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Purpose

Describes the ISO System Operations communications policy and standards as related to the CAISO Tariff and WECC and NERC Registered Entities and establishes communication protocols.
1. Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO System Operator</th>
<th>Responsible for conducting operational communications in compliance with this procedure, CAISO Tariff, WECC and NERC Reliability Standards.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator (TOP)</td>
<td>Inform the ISO of any change or potential change in the current operating and/or communications status of a system element under the TOP operational control or controlled by a MSS, UDC, SUDC and DP which the registered TOP represents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduling Coordinator (SC)</td>
<td>Inform the ISO of any change or potential change in the current operating and communications status of any Generating Units under ISO control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metered Sub System (MSS)</td>
<td>MSS and UDC entities coordinate with the ISO via Scheduling Coordinators and Transmission Operators (TOPs). For Distribution Provider facilities and Generator Operators (GOPs) directly connected to an MSS or UDC distribution system, the ISO and the UDC or MSS representatives, as applicable, will coordinate communications to avoid conflicting operating instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Utility Distribution Company (SUDC)</td>
<td>MSS and UDC entities coordinate with the ISO via Scheduling Coordinators and Transmission Operators (TOPs). For Distribution Provider facilities and Generator Operators (GOPs) directly connected to an MSS or UDC distribution system, the ISO and the UDC or MSS representatives, as applicable, will coordinate communications to avoid conflicting operating instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Distribution Company (UDC)</td>
<td>MSS and UDC entities coordinate with the ISO via Scheduling Coordinators and Transmission Operators (TOPs). For Distribution Provider facilities and Generator Operators (GOPs) directly connected to an MSS or UDC distribution system, the ISO and the UDC or MSS representatives, as applicable, will coordinate communications to avoid conflicting operating instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator (GOP)</td>
<td>A GOP shall communicate with the ISO through its assigned SC. If communication methods with the Scheduling Coordinator become unavailable, then the Generator Operator shall communicate directly with the ISO Generation Desk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** General Operator (GOP) is a NERC Registered entity. A Generator Owner (GO) should correlate with the CAISO Tariff defined entity Participating Generator Agreement (PGA). General Operators which are not also GOPs form agreements with SCs and GOPs, as...
2. Scope/Applicability

2.1. Background

This procedure discusses Real-Time communication obligations between the ISO, as a registered Balancing Authority (BA) and Transmission Operator (TOP), and its Reliability Coordinator (RC), as well as the Transmission Operators (TOPs), Generator Operators (GOPs), Distribution Providers (DPs) within the ISO’s BA (BAA) and TOP Areas, as well as adjacent BAs and TOPs.

The California ISO (ISO) has jurisdiction for managing reliable operations within the ISO Balancing Authority Area (BAA) and Transmission Operator (TOP) Area. Close coordination is required between the ISO and the entities in its area. In accordance with the ISO Tariff, the ISO’s agreements are with SCs, PTOS, UDCs and MSSs.

If there is disagreement between the ISO and an entity relative to the action most appropriate for the reliable operation of the ISO BAA or any sub-region thereof, and due to operating considerations there is insufficient time to reach concurrence, the ISO will be the final authority. Inconsistent or otherwise questionable direction by the ISO will be reviewed after-the-fact to improve coordination.

For GOPs within the ISO BAA, during an emergency (as declared by the ISO), the ISO jurisdiction is expanded to include all operations of the Participating Generators, which impact or may impact the ISO BAA. All GOPs, participating and non-participating, within the ISO Balancing Authority area are subject to the Operating Instructions of the ISO as the Balancing Authority. In cases where implementing ISO Operating Instructions would violate safety, equipment, or regulatory or statutory requirements, the entity shall immediately inform...
the ISO of the inability to perform the Operating Instructions so that the ISO may implement alternate remedial actions.

2.2. Scope/ Applicability

The scope includes operational communications for reliability between the ISO and SCs as related to the UDCs, MSSs, and other reliability entities, such as GOPs and DPs that those SCs represent. These operational expectations apply during normal, abnormal and emergency operations, and during periods when communications are disrupted.

3. Procedure Detail

3.1. Importance of Standard Communications

Conducting communications in accordance with the Reliability Standards and this procedure ensure that accurate data regarding Operational Events in both emergency and normal conditions is communicated and/or collected.

Regardless of the communication type, three-part-communication is highly encouraged, especially for Operating Instructions and transfer of critical information. It is mandatory when issuing and receiving Operating Instructions during all communications, especially under emergency operating conditions.

3.2. Professionalism

The following provides guidance for professional communication:

It is critical to remain professional in all verbal and electronic communications. Being professional can include being friendly, congenial, and helpful. It is important to remain neutral and factual and to not let emotions sway conversations or responses. In the event an external party’s actions or comments causes concern, log the details and bring it to the attention of a supervisor or manager. Adjust tone of voice to the situation, as needed (e.g. friendly, matter-of-fact, or authoritative), while still being professional.
3.3. Types of Communications

The majority of operational communications can be grouped into two (2) categories:

1. **Operating Instruction (NERC)**
   
The ISO, as a BA and a TOP, may issue Operating Instructions under normal, abnormal, and emergency conditions. Operating Instructions are defined as:

   A command by operating personnel responsible for the Real-Time operation of the Interconnected Bulk Electric System to change or preserve the state, status, output, or input of an Element of the Bulk Electric System or Facility of the Bulk Electric System. (NERC Glossary of Terms)

2. **Requests for Information**
   
   A discussion of general information and of potential options or alternatives to resolve Bulk Electric System operating concerns is not a command and is not considered an Operating Instruction.

3.3.1. Operating Instruction Guidelines

Under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions:

- The ISO System Operator as a BA and TOP may issue Operating Instructions to its BA, TOPs, GOPs and DPs.¹
- GOPs and DPs shall comply with Operating Instructions issued by the ISO unless such action cannot be physically implemented or it would violate safety, equipment, regulatory, or statutory requirements.²
- If unable to comply with the ISO’s instructions, the GOP or DP shall inform the ISO of its inability to perform the Operating Instruction issued by the ISO.³

The ISO, as a BA and a TOP, shall comply with Operating Instructions issued by its RC and its TOPs unless such action cannot be physically implemented or it would violate safety, equipment, regulatory, or statutory requirements.⁴

- If unable to comply with RC or TOP’s instructions, the ISO shall inform the RC or TOP of its inability to perform the Operating Instruction.⁵

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¹ TOP-001-4 R1, R2
² TOP-001-4 R3, R5
³ TOP-001-4 R4, R6
⁴ TOP-001-4 R3, R5, IRO-001-4 R2
⁵ TOP-001-4 R4, R6, IRO-001-4 R3
ISO System Operator that issues an oral two-party, person-to-person Operating Instruction can take an alternative action if a response is not received or if the Operating Instruction was not understood by the receiver.

### 3.3.2. Instruction Examples

**Instruction Examples:**

1. **Operating Instruction to Scheduling Coordinator to provide to a GOP or DP:**
   a. Verbal Operating Instruction that is an out-of-market dispatch (i.e., a needed resource dispatch that is not part of the market optimization results and that the market will not dispatch).
   b. Verbal Operating Instruction to follow DOT (i.e., if a generator is deviating from their dispatch and it is contributing to an overgeneration or congestion management condition).

2. **Operating Instruction to Transmission Operator:**
   a. Verbal Operating Instruction to recall outage.
   b. Verbal Operating Instruction requesting reconfiguration/ topology changes.
   c. Verbal Operating Instruction that could modify powerflow or voltage.
   d. Verbal instruction requesting emergency interruptible load drop/ demand response.

   **Note:** this could be dispatched via market to ADS, but if urgent and not an “economical” dispatch, it may need to be verbal Operating Instruction to help mitigate or prevent an emergency.

   e. Verbal instruction requesting manual firm load drop.

3. **Single to multi party burst Operating Instruction:**
   a. Multiple party conference bridges.
   b. MNS messages - follow your DOT, stay at your last DOT, follow last advisory, etc.
   c. ADS messages (not dispatches) – follow your DOT, stay at your last DOT, follow last advisory.

**Not an Operating Instruction:**

1. **Dispatch Instructions:**
   a. Normal market dispatch via ADS (including economic dispatches of Demand Response).
b. Exceptional Dispatch instruction via ADS.

   Note: if there is an associated phone call, this is generally to confirm receipt of message, this confirming a Dispatch Instruction not issuing an Operating Instruction.

2. Informational:
   a. Interchange scheduling hourly checkouts - only information exchange.
   b. Email
   c. Everbridge notice, which is generally received by subscribers via text, email or smartphone application.
   d. Reliability messaging system messages.

3.4. Three-Part Communication Requirements

Three-part communications are mandatory when issuing or receiving Operating Instructions during normal, abnormal and emergency conditions.³

Three-part communication is a verbal two-party, person-to-person communications protocol where information is:

- Verbally stated by the party initiating the communication.
- Is repeated back by the receiving party to the initiating party.
- Is confirmed by the initiating party if the receiving party’s repeat back is correct.
- Is reissued if the repeated information is incorrect or if requested by the receiver.

   Example: Instead of instructing a unit to “go up 20,” try.
   “Increase generator XYZ output by 20 MW from present value.”
   - Repeat, not necessarily verbatim, the Operating Instruction or Dispatch Instruction.
   - Receive confirmation from the issuer that the response was correct, or request that the issuer reissue the instruction.

When issuing written or verbal single-party to multiple-party burst Instructions, under normal and Emergency conditions, the ISO System Operator shall verify that the Instruction was received by at least one receiver of the Instruction.⁷

Examples of verification methods include, but are not limited to:

- Phone call to one intended receiver to verify receipt (e.g., Scheduling Coordinator, Transmission Operator).
- Use of the Reliability messaging system acknowledgement feature.

³ COM-002-4 R1.2, 1.3
⁷ COM-002-4 R1.4
3.5. Emergency Communications

The ISO System Operators will use the Alert, Warning, & Emergency (AWE) Tool as needed to issue Emergency notifications. Subscribers receive these alerts via email and the ISO Today app.

If the tool is unavailable, to ensure consistency, the ISO will refer to the templates for AWE notifications (for example, Stage 1, 2, or 3) in ISO Operating Procedure 4420C System Emergency Notice Templates.

If an emergency Operating Instruction will be issued, it should be related to the specific action(s) to be taken by the recipient of the instructions. Operating Instructions shall be:

- Issued in a clear, concise and definitive manner.
- Specifically related to the situation that needs to be addressed.
- Include times for the completion of the action by the recipient.
- Include options previously discussed and shall not include options that are not viable.

The ISO System Operator shall inform the receiving party that they are about to receive an Emergency Operating Instruction prior to issuing the instructions:

- When issuing an Emergency Operating Instruction, both the issuer and the receiver are responsible for ensuring all parties use Three-Part Communication Protocol.
- Upon issuing such instructions, the ISO System Operator must make certain that the recipient repeats the instructions back correctly and acknowledges the response as correct.
- If the recipient fails to repeat the instructions back correctly, the ISO System Operator must repeat the instructions until any misunderstanding is resolved.
- If recipient disconnects prior to giving a repeat back, then the ISO System Operator shall re-establish communications in order to receive the repeat back.

Example: “This is (ISO Operator name) issuing an Emergency Operating Instruction to (entity name) on (date & time):
The . . . (specific situation to mitigate) . . . must (specific results needed) . . . by (time) to . . . (get this result). I am instructing you to . . . (take specific actions) by within (minutes) or by (date & time) to . . . (get this result).”
3.6. Primary and Alternative Interpersonal Communication Methods

In the event the ISO Control Center phones (Primary Interpersonal Communication method) are unavailable, ISO System Operators will communicate instructions via a multi-party burst method (refer to section 3.3.2 for examples) to external entities as soon as possible, and no more than 60 minutes from the time of detection.8

Instructions will be sent via ADS, Reliability messaging system, Market Notification messages (MNS) and any additional messages as necessary to instruct entities with alternative phone numbers to contact the ISO.

The alternative methods may include, but are not limited to:

- Plain Old Telephone System (POTS)
- Cell phones
- Satellite Phones
- ADS
- MNS
- Reliability messaging system
- Everbridge

**Note:** The nature of the communications outage will determine which alternative method is utilized, especially in cases where the Primary method may still be available in either the Folsom or Lincoln control center.

If a GOP or DP detects a failure of communication capabilities with the Assigned SC or TOP, then attempt to notify the ISO Control Room via any means possible9. This can be through OMS, ISO’s Service Desk or a Client Representative.

3.7. Standard Structure

Every Operational Communication should consist of a standard greeting, the message, repeat back to ensure understanding (if applicable), and a closing to indicate the end of the communication and whether any follow-up is needed by either party.

1. **Standard Greeting:**
   - When answering a call, state “ISO” and either your first and/or last name, for example, “ISO Smith”. In addition, if the caller does not identify him/herself, ask who is calling.

---

8 COM-001-3 R10
9 COM-001-3 R11
• When making a call, state your name, ISO, and purpose, for example, “This is John Doe at the ISO; what were the results of the patrol?” If the party answering has not identified him/herself, ask to whom you are speaking.

2. Message:
   • Open with statement of subject to be discussed.
   • Provide and/or receive information.
   • Be specific when giving Operating Instructions or Dispatch Instructions.
   • Ask questions to obtain more detail or clarification.

3. Repeat back:
   • Repeat all critical content including equipment type, identification number, location, voltage level (if applicable), and action to be taken.
   • Ask for repeat back if not forthcoming.

4. Closing:
   • Appropriate to situation (for example, please call me back to confirm, or I will get back to you by…).

3.8. Standard Terminology

The following provides guidance for standard terminology:

Use standard and complete terminology, avoiding profanity and slang.

All ISO Operating Instructions are issued in prevailing Pacific Time unless stated otherwise.\(^{10}\)

For Operating Instructions that are issued with a time reference, the time identification shall be in 24 hour format, with the appropriate time zone included (i.e. 17:00 PPT). Time identification is not required for Operating Instructions that are expected to be implemented immediately.

When Communicating with BES reliability entities that use unique or different terminology, then clarify the meaning to ensure that both parties are in agreement concerning what is being referred to.

Example: LADWP may say “work hot with a hold,” while PGAE will say “non-test.” Both refer to working on an energized line.

When communicating with BES reliability entities regarding interties and/or interfaces use common identifiers for elements and facilities.\(^{11}\)

\(^{10}\) COM-002-4 R1.5
\(^{11}\) COM-002-4 R1.6
Examples: What time was breaker 972 at Malin opened?
I understand, the East County-Miguel line relayed at…

Use only approved acronyms that are commonly used by the other party. If there is any doubt whether the initiating or receiving party understands an acronym, then define it or do not use it.\textsuperscript{12}

3.9. Nomenclature for Interfaces\textsuperscript{13}

The following provides guidance for nomenclature:

- Whenever possible, when referencing transmission lines (including Transmission interface Elements and Transmission interface Facilities), the line identification shall include Terminal to Terminal designation, voltage level and line number.

- When referencing other equipment at a substation, the designation shall include substation name, equipment number and equipment type. Voltage level can be used as a clarifier, if needed.

When referencing a generating unit, the designation shall include the generating station name and unit number, and desired configuration (for multistage generation).

3.10. Content Restrictions

The following lists some restrictions that a System Operator must observe when communicating to external entities:

Communications with Marketing Entities (Scheduling Coordinators and Generator Owners):

The ISO is bound by the Tariff and other regulatory requirements to limit what information can be shared. FERC Order 890 requires a separation of transmission operations from merchant operations within utilities in order to protect sensitive information. The ISO cannot provide any confidential or commercially sensitive information that would give marketing entities an opportunity to exercise market power.

Specifically, in addition to specific bid and schedule information, the ISO cannot reveal the name of a generating unit or transmission line that is of concern (curtailed, offline, forced out, etc.), unless the outage is scheduled and the information has already been released

\textsuperscript{12} COM-002-4 1.2, 1.3
\textsuperscript{13} COM-002-4R1.6
to OASIS. Even then, the ISO cannot discuss the specific type of work or equipment problems that caused the outage or are undergoing maintenance work.

**Statements to Avoid**

- **Avoid** providing any information to an individual Market Participant that is not already generally available to ALL Market Participants.
- **Avoid** mentioning the source of fuel for the generating unit that was forced off line.
- **Avoid** any mention of the name of a line or generating unit that has been forced out of service or curtailed in real-time.
- **Avoid** using the word “emergency” in situations when it is not called for. This term may be too inflammatory or carry with it specific meaning regarding circumstances or actions defined in the Tariff or Operating Procedures.
- **Do not provide** any assistance with bid strategy.

**Communications with Reliability Entities**

When communicating with Transmission Owners (TOs), Transmission Operators (TOPs), Adjacent Balancing Authorities (BAs), and Reliability Coordinator (RC) regarding situations involving system reliability, then detailed discussions can be held. Although the ISO must always consider the prohibitions against sharing market or commercially sensitive information, with a TO, TOP, RC, or BA, the ISO can be very specific with regard to facilities, outages, etc. in requesting actions by TOs, TOPs, RCs, and Adjacent BAs.

**3.11. Use of English Language and an Alternative Language**

The ISO Real-Time Operations will use English as the language for all communications, unless agreed to otherwise, between and among operating personnel responsible for the real-time operation of the interconnected Bulk Electric System.

ISO Real-Time Operations may speak with CENACE dispatchers in Spanish, but all Operating Instructions and Dispatch Instructions must be stated and Acknowledged in English.

**Real-Time Operations**

1. Start the conversation in English to describe the situation and then agree to speak Spanish to further clarify.
2. Speak in Spanish to ensure that the CENACE dispatcher understands the situation.
3. Agree to switch back to English to give and repeat back any Operating Instructions and Dispatch Instructions.
4. State Operating Instructions or Dispatch Instructions in English.
5. Make sure the CENACE Dispatcher accurately repeats back the Operating Instructions and Dispatch Instructions in English.

4. Supporting Information

Operationally Affected Parties

Shared with Public and the RC.

References

Resources studied in the development of this procedure and that may have an effect upon some steps taken herein include but are not limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAISO Tariff</th>
<th>Section 1.3.2 (i)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISO Operating Procedure</td>
<td>4110 Operations Emergency Preparation Notifications and Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4420 System Emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Requirements</td>
<td>COM-001-3 R10, R11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COM-002-4 R1, R1.1 – 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IRO-001-4 R2 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOP-001-4 R1 - 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression defined in the Master Definitions Supplement to the CAISO Tariff shall have that meaning when capitalized in this Operating Procedure.

The following additional terms are capitalized in this Operating Procedure when used as defined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSE</th>
<th>Load Serving Entity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Event</td>
<td>Any event involving any element, condition, operation, schedule, or occurrence related to power system operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Real-Time Communications Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Communication</th>
<th>Any communication pertinent to any element, condition, schedule, or occurrence related to power system operation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three-Part Communications</td>
<td>A communications protocol where information is verbally stated by a party initiating the communication, the information is repeated back by the receiving party to the initiating party and acknowledged by the initiating party to the receiving party to ensure the accuracy of the communication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Periodic Review - Complete re-write, no yellow highlighting; Combined 5110A into section 3.9. Retiring 5110A; Added RCs to the list of (TO-TOP-BA) to Section 3.9 under #5 of statements to avoid.</td>
<td>12/17/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Periodic Review: Clarified language to be used when issuing a Reliability Directive.</td>
<td>6/29/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Version 8.0 published with an incorrect Name. Changed the title to Real-Time Communications Guidelines rather than Voltage and VAR Controls</td>
<td>6/30/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>Section 3.10: replaced CFW with CENANCE.</td>
<td>12/31/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Section 3.4: Replaced WECCNet with Reliability Messaging Tool (RMT).</td>
<td>4/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>Period Review</td>
<td>7/1/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Updated and clarified requirements related to COM-002-4 throughout document.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Minor formatting changes throughout, added reference to Appendix document 5110A.</td>
<td>8/19/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Section 3.3 - Removed &quot;Reliability Directive&quot; section, added to Operating Instructions content Section 3.4 - Minor updates to clarified requirements for receiver and confirming receipt, changed directive to instruction References - Removed EOP-001-0.2b R4.1., added references to IRO-001-4 and TOP-001-3, COM-001 and COM-002. Updated formatting and grammar. Updated all references of Reliability Directive to Operating Instructions in all occurrences.</td>
<td>4/1/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Change</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Replaced NEV with NVE and added AEPCO to Operationally Affected Parties list.</td>
<td>10/1/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>Annual Review: Updated content for COM-002-4 R1.4: Page 3 Section 3.3 moved examples to Section 3.4 Communication Req. Section 3.3 changed section 2 to Operating Instructions from Reliability Directives. Minor format and grammar updates. Removed reference to procedure 5210A.</td>
<td>12/21/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Periodic Review: Complete re-write, no yellow highlighting. Clarification between Tariff and NERC terminology. Merged relevant content from Operating Procedure 5110A into 5110 and changed Distribution Restriction to “Public”. Added additional roles in responsibility section. In Section 3.6 added “time identification.” Added Section 3.7 Nomenclature for Interfaces. Minor formatting and grammar updates. Replaced Peak RC with the RC. Removed version history prior to 3-years. Removed references of 5110A as it is retired with the publish of this procedure update.</td>
<td>7/01/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>Changed title of section 3.11 and added a sentence regarding English language use.</td>
<td>7/20/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>Changed PST to PPT; removed “dispatch instructions” from background section; changed “Transmission Dispatcher” to “Transmission Desk” and “Generation Dispatcher” to “Generation Desk” to match other ISO procedures. Added a clarification paragraph under Section 3.3.1. Minor format and grammar updates.</td>
<td>11/02/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>Periodic Review: Replaced references of RMT (Reliability Messaging Tool) with Reliability Coordinator messaging system and removed from Definitions section.</td>
<td>1/25/2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Annual Review: Section 1 Responsibilities: Added TOP. Section 3.6: Changed GOP or DP failure of communication capabilities note to read failure with assigned SC or TOP. Changed references of Reliability Coordinator messaging system to Reliability messaging system for consistency.</td>
<td>6/20/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Periodic Review Procedure

Review Criteria & Incorporation of Changes

There are no specific criteria for reviewing or changing this document, follow instructions in Procedure 5510.

Frequency

Annual.

Appendix

No references at this time.