

# **OOME Implementation Examples**

Version: 1.0  
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## Revision Chart

Modifications to this document will be documented in the following chart. There are no exceptions.

Version	Revised By	Description of Modifications	Revision Date
1.0	Ops Management	Initial document creation.	2/10/2016

An Out of Merit Energy (OOME), as defined in SPP Tariff Attachment AE, may be issued by the SPP Reliability Coordinator (RC) for the purpose of mitigating constraints that cannot otherwise be managed through system-to-system dispatch instructions. The goal of the OOME is to prevent a reliability issue from escalating to an Emergency situation. Therefore, an OOME may be issued for situations in which the RC has reasonable concern that flows may exceed a pre-contingent SOL or IROL. Situations in which an OOME would be issued may include, but are not limited to:

- **Insufficient dispatchable ramp to mitigate the excessive flows.** Examples of this situation are gradual increases in flow, but Resource ramp rates for impacting Resources are insufficient in providing. Resource Emergency Ramp Rates are expected to be followed. This may occur during an Emergency event or a non-Emergency event.
- **Insufficient Resource impacts to mitigate the excessive flows.** Examples of this situation are the lack of Resources with a high enough impact factor, or available capability to mitigate the constraint, even if they can ramp quickly.
- **IROL exceedances.** The IROL exceedance mandates a return in flow to at or below the IROL limit within 30 minutes. This may require an OOME if the Resources responding to the Market dispatch have insufficient capacity or ramp to eliminate the exceedance within the required time period. Operations personnel may declare an Emergency depending on the circumstances. If an Emergency is declared in conjunction with this OOME, this notification will be posted on the SPP OASIS site.
- **Real-Time SOL exceedance on a monitored element.** This is related to the market's inability to bring down the flows within any short-term operating limits. Operations personnel may declare an Emergency depending on the circumstances. If an Emergency is declared in conjunction with this OOME, this notification will be posted on the SPP OASIS site.
- **Resource outlet restrictions.** An example of this is when interconnected transmission is degraded to a point that the Resource is only connected by a radial feed, and the maximum capacity of that Resource is above the radial feed's limit.
- **Excess capacity or oversufficiency.** Examples of this would include times when committed Market Resources are at their minimum, and decommitment may put at risk our ability to ramp back out of the base minimum load.

- **TOP issuance of local Operating Instruction.** TOPs may set a limit on a Resource output (for time critical situations); SPP will follow up on the TOP's action with the issuance of an OOME by SPP Operations to a value appropriate to the constraint conditions.
- **In preparation for a planned transmission outage.** An OOME may be utilized to prevent a post-scheduled outage flow overshoot.
- **Non-Dispatchable Variable Energy Resources are not required to systematically follow dispatch instructions.** If these Resources have the higher impact factors to loaded flowgates, they may be issued an OOME. These OOMEs may be during an Emergency or may be issued to prevent excessive loading in a non-Emergency.
- **To prevent flow oscillation.** An OOME may be used to create a more reliable state by creating more stable loaded flows