region. ERCOT could have used other factors – such as proactive demand response of transmission-connected customers or surplus UFLS margin above the 25% obligation – in its methodology to arrive at 20% of the forecasted base load for the 75th percentile of the forecasted winter base load. Instead, ERCOT included customers that are connected at transmission voltage that are not registered as critical in its methodology because it reflects a capabilities expectation that is available to TOs – whether utilized or not during a real-time load shed event. If more transmission-connected customers register as non-residential critical loads over time and reduce the capabilities expectation, then ERCOT can re-evaluate the methodology as part of the annual magnitude update. As has been noted by the Commission previously, as more customers are registered as critical it becomes much more difficult to prioritize.

ERCOT would like to thank the TOs and Commission Staff for their significant time and support in consulting throughout the magnitude methodology development process. ERCOT appreciates the Commission's consideration of this report and would be pleased to provide any additional information. ERCOT personnel will attend the Commission's February 13, 2025 Open Meeting to be available for Commissioner questions and feedback.

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Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew A. Arth

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ATTORNEYS FOR ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL OF TEXAS, INC.

Summary of Transmission Operator responses to ERCOT 1st Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator (TO)	1-1(a)	1-1(b)	1-2(a)	1-2(b)	1-2(c)	1-3(a)	1-3(b)	1-3(c)	1-4(a)	1-4(b)	1-5(a)	1-5(b)	1-5(c)	1-6(a)	1-6(b)	1-6(c)
AEP Texas	506	232	506	211	180	506	210	173	526	241	526	219	188	526	218	180
City of Austin d/b/a Austin Energy	937.07	468.53	937.07	468.53	468.53	937.07	468.53	468.53	1107.9	553.95	1107.9	553.95	553.95	1107.9	553.95	553.95
Brownsville Public Utilities Board	70	35	73	36.6	36.6	73	36.6	36.6	75.3	37.6	78.5	39.2	39.2	78.5	39.2	39.2
Brazos Electric Power Cooperative	2156	1078	2156	1078	1078	2156	1078	539	2318	1159	2318	1159	1159	2318	1159	580
Bryan Texas Utilities	221	100	221	100	100	221	100	100	238	107	238	107	107	238	107	107
CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric	3126	1563	3126	1563	1563	3126	1563	1563	3361	1680	3361	1680	1680	1680	1680	1680
City of College Station	126.83	63.41	126.83	63.41	63.41	126.83	63.41	63.41	136.34	68.17	136.34	68.17	68.17	136.34	68.17	68.17
CPS Energy	2652	1326	2652	1326	1326	2652	1326	1326	2850	1425	2850	1425	1425	2850	1425	1425
Cross Texas Transmission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton Municipal Electric	200	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	210	105	210	105	105	210	105	105
East Texas Electric Cooperative	26	13	26	26	26	26	26	26	28.42	28.42	28.42	28.42	28.42	28.42	28.42	28.42
GEUS	15.2	7.51	15.2	7.51	7.51	15.2	7.51	7.51	16.3	8.15	16.3	8.15	8.15	16.3	8.15	8.15
Golden Spread Electric Cooperative	72.29	33.14	72.29	37.82	37.06	72.29	37.82	37.06	81.88	80.18	81.88	41.59	40.8	81.88	41.59	40.8
Garland Power & Light	86	21.5	86	21.5	21.5	86	21.5	21.5	90	22.5	90	22.5	22.5	90	22.5	22.5
Lamar County Electric Cooperative	5.123	4.326	5.123	4.326	4.326	5.123	4.326	4.326	5.563	4.766	5.563	4.766	4.766	5.563	4.766	4.766
LCRA TSC	300	150	550	150	413	550	150	413	423	317	641	317	481	641	317	481
...Bandera Electric Cooperative	16.75	8.61	16.75	8.61	8.61	16.75	8.61	8.61	18.09	9.3	18.09	9.3	9.3	18.09	9.3	9.3
...Bluebonnet Electric Cooperative	315.905	157.952	315.905	157.952	157.952	315.91	157.95	157.952	339.21	169.605	339.21	169.605	169.605	339.21	169.605	169.605
...City of Georgetown	79.3	39.65	79.3	39.65	39.65	79.3	39.65	39.65	82.87	41.3	82.87	41.3	41.3	82.87	41.3	41.3
...Guadalupe Valley Electric Cooperative	294	98	294	98	98	294	98	98	312	104	312	104	104	312	104	104
...New Braunfels Utilities	182.3	182.3	182.3	91.2	91.2	182.3	91.2	91.2	200.5	200.5	200.5	100.3	100.3	200.5	100.3	100.3
...Rio Grand Electric Cooperative	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lone Star Transmission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubbock Power & Light	110.82	55.41	154.62	77.31	77.31	154.62	77.31	77.31	119.13	59.565	166.219	83.1	166.22	119.13	41.55	83.11
Oncor	5052	2526	5052	2526	2021	5052	2526	2021	5858	2929	5858	2929	2343	5858	2929	2343
Pedernales Electric Cooperative Inc.	1000	500	1000	500	500	1000	500	500	1300	650	1300	650	650	1300	650	650
Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative	904.1	452.1	904.1	452.1	452.1	904.1	452.1	452.1	972	486	972	486	486	972	486	486
South Texas Electric Cooperative	710	355	710	355	355	710	355	355	763	381.5	763	381.5	381.5	763	381.5	381.5
Texas-New Mexico Power Company	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
Wind Energy Transmission Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total in MW:	**19182.688**	**9581.438**	**19477.488**	**9515.518**	**9241.758**	**19477.493**	**9514.516**	**8695.758**	**21452.253**	**10886.256**	**21718.542**	**10750.601**	**10379.931**	**19990.453**	**10708.051**	**9709.821**

Summary of Transmission Operator responses to ERCOT 2nd Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator (TO)	2-1(a)	2-1(b)	2-1(c)	2-1(d)	2-1(e)	2-2(a)	2-2(b)	2-2(c)	2-2(d)	2-2(e)	2-3(a)
AEP Texas	2766	3337	4515	426	0	200	0	160	51	0	202
City of Austin d/b/a Austin Energy	686.2	382.31	609.61	0	27.45	343.1	0	0	0	0	343.1
Brownsville Public Utilities Board	102	0	115	7	0	17.5	0	57.5	7	0	16
Brazos Electric Power Cooperative	1198	232	232	113.3	0	958	232	232	113.3	0	1198
Bryan Texas Utilities	124	0	136	21	1	0	0	11	0	0.45	0
CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric	5159	1720	1720	1720	5628	2580	860	860	860	2814	2580
City of College Station	69.85	0	27.324	0	0	34.925	0	13.662	0	0	34.925
CPS Energy	1387	0	585	23	0	694	0	293	12	0	694
Cross Texas Transmission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denton Municipal Electric	105	12	28	4	0	10	9	48	4	0	10
East Texas Electric Cooperative	31	34	34	34	34	15.5	0	0	0	0	15.5
GEUS	0	0	104.8	0	0	0	0	22.9	0	0	0
Golden Spread Electric Cooperative	164.28	3.71	9	42.96	14.35	57.55	21.58	2.65	14.89	14.35	64.34
Garland Power & Light	25	21	22	0	0	25	46	68	68	68	25
Lamar County Electric Cooperative	5.123	4.326	4.326	4.326	0	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	0	5.86
LCRA TSC	313	0	91	40	0	156	0	45	20	0	156
...Bandera Electric Cooperative	83.92	3.75	193.81	0	0	83.92	3.75	193.81	0	0	83.92
...Bluebonnect Electric Cooperative	298	203	24	37	18	149	101.5	12	18.5	18	149
...City of Georgetown	60.1	0	26.73	0	0	99.65	0	106.03	0	0	139.4
...Guadalupe Valley Electric Cooperative	208	85	31	12	7	69	0	31	12	7	69
...New Braunfels Utilities	86.6	0	8.1	0	40	75.6	0	8.1	0	40	37.8
...Rio Grand Electric Cooperative	26	38	3	38	0	26	38	3	38	0	26
Lone Star Transmission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubbock Power & Light	162.3	177.17	43.8	0	0	81.15	232.58	28.14	0	0	81.15
Oncor	8654	11640	11640	11640	2459	721	2894	2894	2894	2459	2894
Pedernales Electric Cooperative Inc.	571	0	138	106	0	571	0	138	106	0	571
Rayburn Country Electric Cooperative	418	0	287.6	63.4	0	418	0	287.6	63.4	0	418
South Texas Electric Cooperative	722.7	0	0	668.1	0	361.35	0	0	334.05	0	361.35
Texas-New Mexico Power Company	798	0	0	120	916	798	0	0	120	916	798
Wind Energy Transmission Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total in MW:	**24224.073**	**17893.266**	**20629.1**	**15120.086**	**9144.8**	**8551.105**	**4444.27**	**5521.252**	**4742**	**6336.8**	**10973.345**

* Highlighted cells indicate TO's RFI response did not include a value but referred to a prior response to another RFI question, so the value from that prior answer is inserted into this summary table.

2-3(b)	2-3(c)	2-3(d)	2-3(e)	2-4(a)	2-4(b)	2-4(c)	2-4(d)	2-4(e)	2-5(a)	2-5(b)	2-5(c)	2-5(d)	2-5(e)	2-6(a)
0	173	57	0	169	0	146	49	0	203	0	175	58	0	169
0	0	0	0	343.1	0	0	0	0	343.1	0	0	0	0	343.1
0	57.5	7	0	16	0	57.5	7	0	16	0	57.5	7	0	16
232	232	113.3	0	958	232	232	113.3	0	1198	232	232	113.3	0	240
0	11	0	0.45	0	0	11	0	0.5	0	0	11	0	0.45	0
860	860	860	2814	2580	860	860	860	2814	2580	860	860	860	2814	2580
0	13.662	0	0	34.925	0	13.662	0	0	34.925	0	13.662	0	0	34.925
0	293	12	0	694	0	293	12	0	694	0	293	12	0	694
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	48	0	0	10	9	48	4	0	10	9	48	4	0	10
0	0	0	0	15.5	0	0	0	0	15.5	0	0	0	0	15.5
0	22.9	0	0	0	0	22.9	0	0	0	0	22.9	0	0	0
12.77	2.65	14.89	14.35	64.34	12.77	2.65	14.89	14.35	64.34	12.77	2.65	14.89	14.35	64.34
46	68	68	68	25	46	68	68	68	25	46	68	68	68	25
5.86	5.86	5.86	0	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	0	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	0	5.86
0	45	20	0	63	0	45	20	0	156	0	45	20	0	63
3.75	193.81	0	0	83.92	3.75	193.81	0	0	83.92	3.75	193.81	0	0	83.92
101.5	12	18.5	18	149	101.5	12	18.5	18	149	101.5	12	18.5	18	149
0	166.13	0	0	80.1	0	106.83	0	0	99.75	0	66.38	0	0	99.75
85	31	12	7	69	85	31	12	7	69	85	31	12	7	69
0	4	0	20	37.8	0	4	0	20	37.8	0	4	0	20	37.8
38	3	38	0	26	38	3	38	0	26	38	3	38	0	26
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88.58	6.24	0	0	81.15	88.58	6.24	0	0	81.15	88.58	6.24	0	0	81.15
2894	2894	2894	2459	577	2315	2315	2315	2459	721	2894	2894	2894	2459	577
0	138	106	0	571	0	138	106	0	571	0	138	106	0	571
0	287.6	63.4	0	418	0	287.6	63.4	0	418	0	287.6	63.4	0	418
0	0	334.05	0	361.35	0	0	334.05	0	361.35	0	0	334.05	0	361.35
0	0	120	916	798	0	0	120	916	798	0	0	120	916	798
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4376.46	**5568.352**	**4744**	**6316.8**	**8231.045**	**3797.46**	**4903.052**	**4161**	**6316.85**	**8761.695**	**4376.46**	**5470.602**	**4749**	**6316.8**	**7532.695**

2-6(b)	2-6(c)	2-6(d)	2-6(e)	2-7(a)	2-7(b)	2-7(c)	2-7(d)	2-7(e)	2-8(a)	2-8(b)	2-8(c)	2-8(d)	2-8(e)	2-9(a)
0	146	49	0	2878	3472	4697	443	0	207	0	164	53	0	211
0	0	0	0	737.54	419.26	680.25	0	29.5	368.77	0	0	0	0	368.77
0	57.5	7	0	109.7	0	123.6	7.5	0	37.6	0	123.6	7.5	0	34.4
0	0	0	0	1288	244	244	113.3	0	1030	244	244	113.3	0	1288
0	11	0	0.45	133	0	146	23	1	0	0	12	0	0.45	0
860	860	860	2814	5545	1848	1848	1848	6050	2773	924	924	924	3025	2773
0	13.662	0	0	75.088	0	29.374	0	0	37.544	0	14.687	0	0	37.544
0	293	12	0	1710	0	676	24	0	855	0	338	12	0	855
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	48	4	0	110	13	32	5	0	10	10	53	4	0	10
0	0	0	0	32.28	36.58	36.58	36.58	36.58	16.14	0	0	0	0	16.14
0	22.9	0	0	0	0	112.7	0	0	0	0	24.55	0	0	0
12.77	2.65	14.89	14.35	177.61	13.12	18.16	45.58	14.35	66.205	13.12	2.84	16.04	14.35	65.455
46	68	68	68	26	21	22	0	0	26	47	69	69	69	26
5.86	5.86	5.86	0	5.563	4.766	4.766	4.766	0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0	6.3
0	45	20	0	383	0	131	66	0	287	0	98	49	0	287
3.75	193.81	0	0	90.6	4.05	209.26	0	0	90.6	109	209.26	0	0	90.6
101.5	12	18.5	18	321	218	25	40	19	160	109	12.5	20	19	160
0	66.38	0	0	142.97	0	109.6	0	0	101.53	0	68.16	0	0	101.53
85	31	12	7	74	85	33	12	7	74	85	33	12	7	74
0	4	0	20	95.3	0	8.9	0	40	83.2	85	8.9	0	40	41.6
38	3	38	0	29	41	3	41	0	29	41	3	41	0	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88.58	6.24	0	0	174.46	192.54	47.08	0	0	87.23	96.27	30.26	0	0	87.23
2315	2315	2315	2459	9303	12904	12904	12904	2643	775	3254	3254	3254	2643	775
0	138	106	0	724	0	175	134	0	724	0	175	134	0	724
0	287.6	63.4	0	449	0	308	68	0	449	0	308	68	0	449
0	0	334.05	0	777.1	0	0	718.4	0	388.55	0	0	359.2	0	388.55
0	0	120	916	858	0	0	120	916	858	0	0	120	916	858
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3565.46	**4630.602**	**4047.7**	**6316.8**	**26249.211**	**19516.316**	**22624.27**	**16654.126**	**9756.43**	**9540.669**	**5023.69**	**6176.057**	**5262.34**	**6733.8**	**9757.119**

2-9(b)	2-9(c)	2-9(d)	2-9(e)	2-10(a)	2-10(b)	2-10(c)	2-10(d)	2-10(e)	2-11(a)	2-11(b)	2-11(c)	2-11(d)	2-11(e)	2-12(a)
0	180	60	0	176	0	152	51	0	211	0	182	61	0	176
0	0	0	0	368.77	0	0	0	0	368.77	0	0	0	0	368.77
0	123.6	7.5	0	34.4	0	123.6	7.5	0	34.4	0	123.6	7.5	0	34.4
244	244	113.3	0	1030	244	244	113.3	0	258	244	244	113.3	0	1288
0	12	0	0.45	0	0	12	0	0.45	0	0	12	0	0.45	0
924	924	924	3025	2773	924	924	924	3025	2773	924	924	924	3025	2773
0	14.687	0	0	37.544	0	14.687	0	0	37.544	0	14.687	0	0	37.544
0	338	12	0	855	0	338	12	0	855	0	338	12	0	855
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	53	4	0	10	10	53	4	0	10	10	53	4	0	10
0	0	0	0	16.14	0	0	0	0	16.14	0	0	0	0	16.14
0	24.55	0	0	0	0	24.55	0	0	0	0	24.55	0	0	0
13.12	2.84	16.04	14.35	66.205	13.12	2.84	16.04	14.35	66.205	13.12	2.84	16.04	14.35	66.205
47	69	69	69	26	47	69	69	69	26	47	69	69	69	26
6.3	6.3	6.3	0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0	6.3
0	98	49	0	287	0	98	49	0	287	0	98	49	0	287
4.05	209.26	0	0	90.6	4.05	209.26	0	0	90.6	4.05	209.26	0	0	90.6
109	12.5	20	19	160	109	12.5	20	19	160	109	12.5	20	19	160
0	68.16	0	0	142.97	0	109.6	0	0	101.535	0	68.165	0	0	101.535
85	33	12	7	74	85	33	12	7	74	85	33	12	7	74
0	4.4	0	20	41.6	0	4.4	0	20	41.6	0	4.4	0	20	41.6
41	3	41	0	29	41	3	31	0	29	41	3	41	0	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96.27	6.71	0	0	87.23	96.27	6.71	0	0	87.23	96.27	6.71	0	0	87.23
3254	3254	3254	2643	620	2602	2602	2602	2643	775	3254	3254	3254	2643	620
0	175	134	0	724	0	175	134	0	724	0	175	134	0	724
0	308	68	0	449	0	308	68	0	449	0	308	68	0	449
0	0	359.2	0	388.55	0	0	359.2	0	388.55	0	0	359.2	0	388.55
0	0	120	916	858	0	0	120	916	858	0	0	120	916	858
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4833.74	**6164.007**	**5269.34**	**6713.8**	**9351.309**	**4181.74**	**5525.447**	**4598.34**	**6713.8**	**8727.874**	**4833.74**	**6166.012**	**5270.34**	**6713.8**	**9567.874**

2-12(b)	2-12(c)	2-12(d)	2-12(e)
0	152	51	0
0	0	0	0
0	123.6	7.5	0
0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0.45
924	924	924	3025
0	14.687	0	0
0	338	12	0
0	0	0	0
10	53	4	0
0	0	0	0
0	24.55	0	0
13.12	2.84	16.04	14.35
47	69	69	69
6.3	6.3	6.3	0
0	98	49	0
4.05	209.26	0	0
109	12.5	20	19
0	68.165	0	0
85	33	12	7
0	4.4	0	20
41	3	41	0
0	0	0	0
96.27	6.71	0	0
2602	2602	2602	2643
0	175	134	0
0	308	68	0
0	0	359.2	0
0	0	120	916
0	0	0	0
3937.74	**5240.012**	**4495.04**	**6713.8**

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	506	The value shown is the total load available and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues, , and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 1(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	232	Question 1(b) considers a maximum load that can be considered for rotation. Various factors were considered to impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 1(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	506	The value shown is the total load available and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues , and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 2(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	211	Question 2(b) considers a maximum load that can be considered for rotation. Various factors were considered to impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 2(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	180	Question 2(c) considers a maximum load that can be considered for rotation. Various factors were considered to impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 2(c) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.

3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	506	The value shown is the total load available and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues, and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 3(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	210	Question 3(b) considers a maximum load that can be considered for rotation. Various factors were considered to impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 3(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	173	Question 3(c) considers a maximum load that can be considered for rotation. Various factors were considered to impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 3(c) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	526	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues , and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 4(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	241	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 4(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.

5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	526	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues , and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 5(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	219	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 5(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	188	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 5(c) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	526	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues, and Cold Load Pick-Up issues. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 6(a) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	218	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 6(b) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.

6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	180	The value shown is a calculated increase and considering various factors impact the total amount that can be achieved - abnormal system conditions, communication issues. Also, an increased number of Cold Load Pick-Up(CLPU) issues are anticipated to occur as system load and duration of event increases which would reduce the total load available for rotation in MLS plan. Distribution circuits serving Critical Natural Gas customer sites were excluded in Question 6(c) that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrastructure Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. AEP Texas continues to review new applications and is working toward removing the applicable circuits from our load shed plan. We also excluded UFLS circuits, distribution circuits serving critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. We did not exclude distribution circuits solely on the basis of serving critical care residential customers.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2,156	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	1,078	BEPC member cooperatives are capable of rotating 99% of the load shed during an event. The maximum rotation during an event would be 50%.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2,156	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,078	BEPC member cooperatives are capable of rotating 99% of the load shed during an event. The maximum rotation during an event would be 50%.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,078	BEPC would have approximately 50% of the load shed obligation in rotation if system limits allow. The 50% rotating load would be available for load shed within the given time constraints.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2,156	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,078	BEPC is capable of shedding the entire load shed obligation within the first hour of a load shed event.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	539	BEPC member cooperatives would attempt to rotate 25% of shed load via SCADA. This 25% would be available to shed for an extened event.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2318	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	1,159	BEPC member cooperatives are capable of rotating 99% of the load shed during an event. The maximum rotation during an event would be 50%.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2318	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,159	BEPC member cooperatives are capable of rotating 99% of the load shed during an event. The maximum rotation during an event would be 50%.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,159	BEPC would have approximately 50% of the load shed obligation in rotation if system limits allow. The 50% rotating load would be available for load shed within the given time constraints.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2318	BEPC load shed obligation for a Winter event is 5.99% based on the ERCOT 2024 Winter load shed table. BEPC's 16 member cooperatives are capable of shedding, and rotating, the required load via SCADA or manual load shed programs. The load shed value is an estimate of BEPC load that is available for load shed not including critical industrial customers. BEPC would retain a minimum of 25% on UFLS circuits.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,159	BEPC member cooperatives are capable of rotating 99% of the load shed during an event. The maximum rotation during an event would be 50%.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	580	BEPC member cooperatives would attempt to rotate 25% of shed load via SCADA. This 25% would be available to shed for an extened event.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	70	BPUB evaluated its winter load shed obligation on the ERCOT system load level of 80,000 MW, which is.37% as defined by Section 4.5.3.4 "Load Shed Obligation" of the ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides. In an effort to the identify the maximum MW of load that could be safely be included within BPUB load shed rotation program, BPUB filtered out its feedesr armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads. Therefore, BPUB can safely include 70MW within its load shed rotation program while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	35	As defined in 1(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 70MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed at any one time is 35MW (70MW x 50% = 35MW).
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	73	In an expected event duration of four hours, the maximum MW of load that could be safely included within BPUB load shed rotation program is 73MW. This includes filtering out its feeders armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads, and maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	36.6	As defined in 2(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 73MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the first hour is 36.6MW (73MW x 50% = 36.6MW).
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	36.6	As defined in 2(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 73MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the last hour is 36.6MW (73MW x 50% = 36.6MW).
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	73	In a expected event duration of twelve hours, the maximum MW of load that could be safely be included within BPUB load shed rotation program, BPUB identified and filtered out its feeder armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads. Therefore, BPUB can safely include 73MW within its load shed rotation program while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	36.6	As defined in 3(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 73MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the first hour is 36.6MW (73MW x 50% = 36.6MW).
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	36.6	As defined in 3(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 73MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the last hour is 36.6MW (73MW x 50% = 36.6MW).
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	75.3	BPUB evaluated its winter load shed obligation on the ERCOT system load level of 86,000 MW, which is .37% as defined by Section 4.5.3.4 "Load Shed Obligation" of the ERCOT Nodal Operating Guides. In an effort to the identify the maximum MW of load that could be safely included within BPUB load shed rotation program, BPUB filtered out its feeders armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads. Therefore, BPUB can safely include 75.3MW within its load shed rotation program while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	37.6	As defined in 4(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 75.3MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed at any one time is 37.6MW (75.3MW x 50% = 37.6MW).
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	78.5	In an expected event duration of four hours, the maximum MW of load that could be safely be included within the BPUB load shed rotation program is 78.5MW. This is with BPUB filtering out its feeders armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads, and while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	39.2	As defined in 5(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 78.5MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the first hour is 39.2MW (78.5MW x 50% = 39.2MW).
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	39.2	As defined in 5(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 78.5MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the last hour is 39.2MW (78.5MW x 50% = 39.2MW).
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	78.5	In an expected event duration of twelve hours, the maximum MW of load that could be safely be included within the BPUB load shed rotation program is 78.5MW. This is with BPUB filtering out its feeders armed with UFLS and feeders armed with critical loads, and while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical loads.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	39.2	As defined in 6(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 78.5MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the first hour is 39.2MW (78.5MW x 50% = 39.2MW).

6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	39.2	As defined in 6(a), BPUB maximum load that can safely be load shed is 78.5MW and using BPUB maximum rotation of 50%, then the maximum MW of load that could be load shed during the last hour is 39.2MW (78.5MW x 50% = 39.2MW).

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	221	BTU expects a maximum of 57% of its projected winter load to be eligible for load shed while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from the load shed rotation program. BTU projects a system load of 386MW based on the ERCOT system load level of 80,000MW. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	100	BTU can shed up to 45% (100MW) of the 221MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	221	BTU expects a maximum of 57% of its projected winter load to be eligible for load shed while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from the load shed rotation program. BTU projects a system load of 386MW based on the ERCOT system load level of 80,000MW. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	BTU can shed up to 45% (100MW) of the 221MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	BTU can shed up to 45% (100MW) of the 221MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	221	BTU expects a maximum of 62% of its projected winter load to be eligible for load shed while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from the load shed rotation program. BTU projects a system load of 386MW based on the ERCOT system load level of 80,000MW. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	BTU can shed up to 45% (100MW) of the 221MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	BTU can shed up to 45% (100MW) of the 221MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	238	BTU expects a maximum of 57% of its projected winter load to be eligible for load shed while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from the load shed rotation program. BTU projects a system load of 414MW based on the ERCOT system load level of 86,000MW. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	107	BTU can shed up to 45% (107MW) of the 238MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	238	BTU can shed up to 45% (107MW) of the 238MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	107	BTU can shed up to 45% (115MW) of the 256MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	107	BTU can shed up to 45% (115MW) of the 256MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	238	BTU expects a maximum of 57% of its projected winter load to be eligible for load shed while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and excluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from the load shed rotation program. BTU projects a system load of 414MW based on the ERCOT system load level of 86,000MW. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	107	BTU can shed up to 45% (107MW) of the 238MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.

6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	107	BTU can shed up to 45% (107MW) of the 238MW of load included in the load shed program at any one time and maintain the ability to rotate the load. All load will be shed at the feeder circuit breaker level via SCADA by system operator action. The event duration or hour within the event will have no impact on the maximum MW value that can be shed at any one time.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

CenterPoint Energy Load Shed Plan

CenterPoint Energy's (CEHE) Load Shed Plan provides guidelines that allow flexibility in the execution of an ERCOT load shed directive depending on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions at the time of the request (time of day, weather, and load forecast) and the amount of load being requested to be shed by ERCOT. Since the capacity shortage event duration that may be driving the need for load shed is not immediately known at the inception of the event, it is not generally considered a factor in the implementation of the plan. Therefore, CEHE's responses provided herein will follow the same methodology.

To the extent that the ERCOT load shed amount makes it possible, CEHE's first option for shedding load is to utilize the SCADA-based EMS System's Load Shed Application to shed up to 50% of loads identified for manual load shed (Block 4) and to rotate them evenly using load within the same block at a rotation periodicity set up by the CEHE Control Room Operator which changes based on the load shed amount directed by ERCOT. CEHE plans to shed its assigned share as quickly as possible, and within the maximum 30-minute time frame as specified in Section 4.5.3 of the ERCOT Nodal Operating Guide, assuming the equipment at the substation receives the trip command and there is no communication or equipment breakdown or other unexpected circumstance.

The CEHE Load Shed Plan also allows for load designated for under-frequency load shed (UFLS – Blocks 1, 2 and 3) beyond or in excess of the 25% requirement to be shed in increments that allow for even load rotation, provided the load is available and has not been curtailed as part of a prior frequency event. If the ERCOT-instructed amount exceeds the amount available to be rotated within the blocks (50% of each block), CEHE will shed from all four blocks, as needed, while maintaining the 25% minimum UFLS requirement without rotation.

If the event is such that the load shed amount being requested by ERCOT would exhaust the load shed capability in all four blocks, while maintaining the 25% minimum UFLS requirement, CEHE will instruct Distribution Control Operations (DCO) to shed excess load available downstream of exempt customers (distribution-connected critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers) which is executed outside of the SCADA-based EMS Load Shed Application. This IGSD-based load shed includes approximately 250 - 500 MW of load and is executed via verbal dispatch for load shed and restoration. This load amount is not included in the total automated load shed amount since it is manually executed outside of the SCADA-based load shed rotation program.

If CEHE cannot shed load via SCADA, CEHE will dispatch its field personnel to manually shed Block 4 load via manual switching to execute the load shed directive within the maximum 1-hour time frame as specified in Section 4.5.3 of the ERCOT Nodal Operating Guide.

RFI Question N	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,126	**Assumptions** CEHE's real-time load shed ratio varied between 16 - 26% of the actual ERCOT load for the 2023/2024 Winter season. However, CEHE's load shed allocation percentage is based on the static value estimated by ERCOT which is posted in the Seasonal Load Shed tables (Winter and Summer) that ERCOT will select prior to an event. For the responses herein, CEHE assumes the use of the Winter Load Shed Table which requires that CEHE shed 19.54% of the ERCOT requested amount. The discrepancy between the static load share ratio and the actual load share ratio often negatively impacts CEHE distribution-connected customers as more customers must be shed to meet the static load shed amount. Historically, CEHE has not included transmission-connected industrial customers in the automatic or manual load shed schemes due to dependency on direct control of customer owned equipment, potential to affect network flow adversely affecting system reliability, and unknown public safety and environmental risk from interruptions to petrochemical processes. However, CEHE is currently receiving a large number of large load interconnection requests which may result in CEHE not having enough distribution-connected load available to curtail to meet its 25% UFLS obligation and may render CEHE without load to implement a directive to manually shed load unless additional load is identified to preserve load shed capacity. ERCOT is currently discussing options as to how to safely serve the growing number of large load interconnections while being able to maintain a safety net to mitigate capacity shortage. CEHE is open to discussions regarding the appropriate policy for load shed for transmission-connected industrial customers. Manual and Automatic load shed availability will vary depending on the percentage of load being used to serve transmission-connected industrial customers which is not controlled by CEHE . Based on the historical data from the previous Winter season, the amount of transmission-connected load varied between 20% and 50% during the December 2023 - February 2024 months, with an average morning peak of 36%. The percentage variability depends on whether industrial customers decide to voluntarily curtail their process in advance of a Winter event or for yearly maintenance and the conforming nature of most distribution-connected loads. The estimated load available to shed in this RFI response will be based on the 36% average load being consumed by transmission-connected Industrial Customers and an approximate 11% of exempt load in distribution-connected feeders. Therefore, the resulting percentage of load available for manual load shed is approximately 20%, while approximately 33% of load will be available for UFLS (8% above the 25% requirement). **Calculation** For the hypothetical 80 GW day, approximately 3,126 MW of load could be available in Block 4 during a Winter load shed event (20% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 80 GW). This load shed amount does not include: - Approximately 1,251 MW of load beyond the 25% requirement that could be available in UFLS circuits to be shed as part of an ERCOT load shed request that went beyond the load available in Block 4. - Approximately 250 - 500 MW of load available downstream of exempt customers which is executed outside of the SCADA-based EMS Load Shed Application.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	1,563	**Assumptions** In order to rotate load that has been shed as part of an ERCOT load shed request, the amount to be shed must be less than half of the load available within Block 4 to allow for even or uniform rotation at a periodicity that changes based on the load shed amount. The program's ability to rotate load at the specified periodicity will depend on the equipment at the substation receiving the trip command, on the signal being sent without communication or equipment breakdown and on the load being restored for rotation being less than or equal to the load magnitude originally shed. The periodicity is especially susceptible to the effects of cold load pickup. For system conditions which meet deployment requirements , CEHE will evaluate deployment options and utilize temporary generation where possible to mitigate extended outages for customers no longer being served by the distribution system. CEHE expects temporary generation to provide intermittent power to approximately 1,000 MW of load. **Calculation** For the hypothetical 80 GW day, CEHE expects that approximately 1,563 MW of load could be available in Block 4 during Winter load shed event (Half of 20% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 80 GW). - This load amount does not include approximately 625 MW of excess load beyond the 25% requirement that could be available in UFLS circuits to be rotated as part of an ERCOT load shed request that went beyond the load available in Block 4.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,126	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(a) for calculation methodology.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,563	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(b) for calculation methodology.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,563	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(b) for calculation methodology.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,126	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(a) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,563	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(b) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,563	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 1(b) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.

4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,361	**Assumptions** CEHE's response assumes the 19.54% winter load shed allocation and load block composition remains the same as Response 1(a). However, CEHE is currently receiving a large number of large load interconnection requests which may result in a change in load block composition and may also result in CEHE not having enough distribution-connected load to be available to curtail to meet its 25% UFLS obligation, as well as render CEHE without enough load to implement a directive to manually shed load. ERCOT is currently discussing options to safely serve the growing number of large load interconnections while also maintaining a safety net to mitigate capacity shortage. CEHE is open to discussions regarding the appropriate policy for load shed for transmission-connected industrial customers. **Calculation** For the hypothetical 86 GW day, approximately 3,361 MW of load could be available in Block 4 during a Winter load shed event (20% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 86 GW). This load shed amount does not include: - Approximately 1,344 MW of load beyond the 25% requirement that could be available in UFLS circuits to be shed as part of an ERCOT load shed request that went beyond the load available in Block 4. - Load available downstream of exempt customers which is executed outside of the SCADA-based EMS Load Shed Application. **Note** Although load block compositions were kept the same for this analysis, a significant winter load increase would most likely require notable growth in industrial load given the Houston load zone typically peaks during summer months with high air conditioning loads. Therefore, modifying the residential/industrial load allocation for an 86,000MW scenario would most likely reflect the conditions expected. Bias towards industrial load would allow a more representative analysis of residential customer impacts and provide the ability to evaluate any potential revisions such as dynamic load shed allocations.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	1,680	**Assumptions** Assuming load shed allocation for Winter and load block composition remains the same as Response 1(a) but using a new system load of 86 GW, CEHE has the capability to evenly rotate about half of load in Block 4. If the ERCOT-instructed amount exceeds half of the amount available in Block 4, CEHE has the capability to evenly rotate approximately load in UFLS circuits that is beyond the 25% requirement, if available. **Calculation** For the hypothetical 86 GW day, CEHE expects that approximately 1,680 MW of load could be available in Block 4 during a Winter load shed event (Half of 20% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 86 GW). - This load amount does not include approximately 672 MW of excess load beyond the 25% requirement that could be available in UFLS circuits to be rotated as part of an ERCOT load shed request that went beyond the load available in Block 4. **Note** Although load block compositions were kept the same for this analysis, a significant winter load increase would most likely require notable growth in industrial load given the Houston load zone typically peaks during summer months with high air conditioning loads. Therefore, modifying the residential/industrial load allocation for an 86,000MW scenario would most likely reflect the conditions expected. Bias towards industrial load would allow a more representative analysis of residential customer impacts and provide the ability to evaluate any potential revisions such as dynamic load shed allocations.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,361	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(a) for calculation methodology.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,680	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(b) for calculation methodology.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,680	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(b) for calculation methodology.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	3,361	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(a) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,680	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(b) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1,680	Except as discussed below, CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast), and the load shed amount requested by ERCOT. Refer to Response 4(b) for calculation methodology. For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	937.07	Using historical data from a date and time with equivalent ERCOT load during the 2023-2024 winter season, Austin Energy calculates it has a total of 937.07 MW that it can safely include in its load shed rotation program for a loss of load event with a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW). This amount includes 673.87 MW of load Austin Energy has designated for a manual load shed event, plus an additional 263.20 MW of load from its Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) program that can be utilized while maintaining its minimum 25% UFLS obligation due the loss of load event. Austin Energy excludes critical loads such as critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from its load shed rotation and under-frequency load shed programs. Other loads, due to their electrical configuration nature that presents challenges in being able to be rotated (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.), are also excluded from its load shed rotation and UFLS programs. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	468.53	A maximum of 50% of the load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program could be rotated at any given time. For a total available load in Austin Energy's load rotation program of 937.07 MW, 468.53 MW could be safely and fully rotated. The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	937.07	Refer to explanation of response 1(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	468.53	Refer to explanation of response 1(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	468.53	Refer to explanation of response 1(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	937.07	Refer to explanation of response 1(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	468.53	Refer to explanation of response 1(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	468.53	Refer to explanation of response 1(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1107.9	According to Austin Energy's historical data, ERCOT's total system load has not reached a similar peak of 86,000 during the winter season. Due to this, Austin Energy is using historical data from a date and time with equivalent ERCOT load during the 2024 summer season for its response. Using the summer data, Austin Energy calculates it has a total of 1107.09 MW that it can safely include in its load shed rotation program for a loss of load event with a ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW. This amount includes 778.07 MW of load Austin Energy has designated for a manual load shed event, plus an additional 329.83 MW of load from its Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) program that can be utilized while maintaining its minimum 25% UFLS obligation due the loss of load event. Austin Energy excludes critical loads such as critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers from its load shed rotation and under-frequency load shed programs. Other loads, due to their electrical configuration nature that present challenges in being able to be rotated (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.), are also excluded from its load shed rotation and UFLS programs. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	553.95	A maximum of 50% of the load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program could be rotated at any given time. For a total available load in Austin Energy's load rotation program of 1107.90 MW, 553.95 MW could be safely and fully rotated. The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1107.9	Refer to explanation of response 4(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	553.95	Refer to explanation of response 4(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	553.95	Refer to explanation of response 4(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1107.9	Refer to explanation of response 4(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	553.95	Refer to explanation of response 4(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	553.95	Refer to explanation of response 4(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024
Transmission Operator: City of College Station

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	126.83 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	63.41 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	126.83 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	63.41 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	63.41 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	126.83 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	63.41 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	63.41 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 29.3 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually.

4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	136.34 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	68.17 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	136.34 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	68.17 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	68.17 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	136.34 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	68.17 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	68.17 MW	These values were determined by evaluating the COCS system at the feeder level at the system's winter peak. The values found for each feeder were uprated to match the requested ERCOT load levels. UFLS designated feeders and feeders with critical loads were removed from the list. All other feeders were considered load able to be shed in a rotational load shed program. The maximum MW that can be shed on the automated rolling load shed program is 31.5 MW. After that, load would have to be shed manually. Loads were calculated based on 86,000 MW system load level.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	86MW	The value(s) for the maximum amount of megawatts (MW) available to shed was derived using the following formulation: we took the projected MW load for GP&L in each scenario based on an estimate provided by our QSE, then we reduced that number for the 25% UFLS requirement, then we took 25% of the remaining number as the maximum amount of MW's available to shed if called upon to do so. We are comfortable with a 25% load shed if requested by ERCOT and as long as those values do not include critical load customers.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	21.5MW	This value was determined by taking the MW amount given in A and dividing by 4 to represent 4 15-minute intervals per hour of load shed. This value also represents 25% of our maximum amount of available load to shed.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	86MW	
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	21.5MW	
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	21.5MW	
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	86MW	
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	21.5MW	
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	21.5MW	
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	90MW	The value(s) for the maximum amount of megawatts (MW) available to shed was derived using the following formulation: we took the projected MW load for GP&L in each scenario based on an estimate provided by our QSE, then we reduced that number for the 25% UFLS requirement, then we took 25% of the remaining number as the maximum amount of MW's available to shed if called upon to do so. We are comfortable with a 25% load shed if requested by ERCOT and as long as those values do not include critical load customers.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	22.5MW	This value was determined by taking the MW amount given in A and dividing by 4 to represent 4 15-minute intervals per hour of load shed. This value also represents 25% of our maximum amount of available load to shed.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	90MW	
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	22.5MW	
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	22.5MW	
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	90MW	
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	22.5MW	
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	22.5MW	

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	110.82 MW	Lubbock's % of the ERCOT System Load is .62% established by ERCOT. For a winter ERCOT System Load Level of 80K MW, Lubbock System Load Level is 496MW. Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 3 load consists for critical customer loads and group 4 load has critical load public safety customers. For this reason, group 4 is excluded from question 1 entirely because Lubbock would elect to NOT include group 4 for a 1 hour event. Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Total load shed rotation without critical safety or industrial customers is 110.82 MW or 22.34% of Lubbock System Load which serves 22,872 customers 0 critical. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	55.410 MW	Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Total load shed rotation without critical safety or industrial customers is 110.82 MW or 22.34% of Lubbock System Load which serves 22,872 customers 0 critical. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 110.82 MW. 50% is 55.410 MW or 11.1% of the Lubbock System Load.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	154.62 MW	Lubbock's % of the ERCOT System Load is .62% established by ERCOT. For a winter ERCOT System Load Level of 80K MW, Lubbock System Load Level is 496MW. Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 3 load consists for critical customer loads and group 4 load has lower priority critical load public safety customers. For this reason, group 4 is included in question 2 because Lubbock would elect to include group 4 for a 4 hour event. Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum load shed availability for 4 hour event would be 100% of our load shed rotation availability or 154.62 MW which is 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	77.31 MW	Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 154.62 MW. 50% is 77.31 MW or 15.5% of the Lubbock System Load.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	77.31 MW	Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 154.62 MW. 50% is 77.31 MW or 15.5% of the Lubbock System Load. Lubbock would want to maintain 50% availability at all times for a 4 hour event.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	154.62 MW	Lubbock's % of the ERCOT System Load is .62% established by ERCOT. For a winter ERCOT System Load Level of 80K MW, Lubbock System Load Level is 496MW. Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 3 load consists for critical customer loads and group 4 load has lower priority critical load public safety customers. For this reason, group 4 is included in question 2 because Lubbock would elect to include group 4 for a 12 hour event. Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum load shed availability for 12 hour event would be 100% of our load shed rotation availability or 154.62 MW which is 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	77.31 MW	Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 154.62 MW. 50% is 77.31 MW or 15.5% of the Lubbock System Load. 50% is 77.31 MW or 15.5% of the Lubbock System Load.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	77.31 MW	Group 1 load is 39.12 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 33.7 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 38.00 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 43.80 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 154.62 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 154.62 MW. 50% is 77.31 MW or 15.5% of the Lubbock System Load. Lubbock would want to mainttain 50% availablity at all times for a 12 hour event.

4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	119.13 MW	Lubbock's % of the ERCOT System Load is .62% established by ERCOT. For a winter ERCOT System Load Level of 86K MW, Lubbock System Load Level is 533MW. Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 3 load consists for critical customer loads and group 4 load has critical load public safety customers. For this reason, group 4 is excluded from question 1 entirely because Lubbock would elect to NOT include group 4 for a 1 hour event. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Total load shed rotation without critical safety or industrial customers is 119.13 MW or 22.34% of Lubbock System Load which serves 22,872 customers 0 critical. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	59.565 MW	Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Total load shed rotation without critical safety or industrial customers is 119.13 MW or 22.34% of Lubbock System Load which serves 22,872 customers 0 critical. All circuits have SCADA control and will be shed by the Operator individually. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our available load shed rotation of 119.13 MW. 50% is 59.565 MW or 11.1% of the Lubbock System Load.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	166.219 MW	Lubbock's % of the ERCOT System Load is .62% established by ERCOT. For a winter ERCOT System Load Level of 86K MW, Lubbock System Load Level is 533 MW. Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 3 load consists for critical customer loads and group 4 load has critical load public safety customers. For this reason, group 4 is included in question 5 because Lubbock would elect to include group 4 for a 4 hour event. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 47.085 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 166.22 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum load shed availability for 4 hour event would be 100% of our load shed rotation availability or 166.219 MW which is 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	83.10 MW	Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 47.08 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 166.21 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our load shed rotation availability or 166.21 MW which is 83.10 MW or 15.58% of the Lubbock System Load. These values differ from Question 2 because the ERCOT System Load Level is different, therefor the LPL System load level is higher.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	166.22 MW	Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 47.085 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 166.22 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum rotation for the last hour would be 100% of our load shed rotation availability or 166.22 MW. These values differ from Question 2 because the ERCOT System Load Level is different, therefor the LPL System load level is higher.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	119.13 MW	Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. However, Group 4 load has critical load public safety customers and is excluded from the 6(a) response. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Total load shed rotation without critical safety or industrial customers is 119.13 MW or 22.34% of Lubbock System Load which serves 22,872 customers 0 critical. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our load shed rotation availability or 119.13 MW which is 59.56 MW or 11.17% of the Lubbock System Load. These values differ from Question 3 because the ERCOT System Load Level is different, therefor the LPL System load level is higher.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	41.55 MW	Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 47.085 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 166.22 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our load shed rotation availability or 166.22 MW which is 83.11 MW or 15.58% of the Lubbock System Load. It will be assumed that the same circuits or customers would be rotated 50/50 every 1-2 hours depending on temperatures. For this reason the preference for safety would be to shed 25% of our load shed rotation availability of 166.22 MW which is 41.55 MW or 7.7% of the total Lubbock System Load in 1 hour rotation blocks. Meaning the same customer would experience 3, 1 hour interruptions separated by 3 hours of non interruption for a load shed event of 12 hours. These values differ from Question 3 because the ERCOT System Load Level is different, therefor the LPL System load level is higher.

6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	83.11 MW	Lubbock has 4 load shed groups that consists of 11 Distribution Feeders each. These 4 groups or 44 circuits can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 load is 42.054 MW with 7,159 customers 0 critical. Group 2 load is 36.23 MW with 6,684 customers 0 critical. Group 3 load is 40.85 MW with 9,029 customer 0 critical. Group 4 load is 47.085 MW with 13,217 customer that includes lower priority Critical Load Public Safety customers. Total load from all 4 groups is 166.22 MW or 31.17% of Lubbock load serving 36,089 customers including lower priority critical load public safety. Our maximum rotation is 50% of our load shed rotation availability or 166.22 MW which is 83.11 MW or 15.58% of the Lubbock System Load. It will be assumed that the same circuits or customers would be rotated 50/50 every 1-2 hours depending on temperatures. For this reason the preference for safety would be to shed 25% of our load shed rotation availability of 166.22 MW which is 41.55 MW or 7.7% of the total Lubbock System Load in 1 hour rotation blocks. Meaning the same customer would experience 3, 1 hour interruptions separated by 3 hours of non interruption for a load shed event of 12 hours. These values differ from Question 3 because the ERCOT System Load Level is different, therefor the LPL System load level is higher.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2652	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached 80,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,652 MW for a one-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum safe load shed amount assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, CPS Energy maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 80,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 528 MW.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	1326	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time under load shed rotation program is 1,326 MW for a one-hour event.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2652	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached 80,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,652 MW for a four-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. The company considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum safe load shed amount assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, the CPS Energy maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 80,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 528 MW.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1326	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,326 MW for a four-hour event.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1326	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,326 MW for a four-hour event.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2652	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached 80,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,652 MW for a 12-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum safe load shed amount assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, the CPS Energy maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 80,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 528 MW.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1326	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,326 MW for a 12-hour event.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1326	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,326 MW for a 12-hour event.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2850	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached close to 86,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,850 MW for a one-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum total sheddable amount of load assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, the company maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 86,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 567 MW.

4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	1425	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time using the load shed rotation program is 1,425 MW for a one-hour event.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2850	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached close to 86,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,850 MW for a four-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum total sheddable amount of load assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, the company maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 86,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 567 MW.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1425	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,425 MW for a four-hour event.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1425	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,425 MW for a four-hour event.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	2850	During August 2024, ERCOT's peak load reached close to 86,000 MW multiple times. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine that the maximum total sheddable amount of load that can be included in our load shed program is 2,850 MW for a 12-hour event. CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers and excludes network circuits, critical natural gas facilities, critical infrastructure that would affect public safety in outage, and national security customers from the load shed rotation program. CPS Energy's maximum total sheddable amount of load assumes all feeder breakers are available and does not account for any external outages, or events that may occur in real time. Additionally, the company maintains a subset of UFLS load that can be utilized during a load shed event. This UFLS load is calculated as 25% of the total load available at that moment. For an 86,000 MW event, the available UFLS load is 567 MW.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1425	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,425 MW for a 12-hour event.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	1425	The maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event using the load shed rotation program is 1,425 MW for a 12-hour event.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	0	CTT has no load on its system.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024 - Denton Municipal Electric

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	200	ERCOT load 80,000 MW estimated DME load 345 MW, minus approximately 40 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 105 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	100	Based on our estimated value of 200 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 100 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	200	ERCOT load 80,000 MW estimated DME load 345 MW, minus approximately 40 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 105 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	Based on our estimated value of 200 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 100 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	Based on our estimated value of 200 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 100 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	200	ERCOT load 80,000 MW estimated DME load 345 MW, minus approximately 40 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 105 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	Based on our estimated value of 200 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 100 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	100	Based on our estimated value of 200 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 100 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	210	ERCOT load 86,000 MW estimated DME load 365 MW, minus approximately 45 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 110 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	105	Based on our estimated value of 210 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 105 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	210	ERCOT load 86,000 MW estimated DME load 365 MW, minus approximately 45 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 110 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	105	Based on our estimated value of 210 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 105 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	105	Based on our estimated value of 210 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 105 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	210	ERCOT load 86,000 MW estimated DME load 365 MW, minus approximately 45 MW of Critical loads, minus approximately 110 MW needed to maintain the 25% UFLS obligation. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	105	Based on our estimated value of 210 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 105 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	105	Based on our estimated value of 210 MW that we can safely include in our load shed program, our maximum rotation at any one time is approximately 105 MW. All of this load would have to be shed manually in our load shed program.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	26MW	From an ETEC winter UFLS internal check, the ETEC load was 91MW with 31MW on the UFLS program. So, that leaves 60MW of load available with to shed. Part of that 60 MW load contains critical load so we've removed 34 MW from that 60MW for that critical load. The remaining 26MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 26MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	13MW	For this request, ETEC's total load shed would be 26MW, but using the logic in the ERCOT RFI, using the 50% value, we could shed 13MW.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	26MW	From an ETEC winter UFLS internal check, the ETEC load was 91MW with 31MW on the UFLS program. So, that leaves 60MW of load available with to shed. Part of that 60 MW load contains critical load so we've removed 34 MW from that 60MW for that critical load. The remaining 26MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 26MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event. This is assuming we shed 13MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 13MW during the next 30 minutes.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	26MW	This is assuming we shed 13MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 13MW during the next 30 minutes.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	26MW	Same as above.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	26MW	From an ETEC winter UFLS internal check, the ETEC load was 91MW with 31MW on the UFLS program. So, that leaves 60MW of load available with to shed. Part of that 60 MW load contains critical load so we've removed 34 MW from that 60MW for that critical load. The remaining 26MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 26MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	26MW	This is assuming we shed 13MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 13MW during the next 30 minutes.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	26MW	Same as above.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	Assuming there is a 7.6% load increase in the ERCOT system, we would then increase our numbers by the same percentage, which would leave us with 96.84MW total load, roughly, with 32.28MW for UFLS, and 65MW remaining. Removing the critical loads of 36.58MW, we would be left with 28.42MW available load to shed. The remaining 28.42MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 28.42MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	This is assuming we shed 14MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 14MW during the next 30 minutes.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	Assuming there is a 7.6% load increase in the ERCOT system, we would then increase our numbers by the same percentage, which would leave us with 96.84MW total load, roughly, with 32.28MW for UFLS, and 65MW remaining. Removing the critical loads of 36.58MW, we would be left with 28.42MW available load to shed. The remaining 28.42MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 28.42MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	This is assuming we shed 14MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 14MW during the next 30 minutes.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	Same as above.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	Assuming there is a 7.6% load increase in the ERCOT system, we would then increase our numbers by the same percentage, which would leave us with 96.84MW total load, roughly, with 32.28MW for UFLS, and 65MW remaining. Removing the critical loads of 36.58MW, we would be left with 28.42MW available load to shed. The remaining 28.42MW contains critical load as well, but the critical load contained within that 28.42MW cannot be isolated for a load shed event.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	This is assuming we shed 14MW the first 30 minutes and then an additional 14MW during the next 30 minutes.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	28.42MW	Same as above.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	15.2	Assumed GEUS load 120 MW based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude critical loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan, 67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program durations last longer than expected.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	7.51	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	15.2	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	7.51	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	7.51	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	15.2	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	7.51	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	7.51	Assumed GEUS load 120 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,67 MW available in rotation with 33.5 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program duration last longer than expected.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	16.3	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	8.15	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	16.3	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	8.15	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.

5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	8.15	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	16.3	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	8.15	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	8.15	Assumed GEUS load 129 Mw based on .15% obligation using scaled load data from 1/16/24 0800. Values exclude Critical Loads per question but do not reflect GEUS actual load shed plan, since GEUS will include critical loads in the rotation. According to GEUS load shed plan,72 MW available in rotation with 36 MW at any one time. GEUS interprets "Safely" to mean safety of GEUS personnel only. Summitted values assume 30 minutes on and 30 minutes off. GEUS load shed program will operate in the same manner regardless of duration since most load shed program last longer than expected.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	72.29	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.64 MW Based on 80,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 42.8 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.64MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 42.8MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.32 MW Theoretical Load 33.2MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 15.9 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 15.9 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 15.9 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1.9 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No critical loads in ERCOT. 1.9MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 1.9MW load shed. •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW Based on an 80,000 MW peak our projected load would be 42.5 MW. After subtracting UFLS and critical loads we would have appr. 5.29 MW or 12.2% of the estimated 42.5 MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on all available circuits. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 30 MW At 80GW ERCOT Peak TEC would anticipate a total load of 117MW. TEC has 48 feeders available for Manual load shed (excludes UFLS and Critical Loads). Maximum available to shed 30MW Methodology used: The 48feeders were grown to the 117MW by using their % contribution to TEC's 2024 Winter peak of 109MW which yielded roughly 60MW. I decreased this by half because TEC has several large Pipeline loads which are not declared as critical load Gas but that have historically shed themselves when ERCOT has constraints. If the load is there at the time of the event then more could be shed.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	33.14	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.32 MW Based on 50% of 6.64MW from 1(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.39 MW The 2.39mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 9.63 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 38.52 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 9.63 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response .95 MW We can rotate .95MW •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 1.56 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 5000 MW scenario. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 10 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	72.29	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.64 MW Based on 80,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 42.8 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.64MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 42.8MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.32 MW Theoretical Load 33.2MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 15.9 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 15.9 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 15.9 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1.9 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No critical loads in ERCOT. 1.9MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 1.9MW load shed. •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 30 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	37.82	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.32 MW Based on 50% of 6.64MW from 1(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.39 MW The 2.39mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 9.63 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 38.52 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 9.63 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response .95 MW We can rotate .95MW •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 10 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	37.06	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.32 MW Based on 50% of 6.64MW from 1(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 1.63 MW The 1.63 mWs is (2) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 9.63 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 38.52 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 9.63 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response .95 MW We can rotate .95MW •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 10 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	72.29	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.64 MW Based on 80,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 42.8 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.64MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 42.8MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.32 MW Theoretical Load 33.2MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 15.9 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 15.9 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 15.9 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1.9 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No critical loads in ERCOT. 1.9MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 1.9MW load shed. •Tyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW Based on an 80,000 MW peak our projected load would be 42.5 MW. After subtracting UFLS and critical loads we would have appr. 5.29 MW or 12.2% of the estimated 42.5 MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on all available circuits. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 30 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.

3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	37.82	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.32 MW Based on 50% of 6.64MW from 1(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.39 MW The 2.39mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 9.63 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 38.52 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 9.63 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response .95 MW We can rotate .95MW •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 10 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	37.06	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.32 MW Based on 50% of 6.64MW from 1(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 1.63 MW The 1.63 mWs is (2) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 9.63 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 38.52 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 80,000 MW ERCOT load and 85.3 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 9.63 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response .95 MW We can rotate .95MW •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.24 MW Assuming a 6.79% responsibility for a system load of 23.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.29 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 10 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 10MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	81.88	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.9 MW Based on 86,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 44.5 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.9MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 44.5MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.48 MW Theoretical Load 34.5MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 16.54 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 16.54 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 16.54 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 2 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No Critical loads in ERCOT. 2MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 2MW load shed. •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW Based on an 86,000 MW peak our projected load would be 44 MW. After subtracting UFLS and critical loads we would have appr. 5.69 MW or 12.9% of the estimated 44 MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on all available circuits. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 38 MW At 86GW ERCOT Peak TEC would anticipate a total load of 121.5MW. TEC has 48 feeders available for Manual load shed (excludes UFLS and Critical Loads). Maximum available to shed 38MW Methodology used: The 48 feeders were grown to the 121.5MW by using their % contribution to TEC's 2024 Winter peak of 109MW which yielded roughly 75MW. I decreased this by half because TEC has several large Pipeline loads which are not declared as critical load Gas but that have historically shed themselves when ERCOT has constraints. If the load is there at the time of the event then more could be shed.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	80.18	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.45 MW Based on 50% of 6.9MW from 4(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.46 MW The 2.46mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 10.02 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 40.06 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 10.02 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1 MW We can rotate 1MW •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 12.7 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	81.88	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.9 MW Based on 86,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 44.5 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.9MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 44.5MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.48 MW Theoretical Load 34.5MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 16.54 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 16.54 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 16.54 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 2 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No Critical loads in ERCOT. 2MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 2MW load shed. •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 38 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	41.59	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.45 MW Based on 50% of 6.9MW from 4(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.46 MW The 2.46mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 10.02 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 40.06 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 10.02 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1 MW We can rotate 1MW •Lyntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Taylor Electric Cooperative Response 12.7 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.

5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	40.8	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.45 MW Based on 50% of 6.9MW from 4(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 1.67 MW The 1.63 mWs is (2) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 10.02 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 40.06 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 10.02 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1 MW We can rotate 1MW •Syntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 12.7 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	81.88	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 6.9 MW Based on 86,000 MW peak, our projected load would be 44.5 MW. After subtracting UFLS and Critical Circuits, we would have approximately 6.9MW or 15.5 % of the estimated 44.5MW. MW were added together from SCADA metering on the available circuits. •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 6.48 MW Theoretical Load 34.5MW: Coleman County EC (CCEC) has 9 circuits (all residential) that are involved in our MLS plan. The MLS portion is approximately 6.3mW (18%). All other distribution circuits have UFLS settings, which total approx. 10.8mW (32%). If CCEC has non-critical compressor/water stations running the MLS portion can be affected. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 16.54 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event is 16.54 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and divided up from the 16.54 MW of load in 15 minute intervals. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 2 MW NO UFLS circuits because a sister Cooperative covers it for us. No Critical loads in ERCOT. 2MW is available and all load shed will be done manually in field. Cannot rotate at 2MW load shed. •Syntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 38 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	41.59	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.45 MW Based on 50% of 6.9MW from 4(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 2.46 MW The 2.46mWs is (4) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 10.02 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 40.06 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 10.02 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1 MW We can rotate 1MW •Syntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 12.7 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	40.8	Golden Spread allocates the load shed obligation to each of its Member Cooperatives. Each Member Cooperative is individually responsible for their obligated amount of load shed and the rotation of that load. •Big Country Electric Cooperative Response 3.45 MW Based on 50% of 6.9MW from 4(a) •Coleman County Electric Cooperative Response 1.67 MW The 1.63 mWs is (2) distribution circuits off of one MP. Circuits are not SCADA operable and would need to be shed manually by field personnel. The amount of load shed would depend on the load shed obligation. •Concho Valley Electric Cooperative Response 10.02 MW Estimated maximum MW of load that can be included during a load shed rotation event, while not reserving 25% for UFLS, is 40.06 MW based on Concho Valley's CP with the ERCOT 2023 Winter Peak (using 39% increase from the 2023 actual load to meet 86,000 MW ERCOT load and 88.7 MW CVEC load). Rotations would be automatic and would be approximately up to 10.02 MW every 15 minutes, if distributing the rotations evenly. •Lighthouse Electric Cooperative Response 1 MW We can rotate 1MW •Syntegar Electric Cooperative Response 6.27 MW Assuming a 6.81% responsibility for a system load of 24.5 MW at a 20000 MW scenario. 20000 MW is the maximum our load shed program was analyzed at. •Southwest Texas Electric Cooperative Response 5.69 MW We do not have SCADA control on all of our system. Majority of load would have to be shed manually. As long as AEP has not already shed this load. •Baylor Electric Cooperative Response 12.7 MW Considering a 3-group rotation 12.7MW would be maximum that could be rotated. 1/3 Shed, 1/3 coming off being shed, 1/3 upcoming to be shed.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.123 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information*
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	4.326 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals*
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.123 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information*
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.326 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals*
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.326 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals*
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.123 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information*
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.326 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals*
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.326 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals*
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.563 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information with ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW*
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	4.766 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals and with the ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW.*
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.563 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information with ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW*
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.766 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals and with the ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW.*
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.766	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals and with the ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW.*
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5.563 MW	*Values were determined with being all our load rotated manually during load shed event and using data from our ERCOT UFLS Survey year 2024, and our peak load data information with ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW*
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.766 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals and with the ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW.*
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	4.766 MW	*Values were determined using our load shed rotation program that is based on having a rotation of 15 minute intervals and with the ERCOT System load level at 86,000 MW.*

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)	LCRA TSC Customer Response
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1196	**Note:** LCRA TSC and several TDSPs within LCRA TSC's footprint manage the total Load shed obligation. The values provided in Column C of this spreadsheet represent the collective response of LCRA TSC, Guadalupe Valley Electric Cooperative (GVEC), Bluebonnet Electric Cooperative (BBEC), New Braunfels Utilities (NBU), Bandera Electric Cooperative (BEC), City of Georgetown (COG), and Rio Grande Electric Cooperative (RGEC). For reference, LCRA TSC has included its response in Column D and has included each customer's MW total and explanation of response in Column E. It should also be noted that this and all values in this response are best considered representative and can be significantly influenced by a number of variables during an actual system emergency event, including system outages, weather impacts, communications outages, and other unforeseen conditions. **LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 300MW; The load in this response was determined by scaling up the observed values during a 78,000 MW ERCOT total system load condition on 1/16/2024 at 07:27. All critical loads as defined by the question were excluded. As LCRA TSC is a Transmission Operator for several entities, there is not established visibility to load values for all individual UFLS feeders and therefore time is required to accurately assess which loads are available to be incorporated into the load shed program. In addition, the UFLS feeders able to be incorporated into load shed are greatly influenced by the activity of these customers for which we operate. Feeder load balancing, maintenance activities, or other load transfers served by the same transformer take time for LCRA TSC to confirm, and as such introduce significant variability in this value. Given the one hour length of the event in this scenario, the team would not have adequate time to effectively analyze the UFLS feeders and adjust which loads are excluded from the load shed program. As such, all of LCRA TSC's 25% UFLS obligation is excluded from this load shed value.	**Note:** LCRA TSC has provided the responses verbatim from each customer below, along with notes when some of the load values were adjusted to align with ERCOT's communicated intent for each question. LCRA TSC has noted where each value was adjusted and the values used were the specific values provided by each customer under other questions. **BEC** - 16.75MW; BEC's estimated load for an 80,000 MW ERCOT event is 298.23 MW. The 298.23 MW value was extrapolated from real number from the previous winter peak. Subtracting the exemptions on 1(a) from the 298.23 MW value we arrive at the 16.75MW number that can be safely rotated. Estimated Load: 298.23 MW - UFLS: 83.92 MW - Critical Load Industrial: 3.75 MW - Critical Load Public Safety: 193.81 MW **BBEC** - 315.90SMW; Accumulation of load of all non-critical circuits that can be shed. This number was taken by scaling the load across the sytem till reaching the 878MW projected at the time of shed. **COG** - 79.3MW; Peak load of 154 MW on 01/16/2024. 79.3 MW load available excluding critical loads and UFLS programmed feeders. **GVEC** - 294MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 182.3MW; NBU runs peak winter load reports annually. The data is based off January 16, 2024 data. This is NBU's all time distribution peak as well. At present NBU serves 48 distribution feeders, with 20 being UFLS feeders and 3 additional feeders serving critical loads. Summing all remaining feeders (25) yields the potential load which could be shed for one hour. No rotation would be necessary or assumed for a one hour outage. NBU could theoretically shed all 25 feeders if necessary. **RGEC** - 8MW; This is 8 MW sheddable during a one-hour event with rotation while maintaining UFLS (29 MW) and PUC critical (35 MW)
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	643	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 150MW; LCRA TSC's automated program is currently configured to rotate loads with a maximum depth of shed of 50% of the total available load. This is to ensure that there is equitable rotation between the customers for which LCRA TSC is the Transmission Operator.	**BEC** - 8.61MW; 51.4% is the maximum amount of load that can be rotated based on the number of circuits left excluding the exemptions on 1(a). 16.75 MW x 0.514 = 8.61 MW **BBEC** - 157.952MW; Bluebonnet will rotate a maximum of 50% the total sheddable load at a 15 minute interval. **COG** - 39.65MW; This would be 50 percent of the available load shedding amount (79.3 MW) **GVEC** - 98MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 182.3MW; NBU does not have a maximum rotation percentage identified for a one hour event, again we could theoretically shed all 25 non-UFLS non-critical feeders. **RGEC** - 6MW; Our normal sheddable amount is 6 MW while maintaining our UFLS and PUC Critical loads while being able rotate loads every hour.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1444	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 550MW; An extended, 4 hour event would allow the time necessary for the technical staff to accurately assess UFLS feeder loading such that LCRA TSC would be able to include more of those loads into the load shed program while maintaining the 25% obligation. The additional 250 MW provided in this response still excludes the critical loads outlined in question 1(a) and is a conservative estimate and incorporates power transformers that solely supply UFLS feeders. This value is also similarly affected by the variables outlined by question 1 (a).	**BEC** - 16.75MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 1(a). **BBEC** - 315.90SMW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(a) **COG** - 79.3MW **GVEC** - 294MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 182.3MW; Similar to 1(a), NBU runs peak winter load reports annually to arrive at the total. Avoiding the UFLS feeders, the total pool of eligible curtailment load would be all 25 feeders. The total event duration of four hours does not change that total eligible. **RGEC** - 6MW; Our normal sheddable amount is 6 MW while maintaining our UFLS and PUC Critical loads while being able rotate loads every hour.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	551	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 150MW; Given the initial one hour limitations outlined in the answer to question 1 (a), the total available load for shed is 300 MW in this scenario. Applying the current load shed program's configuration noted in the answer to 1 (b), which is a maximum of 50% of available load shed at one time, the maximum amount of load available for safe rotation during hour one is 150 MW.	**BEC** - 8.61MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 1(b). **BBEC** - 157.952MW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(b) **COG** - 39.65MW; Our current load shed program starts at 5 MW based of Winter Storm URI. Our spreadsheet includes increments starting at 5 MW then 10 MW, 20 MW, 30 MW, and 40 MW, etc. **GVEC** - 98MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 91.2MW; Similar to above, for a four hour total event, NBU would indeed want no greater than 50% shed at any one time, so that there could be rotation between the first 50% and the second 50%. **RGEC** - 6MW; Our normal sheddable amount is 6 MW while maintaining our UFLS and PUC Critical loads while being able rotate loads every hour.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	814	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 413MW; LCRA TSC's automated program is currently configured to rotate loads with a maximum depth of shed of 50% of the total available load. This is to ensure that there is equitable rotation between the customers for which LCRA TSC is the Transmission Operator. Given the extended duration of this scenario, LCRA TSC could manually execute additional load shed as part of its emergency response. This load value is derived by estimating a rotation of roughly 75% of the total available load. This would result in longer outage durations and less rotation for customers as the event progressed due to shedding over 50% of the load and the cumulative effects of cold load pickup.	**BEC** - 8.61MW; No change is expected on the last hour of the event. **BBEC** - 157.952MW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(b). **COG** - 39.65MW; **GVEC** - 98MW; 94 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. GVEC will only use UFLS circuits if directed by LCRA/ERCOT to so. **NBU** - 91.2MW; Given that there would likely have been up to 50% of NBU customers out just prior to the final hour, NBU would want no more than 50% to be shed in the final hour once more. **RGEC** - 6MW; This will allow us to rotate loads and bring the system back online during the last hour.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1444	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 550MW; This value was determined using the same approach as 2 (a), except that the expected rotation would be slower and outages would be longer as the event progressed due to cold load pickup.	**BEC** - 16.75MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 1(a) or the four hour event on 2(a). **BBEC**: 315.91MW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(a); **COG** - Any amount up to 79.3MW **GVEC** - 294MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 182.3MW; Similar to 1(a), NBU runs peak winter load reports annually to arrive at the total. Avoiding the UFLS feeders, the total pool of eligible curtailment load would be all 25 feeders. The total event duration of twelve hours does not change that total eligible. **RGEC** - 6MW; This is 6 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (29 MW) and PUC critical (35 MW)
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	551	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 150MW; This value was determined using the same approach as 2 (b), except that the expected rotation would be slower and outages would be longer as the event progressed due to cold load pickup.	**BEC** - 8.61MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 1(b) or the four hour event on 2(b). **BBEC** - 157.95MW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(b) **COG** - 39.65MW **GVEC** - 98MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 91.2MW; Similar to above, for a twelve hour total event, NBU would indeed want no greater than 50% shed at any one time, so that there could be rotation between the first 50% and the second 50%. **RGEC** - 6MW; This is 6 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (29 MW) and PUC critical (35 MW)
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	814	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 413MW; This value was determined using the same approach as 2 (c), except that the expected rotation would be slower and outages would be longer as the event progressed due to cold load pickup.	**BEC** - 8.61MW; No change is expected on the last hour of the event. **BBEC** - 157.952MW; This will be the same amount as the question 1(b) **COG** - 39.65MW **GVEC** - 98MW; 294 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 98 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, was 630 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 91.2MW; Given that there would likely have been up to 50% of NBU customers out just prior to the final hour, NBU would want no more than 50% to be shed in the final hour once more. **RGEC** - 6MW; This is 6 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (29 MW) and PUC critical (35 MW)

4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1384	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 423MW; This value was determined through similarly scaling our known load values to an 86,000MW winter scenario. The additional 100 MW of non critical and non UFLS load added is an estimate of the granularity gained from planned improvements to LCRA TSC's load shed program through the winter of 2026-2027. These improvements will establish visibility and control at the distribution feeder level for several of our customer owned feeders in support of emergency response.	**BEC** - 18.09MW; BEC's estimated load for an 86,000 MW ERCOT event is 322 MW. The 322 MW value was extrapolated from real number from the previous winter peak and load forecast. Subtracting the exemptions on 4(a) from the 322 MW value we arrive at the 18.09 MW number that can be safely rotated. Estimated Load: 322 MW - UFLS: 90.60 MW - Critical Load Industrial: 4.05 MW - Critical Load Public Safety: 209.26 MW **BBEC** - 339.21MW; Accumulation of load of all no critical circuits that can be shed. This number was taken by scaling the load across the system till reaching the 944MW projected at the time of shed. **COG** - 82.87MW **GVEC** - 31.2MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 200.5MW; NBU would estimate to increase system load by 10% in two years time. Feeder counts will increase, but also UFLS feeders will increase as well. NBU would estimate the load shedding capability to increase in exact proportion to the system load increase of 10%. **RGEC** - 9MW; At a proposed 86,000 MW RGEC is estimated at 86 MW based on 1/16/2024 at 0730. This provides us and estimated 13 MW maximum without rotation for load shedding while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC Critical Loads (38 MW).
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	849	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 317MW; Scaled 86/80 and added 100 MW of additional non critical/non UFLS load gained from moving shed points from the substation transformer to the substation feeder at a number of sites. We plan to update our load shed program to allow for a rotational depth up to 75% by this time.	**BEC** - 9.3MW; 51.4% is the maximum amount of load that can be rotated based on the number of circuits left excluding the exemptions on 1(a). 18.09 MW x 0.514 = 9.3 MW **BBEC** - 169.605MW; Bluebonnet will rotate a maximum of 50% the total sheddable load at a 15 minute interval. **COG** - 41.43MW **GVEC** - 104MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 200.5MW; NBU does not have a maximum rotation percentage identified for a one hour event, again we could theoretically shed all 25 non-UFLS non-critical feeders. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1601	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 641MW; Scaled 86/80 and added 100 MW of additional non critical/non UFLS load gained from moving shed points from the substation transformer to the substation feeder at a number of sites. About half of that 100 MW gained is assumed to come from transformers that are currently designated as UFLS, so the real gain here is only 50 MW.	**BEC** - 18.09MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 4(a) **BBEC** - 339.21MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(a) **COG** - 82.87MW **GVEC** - 31.2MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 200.5MW; Similar to 1(a) and 4(a), NBU runs peak winter load reports annually to arrive at the total. Avoiding the UFLS feeders, the total pool of eligible curtailment load would be all 25 feeders. The total event duration of four hours does not change that total eligible. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	749	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 317MW; Same as 4(b)	**BEC** - 9.3MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 4(b). **BBEC** - 169.605MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(b) **COG** - 41.43MW **GVEC** - 104MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 100.3MW; Similar to above, for a four hour total event, NBU would indeed want no greater than 50% shed at any one time, so that there could be rotation between the first 50% and the second 50%. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	913	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 481MW; 75% of 5(a)	**BEC** - 9.3MW; No change is expected on the last hour of the event. **BBEC** - 169.605MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(b) **COG** - 41.43MW **GVEC** - 104MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 100.3MW; Given that there would likely have been up to 50% of NBU customers out just prior to the final hour, NBU would want no more than 50% to be shed in the final hour once more. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1601	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 641MW; Same as 5(a)	**BEC** - 18.09MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 4(a) or the four hour event on 5(a). **BBEC** - 339.21MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(a) **COG** - 82.87MW **GVEC** - 31.2MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 200.5MW; Similar to 1(a) and 4(a), NBU runs peak winter load reports annually to arrive at the total. Avoiding the UFLS feeders, the total pool of eligible curtailment load would be all 25 feeders. The total event duration of twelve hours does not change that total eligible. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	749	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 317MW; Same as 5(b)	**BEC** - 9.3MW; No change is expected from the one hour event on 4(b) or the four hour event on 5(b). **BBEC** - 169.605MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(b) **COG** - 41.43MW **GVEC** - 104MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 100.3MW; Similar to above, for a twelve hour total event, NBU would indeed want no greater than 50% shed at any one time, so that there could be rotation between the first 50% and the second 50%. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	913	**LCRA TSC total without customers identified in Column E** - 481MW; Same as 5(c)	**BEC** - 9.3MW; No change is expected on the last hour of the event. **BBEC** - 169.605MW; This will be the same amount as the question 4(b) **COG** - 41.43MW **GVEC** - 104MW; 31.2 MW available for rotation. On 20 minute rotation, 104 MW are shed per hour, before inclusion of UFLS emergency shed. The GVEC maximum load less CMC steel mill, estimated at 660 MW. CMC should not be included in the GVEC total as they will shed themselves, around 85MW. **NBU** - 100.3MW; Given that there would likely have been up to 50% of NBU customers out just prior to the final hour, NBU would want no more than 50% to be shed in the final hour once more. **RGEC** - 7MW; This is 7 MW sheddable with rotation while maintaining UFLS (32 MW) and PUC critical (38 MW)

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.		Lone Star Transmission does not own, operate, or control underfrequency load shedding equipment.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d) continued	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d) continued
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5,052 MW	Oncor maintains a Load Shed Plan ("Plan"), which it evaluates twice per year, that identifies feeders that fall into the Distribution categories defined below. Currently, Oncor is required to shed 35.60% of an ERCOT-ordered load-shed amount during the summer and 36.06% of an ERCOT-ordered load-shed amount during the winter. For this analysis, system loading was broken down into the following four categories: • Transmission: Any load served directly from the transmission system at a voltage of 69kV or higher. • Distribution – Under-Frequency Load Shed ("UFLS"): Distribution feeders that are utilized to fulfill the requirements of Oncor's UFLS program and ERCOT's requirements are referred to as UFLS feeders. • Distribution – Manual Load Shed ("MLS"): Generally, all other feeders not included in the UFLS program are referred to as MLS feeders. • Distribution – Network/Exception: Certain circuits that are excluded from MLS and UFLS, such as feeders serving complex downtown networks or mobile substation facilities. To determine the maximum MW of load that could be included in a load-shed rotation based on the scenario presented by ERCOT, Oncor took system loading measurements and projections from peak and off-peak scenarios and interpolated feeder loading to match 36.06% of an ERCOT load of 80,000 MW, or 28,848 MW. Transmission load was assumed to have reduced demand by 40% due to calls, for conservation, high system pricing levels, and extreme weather conditions. The PUCT's Substantive Rule 25.508(b)(3) (16 TAC § 25.508(b)(3)) provides no clear basis for determining an amount of load that can be "safely"	included in a load-shed event. For the purpose of responding to this RFI, Oncor has interpreted the term "safely" in this context to simply refer to the exclusion of non-residential Critical Loads in determining this maximum MW value. To calculate this value, Oncor excluded Transmission load, Distribution – Network/Exception load, and UFLS and MLS feeders serving critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers. Oncor included an assumption that UFLS load exceeding 30% of Oncor's total system load would be incorporated into outage rotations. Oncor has selected 30% (25% plus a 5% buffer) as a reasonable minimum target UFLS level to maintain while utilizing UFLS margin to enhance load-shed capabilities. This ensures that Oncor will have the capability to maintain the minimum 25% UFLS requirement under constantly changing system conditions and to address practicalities in spreading load across multiple UFLS stages with their own separate minimum percentage requirements. With out that buffer, Oncor risks being unable to meet its full UFLS automatic load-shed obligation in the instant it is needed. The amount of load made available through UFLS will vary substantially based on system conditions at the time of the event and the severity of the event. Additional UFLS margin that is created by load-shed actions reducing the overall system load is not incorporated into the calculation. It must be recognized that this response is a high-level and simplified view of load-shed capabilities. In practice, these capabilities will be impacted by many variables that will reduce or erode capabilities during the event, including, but not limited to, how the system is loaded at the time of the load-shed event, the state of the system at the time of the event, the duration of the load-shed event, the magnitude of the load-shed event, the weather conditions at the time of the load-shed event, the geographic diversity of load, the communication-system performance during the load-shed event, and the cold-load pickup phenomenon.	As requested, Oncor's response to this question excludes all types of non-residential critical loads. If required by the situation, Oncor has processes and procedures in place to augment this capability by shedding circuits serving non-residential critical loads based on their priority and impact to the integrity of the electric system, public health, and the welfare of the community. Additionally, distribution-level circuit segmentation on the most critical circuits would be implemented in certain conditions to provide a modest augmentation of load-shed capabilities. Oncor would take the necessary actions preserve the integrity of the system and avoid a black out condition by shedding additional load.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	2,526 MW	Oncor interprets this question to ask how much of the load identified in Oncor's response to Question 1(a) could be shed at any one time while maintaining effective outage rotations. The PUCT's Substantive Rule 25.508(b)(3) does not provide a clear basis for determining an amount of load that can be "safely" rotated, as that amount would certainly vary depending on the circumstances present at the time of a load-shed event. For the purpose of responding to this RFI, Oncor considered 50% of the maximum MW of load that could be included in a load-shed rotation, as calculated in Oncor's response to Question 1(a), to be the maximum amount of load that can be effectively rotated. The ratio of a customer's "on-time" to "off-time" during load-shed rotations substantially impacts the estimation of how much load can be "rotated" during a load shed event. In Oncor's view, if a customer's service is off for longer than it is on, that customer is not being optimally rotated. The maximum percentage of the total load available for load-shed that can be rotated while maintaining this 1:1 rotation cadence is 50%. Any amount of load-shed above 50% will certainly result in some portion of the total required load-shed amount not being rotated at a 1:1 cadence. Therefore, 50% is the maximum amount of available load that can be optimally rotated. While all outage rotations are impactful to customers, rotations that exceed 50% would result in more substantial impacts to customers. At a 1:1 rotation cadence the effects of the cold-load phenomena are present but are somewhat predictable and not as extreme. Beyond this point, the compounding effects of the cold-load phenomena can significantly diminish load-shed capabilities.	If required by the situation, Oncor has processes and procedures in place to augment this capability by shedding circuits serving non-residential critical loads based on their priority and impact to the integrity of the electric system, public health, and the welfare of the community or by shedding more than 50% of the available load, thus resulting in non-optimal outage rotations. Oncor would take the necessary actions preserve the integrity of the system and avoid a black-out condition by shedding additional load.	
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5,052 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), above. The maximum MW of load that can be initially be included in a load-shed rotation does not change based on the potential duration of a load-shed event. However, as pointed out in Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), the extended duration of the event will erode this MW amount over time.		
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,526 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(b), above. The duration of a load-shed event is less likely to impact load-shed capabilities in the first hour of a load-shed event given that loads are assumed to be diversified prior to the onset of outage rotations.		
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,021 MW	This value assumes a 20% reduction in capability due to the cold load phenomena. Other factors described below may further erode the MW shed capability. Load-shed capabilities are impacted by many variables that can reduce or erode capabilities as a load-shed event evolves. These variables include, but are not limited to, how the system is loaded at the time of the load-shed event, the state of the system at the time of the event, the duration of the load-shed event, the magnitude and evolution of the load-shed event, the weather conditions at the time of the load-shed event, the geographic diversity of load, the communication-system performance during the load-shed event, and the cold-load pickup phenomenon. As a load-shed event that is driven by severe cold weather progresses, cold load pickup will lead to increased demand among the circuits that are subject to rotating outages as load diversity diminishes due to all HVAC loads coming online soon after the circuit is re-energized. Over time, this cold-load phenomena will drive higher system loading and could result in the need for additional load-shed. Cold load impacts can vary significantly based on the type and diversity of load on a particular feeder. Feeders with high concentrations of residential customers may have 20% or greater increase in load upon restoration if in a 1:1 rotation. For very low temperatures and longer outage rotation windows, cold load impacts could be much higher. Cold-load effects begin with the first outage rotation and can continue to increase during an event based on the event's duration and the amount of load being shed.	With out making significant assumptions on each of the above listed variables, it is not possible to determine the maximum MW of load that could be shed in the last hour of a load-shed event. It can generally be assumed that the maximum MW of load that could be shed as was calculated in part (b) of this question will not increase with the exception of higher loading that is seen on the system as a result of weather conditions and the cold load phenomena. Absent increases in available generation, this increase in system load will generally require a larger amount of load-shed to maintain reliability. Additionally, the last hour of a load-shed event is typically characterized by load restoration and the transition away from load-shed conditions. In those times, load-shed capabilities are typically not pushed to the limit.	
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5,052 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), above. The maximum MW of load that can be initially be included in a load-shed rotation does not change based on the potential duration of a load-shed event.		
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,526 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(b), above. The duration of a load-shed event is less likely to impact load-shed capabilities in the first hour of a load-shed event given that loads are assumed to be diversified prior to the onset of outage rotations.		
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2021 MW	This value assumes a 20% reduction in capability due to the cold load phenomena. Other factors stated in Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c), above, may further erode the load-shed capability. Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c), above.		
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5,858 MW	Oncor used the same approach taken in the response to Question No. 1(a) with load scaled linearly to meet Oncor's load share of 36.06% at a system ERCOT load of 86,000 MW, or 31,012 MW. Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), above.		
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	2,929 MW	Oncor used the same approach taken in the response to Question No. 1(a) with load scaled linearly to meet Oncor's load share of 36.06% at an ERCOT system load of 86,000 MW, or 31,012 MW. Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(b), above.		
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers,	5,858 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), above. The maximum MW of load that can be initially be included in a load-shed rotation does not change based on the potential duration of a load-shed event.		
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,929 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(b), above. The duration of a load-shed event is less likely to impact load-shed capabilities in the first hour of a load-shed event given that loads are assumed to be diversified prior to the onset of outage rotations.		
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,343 MW	This value assumes a 20% reduction in capability due to the cold load phenomena. Other factors stated in Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c) may further erode the MW shed capability. Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c), above.		
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	5,858 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(a), above. The maximum MW of load that can be initially be included in a load-shed rotation does not change based on the potential duration of a load-shed event.		
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,929 MW	Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 1(b), above. The duration of a load-shed event is less likely to impact load-shed capabilities in the first hour of a load-shed event given that loads are assumed to be diversified prior to the onset of outage rotations.		
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	2,343 MW	This value assumes a 20% reduction in capability due to the cold load phenomena. Other factors stated in Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c) may further erode the MW shed capability. Please see Oncor's response to Question No. 2(c).		

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024 - Rev 10/22/2024			
RFI Question No.	**Question**	**Response (in MW)**	**Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)**
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1000 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1000 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	500 MW	PEC is comfortable in shedding 50 % of its available load shed amount. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event and PEC is going to rotate impacted load.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1000 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1000 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event and no load rotation.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	500 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 500 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	500 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 500 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1000 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1000 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event and no load rotation.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	500 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 500 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	500 MW	PEC peak load was 2237MW in Jan 2024. PEC can roughly shed 50% of its peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 500 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1300 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1300 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	650 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 650 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1300 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1300 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	650 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 650 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.

5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	650 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 650 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	1300 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 1300 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load. Assuming with no significant loss of load due to the event.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	650 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 650 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	650 MW	PEC 2026-27 forecasted load is 2835 MW. Assuming 5% meter growth in PEC load area, PEC can roughly shed 50% of its new peak load. PEC conservatively estimated 650 MW not including UFLS and Critical Load.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	904.1	(80GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of short duration or magnitude.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	452.1	452.1 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	904.1	(80GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of short duration or limited magnitude. There would be no difference in a 1 or 4 hour shed duration.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	452.1	452.1 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions. Once load shed is directed, we would begin a fixed load shed rotation.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	452.1	452.1 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	904.1	(80GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of any given duration or magnitude.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	452.1	452.1 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	452.1	452.1 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions. Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of any given duration or magnitude.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	972	(86GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of short duration or magnitude. This assumption is based on projected load growth and winter load share value.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	486	486 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	972	(86GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of short duration or magnitude.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	486	486 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	486	486 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	972	(86GW*Our load share) - 25%UFLS - 21% Critical Load; Rayburn's emergency operations plans do not assume a load shed order or emergency condition to be of short duration or magnitude.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	486	486 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	486	486 MW is the maximum we could rotate under the stated conditions.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	710	At an ERCOT system load of 80,000 MW, STEC estimates its responsibility at 2.74%. STEC's load would be 2,192 MW less 91 MW of East Texas Electric Cooperative (ETEC) load, or 2,101 MW. Critical load is 31.8% of total load. UFLS is estimated to be 34.4% of total load during a winter peak. The load available to be included in a rotation is 710 MW.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	355	STEC's emergency operations plans target a 30-minute rotation of outaged loads. During a one hour load shed event, 50% of the load would be available to be shed at any one time.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	710	Please see response to 1(a).
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	355	The available load will vary by the end of a 4-hour period depending upon the changes in ambient conditions and the time of day. Cold load pickup affects may result in delaying restoration completion past the 4-hour event window. Targeting a 30-minute rotation results in being able to shed up to 50% of the available interruptible load at any time.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	355	STEC is not aware of any loads that may choose to stay offline after an initial interruption so the estimated load at the onset of an event is the same as at the end of an event. STEC is unable to estimate the load changes over the 4-hour period so the available load remains unchanged.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	710	Please see the response to 1(a)
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	355	Please see the response to 2(b).
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	355	Please see the response to 2(c).
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	763	STEC expects that its winter reponsibility will remain the same at 2.74%. For an 86,000 MW ERCOT load, STEC's responsibility is estimated at 2,356 MW less and estimated ETEC load of 97 MW; or 2259 MW. STEC expects that its critical load will increase at the same rate as the load growth so the 31.8% was applied and the UFLS percentage is also estimated to remain at 34.4%.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	381.5	Please see the response to 1(b).
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	763	Please see the response to 4(a).
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	381.5	Please see the response to 2(b).
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	381.5	Please see the response to 2(c).
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	763	Please see the response to 4(a).
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	381.5	Please see the response to 2(b).

6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	381.5	Please see the response to 2(c).

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

TNMP's Response to ERCOT RFI

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can **safely include** in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10 MW	To this level of detail we find only two (2) feeders not containing the listed critical load and not being UFLS.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b)State the **maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time** under your load shed rotation program, i.e., **if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time**.	5 MW	50% of 1a. As instructed.
1 (c)	Explain in detail how these values were determined (e.g., whether any portion of the load shed must be rotated manually, the degree to which system segmentation is implemented, etc.).		1(a) and 1(b) values were determined by summing the total max available distribution load that could be safely included in TNMP's load rotation program during loss of load event for one hour while maintaining TNMP's min 25% UFLS obligation, critical load serving natural gas facilities, critical load serving public safety and critical load serving industrial customers. 50% of this load can be safely rotated by SCADA to prevent extended outages to customers. TNMP has not implemented segmentation in its system.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can **safely include** in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10 MW	four hour consideration answer
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the **maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time** during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10 MW	These two circuits can be shed by SCADA.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the **maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time** during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10 MW	Same as above.
2 (d)	Explain in detail how these values were determined.		This value was determined using the same method as 1(a) for an event duration of 4 hours.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can **safely include** in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10 MW	All TNMP load that is available to shed in our rotation program is SCADA connected and can be shed in the first hour and will be available to shed/rotate for all hours needed.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the **maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time** during the **first hour** of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10 MW	All TNMP load that is available to shed in our rotation program is SCADA connected and can be shed in the first hour and will be available to shed/rotate for all hours needed.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the **maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time** during the **last hour** of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10 MW	All TNMP load that is available to shed in our rotation program is SCADA connected and can be shed in the first hour and will be available to shed/rotate for all hours needed.
3 (d)	Explain in detail how these values were determined.		This value was determined using the same method as 1(a) for an event duration of 12 hours.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	As conforming loads increase with winter heating load, non-conforming loads stay relatively flat. With that consideration, total percentage of transmission connected load slightly decreases, and because of that plus conforming load TNMP total load available for the load shed program increases.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
4 (c)	Explain in detail how these values were determined and explain the reasons that these values vary from the response to RFI Question 1.		4(a) value was determined by summing the total max available distribution load adjusted from 80,000MW to 86,000 MW (=total available load *1.075) that could be safely included in TNMP's load rotation program during loss of load event for one hour while maintaining TNMP's min 25% UFLS obligation, critical load serving natural gas facilities, critical load serving public safety and critical load serving industrial customers.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.

5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
5 (d)	Explain the detail how these values were determined and explain the reasons that these values vary from the response to RFI Question 2.		This value was determined using the same method as 4(a) for an event duration of 4 hours.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	10.75 MW	The 86,000 MW questions are derived in similar manner as the 80,000 MW answers.
6 (d)	Explain in detail how these values were determined and explain the reasons that these values vary from the response to RFI Question 3.		This value was determined using the same method as 4(a) for an event duration of 12 hours.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
1 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
1 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 megawatts (MW) and an expected event duration of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program, i.e., if the maximum MW that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program is 10,000 MW and your maximum rotation is 50% then the value provided would be 5,000 MW of load shed at any one time.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
2 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
2 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
2 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
3 (a)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
3 (b)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
3 (c)	For a winter ERCOT System load level of 80,000 MW and an expected event duration of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
4 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
4 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of one hour: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
5 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and notincluding critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
5 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
5 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of four hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
6 (a)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (a) State the maximum MW of load that you can safely include in a load shed rotation program during a loss of load event, while maintaining the minimum 25% UFLS obligation and not including critical natural gas facilities, critical load public safety customers, and critical load industrial customers in the load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
6 (b)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (b) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.
6 (c)	For a winter 2026-2027 ERCOT System load level of 86,000 MW and an expected event duration then of 12 hours: (c) State the maximum MW of load that you could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under your load shed rotation program.	N/A	WETT does not have any load to shed.

ERCOT Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

RFI Question No.	Question	Response (in MW)	Explanation Response per Subquestion (c) / (d)
2-1 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question Nos. 1 through 3 from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) State the number of megawatts (MW) excluded from your load shed rotation program to maintain 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS).	2766	The value entered in Question 2-1(a) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that is in our Under-frequency load shed plan. This number includes distribution circuit loads that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers or Critical Load Public Safety Customers.
2-1 (b)	(b) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Load Industrial Customers. If you categorize such Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state the number of MW for each such category and explain the categories. If possible, please distinguish between MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	3337	The value entered in Question 2-1(b) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Load Industrial Customers. This number includes distribution circuit loads that also serve Critical Natural Gas customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, are in the MLS plan, or are in the UFLS plan.
2-1 (c)	(c) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Load Public Safety Customers. If you categorize such Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state the number of MW for each such category and explain the categories.	4515	The value entered in Question 2-1(c) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Load Public Safety Customers. This number includes distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, are in the MLS plan, or are in the UFLS plan.
2-1 (d)	(d) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Natural Gas Facilities. If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state the number of MW for each tier.	426	The value entered in Question 2-1(d) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Natural Gas Customers that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrasture Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. This number includes distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial customers, or Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-1 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load from your load shed rotation program, state the total number of MW of such transmission-connected customers.	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-2 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 1(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	200	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-2 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers that would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-2 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	160	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-2 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	51	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-2 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-3 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 2(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	202	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-3 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-3 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	173	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.

2-3 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	57	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-3 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-4 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 2(c) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	169	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-4 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-4 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	146	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-4 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	49	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-4 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-5 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 3(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	203	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-5 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-5 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	175	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-5 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	58	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-5 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-6 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 3(c) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	169	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-6 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.

2-6 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	146	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-6 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	49	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-6 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-7 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question Nos. 4 through 6 from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program to maintain 25% UFLS.	2878	The value entered in Question 2-7(a) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that is in our Under-frequency load shed plan. This number includes distribution circuit loads that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers or Critical Load Public Safety Customers.
2-7 (b)	(b) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Load Industrial Customers. If you categorize such Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state the number of MW for each such category and explain the categories. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers that would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	3472	The value entered in Question 2-7(b) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Load Industrial Customers. This number includes distribution circuit loads that also serve Critical Natural Gas customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, are in the MLS plan, or are in the UFLS plan.
2-7 (c)	(c) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Load Public Safety Customers. If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	4697	The value entered in Question 2-7(c) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Load Public Safety Customers. This number includes distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, are in the MLS plan, or are in the UFLS plan.
2-7 (d)	(d) State the number of MW excluded from your load shed rotation program for Critical Natural Gas Facilities. If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state the number of MW for each tier.	443	The value entered in Question 2-7(d) is the total amount of distribution circuit load that serve Critical Natural Gas Customers that had submitted a 2021 AEP Texas Gas Critical Load Infrasture Application with all information verified as of 9/01/2024. This number includes distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial customers, or Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-7 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load from your load shed rotation program, state the total number of MW of such transmission-connected customers.	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-8 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 4(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	207	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-8 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-8 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	164	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-8 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	53	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-8 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-9 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 5(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	211	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-9 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.

2-9 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	180	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-9 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	60	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-9 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-10 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 5(c) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	176	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-10 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-10 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	152	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-10 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	51	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-10 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-11 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 6(b) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	211	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.
2-11 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-11 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	182	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-11 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	61	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-11 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.
2-12 (a)	In accordance with your response to ERCOT RFI Question No. 6(c) ("Question") from ERCOT's RFI issued on September 16, 2024: (a) How much would your response to that Question increase if 25% UFLS were not excluded?	176	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or Critical Load Public Safety Customers. Also excluded are distrubution circuits serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital. Implementing this request during an EEA event might not allow us to meet the 25% UF requirement.

2-12 (b)	(b) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Industrial Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Industrial Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier. If possible, please distinguish between the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety and the number of MW of Critical Load Industrial Customers for which load shed would likely not result in an imminent risk of harm to public health and safety.	0	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-12 (c)	(c) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded? If you categorize Critical Load Public Safety Customers into types of load or tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each type or tier.	152	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Natural Gas Customers, Critical Load Industrial Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-12 (d)	(d) How much would your response to that Question increase if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded from your load shed rotation program? If you categorize Critical Natural Gas Facilities into tiers, in the explanation please also state your response for each such tier.	51	The value entered is the amount the load shed would increase while also considering the following criteria from first RFI is met: Exclude distribution circuit load that also serve Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, or in the UFLS plan. Also excluded are distrubution circuit loads serving DGR/DESR meeting ERCOT's criteria as critical," circuits serving UG Network, circuits where load is 100% Electric Cooperative, circuits serving a Military Base, and circuits providing a normal feed to a major hospital.
2-12 (e)	(e) If you excluded transmission-connected customers that were not also a critical load, how much would your response to that Question increase if such transmission-connected customers were not excluded from your load shed rotation program?	0	All of our transmission-connected industrial load is identified as critical load and no portion can be considered for this Question.

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024	
Transmission Operator:	Brazos Electric Power Cooperative

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	1,198	For Winter 2025 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,198 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-1(b)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-1(c)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-1(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-1(e)	0	BEPC does not have any non-critical transmission connected load.
2-2(a)	958	An estimated 80% of the BEPC UFLS load would be available for load shed if not excluded.
2-2(b)	232	If critical load customers were not excluded an estimated additional 232 MW would be available to shed.
2-2(c)	232	BEPC does not have a separate value for Critical load Customers or Public Safety customers. BEPC will clarify these values for 2025 with it's member cooperatives.
2-2(d)	113.3	If critical Natural Gas facilities were not excluded an additional 113.3 MW would be available to shed.
2-2(e)	0	N/A
2-3(a)	1,198	For Winter 2025 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,198 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-3(b)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-3(c)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-3(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-3(e)	0	BEPC does not have any non-critical transmission connected load.
2-4(a)	958	An estimated 80% of the BEPC UFLS load would be available for load shed if not excluded.
2-4(b)	232	If critical load customers were not excluded an estimated additional 232 MW would be available to shed.
2-4(c)	232	BEPC does not have a separate value for Critical load Customers or Public Safety customers. BEPC will clarify these values for 2025 with it's member cooperatives.
2-4(d)	113.3	If critical Natural Gas facilities were not excluded an additional 113.3 MW would be available to shed.
2-4(e)	0	N/A
2-5(a)	1,198	For Winter 2025 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,198 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-5(b)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-5(c)	232	BEPC member cooperatives provided Critical Customer circuits which included Critical Load Customers and Public Safety Customers.
2-5(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-5(e)	0	BEPC does not have any non-critical transmission connected load.
2-6(a)	240	BEPC would have approximately 20% of the critical load on UFLS feeders available for load shed.
2-6(b)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-6(c)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-6(d)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-6(e)	0	N/A
2-7(a)	1,288	For Winter 2026 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,288 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-7(b)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-7(c)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-7(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-7(e)	0	BEPC does not have any non-critical transmission connected load.
2-8(a)	1030	An estimated 80% of the BEPC UFLS load would be available for load shed if not excluded.
2-8(b)	244	If critical load customers were not excluded an estimated additional 232 MW would be available to shed.
2-8(c)	244	BEPC does not have a separate value for Critical load Customers or Public Safety customers. BEPC will clarify these values for 2025 with it's member cooperatives.
2-8(d)	113.3	If critical Natural Gas facilities were not excluded an additional 113.3 MW would be available to shed.
2-8(e)	0	N/A
2-9(a)	1288	For Winter 2026 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,288 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-9(b)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-9(c)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-9(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-9(e)	0	BEPC does not have any non-critical transmission connected load.
2-10(a)	1030	An estimated 80% of the BEPC UFLS load would be available for load shed if not excluded.
2-10(b)	244	If critical load customers were not excluded an estimated additional 244 MW would be available to shed.
2-10(c)	244	BEPC does not have a separate value for Critical load Customers or Public Safety customers. BEPC will clarify these values for 2025 with it's member cooperatives.
2-10(d)	113.3	If critical Natural Gas facilities were not excluded an additional 113.3 MW would be available to shed.
2-10(e)	0	N/A
2-11(a)	258	BEPC would have approximately 20% of the critical load on UFLS feeders available for load shed.
2-11(b)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-11(c)	244	Based on BEPC average growth the additional Critical Customer Load would be 244 MW.
2-11(d)	113.3	BEPC member cooperatives identified circuits with Gas infrastructure with an estimated total of 113.3 MW.
2-11(e)	0	N/A
2-12(a)	1288	For Winter 2026 BEPC is 5.99% of the total peak load. To maintain the 25% UFLS obligation 1,288 MW is excluded from the load shed program.
2-12(b)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-12(c)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-12(d)	0	BEPC would not have additional load available for load shed.
2-12(e)	0	N/A

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024	
Transmission Operator:	Brownsville Public Utilities Board

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	102	This represents the number of megawatts excluded from BPUB's load shed rotation program to maintain 25% UFLS.
2-1(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-1(c)	115	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program.
2-1(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-1(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-2(a)	17.5	Under BPUB load shed rotation program we can shed half of the 35 MW amount, which is 17.5 MW if 25% UFLS were not excluded.
2-2(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-2(c)	57.5	Under BPUB's Load Shed rotation program, BPUB can shed half of 115 MW, which is 57.5 MW. Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program accounted for a total of 115MW.
2-2(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-2(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-3(a)	16	For first RFI question 2(b) BPUB had excluded a 3 MW feeder without exceeding the 25% UFLS. Under BPUB load shed rotation program we can shed half of the 32 MW amount, which is 16 MW if 25% UFLS were not excluded.
2-3(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-3(c)	57.5	Under BPUB's Load Shed rotation program, BPUB can shed half of 115 MW, which is 57.5 MW. Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program accounted for a total of 115MW.
2-3(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-3(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-4(a)	16	For first RFI question 2(b) BPUB had excluded a 3 MW feeder without exceeding the 25% UFLS. Under BPUB load shed rotation program we can shed half of the 32 MW amount, which is 16 MW if 25% UFLS were not excluded.
2-4(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-4(c)	57.5	Under BPUB's Load Shed rotation program, BPUB can shed half of 115 MW, which is 57.5 MW. Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program accounted for a total of 115MW.
2-4(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-4(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-5(a)	16	For first RFI question 2(b) BPUB had excluded a 3 MW feeder without exceeding the 25% UFLS. Under BPUB load shed rotation program we can shed half of the 32 MW amount, which is 16 MW if 25% UFLS were not excluded.
2-5(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-5(c)	57.5	Under BPUB's Load Shed rotation program, BPUB can shed half of 115 MW, which is 57.5 MW. Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program accounted for a total of 115MW.
2-5(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-5(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-6(a)	16	For first RFI question 2(b) BPUB had excluded a 3 MW feeder without exceeding the 25% UFLS. Under BPUB load shed rotation program we can shed half of the 32 MW amount, which is 16 MW if 25% UFLS were not excluded.
2-6(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-6(c)	57.5	Under BPUB's Load Shed rotation program, BPUB can shed half of 115 MW, which is 57.5 MW. Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program accounted for a total of 115MW.
2-6(d)	7	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility.
2-6(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-7(a)	109.7	This represents the number of megawatts excluded from BPUB's load shed rotation program to maintain 25% UFLS. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 102MW * 1.075 = 109.7 MW.
2-7(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.

2-7(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-7(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.
2-7(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-8(a)	37.6	This represents the MW that would be added if 25% UFLS were not excluded. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 35MW * 1.075 = 37.6 MW.
2-8(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-8(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-8(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.
2-8(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-9(a)	34.4	This represents the MW that would be added if 25% UFLS were not excluded. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 32MW * 1.075 = 34.4 MW.
2-9(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-9(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-9(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.
2-9(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-10(a)	34.4	This represents the MW that would be added if 25% UFLS were not excluded. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 32MW * 1.075 = 34.4 MW.
2-10(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-10(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-10(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.
2-10(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-11(a)	34.4	This represents the MW that would be added if 25% UFLS were not excluded. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 32MW * 1.075 = 34.4 MW.
2-11(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-11(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-11(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.
2-11(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.
2-12(a)	34.4	This represents the MW that would be added if 25% UFLS were not excluded. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 32MW * 1.075 = 34.4 MW.
2-12(b)	0	BPUB does not have Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-12(c)	123.6	This represents BPUB's current customers under Critical Load Public Safety Customers excluded from load shed rotation program. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 115MW * 1.075 = 123.6 MW.
2-12(d)	7.5	This is the total load from the feeder that has a Critical Natural Gas Facility. A ratio was of 86000/80000= 1.075 was used to calculate the load for this scenario. The load is found as 7MW * 1.075 = 7.5 MW.

2-12(e)	0	BPUB dodes not have transmission-connected customers.

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator:	Bryan Texas Utilities

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	124	124 MW of projected load is on designated UFLS circuits
2-1(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers
2-1(c)	136	136 MW of load is excluded from the load shed rotation program based on the circuits having Critical Public Safety Customers. 112 MW of load in this category overlaps with designated UFLS circuits.
2-1(d)	21	21 MW of load is excluded from the load shed rotation program based on the circuits having Critical Natural Gas Facilities. All 21 MW of load in this category overlap with designated UFLS circuits.
2-1(e)	1	
2-2(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 1(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-2(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-2(c)	11	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 11MW which represents 45% of the 24MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-2(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 1(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-2(e)	0.45	
2-3(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 2(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded for load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-3(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-3(c)	11	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 11MW which represents 45% of the 24MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-3(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 2(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-3(e)	0.45	
2-4(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 2(c) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-4(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-4(c)	11	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 11MW which represents 45% of the 24MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-4(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 2(c) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-4(e)	0.5	
2-5(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 3(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded for load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-5(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.

2-5(c)	11	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 11MW which represents 45% of the 24MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-5(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 3(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-5(e)	0.45	
2-6(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 3(c) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-6(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-6(c)	11	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 11MW which represents 45% of the 24MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-6(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 3(c) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-6(e)	0.45	
2-7(a)	133	133 MW of projected load is on designated UFLS circuits.
2-7(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-7(c)	146	146 MW of load is excluded from the load shed rotation program based on the circuits having Critical Public Safety Customers. 120 MW of load in this category overlaps with designated UFLS circuits.
2-7(d)	23	23 MW of load is excluded from the load shed rotation program based on the circuits having Critical Natural Gas Facilities. All 23 MW of load in this category overlap with designated UFLS circuits.
2-7(e)	1	
2-8(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 4(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-8(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers
2-8(c)	12	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 12MW which represents 45% of the 26MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-8(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 4(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-8(e)	0.45	
2-9(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 5(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-9(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-9(c)	12	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 12MW which represents 45% of the 26MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-9(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 5(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-9(e)	0.45	
2-10(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 5(c) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-10(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers

2-10(c)	12	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 12MW which represents 45% of the 26MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-10(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 5(c) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-10(e)	0.45	
2-11(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 6(b) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded for load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-11(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-11(c)	12	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 12MW which represents 45% of the 26MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-11(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 6(b) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-11(e)	0.45	
2-12(a)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 6(c) would not change because UFLS circuits are comprised wholly of circuits with critical load customers of varying categories. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed, even if there was no UFLS obligation.
2-12(b)	0	BTU has no Critical Load Industrial Customers.
2-12(c)	12	In this hypothetical scenario BTU could shed an additional 12MW which represents 45% of the 26MW of Critical Public Safety Customer load that does not overlap with UFLS circuits. The remaining 112 MW of load in this category could not be included in the load shed program because the load is on UFLS circuits.
2-12(d)	0	In this hypothetical scenario BTU's response to question No. 6(c) would not change because all Critical Natural Gas Facilities are on circuits that overlap with UFLS circuits. Therefore these circuits would still be excluded from load shed due to UFLS obligation.
2-12(e)	0.45	

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024	
Transmission Operator:	**CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric (CEHE)**

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	5,159	Approximately 5,159 MW of CEHE load is needed to maintain 25% UFLS and thus excluded from CEHE's load shed rotation program. Please note that in order to maintain the 25% UFLS requirement at all times, the load on distribution circuits assigned to UFLS will typically add up to be more than 25% of CEHE's load. Based on the historical data from the previous winter season for CEHE, the amount of load on distribution circuits assigned to UFLS varied between 28% and 42% during peak, with the average being 33%. Thus, for a hypothetical 80 GW winter day, the amount of CEHE's load assigned to UFLS is calculated as: 80 GW x CEHE's 19.54% winter season load share x 33% average of CEHE load on distribution circuits assigned to UFLS.
2-1(b)	1,720	There are two categories excluded from CEHE's load shed program: (1) Transmission-connected customers, as further explained in CEHE's response to 2-1(e), which comprise approximately 5,628 MW of CEHE's load. (2) Distribution circuits that have been designated by CEHE as "relay-exempt." A distribution circuit is designated as relay-exempt if the circuit serves critical loads such as hospitals, airports, television broadcast centers and antennae yards, and first responder support. Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, Critical Natural Gas Facilities, as those terms are defined in the PUC's rules, may be transmission-connected customers or customers served by a distribution circuit designated by CEHE as relay-exempt. Approximately 11% of CEHE's load is served by distribution circuits designated by CEHE as relay-exempt. Using a hypothetical 80 GW winter day, approximately 1,720 MW of CEHE's load would be served by distribution circuits designated as relay-exempt (80 GW x CEHE's 19.54% winter season load share x 11% of load served by relay-exempt distribution circuits).
2-1(c)	Refer to 2-1(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-1(b).
2-1(d)	Refer to 2-1(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-1(b).
2-1(e)	5,628	CEHE currently excludes all transmission-connected customer loads from CEHE's load shed programs because many of the transmission-connected customer loads in CEHE's service area are petrochemical loads or have motor-heavy industrial processes that typically require a specific safety shutdown procedure to avoid equipment and facility damage. A sudden drop of electric service may result in risk of harm to public health and safety. Additionally, many of the transmission-connected customers have extended internal restoration times due to highly controlled ramping required by their processes, which makes their load unsuitable for rotation. Based on the historical data from the previous winter season, the amount of transmission-connected customer load varied between 20% and 47%, with an average morning peak of 36%. The variability depends on whether transmission-connected customers decide to curtail usage in advance of an anticipated winter event (to protect their equipment) or maintenance and the conforming nature of most distribution-connected loads. Thus, for a hypothetical 80 GW winter day, the amount of CEHE's load that is transmission-connected customers and thus excluded from CEHE's load shed rotation program is calculated as: 80 GW x CEHE's 19.54% winter season load share x 36% of transmission-connected customer load.
2-2(a)	2,580	To remain compliant with NERC PRC-006 and NERC EOP-011, CEHE must maintain at least 25% of system load for UFLS. However, for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase if UFLS were not excluded is: 2,580 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to UFLS answered in 2-1(a): 5,159MW x 0.5 = 2,580 MW.
2-2(b)	860	As explained in 2-1(b), to the extent that a Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility is a transmission-connected customer, the Customer will be excluded from CEHE's load shed. Additionally, to the extent that a Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility is served by a relay-exempt circuit, the Customer will be excluded from CEHE's load shed. CEHE does not currently intend to shed relay-exempt circuits during a load shed event, but for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase for even rotation if a distribution-connected Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility on a relay-exempt circuit were not excluded is: 860 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to relay-exempt circuits answered in 2-1(b): 1,720MW x 0.5 = 860 MW.
2-2(c)	Refer to 2-2(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-2(b).
2-2(d)	Refer to 2-2(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-2(b).
2-2(e)	2,814	As explained in 2-1(e), CEHE does not currently intend to shed transmission-connected customers during a load shed event, but for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase for even rotation if transmission-connected customers were not excluded is: 2,814 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to transmission-connected customers answered in 2-1(e): 5,628 MW x 0.5 = 2,814 MW.
2-3(a)	2,580	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(a).
2-3(b)	860	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(b).
2-3(c)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(c).
2-3(d)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(d).
2-3(e)	2,814	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(e).
2-4(a)	2,580	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(a).
2-4(b)	860	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(b).
2-4(c)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(c).
2-4(d)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(d).
2-4(e)	2,814	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-2(e).
2-5(a)	2,580	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(a).

2-5(b)	860	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(b).
2-5(c)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(c).
2-5(d)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(d).
2-5(e)	2,814	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(e).
2-6(a)	2,580	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(a).
2-6(b)	860	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(b).
2-6(c)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(c).
2-6(d)	Refer to 2-2(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(d).
2-6(e)	2,814	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-2(e).
2-7(a)	5,545	In order to maintain the minimum 25% UFLS requirement at all times, the load on feeders assigned to UFLS will typically add up to be more than 25% of the TSP's load. Based on the historical data from the previous Winter season for CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric (CEHE), the amount of load on UFLS feeders varied between 28% and 42% during peak, for an average of 33%. For the hypothetical 86GW Winter day, approximately 5,545 MW of load in UFLS circuits (33% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 86 GW).
2-7(b)	1,848	There are two categories excluded from CEHE's load shed program: (1) Transmission-connected customers, as further explained in CEHE's response to 2-1(e), which comprise approximately 5,628 MW of CEHE's load. (2) Distribution circuits that have been designated by CEHE as "relay-exempt." A distribution circuit is designated as relay-exempt if the circuit serves critical loads such as hospitals, airports, television broadcast centers and antennae yards, and first responder support. Critical Load Industrial Customers, Critical Load Public Safety Customers, Critical Natural Gas Facilities, as those terms are defined in the PUC's rules, may be transmission-connected customers or customers served by a distribution circuit designated by CEHE as relay-exempt. Based on the historical data from the previous Winter peaks, the amount of distribution-connected relay-exempt load was approximately 11% during the December 2023 - February 2024 winter peaks. For the hypothetical 86 GW Winter day, approximately 1,848 MW of load is designated as relay-exempt (11% of CEHE's 19.54% share of 86 GW).
2-7(c)	Refer to 2-7(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-7(b).
2-7(d)	Refer to 2-7(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-7(b).

2-7(e)	6,050	CEHE currently excludes all transmission-connected customer loads from CEHE's load shed programs because many of the transmission-connected customer loads in CEHE's service area are petrochemical loads or have motor-heavy industrial processes that typically require a specific safety shutdown procedure to avoid equipment and facility damage. A sudden drop of electric service may result in risk of harm to public health and safety. Additionally, many of the transmission-connected customers have extended internal restoration times due to highly controlled ramping required by their processes, which makes their load unsuitable for rotation. Based on the historical data from the previous winter season, the amount of transmission-connected customer load varied between 20% and 47%, with an average morning peak of 36%. The variability depends on whether transmission-connected customers decide to curtail usage in advance of an anticipated winter event (to protect their equipment) or maintenance and the conforming nature of most distribution-connected loads. For the hypothetical 86 GW Winter day, the amount of CEHE's load that is transmission-connected customers and thus excluded from CEHE's load shed rotation program is calculated as: 86 GW x CEHE's 19.54% winter season load share x 36% of transmission-connected customer load = 6,050 MW.
2-8(a)	2,773	To remain compliant with NERC PRC-006 and NERC EOP-011, CEHE must maintain at least 25% of system load for UFLS. However, for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase if UFLS were not excluded is: 2,773 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to UFLS answered in 2-7(a): 5,545 MW x 0.5 = 2,773 MW
2-8(b)	924	As explained in 2-7(b), to the extent that a Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility is a transmission-connected customer, the Customer will be excluded from CEHE's load shed. Additionally, to the extent that a Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility is served by a relay-exempt circuit, the Customer will be excluded from CEHE's load shed. CEHE does not currently intend to shed relay-exempt circuits during a load shed event, but for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase for even rotation if a distribution-connected Critical Load Industrial Customer, Critical Load Public Safety Customer or a Critical Natural Gas Facility on a relay-exempt circuit were not excluded is: 924 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to relay-exempt circuits answered in 2-7(b): 924 MW.
2-8(c)	Refer to 2-8(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-8(b).
2-8(d)	Refer to 2-8(b)	Refer to explanation for 2-8(b).
2-8(e)	3,025	As explained in 2-7(e), CEHE does not currently intend to shed transmission-connected customers during a load shed event, but for purposes of answering the hypothetical question raised in this RFI, the MW amount that would increase for even rotation if transmission-connected customers were not excluded is: 3,025 MW. The calculation is as follows: 50% of the MW allocated to transmission-connected customers answered in 2-7(e): 6,050MW x 0.5 = 3,025 MW
2-9(a)	2,773	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(a).
2-9(b)	924	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(b).
2-9(c)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(c).
2-9(d)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(d).
2-9(e)	3,025	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(e).
2-10(a)	2,773	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(a).
2-10(b)	924	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(b).
2-10(c)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(c).
2-10(d)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(d).
2-10(e)	3,025	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). Refer to Response 2-8(e).
2-11(a)	2,773	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(a).
2-11(b)	924	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(b).
2-11(c)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(c).
2-11(d)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(d).
2-11(e)	3,025	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(e).

2-12(a)	2,773	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(a).
2-12(b)	924	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(b).
2-12(c)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(c).
2-12(d)	Refer to 2-8(b)	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(d).
2-12(e)	3,025	CEHE Load Shed Plan is executed independent of expected event duration and depends on the load shed amount requested by ERCOT and fact-specific circumstances such as operating conditions (time of day, weather forecast, load forecast). For a load shed event of 12 hours or more, CEHE also takes into account the PUCT order issued in 2021 requiring transmission and distribution utilities to rotate customers subject to load shed in a manner that no customer is subjected to an outage of more than 12 hours. Refer to Response 2-8(e).

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission	City of Austin dba Austin Energy

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	686.2	This number represents 25% of AEN's Total Load for this scenario. AE's Total Load x 25% = 2744.79 x 25% = 686.20 MW.
2-1(b)	382.31	AEN excluded from the load shed rotation program: a) Dedicated & Industrial = 226.55 MW. b) Downtown Network = 155.76 MW. These are loads that, due to their electrical configuration nature, present challenges in being able to be rotated or shed (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.). In addition, AEN doesn't have sufficient information on whether these loads meet the critical load industrial customer designation as defined by the PUCT §25.497.
2-1(c)	609.61	AEN has one tier of critical load customer it excludes from the load shed rotation program, Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1). AEN defines CL1 customers as facilities that have a direct and immediate impact on sustaining and protecting life or public safety.
2-1(d)	0	AEN does not have any critical natural gas facilities in its terroritory, as defined by the Railroad Commission of Texas under 16 TAC §3.65.
2-1(e)	27.45	AEN excludes transmission-connected customers from its load shedding rotation program. AEN transmission-connected customers load is estimated to be 1% of AEN's total load.
2-2(a)	343.10	If the minimum 25% UFLS obligation were not excluded from the AEN manual load shed rotation program, 50% of AEN's answer to 2-1(a) (686.20 MW) could be added to the response AEN provided for ERCOT RFI Question No. 1(b). Note: Some loads designated to meet the minimum 25% UFLS obligation may not be able to be rotated but could be shed remotely via SCADA, therefore, allowing for other loads to be rotated using the load shed program. In this scenario, AEN would not be compliant with Nodal Operating Guide § 2.6.1(1).
2-2(b)	0	If Dedicated & Industrial loads mentioned under 2-1(b) were not excluded, 50% of 226.55 MW could theoretically be added (113.27 MW). However, AEN's Dedicated and Industrial load or Downtown Network cannot be added to the manual load shed rotation program due to their electrical configuration nature which presents challenges in being able to be rotated or shed (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.).
2-2(c)	0	If Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1) were not excluded, 50% of 609.61 MW could theoretically be added = 304.80 MW. AEN has one tier of critical load customer it excludes from the load shed rotation program, Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1). AEN defines CL1 customers as facilities that have a direct and immediate impact on sustaining and protecting life or public safety.
2-2(d)	0	AEN does not have any critical natural gas facilities in its terroritory, as defined by the Railroad Commission of Texas under 16 TAC §3.65.
2-2(e)	0	AEN excludes transmission-connected customers from its load shedding rotation program. AEN transmission-connected customers load is estimated to be 1% of AEN's total load.
2-3(a)	343.1	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

2-3(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-3(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-3(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-3(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-4(a)	343.1	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-4(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-4(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-4(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

2-4(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-5(a)	343.1	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-5(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-5(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-5(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-5(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-6(a)	343.1	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-6(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

2-6(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-6(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-6(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-2(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-7(a)	737.54	This number represents 25% of AEN's Total Load for this scenario. AE's Total Load x 25% = 2950.14 x 25% = 737.54 MW.
2-7(b)	419.26	AEN excluded from the load shed rotation program: a) Dedicated & Industrial = 265.40 MW. b) Downtown Network = 153.86 MW. These are loads that, due to their electrical configuration nature, present challenges in being able to be rotated or shed (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.). In addition, AEN doesn't have sufficient information on whether these loads meet the critical load customer designation as defined by the PUCT §25.497.
2-7(c)	680.25	AEN has one tier of critical load customer it excludes from the load shed rotation program, Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1). AEN defines CL1 customers as facilities that have a direct and immediate impact on sustaining and protecting life or public safety.
2-7(d)	0	AEN does not have any critical natural gas facilities in its terroritory, as defined by the Railroad Commission of Texas under 16 TAC §3.65.
2-7(e)	29.50	AEN excludes from its load shedding program transmission-connected customers whose load is estimated to be about 1% of AEN's total load.
2-8(a)	368.77	If the minimum 25% UFLS obligation were not excluded from AEN manual load shed rotation program, 50% of AEN's answer to 2-7(a) (737.54 MW) could be added to the response AEN provided for ERCOT RFI Question No. 4(b). Note: Some loads designated to meet the minimum 25% UFLS obligation may not be able to be rotated but could be shed remotely via SCADA, therefore, allowing for other loads to be rotated using the load shed program. In this scenario, AEN would not be compliant with Nodal Operating Guide § 2.6.1(1).
2-8(b)	0	If the Dedicated & Industrial loads mentioned under 2-7(b)were not excluded, 50% of 265.40 MW could theoretically be added (132.70 MW). However, AEN's Dedicated and Industrial load or Downtown Network cannot be added to the manual load shed rotation program due to their electrical configuration nature which presents challenges in being able to be rotated or shed (ex. downtown mesh network, multiple feed industrial customers, etc.).

2-8(c)	0	If Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1) were not excluded, 50% of 680.25 MW could theoretically be added = 340.12 MW. AEN has one tier of critical load customers it excludes from the load shed rotation program, Critical Load Tier 1 (CL1). AEN defines CL1 customers as facilities that have a direct and immediate impact on sustaining and protecting life or public safety.
2-8(d)	0	AEN does not have any critical natural gas facilities in its terroritory, as defined by the Railroad Commission of Texas under 16 TAC §3.65.
2-8(e)	0	AEN excludes transmission-connected customers from its load shedding rotation program. AEN transmission-connected customers load is estimated to be 1% of AEN's total load.
2-9(a)	368.77	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-9(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-9(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-9(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-9(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-10(a)	368.77	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

2-10(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-10(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-10(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-10(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-11(a)	368.77	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-11(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-11(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-11(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

2-11(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-12(a)	368.77	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(a). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-12(b)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(b). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-12(c)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(c). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-12(d)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(d). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.
2-12(e)	0	Refer to explanation of response 2-8(e). The amount of load included in Austin Energy's load shed rotation program is independent from the event duration assuming there is no degradation of the electrical system due to external factors such as weather events, equipment failure, etc. Austin Energy is providing this response with the assumption that all predefined/preselected breakers are functional and available to be controlled via SCADA (i.e. there are no breaker failures, pre-existing outages, etc.) throughout the entire event.

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator:	City of College Station	

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation (all loads identified below are in MW)
2-1(a)	69.85	MW excluded to maintain 25% UFLS at ERCOT Load Level 80,000 MW
2-1(b)	0	None present
2-1(c)	27.324	Loads include Wastewater Treatment Plants, Medical facilities, a Police Department and a Disaster Shelter. WWTP - 7.644, Medical - 9.919, PD - 7.540, Disaster Shelter - 2.221
2-1(d)	0	None present
2-1(e)	0	None present
2-2(a)	34.925	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-2(b)	0	None present
2-2(c)	13.662	13.662 is half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 3.822, Medical - 4.960, PD - 3.770, Disaster Shelter - 1.111
2-2(d)	0	None present
2-2(e)	0	None present
2-3(a)	34.925	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-3(b)	0	None present
2-3(c)	13.662	13.662 is half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 3.822, Medical - 4.960, PD - 3.770, Disaster Shelter - 1.111
2-3(d)	0	None present
2-3(e)	0	None present
2-4(a)	34.925	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-4(b)	0	None present
2-4(c)	13.662	13.662 is half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 3.822, Medical - 4.960, PD - 3.770, Disaster Shelter - 1.111
2-4(d)	0	None present
2-4(e)	0	None present
2-5(a)	34.925	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-5(b)	0	None present

2-5(c)	13.662	13.662 is half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 3.822, Medical - 4.960, PD - 3.770, Disaster Shelter - 1.111
2-5(d)	0	None present
2-5(e)	0	None present
2-6(a)	34.925	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-6(b)	0	None present
2-6(c)	13.662	13.662 is half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 3.822, Medical - 4.960, PD - 3.770, Disaster Shelter - 1.111
2-6(d)	0	None present
2-6(e)	0	None present
2-7(a)	75.088	MW excluded to maintain 25% UFLS at ERCOT Load Level 86,000 MW
2-7(b)	0	None present
2-7(c)	29.374	Loads include Wastewater Treatment Plants, Medical facilities, a Police Department and a Disaster Shelter. WWTP - 8.218, Medical - 10.663, PD - 8.105, Disaster Shelter - 2.388
2-7(d)	0	None present
2-7(e)	0	None present
2-8(a)	37.544	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-8(b)	0	None present
2-8(c)	14.687	14.687 is Half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 4.109, Medical - 5.332, PD - 4.053, Disaster Shelter - 1.193
2-8(d)	0	None present
2-8(e)	0	None present
2-9(a)	37.544	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-9(b)	0	None present
2-9(c)	14.687	14.687 is Half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 4.109, Medical - 5.332, PD - 4.053, Disaster Shelter - 1.193
2-9(d)	0	None present
2-9(e)	0	None present
2-10(a)	37.544	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-10(b)	0	None present

2-10(c)	14.687	14.687 is Half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 4.109, Medical - 5.332, PD - 4.053, Disaster Shelter - 1.193
2-10(d)	0	None present
2-10(e)	0	None present
2-11(a)	37.544	Half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time if it was not excluded.
2-11(b)	0	None present
2-11(c)	14.687	14.687 is Half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 4.109, Medical - 5.332, PD - 4.053, Disaster Shelter - 1.193
2-11(d)	0	None present
2-11(e)	0	None present
2-12(a)	37.544	If the 25% NERC UFLS requirement was waived, then half of the UFLS load could be added to the load shed rotation program at any one time.
2-12(b)	0	None present
2-12(c)	14.687	14.687 is Half of the Critical Load Public Safety Customers load and could be added to the load rotation at any one time if they were not excluded. WWTP - 4.109, Medical - 5.332, PD - 4.053, Disaster Shelter - 1.193
2-12(d)	0	None present
2-12(e)	0	None present

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator:	Garland Power and Light

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	25	This number reflects the 25% deduction with a variation of +4% for load factors
2-1(b)	21	This number refects Police, City Hall and City Emergency Operations Center
2-1(c)	22	This number reflects City Water pump, lift, sewer and Operations Center
2-1(d)	0	Garland does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities in our service area
2-1(e)	0	Garland does not have any transmission-connected customers
2-2(a)	25	See 2-1(a) above
2-2(b)	46	added the 21MW from 2-1(b) to the 25MW from 2-1(a)
2-2(c)	68	added the 22MW from 2-1(c) to the 46MW from 2-2(b)
2-2(d)	68	added 0MW from 2-1(d)
2-2(e)	68	added 0MW from 2-1(e)
2-3(a)	25	See 2-2(a) above
2-3(b)	46	added the 21MW from 2-2(b) to the 25MW from 2-2(a)
2-3(c)	68	added the 22MW from 2-2(c) to the 46MW from 2-2(b)
2-3(d)	68	added 0MW from 2-2(d)
2-3(e)	68	added 0MW from 2-2(e)
2-4(a)	25	See 2-3(a) above
2-4(b)	46	added the 21MW from 2-3(b) to the 25MW from 2-3(a)
2-4(c)	68	added the 22MW from 2-(c) to the 46MW from 2-3(b)
2-4(d)	68	added 0MW from 2-3(d)
2-4(e)	68	added 0MW from 2-3(e)
2-5(a)	25	See 2-4(a) above
2-5(b)	46	added the 21MW from 2-4(b) to the 25MW from 2-4(a)
2-5(c)	68	added the 22MW from 2-4(c) to the 46MW from 2-4(b)
2-5(d)	68	added 0MW from 2-4(d)
2-5(e)	68	added 0MW from 2-4(d)
2-6(a)	25	See 2-5(a) above
2-6(b)	46	added the 21MW from 2-5(b) to the 25MW from 2-5(a)
2-6(c)	68	added the 22MW from 2-5(c) to the 46MW from 2-5(b)
2-6(d)	68	added 0MW from 2-5(d)
2-6(e)	68	added 0MW from 2-5(d)
2-7(a)	26	This number reflects the 25% deduction with a variation of +4% for load factors
2-7(b)	21	This number refects Police, City Hall and City Emergency Operations Center
2-7(c)	22	This number reflects City Water pump, lift, sewer and Operations Center
2-7(d)	0	Garland does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities in our service area
2-7(e)	0	Garland does not have any transmission-connected customers
2-8(a)	26	See 2-7(a) above
2-8(b)	47	added the 21MW from 2-7(b) to the 25MW from 2-7(a)
2-8(c)	69	added the 22MW from 2-7(c) to the 46MW from 2-7(b)
2-8(d)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(d)
2-8(e)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(e)
2-9(a)	26	See 2-7(a) above
2-9(b)	47	added the 21MW from 2-8(b) to the 25MW from 2-8(a)
2-9(c)	69	added the 22MW from 2-8(c) to the 46MW from 2-8(b)
2-9(d)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(d)
2-9(e)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(e)
2-10(a)	26	See 2-7(a) above
2-10(b)	47	added the 21MW from 2-9(b) to the 25MW from 2-9(a)
2-10(c)	69	added the 22MW from 2-9(c) to the 46MW from 2-9(b)
2-10(d)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(d)
2-10(e)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(e)
2-11(a)	26	See 2-7(a) above
2-11(b)	47	added the 21MW from 2-10(b) to the 25MW from 2-10(a)
2-11(c)	69	added the 22MW from 2-10(c) to the 46MW from 2-10(b)
2-11(d)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(d)
2-11(e)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(e)

2-12(a)	26	See 2-7(a) above
2-12(b)	47	added the 21MW from 2-11(b) to the 25MW from 2-11(a)
2-12(c)	69	added the 22MW from 2-11(c) to the 46MW from 2-11(b)
2-12(d)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(d)
2-12(e)	69	added 0MW from 2-7(e)

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator:	Lubbock Power and Light	
RFI Question No.	**Response (in MW)**	**Explanation**
2-1(a)	162.30 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. 177.17 MW oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW All circuits have SCADA control and relays are set for specific UFLS settings to maintain a minimum 25% availablity. This leaves 12.49 MW or 7.7% of the dedicated UFLS circuits that could be rotated if necessary but is initially excluded.
2-1(b)	177.17 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW
2-1(c)	43.8 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Group 4 was excluded from the intial response because it has higher priority Public Safety Customers. Group 4 load = 43.80 MW
2-1(d)	0	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-1(e)	0	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-2(a)	81.15 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW Rotatable Load Shed excluding Group 4 is 110.82MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 162.30 MW for a total of 273.12 MW. 50% is 136.56 MW or an increase of 81.15 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-2(b)	232.58 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 177.17 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 110.82+177.17=287.99/2=143.99 MW or an increase of 232.58. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-2(c)	28.14 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 43.80 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 12.49 MW for a total of 167.11 MW. 50% would be 83.55 MW or an increase of 28.14 MW.
2-2(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-2(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-3(a)	81.15 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW Rotatable Load Shed Includding Group 4 is 154.62MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 162.30 MW for a total of 316.92 MW. 50% is 158.46 MW or an increase of 81.15 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-3(b)	88.58 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 177.17 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 154.62+177.17=331.79/2=165.89 MW or an increase of 88.58. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-3(c)	6.24 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. Which were included in the original response. We could add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 12.49 MW for a total of 167.11 MW. 50% would be 83.55 MW or an increase of 6.24 MW.
2-3(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-3(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-4(a)	81.15 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW Rotatable Load Shed Includding Group 4 is 154.62MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 162.30 MW for a total of 316.92 MW. 50% is 158.46 MW or an increase of 81.15 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-4(b)	88.58 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 177.17 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 154.62+177.17=331.79/2=165.89 MW or an increase of 88.58. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-4(c)	6.24 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. Which were included in the original response. We could add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 12.49 MW for a total of 167.11 MW. 50% would be 83.55 MW or an increase of 6.24 MW.
2-4(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-4(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-5(a)	81.15 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW Rotatable Load Shed Includding Group 4 is 154.62MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 162.30 MW for a total of 316.92 MW. 50% is 158.46 MW or an increase of 81.15 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-5(b)	88.58 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 177.17 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 154.62+177.17=331.79/2=165.89 MW or an increase of 88.58. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-5(c)	6.24 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. Which were included in the original response. We could add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 12.49 MW for a total of 167.11 MW. 50% would be 83.55 MW or an increase of 6.24 MW.
2-5(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-5(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-6(a)	81.15 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW Rotatable Load Shed Includding Group 4 is 154.62MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 162.30 MW for a total of 316.92 MW. 50% is 158.46 MW or an increase of 81.15 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-6(b)	88.58 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 177.17 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 177.17 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 154.62+177.17=331.79/2=165.89 MW or an increase of 88.58. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-6(c)	6.24 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 72.82 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.00 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 43.80 MW Total Rotatable Load = 154.62 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 38.9 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 61.00 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 62.40 MW Total UFLS Load = 162.30 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. Which were included in the original response. We could add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 12.49 MW for a total of 167.11 MW. 50% would be 83.55 MW or an increase of 6.24 MW.
2-6(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-6(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-7(a)	174.46	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW All circuits have SCADA control and relays are set for specific UFLS settings to maintain a minimum 25% availablity. This leaves 13.433 MW or 7.7% of the dedicated UFLS circuits that could be rotated if necessary but is initially excluded.
2-7(b)	192.54 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW
2-7(c)	47.08 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Group 4 was excluded from the intial response because it has higher priority Public Safety Customers. Group 4 load = 47.08 MW
2-7(d)	0	Lubbock does not have any Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-7(e)	0	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-8(a)	87.23 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW Rotatable Load Shed excluding Group 4 is 119.13 MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 174.46 MW for a total of 293.59 MW. 50% is 146.79 MW or an increase of 87.23 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-8(b)	96.27 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 192.54 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 119.13+192.54=311.67/2=155.83 MW or an increase of 96.27. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-8(c)	30.26 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 47.08 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 13.433 MW for a total of 179.64 MW. 50% would be 89.82 MW or an increase of 30.26 MW.
2-8(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-8(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-9(a)	87.23 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW Rotatable Load Shed is 166.20 MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 174.46 MW for a total of 340.66 MW. 50% is 170.33 MW or an increase of 87.23 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed
2-9(b)	96.27 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 192.54 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 166.20+192.54=358.74/2=179.37 MW or an increase of 96.27. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-9(c)	6.71 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers: Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. o Lubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) o Hospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial o Water Treatment and Delivery Facilities o Wastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care o Assisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety o Radio Towers o Essential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities o Traffic Control Devices o Minor Emergency Clinics o Media Tier 4 Not Excluded o Non-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 47.08 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 13.433 MW for a total of 179.64 MW. 50% would be 89.82 MW or an increase of 6.71 MW.
2-9(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-9(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-10(a)	87.23 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW Rotatable Load Shed is 166.20 MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 174.46 MW for a total of 340.66 MW. 50% is 170.33 MW or an increase of 87.23 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-10(b)	96.27 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 192.54 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 166.20+192.54=358.74/2=179.37 MW or an increase of 96.27. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-10(c)	6.71 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilities oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 47.08 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 13.433 MW for a total of 179.64 MW. 50% would be 89.82 MW or an increase of 6.71 MW.
2-10(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-10(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-11(a)	87.23 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW Rotatable Load Shed is 166.20 MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 174.46 MW for a total of 340.66 MW. 50% is 170.33 MW or an increase of 87.23 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-11(b)	96.27 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 192.54 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 166.20+192.54=358.74/2=179.37 MW or an increase of 96.27. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-11(c)	6.71 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 47.08 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 13.433 MW for a total of 179.64 MW. 50% would be 89.82 MW or an increase of 6.71 MW.
2-11(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-11(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

2-12(a)	87.23 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW Rotatable Load Shed is 166.20 MW. If UFLS Load Shed group was not excluded that would add 174.46 MW for a total of 340.66 MW. 50% is 170.33 MW or an increase of 87.23 MW. This would be ill advised as our UFLS program was designed based on UFLS circuits receiving priority restoration. For this reason Tier 1-3 customers will be rotated which would require Lubbock to revise our UFLS circuits.
2-12(b)	96.27 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 0 and Tier 1 is all excluded from Lubbock's rotatable load shed groups and UFLS load shed program. Total excluded is 192.54 MW We would NEVER want to include this in our rotatable load as it would jeopardize Life, Health, Property, and our ability to continue to rotate or restore load. However, if it were excluded that would add 192.54 MW into the rotation. While on generator backup we would have the ability to continue to rotate load at 50%. 166.20+192.54=358.74/2=179.37 MW or an increase of 96.27. In reality we should shed Group 4 Rotatable Load and any excess UFLS before ever considering this as a potential solution.
2-12(c)	6.71 MW	Lubbock Critical Loads are prioritized in the following Tiers; Tier 0 Excluded Permanently unless required to blackout system. oLubbock Transmission Grid (Transmission Control Rooms) oHospitals Tier 1 Lubbock Critical Industrial oWater Treatment and Delivery Facilities oWastewater Facilities Tier 2 Critical Care oAssisted Living and Nursing Homes Tier 3 Public Safety oRadio Towers oEssential Services, Police, Fire, EMS, Detention Facilites oTraffic Control Devices oMinor Emergency Clinics oMedia Tier 4 Not Excluded oNon-Critical. Lubbock has 4 rotatable load shed groups that consists of 44 Distribution Feeders. These 4 groups can be included in a load shed rotation while maintaining 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 & 2 load consist of only Tier 4 customers. Load = 78.274 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 40.85 MW Group 4 load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 47.085 MW Total Rotatable Load = 166.20 MW Lubbock has 3 UFLS load shed groups that consists of 29 Distribution Feeders. These 3 groups are excluded from the load shed rotation to maintain a minimum 25% obligation for UFLS. Group 1 UFLS load consists of Tier 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 41.81 MW Group 2 load consists of Tier 2 Critical Care and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 65.57 MW Group 3 load consists of Tier 1 Lift Station, Tier 2 Critical Care, and 3 Public Safety Customers. Load = 67.08 MW Total UFLS Load = 174.46 MW Tier 2 Critical Care and Tier 3 Public Safety are already included in Group 4 rotatable load as well as UFLS circuits. If we include Group 4 load shed it would be an additional 47.08 MW. We could also add the excess above 25% UFLS in the amount of 13.433 MW for a total of 179.64 MW. 50% would be 89.82 MW or an increase of 6.71 MW.
2-12(d)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Critical Natural Gas Facilities.
2-12(e)	0 MW	Lubbock does not have Transmission Connected Customers.

ERCOT Second Request for Information (RFI): Reliability Standard Magnitude Load Shed 2024

Transmission Operator:	CPS Energy	

RFI Question No.	Response (in MW)	Explanation
2-1(a)	1387	CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the amount of megawatts (MW) excluded from CPS Energy load shed rotation program in order to maintain 25% Under-Frequency Load Shed (UFLS) is 1387 MW. CPS Energy Under-Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) percentage is calculated by determining the proportion of at least 25% of the Transmission Operator Total Load that is set to be automatically shed in the event of a significant frequency drop.
2-1(b)	0	CPS Energy does not have any critical load industrial customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-1(c)	585	CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the amount of megawatts (MW) excluded from CPS Energy load shed rotation program for Critical Load Public Safety Customers to be 585 MW.
2-1(d)	23	CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the amount of megawatts (MW) excluded from CPS Energy load shed rotation program for Critical Natural Gas Facilites to be 23 MW.
2-1(e)	0	CPS Energy does not have any transmission-connected customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-2(a)	694	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 694 MW for a one-hour event.
2-2(b)	0	CPS Energy does not have any critical load industrial customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-2(c)	293	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time under load shed rotation program if Critical Load Public Safety Customers were not excluded is 293 MW for a one-hour event.
2-2(d)	12	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time under load shed rotation program if Critical Natural Gas Facilities were not excluded is 12 MW for a one-hour event.
2-2(e)	0	CPS Energy does not have any transmission-connected customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-3(a)	694	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 694 MW for a four-hour event.
2-3(b)	0	CPS Energy does not have any critical load industrial customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-3(c)	293	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 293 MW for a four-hour event.

2-3(d)	12	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 12 MW for a four-hour event.
2-3(e)	0	CPS Energy does not have any transmission-connected customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-4(a)	694	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 694 MW for a four-hour event.
2-4(b)	0	CPS Energy does not have any critical load industrial customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-4(c)	293	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 293 MW for a four-hour event.
2-4(d)	12	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the last hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 12 MW for a four-hour event.
2-4(e)	0	CPS Energy does not have any transmission-connected customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-5(a)	694	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 694 MW for a 12-hour event.
2-5(b)	0	CPS Energy does not have any critical load industrial customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.
2-5(c)	293	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 293 MW for a 12-hour event.
2-5(d)	12	CPS Energy has predetermined feeder breakers and utilizes a 10-minute load shed rotation, taking into account customer experiences and cold load pickup. CPS Energy considers a safe load shed amount to be 50% of the total load on the predetermined feeder breakers. CPS Energy analyzed historical loading data to determine the maximum MW of load that CPS Energy could shed at any one time during the first hour of the event under load shed rotation program if 25% UFLS were not excluded is 12 MW for a 12-hour event.
2-5(e)	0	CPS Energy does not have any transmission-connected customers who are excluded from our load shed rotation program.