

Attachment 1-IRO-006-0

Transmission Loading Relief Procedure — Eastern Interconnection

Purpose

This standard defines procedures for relieving overloads on transmission facilities modeled in the IDC. This process is defined in the requirements below and is depicted in Appendix A.

Requirements

1. Roles and Responsibilities of Reliability Coordinators

- 1.1. **Initiation only by Reliability Coordinator.** A Reliability Coordinator shall be the only entity authorized to initiate the TLR Procedure and shall do so at 1) the Reliability Coordinator's own request, or 2) upon the request of a Transmission Operator. All Reliability Coordinators shall comply with the request of the Reliability Coordinator who initiated the TLR Procedure, unless the initiating Reliability Coordinator agrees otherwise.
- 1.2. **Mitigating transmission constraints.** A Reliability Coordinator may utilize the TLR Procedure to mitigate potential or actual System Operating Limit (SOL) violations or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL) violations on any transmission facility modeled in the Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC). In addition, a Reliability Coordinator may implement other NERC-approved procedures to request relief to mitigate any other transmission constraints as necessary to preserve the reliability of the system.
- 1.3. **Order of TLR Levels and taking emergency action.** The Reliability Coordinator shall not be required to follow the TLR Levels in their numerical order. Furthermore, if a Reliability Coordinator deems that a transmission loading condition could jeopardize bulk system reliability, the Reliability Coordinator shall have the authority to enter TLR Level 6 directly, and immediately direct the Balancing Authorities or Transmission Operators to take such actions as re-dispatch generation, or reconfigure transmission, or reduce load to mitigate the critical condition to return the system to a secure state.
- 1.4. **Notification of TLR Procedure implementation.** The Reliability Coordinator initiating the use of the TLR Procedure shall notify other Reliability Coordinators and Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators, and must post the initiation and progress of the TLR event on the appropriate NERC web page(s).
 - 1.4.1. **Notifying Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities.** The Reliability Coordinator shall notify Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities in its Reliability Area when entering and leaving any TLR level.
 - 1.4.2. **Notifying Balancing Authorities.** The Reliability Coordinator for the sink Balancing Authority shall be responsible for directing the sink Balancing Authority to provide relief as specified by the Reliability Coordinator implementing the TLR Procedure.

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

1.5. Use of the IDC for Interchange Transaction Management. The Reliability Coordinator shall implement this procedure, in accordance with NAESB-approved business practices, using the IDC, except as limited below.

1.5.1. Interchange Transactions not in the IDC. Reliability Coordinators shall also treat known Interchange Transactions that may not appear in the IDC in accordance with the procedures in this document, and in accordance with NAESB-approved business practices.

1.5.2. Transmission elements not in IDC. When a Reliability Coordinator is faced with an overload on a transmission element that is not modeled in the IDC, the Reliability Coordinator shall use the best information available to provide relief in order to operate the system in a reliable manner. The Reliability Coordinator shall use its best efforts to ensure that Interchange Transactions with a Transfer Distribution Factor less than the Curtailment Threshold on the transmission element not modeled in the IDC are not curtailed.

1.5.3. Questionable IDC results. Any Reliability Coordinator (or Transmission Operator through its Reliability Coordinator) who believes the relief request list from the IDC for a particular TLR event is incorrect shall use its best efforts to communicate those adjustments necessary to bring the relief request list into conformance with the principles of this Procedure to the initiating Reliability Coordinator. Causes of questionable IDC results may include:

1.5.3.1. Missing Interchange Transactions that are known to contribute to the Constraint.

1.5.3.2 Significant change in transmission system topology

1.5.3.3 TDF matrix error.

1.5.3.4 Impacts of questionable IDC results may include:

1.5.3.5 Relief that would have no effect on, or aggravate the constraint.

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

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

- 1.6. **Logging.** The Reliability Coordinator shall complete the NERC Transmission Loading Relief Procedure Log whenever it invokes TLR Level 2 or above, and send a copy of the log to NERC within two business days of the TLR event for posting on the NERC web site.
- 1.7. **TLR Event Review.** The Reliability Coordinator may be required, at the request of the Operating Reliability Subcommittee to provide a TLR event report in accordance with TLR review processes established by NERC.
 - 1.7.1. **Providing information.** Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities within the Reliability Coordinator's Area, and all other Reliability Coordinators, including Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities within their respective Reliability Areas, shall provide information, as requested by the initiating Reliability Coordinator, in accordance with TLR review processes established by NERC.
 - 1.7.2. **Operating Reliability Subcommittee reviews.** The Operating Reliability Subcommittee shall conduct reviews to ensure proper implementation and for "lessons learned".

2. Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) Levels and Approved Tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation

Introduction

This requirement describes the various levels of the TLR Procedure. The levels are not meant to imply a required sequence — the Reliability Coordinator can vary the sequence based on system conditions. . This requirement also states the Approved Tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation during TLR levels 3a and 5a.

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

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

2.1.1.1 The transmission system is secure.

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

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

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

2.2.1.1 The transmission system is secure,

2.2.1.2 One or more transmission facilities are expected to approach, or are approaching, or are at their SOL or IROL

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.2

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

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

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

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.3

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

- 2.4.1 The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 3b:
 - 2.4.1.1. One or more transmission facilities are operating above their SOL or IROL, or
 - 2.4.1.2. Such operation is imminent and it is expected that facilities will exceed their reliability limit unless corrective action is taken, or
 - 2.4.1.3. One or more Transmission Facilities will exceed their SOL or IROL upon the removal from service of a generating unit or another transmission facility
 - 2.4.1.4. Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are flowing that are at or above the threshold on those facilities.

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.4

2.5 TLR Level 4 – Reconfigure Transmission

- 2.5.1 The Reliability Coordinator shall use the following circumstances to establish the need for entering TLR Level 4:
 - 2.5.1.1. One or more Transmission Facilities are above their SOL or IROL, or
 - 2.5.1.2. Such operation is imminent and it is expected that facilities will exceed their reliability limit unless corrective action is taken
- 2.5.2 **Reconfiguration procedures.** Following the curtailment of all Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission

Service that are at or above the threshold in Level 3b that impact the Constrained Facilities, if a SOL or IROL violation is imminent or occurring, the Reliability Coordinator(s) shall request that the affected Transmission Operators reconfigure transmission on their system, or arrange for reconfiguration on other transmission systems, to mitigate the constraint.

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.5

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

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

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

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.6

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

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

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

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Additional implementation requirements contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 3.7

2.8 TLR Level 6 – Emergency Procedures

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

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

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

2.9 TLR Level 0 – TLR concluded

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

3 Approved Tag Submission Deadlines

- 3.2 TLR Level 3a and 5a (Reallocation).** Reliability Coordinators shall consider all approved Tags for Interchange Transactions at or above the threshold that have been submitted to the IDC by 00:25 for Reallocation at 01:00 when re-issuing a TLR 3a or 5a.
- 3.3 TLR Level 3b .**The Reliability Coordinator shall reallocate Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service for the next hour to maintain the desired flow using reallocation in accordance with the following timing specifications.
- 3.3.1** If issued Prior to XX: 25 Non firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief.
- 3.3.1.1** At XX: 25 a reallocation will be performed to maintain the desired flow at the top of the following hour.
- 3.3.2** If issued After XX: 25 Non firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief AND a reallocation will be performed to maintain the target flow identified for the current hour.
- 3.3.3** Transactions must be in the IDC by the Approved-tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation.

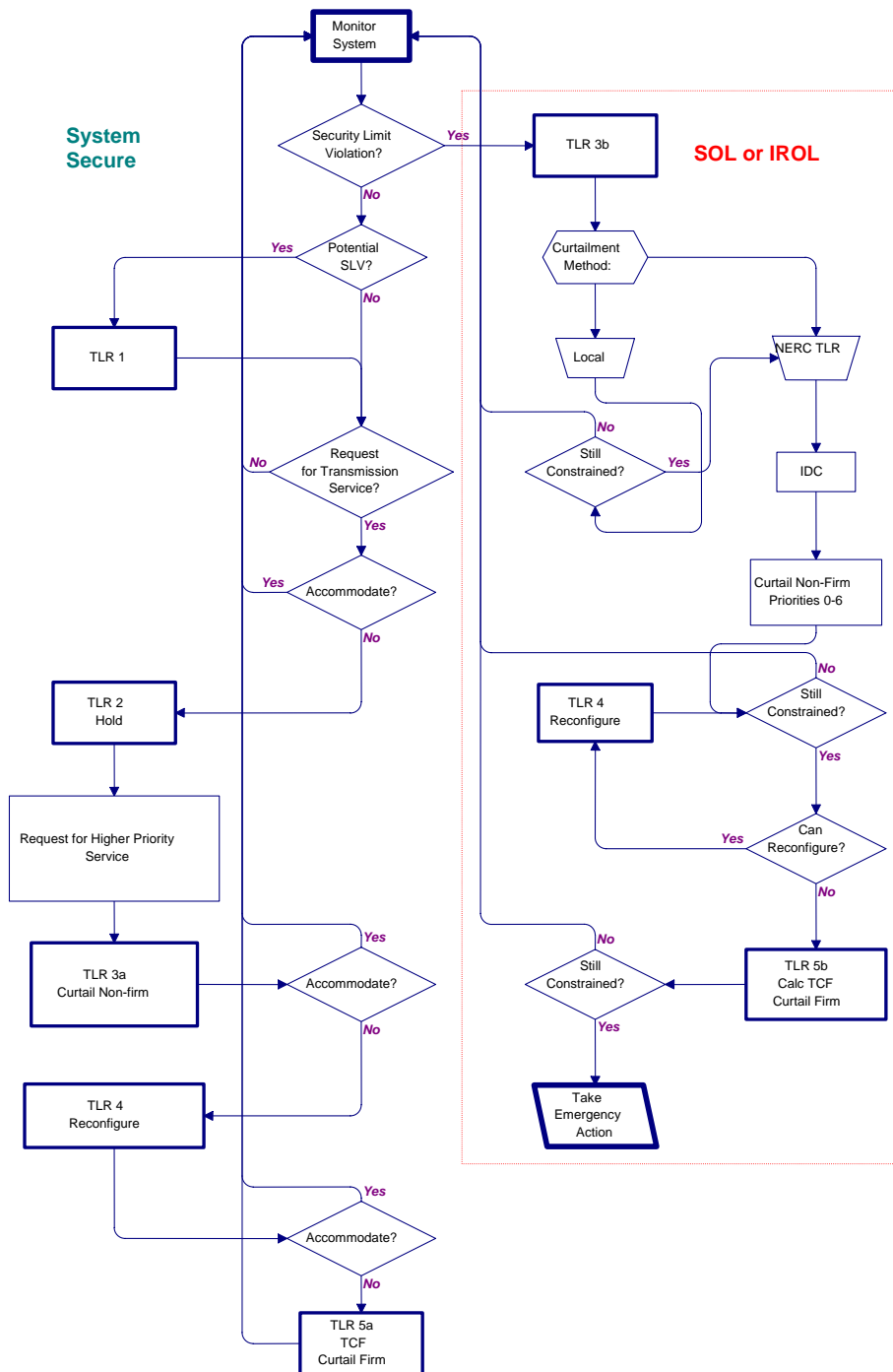
NAESB Business Practice Reference — Transaction priority information is contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 2

- 3.4 TLR Level 5b.** The Reliability Coordinator shall reallocate Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service for the next hour to maintain the desired flow using reallocation in accordance with the following timing specifications
- 3.4.1** If issued Prior to XX: 25 Firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief
- 3.4.1.1.** At XX: 25 a reallocation will be performed to maintain the desired flow at the top of the following hour
- 3.4.2** If issued After XX: 25 Firm Interchange Transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief AND a reallocation will be performed to maintain the target flow identified for the current hour.
- 3.4.3** Transactions must be in the IDC by the Approved-tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation.

NAESB Business Practice Reference — Transaction priority information is contained in NAESB TLR Business Practice, Section 2

Appendix A. Transaction Management and Curtailment Process

This flowchart depicts an overview of the Transaction Management and Curtailment process.



Appendix B. IRO-006-0

Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) Reference Documentation

Introduction

The Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC) Reference Documentation documents the implementation of the NAESB business practices and the NERC reliability standards associated with the Eastern Interconnection Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) congestion management process. The IDC Reference Documentation explains how the IDC manages the interchange transaction reallocation process, and provides several examples of the timing associated with interchange transaction curtailments under various TLR levels.

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Section A: How the IDC Handles Reallocation

The IDC algorithms reflect the reallocation and reloading principles presented in this Reference Documentation, as well as the reporting requirements, and status display. The IDC will obtain the tag submittal time from the tag authority, and post the reloading/reallocation information to the NERC TLR site.

Section C (IDC Features that Support Transaction Reloading/Reallocation) provides a summary of IDC features that support the reallocation process, and Section D (Timing Requirements) provides the details on the interface and display features. Refer to Version 1.7.095 NERC Transaction Information Systems Working Group (TISWG) [Electronic Tagging Functional Specification](#) for details about the E-Tag system.

Section B: Communication and Timing Requirements to Support Reallocation

The following timeline shall be utilized to support reallocation decisions during TLR Levels 3a or 5a. See Figures 2 and 3 for a depiction of the reallocation time line.

1. **Time Convention.** In this section, the beginning of the current hour shall be referenced as 00:00. The beginning of the next hour shall be referenced as 01:00. The end of the next hour shall be referenced as 02:00. See Figure 1.

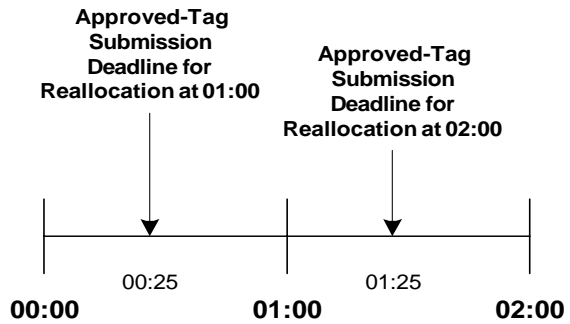


Figure 1 - Timeline showing Approved-tag Submission Deadline for Reallocation

2. **Approved tag submission deadline for reallocation.** The reliability coordinators shall consider all approved tags for interchange transactions at or above the curtailment threshold that have been submitted to the IDC by 00:25 for reallocation at 01:00. See Figure 1. However, interchange transactions using firm point-to-point transmission service will be allowed to start as scheduled.

- a. Reliability coordinators shall consider all approved tags submitted to the IDC beyond these deadlines for reallocation at 02:00 (for both firm and non-firm point-to-point transmission service). However, these interchange transactions will not be allowed to start or increase at 01:00.
- b. The approved tag submission deadline for reallocation shall cease to be in effect as soon as the TLR level is reduced to 1 or 0.

3. **Off-hour Transactions.** Interchange transactions with a start time other than *xx:00* shall be considered for reallocation at *xx+1:00*. For example, an interchange transaction with a start time of 01:05 and whose tag was submitted at 00:15 will be considered for reallocation at 02:00.

4. **Tag Evaluation Period.** Balancing authorities and transmission providers shall evaluate all tags submitted for reallocation and shall communicate approval or rejection by 00:25.

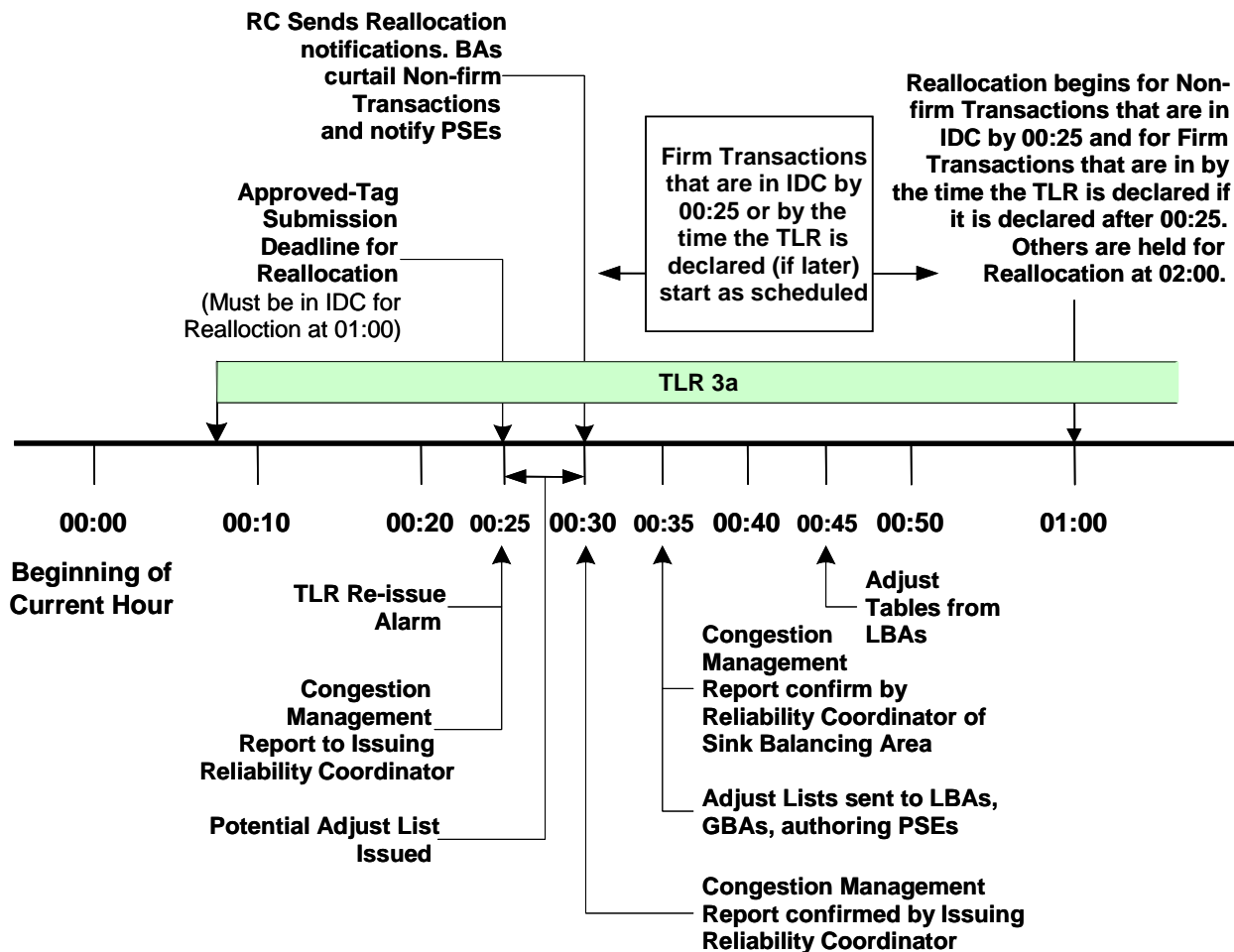


Figure 2 — Reallocation Timing for TLR 3a Called at 00:08

5. **Collective Scheduling Assessment Period.** At 00:25, the initiating reliability coordinator (the one who called and still has a TLR 3a or 5a in effect) shall run the IDC to obtain a three-part list of interchange transactions including their transaction status:
- Interchange transactions that may start, increase, or reload shall have a status of PROCEED, and
 - Interchange transactions that must be curtailed or interchange transactions whose tags were submitted prior to the TLR 2 or higher being declared but were not permitted to start or increase shall have a status of CURTAILED, and
 - Interchange transactions that are entered into the IDC after 00:25 shall have a status of HOLD and be considered for reallocation at 02:00. Also, interchange transactions using non-firm point-to-point transmission service submitted after TLR 2 or higher was declared (“post-tagged”) but have not been allowed to start shall retain the HOLD status until given permission to PROCEED or e-tag expires. (Note: TLR Level 2 does not hold interchange transactions using firm point-to-point transmission service).

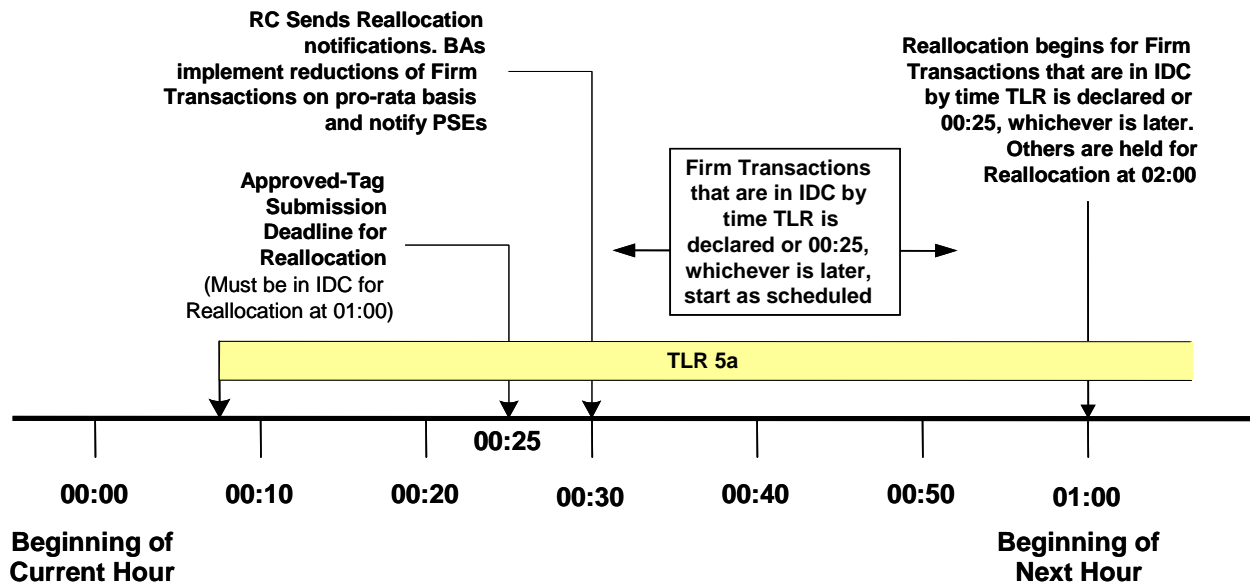


Figure 3 — Reallocation timing for TLR 5a called at 00:08.

- d. The initiating reliability coordinator shall communicate the list of interchange transactions to the appropriate sink reliability coordinators via the IDC, who shall in turn communicate the list to the sink balancing authorities at 00:30 for appropriate actions to implement interchange transactions (CURTAIL, PROCEED or HOLD). The IDC will prompt the initiating reliability coordinator to input the necessary information (i.e., maximum flowgate loading and curtailment requirement) into the IDC by 00:25.
- e. Subsequent required reports before 01:00 shall allow the reliability coordinators to include those interchange transactions whose tags were submitted to the IDC after the approved tag submission time for reallocation and were given the HOLD status (not permitted to PROCEED). Transactions at or above the curtailment threshold that are not indicated as PROCEED on reload/reallocation report shall not be permitted to start or increase the next hour.

Discussion: Note that TLR 2 does not initiate the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation, but a TLR3a or 5a does. It is, however, important to recognize the time when a TLR 2 is called, where applicable, to determine the status of a held transaction – “CURTAILED” if tagged before the TLR was called but “HOLD” if tagged after the TLR was called.

- f. In running the IDC, the reliability coordinator shall have an option to specify the maximum loading of the constrained facility by all interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service.

Discussion: This allows the reliability coordinator to take into consideration SOLs or IROLs and changes in interchange transactions using other than point-to-point transmission service taken under the open access transmission tariff. This option is needed to avoid loading the constrained facility to its limit with known

interchange transactions while other factors push the facility into a SOL or IROL violation and hence triggering the declaration of a TLR 3b or 5b.

- g. Notification of interchange transaction status shall be provided from the IDC to the reliability coordinators via an IDC report. The reliability coordinators shall communicate this information to the balancing authorities and transmission operators.

6. Customer Preferences on Timing to Call TLR 3a or 5a. Reliability coordinators shall leave a TLR 2 and call a TLR 3a as soon as possible (but no later than 30 minutes) to initiate the approved tag submission deadline and start reallocating interchange transactions. Nevertheless, recognizing the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation, from a transmission customer perspective, it is preferable that the reliability coordinator calls a TLR 3a within a certain time period to allow for tag preparation and submission. See Figure 4.

Discussion: A reliability coordinator calls a TLR 2 or 3a whenever it deems necessary to indicate that a transmission facility is approaching its SOL or IROL. It is envisioned, though not required, that a TLR 2 or 3a is preceded by a period of a TLR 1 declaration, hence transmission customers should normally have advance notice of a potential constraint. For example, a TLR 3a initiated during the period 01:00 to 01:25 would allow the purchasing-selling entity to submit a tag for entry into the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation at 02:00. See Figure 4. However, the preferred time period to declare a TLR 3a or 5a would be between 00:40 (when tags for next hour market have been submitted) and 01:15. This will allow the transmission customers a range of 15 to 35 minutes to prepare and submit tags. (Note: In this situation, the reliability coordinator would need to reissue the TLR 3a at 01:00.)

It must be emphasized that the preferred time period is not a requirement, and should not in any way impede a reliability coordinator's ability to declare a TLR 3a, 3b, 4, 5a, or 5b whenever the need arises.

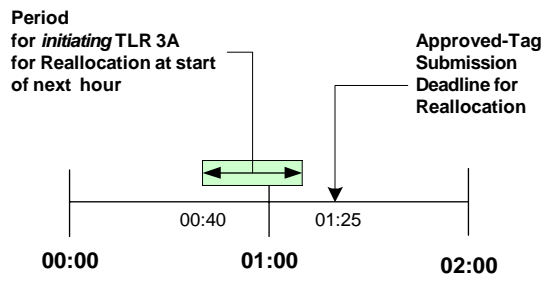


Figure 4. "Ideal" time for issuing TLR 3a for Reallocation at 02:00.

Section C: IDC Features that Support Transaction Reloading/Reallocation

Following is a summary of IDC features and E-Tag interface that support reloading/reallocation:

Information posted from IDC to NERC TLR site.

1. Restricted directions (all source/sink combinations that impact a constrained facility(ies) with TLR 2 or higher) will be posted to the NERC TLR site and updated as necessary.
2. TLR constrained facility status and transfer distribution factors (TDFs) will continue to be posted to NERC TLR site.
3. Lowest priority of interchange transactions (marginal “bucket”) to be reloaded/reallocated next-hour on each TLR constrained facility will be posted on NERC TLR site. This will provide an indication to the market of priority of interchange transactions that may be reloaded/reallocated the following hours.

IDC Logic, IDC Report, and Timing

1. The reliability coordinator will run the IDC the reloading/reallocation report at approximately 00:26. The IDC will prompt the reliability coordinator to enter a maximum loading value. The IDC will alarm if the reliability coordinator doesn't enter this value and issue a report by 00:30 or change from TLR 3a Level. The report will be distributed to balancing authorities and transmission operators at 00:30. This process repeats every hour as long as the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation is in effect (or until the TLR level is reduced to 1 or 0).
2. For interchange transactions in the restricted directions, tags must be submitted to the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation to be considered for reallocation next-hour. The time stamp by the tag authority is regarded the official tag submission time.
3. Tags submitted to IDC after the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation will not be allowed to start or increase but will be considered for reallocation the next hour.
4. Interchange transactions in restricted directions that are not indicated as “PROCEED” on the reload/reallocation report will not be permitted to start or increase next hour.

Reloading/Reallocation Transaction Status

Reloading/Reallocation status will be determined by the IDC for all interchange transactions. The reloading/reallocation status of each interchange transaction will be listed on IDC reports and NERC TLR site as appropriate. An interchange transaction is considered to be in a restricted direction if it is at or above the curtailment threshold. Interchange transactions below the curtailment threshold are unrestricted and free to flow subject to all applicable reliability standards, business practices, and transmission tariff rules.

1. **HOLD.** Permission has not been given for the interchange transaction to start or increase, and it is waiting for the next reloading/reallocation evaluation for which it is a candidate. Interchange transactions with E-tags submitted to the tag authority prior to

TLR 2 or higher being declared (pre-tagged) will change to *CURTAILED* Status upon evaluation that does not permit them to start or increase. Interchange transactions, with E-tags submitted to the tag authority after TLR 2 or higher was declared (post-tagged), will retain *HOLD* Status until given permission to proceed or the E-Tag expires.

2. **CURTAILED.** Interchange transactions for which E-Tags were submitted to tag authority prior to TLR 2 or higher being declared (pre-tagged) and ordered to be curtailed totally, curtailed partially, not permitted to start, or not permitted to increase. Interchange transactions (pre-tagged or post-tagged) that were flowing and ordered to be reduced or totally curtailed. The balancing authority will indicate to the IDC through the E-Tag adjustment table the interchange transaction's curtailed values.
3. **PROCEED:** Interchange transaction is flowing or has been permitted to flow as a result of Reloading/Reallocation evaluation. The balancing authority will indicate through the E-Tag adjustment table to IDC if the interchange transaction will reload, start, or increase next-hour per PSE's energy schedule as appropriate.

Reallocation/Reloading Priorities

1. Interchange transaction candidates are ranked for loading and curtailment by priority. This is called the "Constrained Path Method," or CPM. (secondary, hourly, daily, ... firm etc). Interchange transactions are curtailed and loaded pro-rata within priority level per TLR algorithm.
2. Reloading/Reallocation of interchange transactions are prioritized first by priority per CPM. E-Tags must be submitted to the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation of the hour during which the interchange transaction is scheduled to start or increase to be considered for reallocation.
3. During reloading/reallocation, interchange transactions using lower priority transmission service will be curtailed pro-rata to allow higher priority transactions to reload, increase, or start. Equal priority interchange transactions will not reload, start, or increase by pro-rata curtailment of other equal priority interchange transactions.
4. Reloading of interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service with *CURTAILED* Status will take precedence over starting or increasing of interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service of the same priority with *PENDING* Status.
5. Interchange transactions using firm point-to-point transmission service will be allowed to start as scheduled under TLR 3a as long as their E-Tag was received by the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation of the hour during which the interchange transaction is due to start or increase, regardless of whether the E-tag was submitted to the tag authority prior to TLR 2 or higher being declared or not. If this is the initial issuance of the TLR 3a, interchange transactions using firm point-to-point transmission service will be allowed to start as scheduled as long as their E-Tag was received by the IDC by the time the TLR is declared.

Total Flow Value on a Constrained Facility for Next Hour

1. The reliability coordinator will calculate the change in net flow on a constrained facility due to reallocation for the next hour based on:
 - 1.1. Present constrained facility loading, present level of interchange transactions, and balancing authorities NNL responsibility (TLR Level 5a) impacting the constrained facility,
 - 1.2. SOLs or IROLs, known interchange impacts and balancing authority NNL responsibility (TLR Level 5a) on the constrained facility the next hour, and
 - 1.3. Interchange transactions scheduled to begin the next hour.
2. The reliability coordinator will enter a maximum loading value for the constrained facility into the IDC as part of issuing the reloading/reallocation report.
3. The reliability coordinator is allowed to call for TLR 3a or 5a when approaching a SOL or IROL to allow maximum transactional flow next hour, and to manage flows without violating transmission limits.
4. The simultaneous curtailment and reallocation for a constrained facility is allowed. This reduces the flow over the constrained facility while allowing interchange transactions using higher priority transmission service to start or increase the next hour. This may be used to accommodate change in flow next-hour due to changes other than point-to-point interchange transactions while respecting the priorities of interchange transactions flowing and scheduled to flow the next hour. The intent is to reduce the need for using TLR 3b, which prevents new interchange transactions from starting or increasing the next hour.
5. The reliability coordinator must allow interchange transactions to be reloaded as soon as possible. Reloading must be in an orderly fashion to prevent a SOL or IROL violation from (re)occurring and requiring holding or curtailments in the restricted direction.

Section D: Timing Requirements

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

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

2. In order to allow a reliability coordinator to declare a TLR Level 3a or 5a any time during the hour, the TLR declaration and re-allocation/reloading report distribution will be treated as independent processes by IDC. That is, a reliability coordinator may declare a TLR Level 3a or 5a at any time during the course of an hour. However, if a TLR Level 3a or 5a is declared for the next hour prior to 00:25 (see Figure 5 at right), the re-allocation/reloading report that is generated will be made available to the issuing

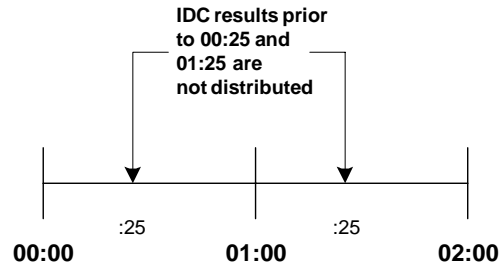


Figure 5 - IDC report may be run prior to 00:25, but results are not distributed.

reliability coordinator only for previewing purposes, and can not be distributed to the other reliability coordinators or the market. Instead, the issuing reliability coordinator will be reminded by an IDC alarm at 00:25 to generate a new re-allocation/reloading report that will include all tags submitted prior to the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation.

3. A TLR Level 3a or 5a re-allocation/reloading report must be confirmed by the issuing reliability coordinator prior to 00:30 in order to provide a minimum of 30 minutes for the reliability coordinators with tags sinking in its reliability area to coordinate the re-allocation and reloading with the sink balancing authorities. This provides only 5 minutes (from 00:25 to 00:30) for the issuing reliability coordinator to generate a re-allocation/reloading report, review it, and approve it.
4. The TLR declaration time will be recorded in the IDC for evaluating transaction sub-priorities for re-allocation/reloading purposes (see Sub-priority Table, in the **IDC Calculations and Reporting** section below).

Re-Issuing of a TLR Level 2 or Higher

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

IDC Assistance with Next Hour Point-to-Point Transactions

In order to assist a reliability coordinator in determining the MW relief required on a constrained facility for the next hour for a TLR level 3a or 5a, the IDC will calculate and present the total

MW impact of all currently flowing and scheduled point-to-point interchange transactions for the next hour. In order to assist a reliability coordinator in determining the MW relief required on a constrained facility for the next hour during a TLR level 5a, the IDC will calculate and present the total MW impact of all currently flowing and scheduled point-to-point interchange transactions for the next hour as well as balancing authorities with flows due to service to network customers and native load. The reliability coordinator will then be requested to provide the total incremental or decremental MW amount of flow through the constrained facility that can be allowed for the next hour. The value entered by the reliability coordinator and the IDC-calculated amounts will be used by the IDC to identify the relief/reloading amounts (delta incremental flow value) on the constrained facility. The IDC will determine the interchange transactions to be reloaded, reallocated, or curtailed to make room for the interchange transactions using higher priority transmission service. The following examples show the calculation performed by IDC to identify the delta incremental flow:

Example 1

Flow to maintain on constrained facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service	950 MW
Contribution to flow next hour from service to network customers and native load	-100 MW
Expected net flow next hour on constrained facility	850 MW
Amount of interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service to hold for reallocation	$850 \text{ MW} - 800 \text{ MW} = 50 \text{ MW}$
Amount to enter into IDC for interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service	$950 \text{ MW} - 50 \text{ MW} = 900 \text{ MW}$

Example 2

Flow to maintain on constrained facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service	950 MW
Contribution to flow next hour from service to network customers and native load	50 MW
Expected net flow next hour on constrained facility	1000 MW
Amount of interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service to hold for reallocation	$1000 \text{ MW} - 800 \text{ MW} = 200 \text{ MW}$
Amount to enter into IDC for interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service	$950 \text{ MW} - 200 \text{ MW} = 750 \text{ MW}$

Example 3

Flow to maintain on constrained facility	800 MW
Expected flow next hour from interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service	950 MW

Contribution to flow next hour from service to network customers and native load	-200 MW
Expected net flow next hour on constrained facility	750 MW
Amount of interchange transactions using point-to-point transmission service to hold for reallocation	750 MW – 800 MW = -50 MW None are held

For a TLR levels 3b or 5b the IDC will request the reliability coordinator to provide the MW requested relief amount on the constrained facility, and will not present the current and next hour MW impact of point-to-point interchange transactions. The reliability coordinator-entered requested relief amount will be used by IDC to determine the interchange transaction curtailments and flows due to service to network customers and native load (TLR Level 5b) in order to reduce the SOL or IROL violation on the constrained facility by the requested amount.

IDC Calculations and Reporting

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

1. All interchange transactions will be arranged by transmission service priority according to the constrained path method. These priorities range from 1 to 6 for the various non-firm transmission service products (TLR levels 3a and 3b). interchange transactions using firm transmission service (priority 7) are used only in TLR levels 5a and 5b. Next-hour market service is included at priority 0 (zero)
2. In a TLR Level 3a the interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service in a given priority will be further divided into four sub-priorities, based on current schedule, current active schedule (identified by the submittal of a tag ADJUST message), next-hour schedule, and tag status. Solely for the purpose of identifying which interchange transactions to be loaded under a TLR 3a, various MW levels of an interchange transaction may be in different sub-priorities. The sub-priorities are shown in the table on the following page, and examples of interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service sub-priority settings are shown in the ***Transaction Sub-priority Examples*** section below.

<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Explanation and Conditions</i>
S1	To allow a flowing interchange transaction to maintain or reduce its current MW amount in accordance with its energy profile.	The MW amount is the lowest between currently flowing MW amount and the next-hour schedule. The currently flowing MW amount is determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE and ADJUST tables. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S2	To allow a flowing interchange transaction that has been curtailed or halted by TLR to reload to the <i>lesser</i> of its current-hour MW amount or next-hour schedule in accordance with its energy profile.	The interchange transaction MW amount used is determined through the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE and ADJUST tables. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S3	To allow a flowing interchange transaction to increase from its current-hour schedule to its next-hour schedule in accordance with its energy profile.	The MW amount used in this sub-priority is determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE table. If the calculated amount is negative, zero is used instead.
S4	To allow an interchange transaction that had never started and was submitted to the tag authority after the TLR (level 2 or higher) has been declared to begin flowing (i.e., the interchange transaction never had an active MW and was submitted to the IDC <i>after</i> the first TLR Action of the TLR event had been declared.)	The interchange transaction would not be allowed to start until all other interchange transactions submitted prior to the TLR with the same priority have been (re)loaded. The MW amount used in this sub-priority is the next-hour schedule determined by the e-tag ENERGY PROFILE table.

- All interchange transactions using firm transmission service will be put in the same priority group, and will be curtailed/reallocated pro-rata, independent of their current status (curtailed or halted) or time of submittal with respect to TLR issuance (TLR level 5a). Under a TLR 5a, all interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service that are at or above the curtailment threshold will have been curtailed and hence sub-prioritizing is not required.

Assignment of Interchange Transaction Status

All interchange transactions processed in a TLR are assigned one of the following statuses:

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

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

HOLD: The interchange transaction had never started and it was submitted after the TLR being declared – the interchange transaction is held from starting next hour, or the interchange transaction had never started and it was submitted to the IDC after the approved tag submission deadline – the interchange transaction is to be held from starting next hour and is not included in the reallocation calculations until following hour.

Upon acceptance of the TLR interchange transaction reallocation/reloading report by the issuing reliability coordinator, the IDC will generate a report to be sent to NERC that will include the PSE name and Tag ID of each interchange transaction in the IDC TLR report. The interchange transaction will be ranked according to its assigned status of HOLD, CURTAILED or PROCEED. The reloading/reallocation report will be made available at NERC’s public TLR site, and it is NERC’s responsibility to format and publish the report.

Tag Reloading for TLR Levels 1 and 0

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

New Tag Alarming

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

Tag Adjustment

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

1. Interchange transactions marked as CURTAILED should be adjusted to a cap equal to, or at the request of the originating PSE, less than the reallocated amount (shown as the MW CAP on the IDC report). This amount may be zero if the interchange transaction is fully curtailed.

2. Interchange transactions marked as PROCEED should be adjusted to reload (NULL or to its MW level in accordance with its energy profile in the adjusted MW in the tag) if the interchange transaction has been previously adjusted; otherwise, if the interchange transaction is flowing in full, the tag authority need not issue an adjust.
3. Interchange transactions marked as HOLD should be adjusted to 0 MW.

Special Tag Status

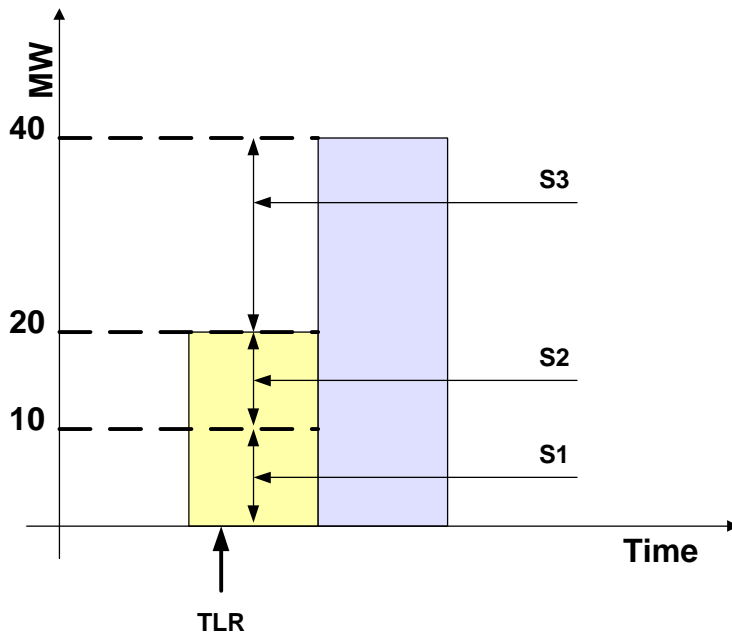
There are cases in which a tag may be marked with a composite state of ATTN_REQD to indicate that tag authority/approval failed to communicate or there is an inconsistency between the validation software of different tag authority/approval entities. In this situation, the tag is no longer subject to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

Transaction Sub-Priority Examples

The following describes examples of interchange transactions using non-firm transmission service sub-priority setting for an interchange transaction under different circumstances of current-hour and next-hour schedules and active MW flowing as modified by tag adjust table in e-tag.

Example 1 – Interchange transaction curtailed, next-hour energy profile is higher

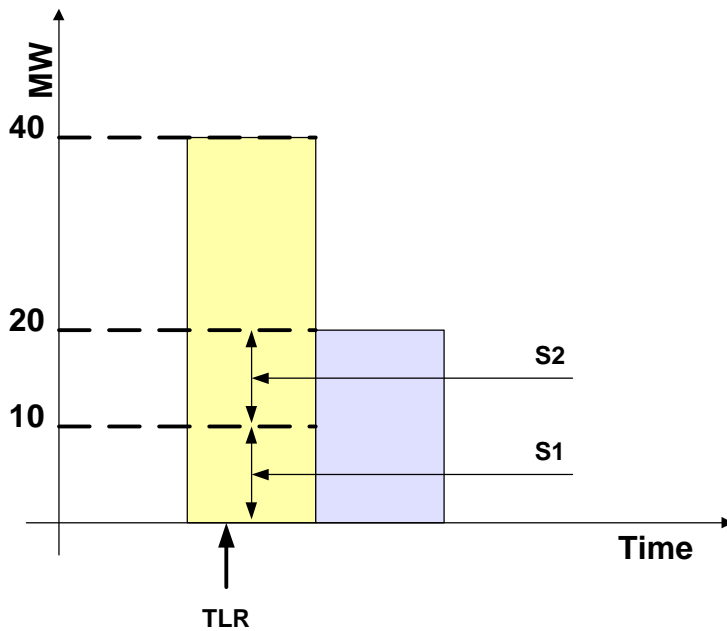
Energy profile: current hour	20 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: current hour	10 MW
Energy profile: next hour	40 MW



<i>Sub-priorities for Interchange Transaction (MW)</i>		
<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>MW Value</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
S1	10 MW	Maintain current curtailed flow
S2	+10 MW	Reload to current hour energy profile
S3	+20 MW	Load to next hour energy profile
S4		

Example 2 – Transaction curtailed, next-hour energy profile is lower

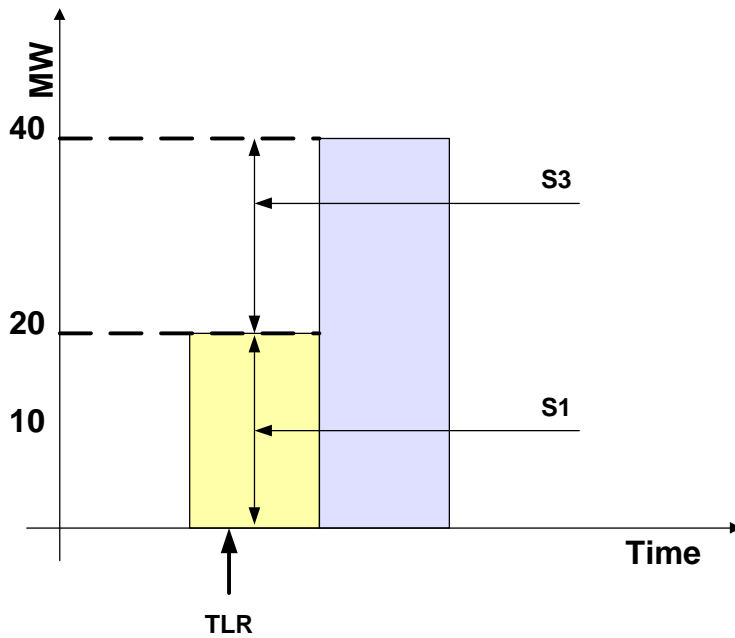
Energy profile: current hour	40 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: current hour	10 MW
Energy profile: next hour	20 MW



<i>Sub-priorities for Interchange Transaction (MW)</i>		
<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>MW Value</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
S1	10 MW	Maintain current curtailed flow
S2	+10 MW	Reload to <i>lesser</i> of current and next-hour energy profile
S3	+0 MW	Next-hour energy profile is 20MW, so no change in MW value
S4		

Example 3 – Transaction not curtailed, next-hour energy profile is higher

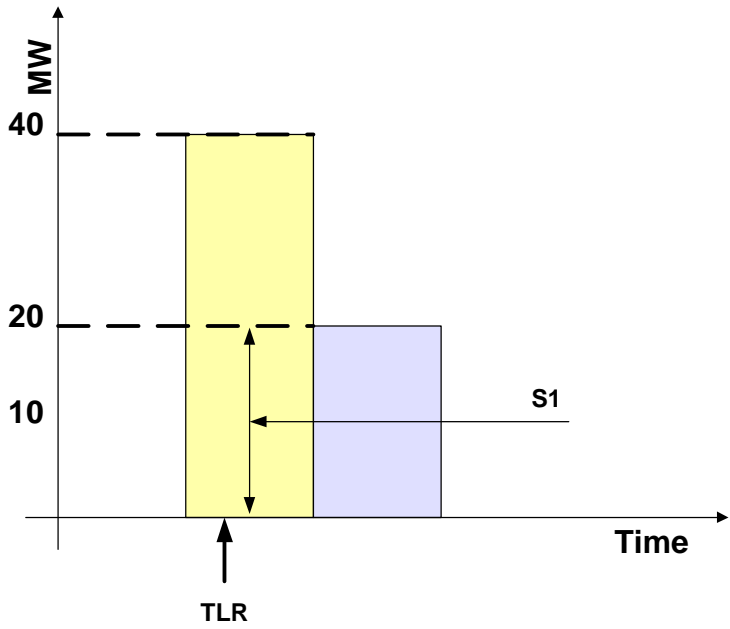
Energy profile: current hour	20 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: current hour	20 MW (no curtailment)
Energy profile: next hour	40 MW



<i>Sub-priorities for Interchange Transaction (MW)</i>		
<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>MW Value</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
S1	20 MW	Maintain current flow (not curtailed)
S2	+0 MW	Reload to <i>lesser</i> of current and next-hour energy profile
S3	+20 MW	Next-hour energy profile is 40MW
S4		

Example 4 – Transaction not curtailed, next-hour energy profile is lower

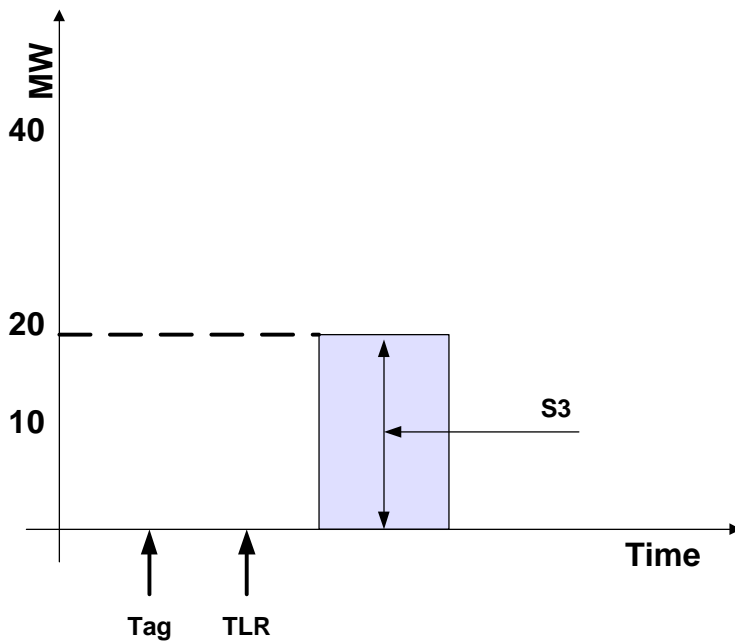
Energy profile: current hour	40 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: current hour	40 MW (no curtailment)
Energy profile: next hour	20 MW



<i>Sub-priorities for Interchange Transaction (MW)</i>		
<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>MW Value</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
S1	20 MW	Reduce flow to next-hour energy profile (20MW)
S2	+0 MW	Reload to <i>lesser</i> of current and next-hour energy profile
S3	+0 MW	Next-hour energy profile is 20MW
S4		

Example 5 – TLR Issued before Interchange Transaction was scheduled to start

Energy profile: current hour	0 MW
Actual flow following curtailment: current hour	0 MW (interchange transaction scheduled to start <i>after</i> TLR initiated)
Energy profile: next hour	20 MW



<i>Sub-priorities for Interchange Transaction (MW)</i>		
<i>Sub-Priority</i>	<i>MW Value</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
S1	0 MW	Interchange transaction was not allowed to start
S2	+0 MW	Interchange transaction was not allowed to start
S3	+20 MW	Next-hour energy profile is 20MW
S4	+0	Tag submitted prior to TLR

Section E: Interchange Transaction Curtailments During TLR Level 3b

This section provides the details for implementing TLR Level 3b, which curtail interchange transactions using non-firm point-to-point transmission service to assist the reliability coordinator to recover from SOL or IROL violations.

The IDC shall issue ADJUST Lists to the generation and load balancing authorities and the purchasing-selling entity who submitted the tag. The ADJUST List will include:

1. Interchange transactions using non-firm point-to-point transmission service that are to be curtailed, halted, or held during current and next hours.
2. Interchange transactions using firm point-to-point transmission service that were entered after 00:25 or issuance of TLR 3b (see Case 3 in Section F: Considerations for Interchange Transactions Using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service).

The sink balancing authority shall send the ADJUST lists back to the IDC as soon as possible to ensure the most accurate calculations for actions subsequent to the TLR 3b being called.

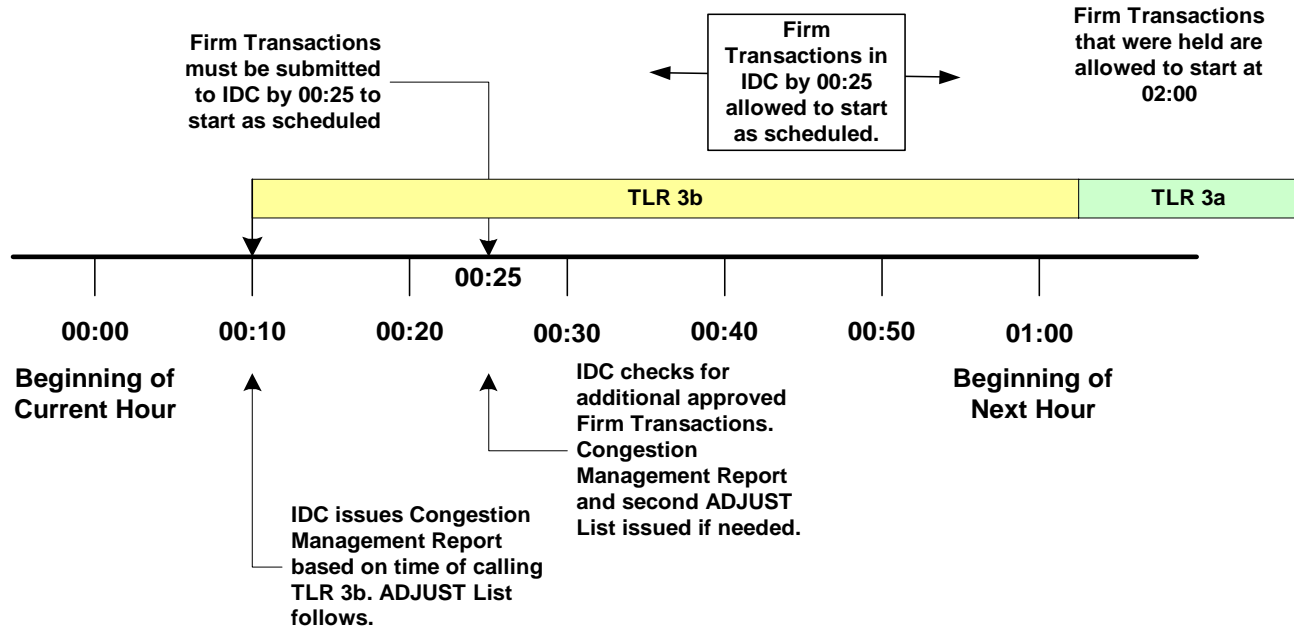
The reliability coordinator shall be allowed to call a TLR Level 3a as soon as the SOL or IROL violation, which caused the TLR 3b to be called, has been mitigated.

1. If the TLR Level 3a is called before the hour 01, then a reallocation shall be computed for the start of that hour.
2. Interchange transactions must be in the IDC by the approved tag submission deadline for reallocation (see Section D: Timing Requirements).

Section F: Considerations for Interchange Transactions Using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service

The following cases explain the circumstances under which an interchange transaction using firm point-to-point transmission service will be allowed to start as scheduled during a TLR 3b:

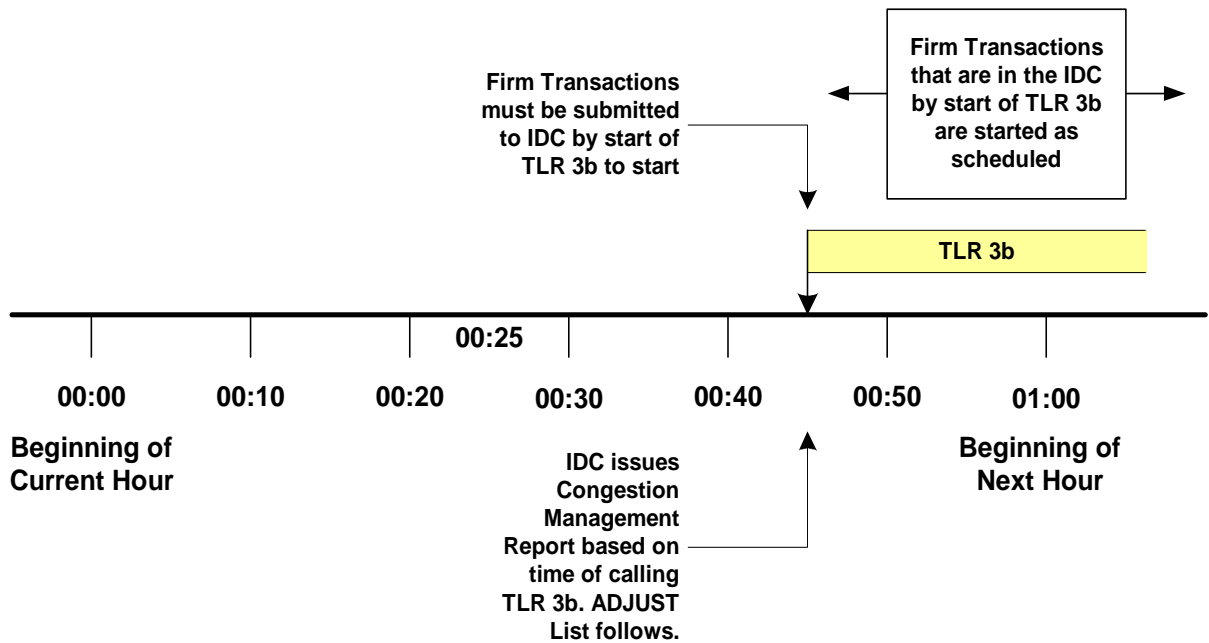
Case 1: TLR 3b is called between 00:00 and 00:25 and the Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service is submitted to IDC by 00:25.



1. The IDC will examine the current hour (00) and next hour (01) for all Interchange Transactions.
2. The IDC will issue an ADJUST List based upon the time the TLR 3b is called. The ADJUST List will include curtailments of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service as necessary to allow room for those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to start as scheduled.
3. At 00:25, the IDC will check for additional Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by that time and issue a second ADJUST List if those additional Interchange Transactions are found. At 00:25, a reallocation will be performed to maintain the desired flow at the top of the following hour.
4. Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled.
5. Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC after 00:25 will be held.
6. Once the SOL or IROL violation is mitigated, the Reliability Coordinator shall call a TLR Level 3a (or lower). If a TLR Level 3a is called:
 - a. Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled at 02:00.

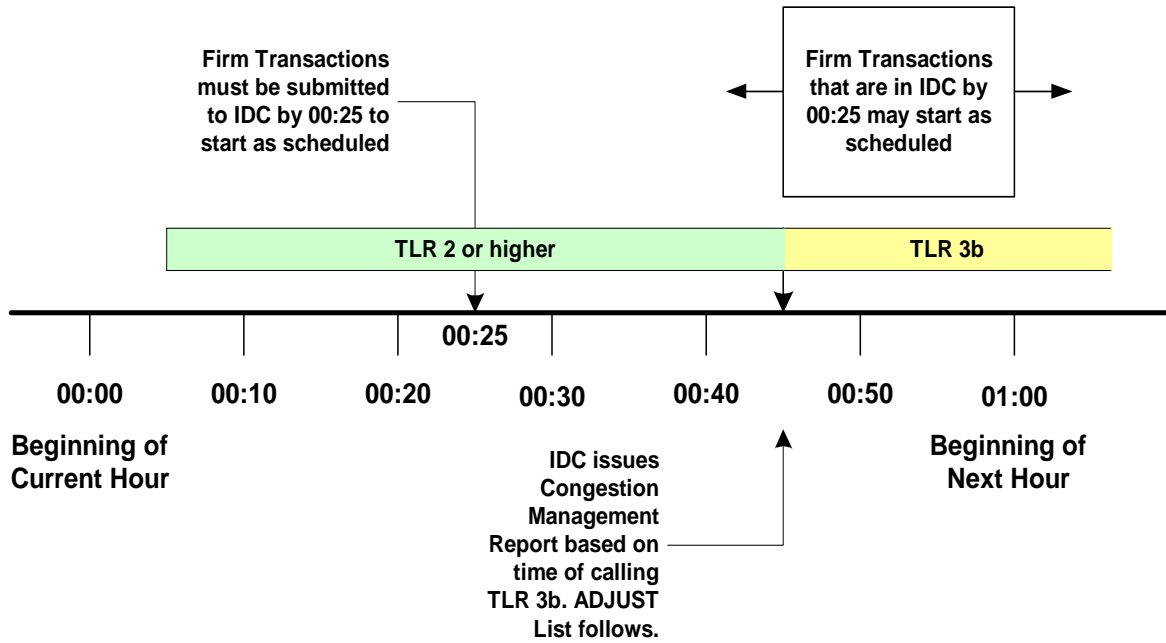
- b. Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were held may then be reallocated to start at 02:00.

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



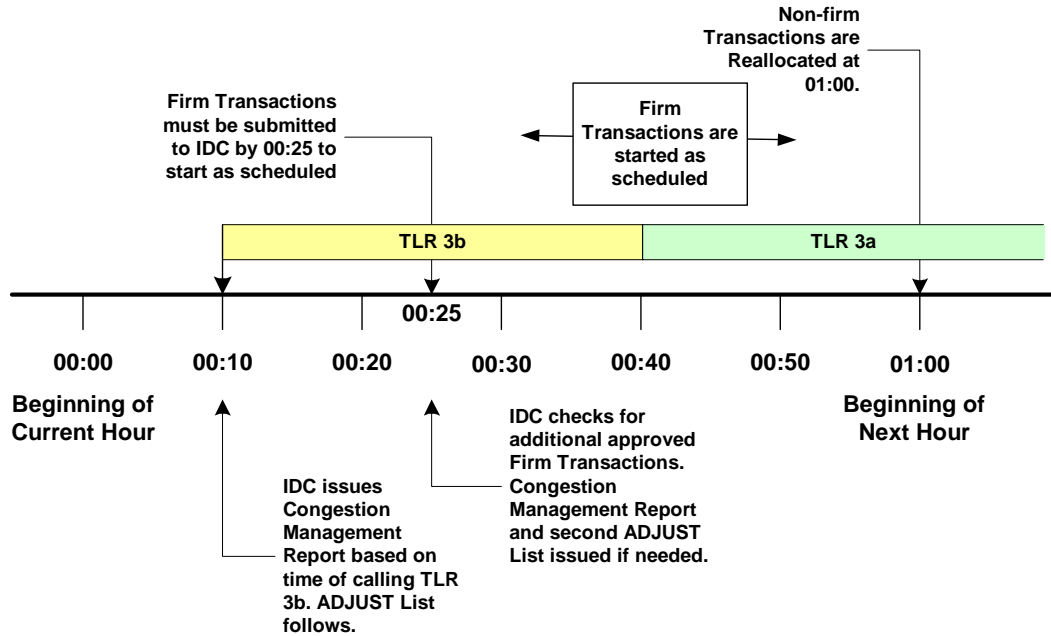
1. The IDC will examine the current hour (00) and next hour (01) for all Interchange Transactions.
2. The IDC will issue an ADJUST List at the time the TLR 3b is called. The ADJUST List will include additional curtailments of Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service as necessary to allow room for those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service to start at as scheduled.
3. After 00:25, non-firm interchange transactions will be curtailed to meet the desired current hour relief and a reallocation will be performed to maintain the target flow identified for the current hour.
4. Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC by the time the TLR 3b was called will be allowed to start at as scheduled.
5. Interchange Transaction using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that were submitted to the IDC after the TLR 3b was called will be held until the next issuance for TLR (either TLR 3b, 3a, or lower level).

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



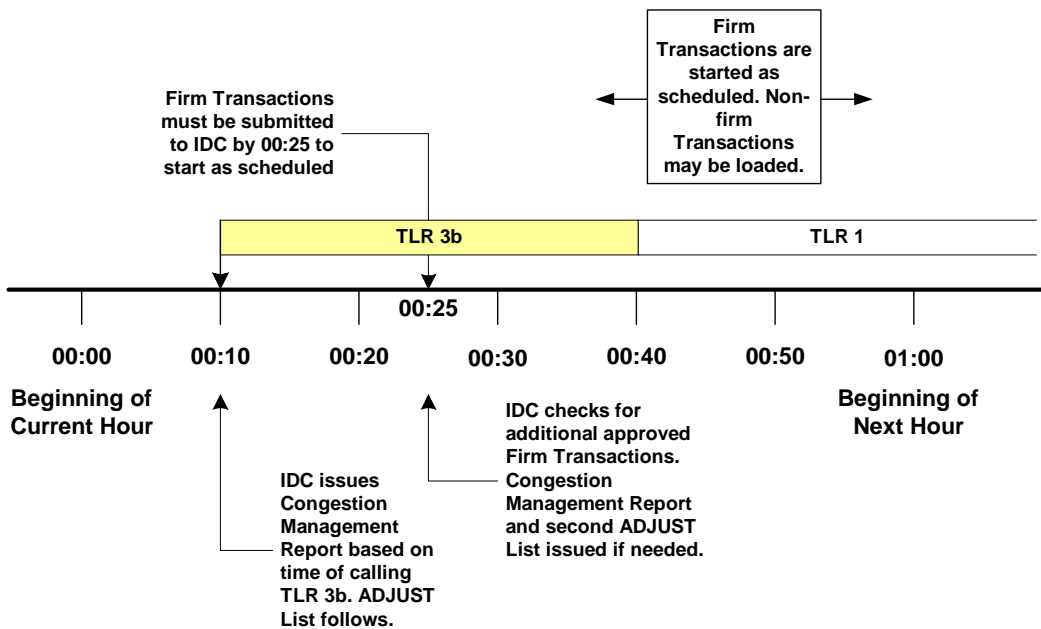
If a TLR 2 or higher has been issued and 3B is subsequently issued, then only those Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service that had been submitted to the IDC by 00:25 will be allowed to start as scheduled. All other Interchange Transactions are held.

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



1. Same as Case 1, but TLR Level 3b ends at 00:40 and becomes TLR Level 3a.
2. All Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will start as scheduled if in by the time the 3A is declared.
3. All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service are reallocated at 01:00.

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



1. Same as Case 1, but TLR Level 3b ends at 00:40 and becomes TLR Level 1.
2. All Interchange Transactions using Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service will start as scheduled.
3. All Interchange Transactions using Non-firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service may be loaded immediately.

Section G: IDC Treatment of TLR Level 6

In order for all reliability coordinators to understand how the IDC handles the issuance of a TLR Level 6 this section describes the IDC functionality that currently exists and options that the reliability coordinator has when declaring this critical TLR Level. This will help ensure the correct action is taken for the given event.

When a reliability coordinator issues a TLR Level 6 on a flowgate in the IDC, the application will search the non-firm and firm tags that are in the IDC database for those that affect the flowgate greater than or equal to 5%. It will create two sets of tags from this list for the reliability coordinator to curtail:

1. If the tag has an active MW amount in the current hour it will be curtailed to zero MW.
2. If the tag is planned to start the next hour it will not be allowed to start and will be curtailed to zero for the next hour.

Once this report is created and displayed as the congestion management report, the reliability coordinator will then have three options to move forward with the TLR Level 6:

1. Confirm the curtailment list that contains the non-firm and firm complete curtailments for the current and next hour.
 - 1.1. This will alert the other reliability coordinators that a TLR Level 6 has been declared and that there are curtailments that need to be acknowledged for implementation.
 - 1.2. Once the sinking reliability coordinators acknowledge the curtailments the IDC will send a reliability cap of zero to the balancing authorities on the tags for curtailment implementation.
2. Exclude some or all of the tag curtailments from the congestion management report before declaring a TLR Level 6.
 - 2.1. This can be done by the issuing reliability coordinator using the “Re-issue/Exclude” option in the congestion management report.
 - 2.2. This will give the issuing reliability coordinator the option of selecting those transactions they wish to exclude from the TLR issuance.
 - 2.3. Once the appropriate tags are selected the reliability coordinator will re-issue the TLR and the list of excluded tags will appear on the congestion management report, but will not be in the curtailed state. The reliability coordinator will then have to confirm the TLR to send the TLR Level 6 notification to the other reliability coordinators.
 - 2.4. Any tags that were not chosen for exclusion will be sent out to the other reliability coordinators for acknowledgement and curtailment.
 - 2.5. This option allows the reliability coordinator to declare a TLR Level 6 without implementing tag curtailments.

- 3.** Disregard some or all of the tag curtailments from the congestion management report while acknowledging the curtailments of a TLR Level 6:
 - 3.1.** The sinking reliability coordinator can only do this for each tag curtailment after they receive a TLR Level 6 congestion management report from the issuing reliability coordinator.
 - 3.2.** The sinking reliability coordinator will select the “Disregard” option for the tags they wish not to curtail. This is done in the acknowledgement screen.
 - 3.3.** When the “Disregard” option is chosen and the “Acknowledgement” button selected the IDC will update the congestion management report to identify to all reliability coordinators that the sinking reliability coordinator has disregarded the curtailment and does not plan on implementing it.
 - 3.4.** This will prompt the issuing reliability coordinator to initiate a conversation with the sinking reliability coordinator for further clarification on why the suggested curtailment will not take place.