



Independent Market Commission

	<p>System Management suggested amendments to the Monitoring and Reporting Protocol, reflecting the upcoming Rule Change Proposal 'RC_2009_22 The use of Tolerance Levels by System Management', was provided to all invitees on 22 September 2010</p>	<p>System Management</p>	<p>40 mins System M discussions with appropriateness of discussion paper a</p>
		<p>System Management</p>	<p>20 mins</p>

5. **PSOP: Dispatch**

System Management suggested amendment to the Dispatch PSOP to allow for discretion to be exercised in requesting daily dispatch profiles from Market Participants with facilities smaller than 30 MW. This amended PSOP was provided to

Independent Market Operator

System Management PSOP Working Group

Minutes

Meeting:	7
Location:	IMO Board Room Level 3, Governor Stirling Tower, 197 St Georges Terrace, Perth
Date:	Thursday 12 November 2009
Time:	Commencing at 9.00am until 11.30am

Members in Attendance		
Phil Kelloway	System Management	Chair
Alistair Butcher	System Management	
Patrick Peake	Western Energy	Proxy for James Heng
Brett Howard	NewGen Power	
Andrew Stevens	Griffin Energy	Proxy for Andrew Sutherland
Nick Walker	Verve Energy	
Wesley Medrana	Synergy	
Steve Gould	Landfill Gas & Power (LGP)	

Item	Subject	Action
	Apologies for Bill Truscott from Alinta and Rene Kuypers from Infigen Energy.	
2.	<p>MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING / ACTIONS ARISING</p> <p>The PSOP Working Group agreed that the following item from the minutes remains open:</p> <p>DISPATCH PSOP</p> <p><u>Section 11.5 Implementation of Resource Plans in accordance with dispatch criteria</u></p> <p>It was noted that step 11.5.2 is not required under the Market Rules. The IMO will look at this step further.</p> <p>[Please note: This section numbering has changed to 12.5.2 as part of PPCL0014.]</p>	IMO

3. Dispatch PSOP: Regarding amendments within recently published PSOP

System Management highlighted the adverse implications that the amendments, within the recently published Dispatch Power System Operation Procedure (PSOP), are likely to have on

Item	Subject	Action
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would be overly onerous.

The following comments were made by Working Group members and invited operational personnel.

Synergy: Questioned the implications if the load increases at a greater rate than 6 MW per minute.

System Management response: System Management currently receives a forecast of load profile each Trading Day. Hence if Market Participants provide minute by minute interval dispatch plans this will allow System Management to better manage the load.

Synergy: Questioned whether there is an indication of when a dispatch instruction should be issued and if so, is it difficult?

System Management response: Often dispatch instructions are issued when balancing generators are at minimum load and the system requires additional generation. It's common that non- Verve Energy generators tend to overshoot their dispatch MW target during ramp up and then undershoot to achieve the average MW target over one interval. System Management however noted that they are naturally uninclined to issue a Dispatch Instruction as there are financial implications to the market.

Synergy: Reason for overshoot?

Griffin Energy response: The boiler energy is rather intense when a generator begins to ramp. Generators generally ramp slowly at the beginning then speed up to meet the capacity requirement (in MW) for the trading interval. This is the point that generators generally overshoot the capacity requirement to compensate for the slow ramp rate at the beginning of ramping to achieve the average target MW for the trading interval.

Perth Energy noted that adherence with a 6MW ramp rate per minute would be difficult for its generators.

Synergy noted that it may contractually force a generator to ramp at a rate greater than 6 MW per minute.

Verve Energy: There are significant financial implications associated with a generator over/under shooting its ramp rates and noted that a 6MW requirement would be more reasonable for the balancer to manage.

IMO: Confirmation of the Dispatch Plan will be made at 2.10pm and so the 3pm time requirement for the provision of intended dispatch profiles might not be workable.

Item	Subject	Action
	<p>Perth Energy: Why was there no tolerance mechanisms embedded within the amendment?</p>	
	<p>System Management response: A tolerance could be not incorporated into the amendment as this would be inconsistent with the Market Rules.</p>	
	<p>Perth Energy: Should there be a tolerance for ramping? This should pose no issues to settlements as ramping does not impact deviation penalties.</p>	
	<p>IMO response: A rule change may be required to create a ramping tolerance.</p>	
	<p>Synergy: Is provision of the dispatch plan information sufficient to BDC w/ provision of the diml.ould there be a tolerance for ramping?</p>	

Discussion Paper

Purpose

System Management, since the commencement

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY ACT

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY
MARKET) REGULATIONS 2004

WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY MARKET RULES

Version history

21 September 2006	Power System Operation Procedure (Market Procedure) for Monitoring and Reporting Protocol
12 September 2009	System Management amended changes to the procedure resulting from Procedure Change Proposal PPCL 0012

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1. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROTOCOL

The Power System Operation Procedure: Monitoring and Reporting Protocol ('Procedure') details procedures that System Management must follow to monitor Rule Participant's compliance with Market Rules and the Power System Operation Procedures, and to provide information about breaches, or other information the IMO may request, to the IMO.

2. RELATIONSHIP WITH MARKET RULES

1. This Procedure has been developed in accordance with, and should be read in conjunction with clauses 2.13 and 2.15 of the Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM) Rules (Market Rules).
2. References to particular Market Rules within the Procedure in bold and square brackets **[MR XX]** are current as at 1 May 2009. These references are

primary mechanisms by which System Management will monitor compliance of Rule Participants.

4. System Management may provide information to Market Participants relating to compliance issues. In no way does this provision, or lack thereof, obviate a Market Participant from complying with the Market Rules or Power System Operation Procedures.

5.1 GENERAL MONITORING PROCESSES

1. Where possible, System Management will use automated methods to determine compliance.
2. System Management will utilise information methods including, but not limited to:
 - a. communication to System Management;
 - b. SCADA;
 - c. information provided by the IMO including Standing Data and Resource Plans; and
 - d. outage information.
3. In determining whether a given activity is in accordance with the Market Rules, System Management may request further information from Market Participants.

5.2 INITIAL DETERMINATION AND SUBSEQUENT ANNUAL REVIEW OF TOLERANCE RANGE AND RELEVANT FACILITY TOLERANCE RANGES

1. The requirements System Management may adhere to when determining a monitoring Tolerance Range to apply to all Facilities is stipulated in the Market Rules. [MR 2.13.6D]
2. System Management must consult with Rule Participants prior to setting the Tolerance Range. [MR 2.13.6D]

5. In instances where either System Management or a Market Participant does not believe the Tolerance Range determined in section 5.2.3 is suitable for a particular facility, System Management must consult with Market Participants to determine a Facility Tolerance Range [MR 2.13.6E]. This Facility Tolerance Range will apply to a specific generation Facility in place of the Tolerance Range. In these situations, System Management must specify reasons for its decision and adhere to the requirements accorded in the Market Rules. [MR 2.13.6E and MR 2.13.6F]
6. System Management may determine a specific real time Facility Tolerance Range and an ex-post Facility Tolerance Range to apply to a specific generation Facility, System Management must consider the following elements:
 - a. the variability of generation/load movement on the power system at any point in time;
 - b. Individual Facility ramping behaviour;
 - c. the proportion of Facilities required to comply with Resource Plans synchronised on the system during an average Trading Day;
 - d. Standing Data and any operating constraints on the Market Participant's Facility of which System Management is aware; and
 - e. any other factors which may influence the real tim

Forced Outage Tolerance Range includes forced outages or de-ratings entered into the SMMITS system within the 15 calendar day timeframe following the Trading Day. In the instance that a forced outage or de-rating has not been entered into the SMMITS system within this timeframe, System

3. Before alleging a breach with the IMO, System Management may request an explanation from the relevant Market Participant.
4. Where the party causing the alleged breach is the IMO, System Management must report the alleged breach to the person appointed by the Minister as specified in the Market Rules **[MR 2.13.8]**.

Deleted: <#>Pursuant to the Market Rules there are exceptional circumstances to which System Management is

Clause	Description	Proposed Measures
3.21A.13	Market Participant must inform SM if it cannot conform to the Commissioning	

INITIAL DETERMINATION AND SUBSEQUENT ANNUAL REVIEW OF TOLERANCE RANGE AND RELEVANT FACILITY TOLERANCE RANGES

1. The requirements System Management may adhere to when determining a monitoring Tolerance Range to apply to all Facilities is stipulated in the Market Rules. **[MR 2.13.6D]**
2. System Management must consult with Rule Participants prior to setting the Tolerance Range. **[MR 2.13.6D]**
3. System Management may determine a real time Tolerance Range and an ex-post Tolerance Range to apply to all facilities. System Management must consider the following elements:
 - a. the variability of generation/load movement in aggregate on:
 - (i) the power system at any point in time; and
 - (ii) the overall effect on system frequency;
 - b. the Load Following requirement;
 - c. Facility ramping behaviours;
 - d. the proportion of Facilities required to comply with Resource Plans synchronised on the system during an average Trading Day; and
 - e. any other factors which may influence real time operation of the Power System.
4. Pursuant to the Market Rules **[MR 2.13.6D]**, at least 14 Business Days prior to the date from which a change to the Tolerance Range becomes effective, System Management must submit to the IMO:
 - a. all submissions received from Rule Participants;
 - b. the new Tolerance Range;
 - c. an effective date for the commencement of the Tolerance Range.
5. In instances where either System Management or a Market Participant does not believe the Tolerance Range determined in section 5.2.3 is suitable for a particular facility, System Management must consult with Market Participants to determine a Facility Tolerance Range **[MR 2.13.6E]**. This Facility Tolerance Range will apply to a specific generation Facility in place of the Tolerance Range. In these situations, System Management must specify reasons for its decision and adhere to the requirements accorded in the Market Rules. **[MR 2.13.6E and MR 2.13.6F]**
6. System Management may determine a specific real time Facility Tolerance Range and an ex-post Facility Tolerance Range to apply to a specific generation Facility, System Management must consider the following elements:
 - a. the variability of generation/load movement on the power system at any point in time;
 - b. Individual Facility ramping behaviour;
 - c. the proportion of Facilities required to comply with Resource Plans synchronised on the system during an average Trading Day;
 - d. Standing Data and any operating constraints on the Market Participant's Facility of which System Management is aware; and
 - e. any other factors which may influence the real time operation of the Power System.

7. Pursuant to the Market Rules

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY ACT

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY (WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY

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5. MANAGEMENT OF DISPATCH INFORMATION

1. System Management must store, and maintain from time to time, all necessary data needed to carry out the following processes:
 - a. preparing the information submitted to the IMO on the Scheduling Day;
 - b. preparing the Dispatch Plan;
 - c. issuing Dispatch Instructions and Dispatch Orders; and
 - d. preparing the ex-post Settlement and Monitoring data.
2. The IMO must provide all new and updated data in the Standing Data relating to a Trading Day to System Management as soon as practical for updating of System Management's Market Information Technology System (SMMITS) in accordance with the Market Rules.

5.1 Dispatch Instructions and Dispatch Orders

1. A Dispatch Instruction is an instruction given by System Management to a Market Participant other than the Electricity Generation Corporation as defined in clause 7.7.1 of the Market Rules.
2. A Dispatch Order is an instruction issued by System Management to the Electricity Generation Corporation as defined in clause 7.6A.3(a) of the Market Rules.

6. STANDING DATA

1. Market Participants must use reasonable endeavours to not exceed a 6MW per minute average rate when ramping a Scheduled Generator where this:
 - a. is operationally possible;
 - b. allows a Market Participant to comply with the Resource Plan for the relevant Trading Day; and
 - c. would not be inconsistent with the relevant Facility's Standing Data.
2. When facilities move in response to situations provided in section 13.6 of this procedure, the ramp rate restriction will not be applied.

7. SWIS DISPATCH PLAN

1. The SWIS Dispatch Plan is a construct developed by System Management which is comprised of the Dispatch Merit Order and Non-EGC resource plans provided by the IMO, and the EGC Plant schedule provided by EGC for that Scheduling Day.
2. More specifically, the SWIS Dispatch Plan shows all individual Non-EGC positions as well as individual EGC Facility positions. On the other hand, the EGC Dispatch Plan shows Non-EGC positions aggregated to one value and may not be trading interval based.

10.5 Failure to Agree on an issue within the Procedure

1. The requirements for System Management and EGC to address and reach agreement on any issues arising from the application of this procedure are specified in the Market Rules **[MR 7.6A.5(b)]**.
2. Where agreement cannot be reached under clause 7.6A.5(b) of the Market Rules and arbitration is required either party may refer the issue to the IMO for a binding decision. The party seeking arbitration must, within 7 days of the event or within 7 days of the party becoming aware of the event, provide the IMO with a report setting out:
 - a. a description of the issue in dispute;
 - b. the background to the dispute and a description of the endeavours of the parties to resolve the issue; and
 - c. the position of both parties on the issue, including what is required to resolve the dispute.
3. The party submitting the report must provide a copy of the report to the other party at the same time the report is submitted to the IMO.
4. The IMO must notify both parties of receipt of the report from the party seeking arbitration, as provided under subsection 2, within one Business Day of receipt. Notification will be provided via email.
5. At the same time as notifying both parties of the receipt of the report, the IMO must request that the other party submit its own report on the issue. The report must include:
 - a. details of any areas of disagreement with the facts and opinions expressed in the report of the party seeking arbitrations; and
 - b. any other matters which the other party believes are relevant and wishes the IMO to take into consideration.

The other party must submit its report on the issue to the IMO within 4 business days of the notification being issued under subsection 4. At the same time the report is submitted to the IMO a copy must be provided to the party seeking arbitration. In the case where the other party fails to submit a report within 4 Business Days, the IMO will take the issues raised in the party seeking arbitrations report to have been agreed by the other party.

6. The IMO must review the issues as submitted by the two parties under subsections (3) and (5). In reviewing the issue, the IMO must have regard to the following:
 - a. the content of this procedure;
 - b. the Market Rules and procedures; and
 - c. the appropriateness of any section of this procedure relevant to the issue, and its alignment with market objectives, Market Rules and other procedures.
7. The IMO may seek further information from either party, and this information must be provided within 5 Business Days of receipt of the request from the IMO.

9. The IMO must, within 12 Business Days of providing the draft recommendation to the EGC and System Management, issue a binding decision.

11. INFORMATION FOR PREPARATION OF THE SWIS DISPATCH PLAN INCLUDING SCHEDULING DAY DATA EXCHANGE PROCESS

11.1 Load Forecast

System Management must prepare and update a Load Forecast, in accordance with the Market Rules [MR 7.2.1, MR 7.2.2 and MR 7.2.3].

11.2 Methodology for forecasting SWIS system Load

1. The SWIS system Load forecast will be prepared.
2. The SWIS system Load is the combined energy (or power) exported from all generating facilities connected to each Network Operator's networks, as measured at the generating facility's connection points.

11.3 Forecasts of Non-Scheduled Generation data exchange process

1. Where so required by System Management, if applicable, each Market Generator must provide, for each of its Intermittent Generators with a maximum output capacity exceeding 10 MW the data specified in the Market Rules [MR 7.2.5].
2. The Non-Scheduled Generator forecast information should be submitted to System Management via SMMITS or an alternative medium agreed between System Management and the Market Participant.

11.4 Provision of Load Forecast timeframe

1. System Management must provide the information specified in sections 11.1 and 11.3 to the IMO within the timeframe stipulated in the Market Rules [MR 7.2.3B(a)] and confirmation of receipt made by the IMO within the relevant timeframe [MR 7.2.3D].
2. If System Management fails to provide this information within the stipulated timeframe, the IMO must contact System Management and System Management must provide it by alternative means by the timeframe stipulated in the Market Rules [MR 7.2.3C].

11.5 Forecast of Non-Scheduled Generation information

1. System Management must prepare a forecast of the expected output of particular Non-Scheduled Generators net of total forecasted Non-Scheduled Generation, as specified in the Market Rules [MR 7.2.1 and MR 7.2.2(a)]
2. Where System Management considers that the forecast of sent-out energy for an Intermittent Generator is not reflective of the level of output actually occurring or likely to occur, System Management must use its reasonable endeavours to estimate expected intermittent generation output and may substitute this data for part or all of the data provided for that Intermittent Generator.

3. System Management may utilise other forecast data where required, if Non-Scheduled Generator forecast data is received late or if sections of data are missing. This may be output data derived from recordings of injections levels from past Trading Intervals, or a separate forecast derived for that purpose.
4. Where conditions permit a more extended forecast, Market Generators should utilise reasonable endeavours to provide System Management with the required information covering two Trading Days of forecast information.
5. The information referred to in section 11.3.1 will be used by System Management to assist in reviewing Ancillary Service requirements and corresponding dispatch plans during the Trading Day in accordance with the Market Rules **[MR 7.2.6]**.

11.7 Resource Plans, Dispatch Merit Orders and Fuel Declarations data exchange process

Rules and 100% of the output of a generator synchronized to the SWIS which is considered to be experiencing lower levels of reliability **[MR 3.10.2]**.

2. Situations where a generator is considered by System Management to be experiencing lower levels of reliability may include:

Market Rules [MR 7.5.4 and MR 7.5.5], operating on the revised fuel according to the declaration.

12.3 Dispatch Criteria to be met in the Dispatch Process

When dispatching Market Participant's Facilities in accordance with the SWIS Dispatch Plan, System Management must seek to meet the criteria defined in the Market Rules [MR 7.6.1].

12.4 Variation from SWIS Dispatch Merit Order and Dispatch Plan due to Dispatch Criteria and Other Factors

1. The exceptional circumstances under which System Management is not required to dispatch facilities in accordance with the Dispatch Merit Order are addressed under the Market Rules [MR 7.7.4].
2. System Management may also deviate from the SWIS Dispatch Plan and the SWIS Dispatch Merit Order when issuing Dispatch Instructions and Dispatch Orders when:
 - a. It is necessary to meet the dispatch criteria;
 - b. the Ancillary Service Requirements are not being met because of a shortage of Ancillary Services; or
 - c. in the event of a High Risk Operating State or Emergency Operating State.

12.5 Implementation of Resource Plans in accordance with dispatch criteria

1. System Management must follow the requirements defined in the Market Rules [MR 7.6.2] to ensure that Resource Plans are implemented.
2. System Management must avoid issuing Dispatch Instructions to Non-EGC facilities when there are EGC facilities available, or can be made available, to maintain the SWIS system within a Normal Operating State and meet the dispatch criteria, subject to the requirements of the Market Rules [MR 7.6.3]. In addition, System Management may issue a Dispatch Instruction to vary a Resource Plan in circumstances outlined in section 12.4.

13. REAL TIME DISPATCH PROCESS

This section is concerned with the timing, response and detail in Dispatch Instructions issued to Non EGC facilities, and Dispatch Orders issued to EGC facilities.

13.1 Provision of daily dispatch profile

1. Unless otherwise directed by System Management, operators of Non-EGC Scheduled Generators must use reasonable endeavours to provide System Management their intended dispatch profiles on a minute by minute resolution for each facility by 3pm each Scheduling Day prior to the Trading Day via email to an address nominated by System Management or as otherwise directed.
2. When creating an intended dispatch profile Operators of Non-EGC Scheduled Generators must use reasonable endeavours to incorporate a 6MW per minute average ramping limit into the -6(2-5e6.944lit)-7-5e6.9lt.75 -8Grs

System Management issues Dispatch Instructions on an interval by interval basis. System Management may issue a Dispatch Instruction within an interval, for the purpose of fulfilling load requirements for the entire Trading Interval.

13.5 Constrained Operation of a Non-EGC Generator due to ramping

To the extent that System Management believes that the Dispatch Criteria in clause 7.6.1 of the Market Rules may not be met, including situations where Market Participants ramps their generation facilities in the same direction, then System Management may exercise its powers under clause 7.7.4 of the Market Rules and issue Dispatch Instructions.

13.6 Dispatch instructions associated with Standing Data ramp rates

System Management may issue a Dispatch Instruction with a ramp rate that exceeds the desired ramp rate set out in section 6 of this Procedure.

13.7 Variation of Resource Plans

System Management may issue Dispatch Instructions to Non-EGC facilities to deviate from their Resource Plans in the following situations:

- a. where the Facility is in the Dispatch Merit Order and EGC and Non-EGC Generation facilities that are in a higher merit order position in both the Dispatch Merit Order and EGC Plant Schedule have already been dispatched;
- b. where the dispatch criteria are not being met, and EGC facilities are not available to supply demand and maintain a Normal Operating State;
- c. where output capacity of EGC facilities is available, but their output is not available in the time required because of:
 - i. transmission constraints; or
 - ii. generation constraints including ramping rates and commitment constraints;

2. The Market Participant must provide confirmation of the change by submitting a change of Fuel Declaration notice to System Management via SMMITS or a medium agreed between the Market Participant and System Management by the end of the Trading Day.
3. In compiling the SWIS Dispatch Plan and in the subsequent issuing of Dispatch Instructions, System Management must assume that a Facility is operating on the fuel indicated for that Facility **[MR 7.5.7]** in the applicable Fuel Declaration, and where there has been a new Fuel Declaration submitted in accordance with the Market Rules **[MR 7.5.4 and MR 7.5.5]**, operating on the revised fuel according to the declaration.

13.10 Operational Control of Generation Facilities by System Management

1. System Management must issue and record Dispatch Instructions and the Market Participant must respond in accordance with the Market Rules **[MR 7.7.6 and MR 7.7.8]**.
2. Where System Management has operati

13.14.2 System Management's obligations when issuing Dispatch Instructions to desynchronize a Non-EGC Generating Unit

1. At very low SWIS loads or in circumstances where there may be a surplus of connected generation, System Management may require a Non-EGC Participant to disconnect a generating unit that forms part of that Participant's Resource Plan.
2. System Management may issue a Dispatch Instruction for a Non-EGC generator to be de-committed.
3. The Dispatch Instruction must be consistent with the procedures in section 8.4 of this procedure for variation of a Resource Plan.
4. System Management must select the Non-EGC generating unit to de-commit using the price merit order for de-commitment provided to System Management by the IMO.
5. System Management must select the Generator that is highest in the merit order list for unit de-commitment, and where further capacity is required to be de-committed, continue to select the additional generators to be de-committed based on that merit order.
6. In situations where there are transmission or generator technical limits that constrain the ability of a generator to be de-committed in the time and capacity required, System Management must select the next generator in the merit order list for de-commitment.

14. System Management may only refuse permission to request from the Participant to change the generation unit being synchronized if it causes a Power System Security issue.

5. If the data is not with the IMO by 12.20 PM, System Management and the IMO should confirm the cause of the data failure and if necessary, agree an alternative method of transferring the data.

17.1 Quantification of Constrained off Quantities.

1. Where System Management requires a Non-Scheduled Generator to reduce output and where the Market Generator is to be compensated for the reduction, System Management must provide the IMO with an estimate of the reduction in MWh output of the Generating Facility as a consequence of System Management issuing the Dispatch Instruction to reduce output.
2. System Management's assessment of the constrained off MWh quantity must be prepared as part of the settlement data that System Management provides to the IMO in accordance with the Market Rules **[6.17.6(c)(i)]**.
3. For the purpose of determining the quantity described in section 17.1(2) for each Trading Interval, the quantity is:
 - a. in the case of a Non-Scheduled Generator included in a Resource Plan, to be the greater of zero and the MWh difference between the Resource Plan MWh quantity of the Non-Scheduled Generator less the MWh output of the Non-Scheduled generator over the Trading Interval implied by its Dispatch Instruction; and
 - b. in the case of a Non-Scheduled Generator not included in a Resource Plan, System Management's estimate of the MWh reduction in output, by Trading Interval, of the Non-Scheduled Generator as a result of System Managements Dispatch Instruction.

17.1.1 Provision of Data from Intermittent Generators

1. If a Market Participant operating an Intermittent Generator (ie.Wind Farm) wishes to be compensated for a Dispatch Instruction to constrain 2.006 Co

data or develop alternative sources of data to replicate the information in subsection (2).

5. Participants should cooperate with System Management in the provision of the data in subsection (2), or provision of alter

4. System Management must provide these assessments to the IMO as part of the ex-post settlement data.

17.2 Constraining operation of multiple Intermittent Generators.

1. Where there are a number of Intermittent Generators operating at high output during light system demand conditions, a reduction in the output of one or all Intermittent Generation may be needed to meet the dispatch criteria.
2. Where an EGC Intermittent Generating Facility is one of the Intermittent Generators contributing to a conflict with the criteria of this procedure, and a reduction or constraint in the output of the EGC Intermittent Generator will relieve or reduce the conflict with the dispatch criteria, then the output of the EGC Intermittent Generator must be reduced to the level where the Intermittent Generating Facility is not the contributing element to the conflict with power system security.
3. Where the requirement for a reduction or constraint in the output of Intermittent Generators can be attributed to a single Non-EGC Intermittent Generator, a Dispatch Instruction requiring output to be constrained down must be issued to that Intermittent Generator.
4. The quantity of output reduction sought from the Intermittent Generator in subsection (3) is the quantity that ensures that Intermittent Generator is not the source of the conflict with the dispatch criteria
5. Where System Management considers that the conflict with the Dispatch Criteria is due to the operation of two or more Non-EGC Intermittent Generators, then System Management must constrain down the Intermittent Generators in the order set by the SWIS merit order list.
6. The Intermittent Generating Facility first on the “constraining down” merit list will be constrained down first, followed by the next Intermittent Generator on the “constraining down” merit order list, until the conflict with the dispatch criteria is removed.
7. As required by the Market Rules, the IMO will provide System Management each Scheduling Day with the merit order list setting out the ranking for the constraining off of Intermittent Generators.
8. System Management must issue a Dispatch Instruction to each of the applicable Intermittent Generators in the form specified in section 13.2 of this procedure.

18. NETWORK CONTROL SERVICES AND NETWORK CONTROL SERVICE CONTRACTS

1. System Management must take account of any Network Control Service to be dispatched as part of a Network Control Service Contract.
2. The IMO must inform System Management at least 7 business days ahead of the time that a new Network Control Support Contract comes operational.

3. The IMO must discuss beforehand and agree with System Management the data that must be provided by the Network Operator, including:
 - a. the section of network the nominated Generating Facility is required to support;
 - b. the security standards to be maintained within that network section through operation of the contracted service;
 - c. the Security Limits applicable to the section of Network;
 - d. the operating regime that will apply to the Generating Facility providing the service; and
 - e. any additional information relevant to dispatching the Generation Facility, including possible additional SCADA data.