

Standard Development Timeline

This section is maintained by the drafting team during the development of the standard and will be removed when the standard becomes effective.

Development Steps Completed

1. SC authorized moving the SAR forward to standard development 10/17/2013.
2. SAR posted for comment 11/06/13-12/05/13.

Description of Current Draft

This is the first draft of the proposed standard and is being posted for informal stakeholder comments. This draft includes the modifications based on the Five-Year Review Team recommendations, comments submitted by stakeholders during the SAR comment period, as well as other items identified in the SAR and applicable FERC directives from FERC Order 693.

Anticipated Actions	Anticipated Date
30-day Informal Comment Period	March 2014
45-day Formal Comment Period with Parallel Initial Ballot	June 2014
Final ballot	September 2014
BOT adoption	November 2014
File standard with regulatory authorities	December 2014

Effective Dates

The standard shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter that is 12 months after the date that the standard is approved by an applicable governmental authority or as otherwise provided for in a jurisdiction where approval by an applicable governmental authority is required for a standard to go into effect. Where approval by an applicable governmental authority is not required, the standard shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter that is 12 months after the date the standard is adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees or as otherwise provided for in that jurisdiction.

Version History

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
1	TBD	Initial Standard	Merged EOP-001-2.1b, EOP-002-3.1 and EOP-003-2.

Definitions of Terms Used in Standard

This section includes all newly defined or revised terms used in the proposed standard. Terms already defined in the Reliability Standards Glossary of Terms are not repeated here. New or revised definitions listed below become approved when the proposed standard is approved. When the standard becomes effective, these defined terms will be removed from the individual standard and added to the Glossary.

Energy Emergency - A condition when a Load-Serving Entity [or Balancing Authority](#) has exhausted all other options and can no longer provide its ~~customers'~~ expected ~~energy~~ [Load](#) requirements.

The proposed revisions are intended to clarify that an Energy Emergency is not necessarily limited to a Load-Serving Entity. This term, or variations of it, is also used in other standards, as indicated below. The EOP SDT does not believe the proposed revisions change the reliability intent of requirements or definitions.

BAL-002-WECC-2 – Contingency Reserve

R1. Each Balancing Authority and each Reserve Sharing Group shall maintain a minimum amount of Contingency Reserve, except within the first sixty minutes following an event requiring the activation of Contingency Reserve, that is: *[Violation Risk Factor: High]*
[Time Horizon: Real-time operations]

1.1. The greater of either:

- The amount of Contingency Reserve equal to the loss of the most severe single contingency;
- The amount of Contingency Reserve equal to the sum of three percent of hourly integrated Load plus three percent of hourly integrated generation.

1.2. Comprised of any combination of the reserve types specified below:

- Operating Reserve – Spinning
- Operating Reserve - Supplemental
- Interchange Transactions designated by the Source Balancing Authority as Operating Reserve – Supplemental
- Reserve held by other entities by agreement that is deliverable on Firm Transmission Service
- A resource, other than generation or load, that can provide energy or reduce energy consumption
- Load, including demand response resources, Demand-Side Management resources, Direct Control Load Management, Interruptible Load or Interruptible Demand, or any other Load made available for curtailment by the Balancing Authority or the Reserve Sharing Group via contract or agreement.
- All other load, not identified above, once the Reliability Coordinator has declared an energy emergency alert signifying that firm load interruption is imminent or in progress.

1.3. Based on real-time hourly load and generating energy values averaged over each Clock Hour (excluding Qualifying Facilities covered in 18 C.F.R. § 292.101, as addressed in FERC Order 464).

1.4 An amount of capacity from a resource that is deployable within ten minutes.

When this standard has received ballot approval, the text boxes will be moved to the Application Guidelines Section of the Standard.

A. Introduction

1. **Title:** Emergency Operations
2. **Number:** EOP-011-1
3. **Purpose:** To mitigate the effects of operating Emergencies, up to and including manual Load shedding, by ensuring each Transmission Operator and Balancing Authority has developed Emergency Operating Plans, and those plans are coordinated within a Reliability Coordinator Area.
4. **Applicability:**
 - 4.1. **Functional Entities:**
 - 4.1.1 Balancing Authority
 - 4.1.2 Reliability Coordinator
 - 4.1.3 Transmission Operator

5. **Background:**

EOP-011-1 is a new standard that consolidates requirements from three existing Emergency Operations standards: EOP-001-2.1b, EOP-002-3.1 and EOP-003-2.

The Project 2009-03 Emergency Operations Standard Drafting Team (EOP SDT) developed EOP-011-1 by considering the following inputs:

- Applicable FERC directives;
- Five Year Review Team (FYRT) recommendations;
- Independent Expert Review Panel recommendations; and
- Paragraph 81 criteria.

The purpose of EOP-011-1 is to mitigate the effects of operating Emergencies, up to and including manual Load shedding, by implementing Emergency Operating Plans. The standard streamlines the requirements for Emergency Operations for the BES into a clearer and more concise standard that is organized by Functional Entity in order to eliminate the ambiguity in previous versions. In addition, the revisions clarify the critical requirements for Emergency Operations, while ensuring strong communication and coordination across the Functional Entities.

B. Requirements and Measures

- R1.** Each Transmission Operator shall develop, maintain and implement a Reliability Coordinator-approved Emergency Operating Plan to mitigate operating Emergencies on its Transmission System. At a minimum, the Emergency Operating Plan shall include the following elements: *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations, Operations Planning]*
- 1.1.** Definition of roles and responsibilities to activate and implement the Emergency Operating Plan.
 - 1.2.** Procedures, processes or strategies to prepare for and mitigate Emergencies including, at a minimum:
 - 1.2.1.** Plans to control voltage;
 - 1.2.2.** Processes for cancelling or recalling Transmission outages;
 - 1.2.3.** Processes for System reconfiguration;
 - 1.2.4.** Processes for redispatch of generation;
 - 1.2.5.** Manual Load shedding plan coordinated to minimize the use of automatic Load shedding;
 - 1.2.6.** Strategies to be used to mitigate reliability impacts of extreme weather conditions.
 - 1.3.** A process for revising its Emergency Operating Plan to account for changes in its System.

Rationale for R1: The EOP SDT examined the recommendation of the EOP FYRT and FERC directive to provide guidance on applicable entity responsibility that was included in EOP-001-2.1b. The EOP SDT removed EOP-001-2.1b, Attachment, 1 and incorporated it into this standard under the applicable requirements. This also establishes a separate requirement for the Transmission Operator to create an Emergency Operating Plan.

Requirement 1.2.1 was added to this standard for the Transmission Operator to address procedures, processes or strategies to prepare for and mitigate Emergencies using voltage control methods, which could include switching of capacitor and reactor banks, generator reactive output and the use of synchronous condensers.

The topic of manual Load shedding is included in Requirement R1 (Transmission Operator Emergency Operating Plan) and Requirement R2 (Balancing Authority Emergency Operating Plan) because this sometimes requires coordination between the Balancing Authority and Transmission Operator.

The EOP SDT added Requirement R1.3, a revision of Requirement R5 in EOP-001-2.1b, to establish a process for the Transmission Operator to revise its Emergency Operating Plan to account for changes in its System.

- M1.** Each Transmission Operator will have a dated and approved Emergency Operating Plan developed in accordance with Requirement R1 that has been approved by its Reliability Coordinator, as shown with the documented approval from its Reliability

Coordinator; and will have as evidence, such as operator logs or other operating documentation, voice recordings or other communication documentation to show that its plan was implemented in accordance with Requirement R1.

R2. Each Balancing Authority shall develop, maintain, and implement a Reliability Coordinator-approved Emergency Operating Plan to mitigate capacity and Energy Emergencies. At a minimum, the Emergency Operating Plan shall include: *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations, Operations Planning]*

2.1. Definition of roles and responsibilities to activate and implement the Emergency Operating Plan.

2.2. Procedures, processes or strategies to prepare for and mitigate Emergencies including, at a minimum:

2.2.1. Generating resources in its Balancing Authority Area:

2.2.1.1. capability and availability;

2.2.1.2. fuel supply and inventory concerns;

2.2.1.3. fuel switching capabilities;

2.2.1.4. environmental constraints.

2.2.2. Voluntary Load reductions;

2.2.3. Public appeals;

2.2.4. Governmental programs;

2.2.5. Reduction of internal utility energy use;

2.2.6. Customer fuel switching;

2.2.7. Use of Interruptible Load, curtailable Load and demand response;

2.2.8. Manual Load shedding plan coordinated to minimize the use of automatic Load shedding;

2.2.9. Strategies for addressing reliability impacts of extreme weather, if not covered by other elements of the plan.

- 2.3.** A process for revising its Emergency Operating Plan to account for changes in its System.

Rationale for R2: The EOP SDT took the recommendation of the FYRT and the FERC directive to provide guidance on applicable entity responsibility in EOP-001-2.1b, Attachment 1. The EOP SDT removed EOP-001-2.1b, Attachment 1 and incorporated it into this standard under the applicable requirements. This also establishes a separate requirement for the Balancing Authority to create its Emergency Operating Plan to address capacity and energy Emergencies.

Manual Load shedding is included in Requirement R1 (Transmission Operator Emergency Operating Plan) and Requirement R2 (Balancing Authority Emergency Operating Plan) because this sometimes requires coordination between the Balancing Authority and Transmission Operator.

The EOP SDT added Requirement R2.3, a revision of Requirement R5 in EOP-001-2.1b, to establish a process for the Balancing Authority to revise its Emergency Operating Plan to account for changes in its System.

- M2.** Each Balancing Authority will have a dated and approved Emergency Operating Plan developed in accordance with Requirement R2; and will have as evidence, such as operator logs or other operating documentation, voice recordings or other communication documentation to show that its plan was implemented in accordance with Requirement R2.
- R3.** Each Reliability Coordinator shall coordinate the Emergency Operating Plans of the entities in its Reliability Coordinator Area to ensure that the plans are compatible and support reliability in the Reliability Coordinator Area. [*Violation Risk Factor: Medium*] [*Time Horizon: Operations Planning*]

Rationale for R3: The EOP SDT agrees that Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities should submit Emergency Operating plans to the Reliability Coordinator for approval in order for the Reliability Coordinator to ensure all Emergency Operating Plans in its Reliability Coordinator Area are coordinated and compatible. This requirement makes the standard applicable to the Reliability Coordinator; clearly and separately identifying the Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority and Reliability Coordinator issues as they relate to the Balancing Authority and Transmission Operator (to address Paragraph 548 of Order 693) and how it needs to be planned for on the BES by the specific Functional Entities.

“...the Commission finds the reliability coordinator is a necessary entity under EOP-001-0 and directs the ERO to modify the Reliability Standard to include the reliability coordinator as an applicable entity.”

- M3.** The Reliability Coordinator will have, and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, dated review documents, electronic records or studies that it coordinated each Transmission Operator’s and Balancing Authority’s Emergency Operating Plans within its Reliability Coordinator Area to ensure that the plans are compatible in accordance with Requirement R3.

- R4.** Each Reliability Coordinator shall approve or disapprove, with stated reasons for disapproval, Transmission Operator and Balancing Authority submitted or revised Emergency Operating Plans within 30 calendar days of submittal. *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Operations Planning]*

Rationale for R4: Since Requirements R1 and R2 both require a submittal for approval, Requirement R4 requires approval or disapproval. This aligns with similar requirements in EOP-006-2. Requirement 5.1.

- M4.** The Reliability Coordinator will have documentation, such as e-mails with receipts or registered mail receipts that it approved or disapproved, with stated reasons for disapproval, the Transmission Operator and Balancing Authority submitted and revised Emergency Operating Plans within 30 calendar days of submittal in accordance with Requirement R4.
- R5.** Each Transmission Operator that is experiencing an operating Emergency on its Transmission System shall communicate the Emergency and its current and projected System conditions to its Reliability Coordinator. *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations]*

Rationale for R5: This was an existing requirement in EOP-002-3.1 for Balancing Authorities. The EOP SDT has added this as an additional requirement for Transmission Operators. The EOP SDT revised communication of “future system conditions” to “projected system conditions.” The purpose of this requirement is to apprise the Reliability Coordinator of the Transmission Operator’s Real-time operations preparation and planning.

- M5.** The Transmission Operator that experienced an operating Emergency on its Transmission System will have, and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications or equivalent evidence that will be used to determine if it communicated the Emergency and its current and projected System conditions to its Reliability Coordinator in accordance with Requirement R5.
- R6.** Each Balancing Authority that is experiencing a capacity or Energy Emergency shall communicate the Emergency and its current and projected System conditions to its Reliability Coordinator. *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations]*

Rationale for R6: This was an existing requirement in EOP-002-3.1 for Balancing Authorities. The EOP SDT revised communication of “future system conditions” to “projected system conditions.” This modification is intended to apprise the Reliability Coordinator of the Balancing Authority Real-time operations preparation and planning.

- M6.** The Balancing Authority that experienced a capacity or Energy Emergency will have, and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications or equivalent evidence that will be used to determine if it communicated the Emergency

and its current and projected System conditions to its Reliability Coordinator in accordance with Requirement R6.

- R7.** Each Reliability Coordinator that receives an Emergency notification from a Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority shall notify, as soon as practicable, impacted Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators. *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations]*

Rationale for R7: The EOP SDT added the words “as soon as practicable” to the requirement to point to the timeliness and to the relevancy of the Emergencies and to alleviate excessive notifications on Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators. This was an existing requirement in EOP-002-3.1 for Balancing Authorities.

- M7.** Each Reliability Coordinator that receives an Emergency notification from a Balancing Authority or Transmission Operator will have, and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications or equivalent evidence that will be used to determine if it communicated the Balancing Authority’s or Transmission Operator’s Emergency to impacted Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators in accordance with Requirement R7.
- R8.** The Balancing Authority shall request its Reliability Coordinator to declare a NERC Energy Emergency Alert after the Balancing Authority has performed the steps in its Emergency Operating Plan and is unable to resolve the capacity or Energy Emergency condition. *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations]*

Rationale for R8: The EOP SDT placed this language in this requirement since it was found in Requirements R6.5 and R7.2 of EOP-002-3.1. The EOP SDT agrees that manual Load shedding and other actions are addressed in the Emergency Operating Plan and it is not necessary to explicitly call for Load shedding to return ACE to zero in this standard. ACE requirements for the Balancing Authority are addressed in the BAL-001 and BAL-002 standards.

- M8.** Each Balancing Authority who, after performing the steps in its Emergency Operating Plan and is unable to resolve the capacity or Energy Emergency condition, will have and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications or equivalent evidence that it requested its Reliability Coordinator to declare a NERC Energy Emergency Alert in accordance with Requirement R8.
- R9.** Each Reliability Coordinator that has a Balancing Authority or Load-Serving Entity experiencing a potential or actual Energy Emergency within its Reliability Coordinator Area shall initiate a NERC Energy Emergency Alert, as detailed in Attachment 1. *[Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-Time Operations]*

Rationale for R9: The EOP SDT retained Requirement R8 from EOP-002-3.1. The Load-Serving Entity has the right, under Attachment 1, to request that an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) be issued, but it does not have any requirements to do so; therefore, the EOP SDT elected to retain the Load-Serving Entity in the requirement, but not as an applicable entity. If it becomes a reliability issue, the Balancing Authority or Reliability Coordinator will call for the EEA.

- M9.** Each Reliability Coordinator, that has had a Balancing Authority or Load-Serving Entity experiencing a potential or actual Energy Emergency within its Reliability Coordinator Area, will have, and provide upon request, evidence that could include, but is not limited to, operator logs, voice recordings or transcripts of voice recordings, electronic communications or equivalent evidence that it initiated a NERC Energy Emergency Alert, as detailed in Attachment 1 in accordance with Requirement R9.

C. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

1.1. Compliance Enforcement Authority

Regional Entity

1.2. Evidence Retention

The Balancing Authority, Reliability Coordinator, and Transmission Operator shall keep data or evidence to show compliance, as identified below, unless directed by its Compliance Enforcement Authority (CEA) to retain specific evidence for a longer period of time as part of an investigation. For instances where the evidence retention period specified below is shorter than the time since the last audit, the CEA may ask an entity to provide other evidence to show that it was compliant for the full time period since the last audit.

- The Balancing Authority shall retain the current Emergency Operating Plan, plus each version issued since the last audit and evidence of compliance since the last audit for Requirement R2, and Measure M2.
- The Balancing Authority shall maintain evidence of compliance since the last audit for Requirements R6 and R8 and Measures M6 and M8.
- The Reliability Coordinator shall maintain evidence of compliance since the last audit for Requirements R3, R4, R7 and R9 and Measures M3, M4, M7 and M9.
- The Transmission Operator shall retain the current Emergency Operating Plan, plus each version issued since the last audit and evidence of compliance since the last audit for Requirement R1, and Measure M1.
- The Transmission Operator shall maintain evidence of compliance since the last audit for Requirement R5 and Measure M5.

If a Balancing Authority, Reliability Coordinator or Transmission Operator is found non-compliant, it shall keep information related to the non-compliance until found compliant.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall keep the last audit records and all requested and submitted subsequent audit records.

1.3. Compliance Monitoring and Assessment Processes:

Compliance Audit

Self-Certification

Spot Checking

Compliance Violation Investigation

Self-Reporting

Complaints

1.4. Additional Compliance Information

None

Table of Compliance Elements

R #	Time Horizon	VRF	Violation Severity Levels			
			Lower VSL	Moderate VSL	High VSL	Severe VSL
R1	TBD					
R2	TBD					
R3	TBD					
R4	TBD					
R5	TBD					
R6	TBD					
R7	TBD					
R8	TBD					
R9	TBD					

D. Regional Variances

None.

E. Interpretations

None.

F. Associated Documents

None.

**Attachment 1-EOP-011-1
Energy Emergency Alerts**

Introduction

This Attachment provides the process and descriptions of the levels used by the Reliability Coordinator in which it communicates the condition of a Balancing Authority or Load-Serving Entity in its authority which is experiencing an Energy Emergency.

The Load-Serving Entity or Balancing Authority who requests this assistance is referred to as an “Energy Deficient Entity.”

NERC recognizes that Transmission Providers are subject to obligations under FERC-approved tariffs and other agreements, and nothing in these procedures should be interpreted as changing those obligations.

A. General Responsibilities

- 1. Initiation by Reliability Coordinator.** An Energy Emergency Alert may be initiated only by a Reliability Coordinator at 1) the Reliability Coordinator’s own request, or 2) upon the request of the Energy Deficient Entity.
- 2. Notification.** A Reliability Coordinator who declares an Energy Emergency Alert should notify all Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators in its reliability area. The Reliability Coordinator should also notify all other Reliability Coordinators of the situation via the Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS). Additionally, conference calls between Reliability Coordinators should be held as necessary to communicate System conditions. The Reliability Coordinator should also notify the other Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators when the alert has ended.

B. Energy Emergency Alert Levels

Introduction

To ensure that all Reliability Coordinators clearly understand potential and actual Energy Emergencies in the Interconnection, NERC has established three levels of Energy Emergency Alerts. The Reliability Coordinators will use these terms when explaining Energy Emergencies to each other. An Energy Emergency Alert is an Emergency procedure, not a daily operating practice, and is not intended as an alternative to compliance with NERC reliability standards.

The Reliability Coordinator may declare whatever alert level is necessary, and need not proceed through the alerts sequentially.

1. Alert 1 — Forecast the need for an Energy Emergency.

Circumstances:

- Energy Deficient Entity foresees the need to issue alerts in the upcoming operating window and is concerned about Operating Reserves.

2. Alert 2 — All available resources in use.

Circumstances:

- Energy Deficient Entity is experiencing conditions where all available resources are committed to meet firm Load, firm transactions, and reserve commitments, and is concerned about sustaining its required Operating Reserves.

3. Alert 3 — Load management procedures in effect.

Circumstances:

- Energy Deficient Entity is no longer able to provide its customers' expected energy requirements.
- Energy Deficient Entity has implemented its approved Emergency Operations Plan.

During Alert 3, Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Energy Deficient Entities have the following responsibilities:

3.1 Notifying other Balancing Authorities and market participants. The Energy Deficient Entity should communicate its needs to other Balancing Authorities and market participants. Upon request from the Energy Deficient Entity, the respective Reliability Coordinator should post the declaration of the alert level, along with the name of the Energy Deficient Entity and, if applicable, its Balancing Authority on the RCIS website.

3.2 Declaration period. The Energy Deficient Entity should update its Reliability Coordinator of the situation at a minimum of every hour until the Alert 3 is terminated. The Reliability Coordinator should update the energy deficiency information posted on the RCIS website as changes occur and pass this information on to the affected Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authority and Transmission Providers.

3.3 Sharing information on resource availability. A Balancing Authority with available resources should contact the Energy Deficient Entity and coordinate with the Reliability Coordinator as appropriate.

3.4 Evaluating and mitigating Transmission limitations. The Reliability Coordinator should review Transmission outages and work with the Transmission Operator to see if it's possible to return the Transmission element that may relieve the Loading on System Operating Limits (SOLs) or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits (IROLs).

3.5 Energy Deficient Entity actions. Before declaring an Alert 4, the Energy Deficient Entity must make use of all available resources; this includes, but is not limited to:

3.5.1 All available generation units are on line. All generation capable of being on line in the time frame of the Emergency is on line, including quick-start and peaking units, regardless of cost.

3.5.2 Initiate contractually interruptible Loads and demand-side management curtailed. Initiate contractually interruptible retail Loads curtailed, and demand-side management activated within provisions of the agreements.

3.5.3 Operating Reserves. Operating reserves are being utilized such that the Energy Deficient Entity is carrying reserves below the required minimum or has initiated Emergency assistance through its Operating Reserve sharing program.

Alert 4 — Firm Load interruption imminent or in progress.

Circumstances:

- Energy Deficient Entity foresees or has implemented firm Load obligation interruption.

4.1 Continue actions from Alert 3. The Reliability Coordinators and the Energy Deficient Entity should continue to take all actions initiated during Alert 3.

4.2 Declaration Period. The Energy Deficient Entity should update its Reliability Coordinator of the situation at a minimum of every hour until the Alert 4 is terminated. The Reliability Coordinator should update the energy deficiency information posted on the RCIS website as changes occur and pass this information on to the affected Balancing Authorities and Transmission Providers.

4.3 Reevaluating and revising SOLs and IROLs. The Reliability Coordinator should evaluate the risks of revising SOLs and IROLs for the possibility of delivery of energy to the Energy Deficient Entity. Reevaluation of SOLs and IROLs should be coordinated with other Reliability Coordinators and only with the agreement of the Balancing Authority or Transmission Operator whose equipment would be affected. SOLs and IROLs should only be revised as long as an Alert 4 condition exists, or as allowed by the Balancing Authority or Transmission Operator whose equipment is at risk. The following are minimum requirements that must be met before SOLs or IROLs are revised:

4.3.1 Energy Deficient Entity obligations. The Energy Deficient Entity must agree that, upon notification from its Reliability Coordinator of the situation, it will immediately take whatever actions are necessary to mitigate any undue risk to the Interconnection. These actions may include Load shedding.

4.4 Returning to pre-Emergency conditions. Whenever energy is made available to an Energy Deficient Entity such that the Transmission Systems can be returned to its pre-Emergency SOLs or IROLs, the Energy Deficient Entity should notify its respective Reliability Coordinator and downgrade the alert.

4.4.1 Notification of other parties. Upon notification from the Energy Deficient Entity that an alert has been downgraded, the Reliability Coordinator should notify the affected Reliability Coordinators (via the RCIS), Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators that its Systems can be returned to its normal limits.

Alert 0 - Termination. When the Energy Deficient Entity believes it will be able to supply its customers' energy requirements, it should request of its Reliability Coordinator that the EEA be terminated.

0.1 Notification. The Reliability Coordinator should notify all other Reliability Coordinators via the RCIS of the termination. The Reliability Coordinator should also notify the affected Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators.

Application Guidelines

Guidelines and Technical Basis

Rationales to be added here after balloting.

Requirement R1:

Requirement R2:

Requirement R3:

Requirement R4:

Requirement R5:

Requirement R6:

Requirement R7:

Requirement R8:

Requirement R9: