

To: Do Not Exceed Dispatchable Generation Staff Members (DE Operations Management, DE Training Contact, DE Technical Contact, Lead Market Participants)

From: System Operations

Date: July 6, 2016

Subject: Do Not Exceed (DNE) Dispatch Observations and Update

Wind Plants Only

With the implementation of the Do Not Exceed (DNE) Dispatch project, the data that is being submitted to ISO-NE both in real-time via telemetry and over web-services has a greater impact on the operation of DNE Dispatchable generation (DDG). Please ensure that the data that is being submitted is as accurate as possible and conforms to the definitions in OP-14 Appendix F in order to maximize the benefits (both system-wide and individually) of the DNE project. Specific examples of data inaccuracies that have recently been observed include:

- 1) The Real Time High Operating Limit (RTHOL) must **not** be a function of wind turbine output being curtailed within the plant. In accordance with [OP-14 Appendix F](#), a Wind Plant RTHOL should be the maximum power production (MW) the Wind Plant would be capable of in real time, given ideal wind conditions and no curtailment. Submittal of an RTHOL that includes curtailed MWs will impact subsequent determination of DNE limits.
 - a. Example: if the 20 wind turbines in a Wind Plant are rated at 4MW nameplate each, and none are out-of-service for maintenance, then the RTHOL of the plant is 80MW regardless of whether the wind turbines are generating power or not due to a DNE equal to zero and/or wind speeds at the plant equal to zero.
- 2) Future Hour Wind Plant Future Availability (WPFA) information that is significantly different from current hour's RTHOL has the potential to cause unnecessary volatility in the DNE during a transition from the current to the next hour.
 - a. Example: continuing with the example from above, the current hour telemetered RTHOL would be 80MW. If the WPFA sent hourly via web services was 60MW for the next hour (indicating five 4MW turbines out of service), DNE limits at the end of the current hour would use the 60MW as the next hour's RTHOL which could impact DNE limits.

- 3) Telemetry of wind conditions (including Wind High Limit or wind speed) that is stale, being calculated incorrectly, and/or out-of-service must be corrected and repaired as quickly as possible—subject to [ISO Operating Procedures](#).
 - a. Example: Stale wind speed measurements can potentially result in an inaccurate short term wind power forecast which may impact the accuracy of the value utilized as the Wind Plant's Economic Maximum (EcoMax).

All DDG Resources

- 1) A minor change has been made to information that is being transmitted to the RTU: DDGs that are offline and as a result are put into Unit Control Mode (UCM) 1 or UCM2 by the ISO Control Room will not receive dispatch instructions and/or information via their RTU until they are back online and in UCM3 or UCM4. This change was necessary in order to improve the robustness of the DNE process.
- 2) Expected Response to DNE limits:
 - DDGs must not exceed their DNE limits, except when transitioning to a new, lower DNE limit.
 - In the event that a DDG receives a DNE limit below their current output level, the DDG should respond to the DNE limit without delay in accordance with their offer parameters (e.g., ramp rate).
 - A DDG that is operating above their DNE limit may be contributing to a transmission system security limit violation and should immediately move to their DNE limit.
 - In the event that a DDG is unable, or will be significantly delayed in following a DNE limit, the applicable DDG DE should immediately contact the ISO Control Room.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the contents of this memo or the expectations outlined herein, please contact Bill Henson at 413-540-4716 or Stephen George at 860-683-3299.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

System Operations