



## Transmission Services

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### Available Transfer Capability (ATC) Methodology ATC Methodology Margin (AMM) and *De Minimis* Impact Dead-Band, Version 9

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Version 9 adds a 25% of Delta AMM to South of Allston in Step 1.1.1.

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## 1 Determining the ATC Methodology Margin

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The AMM is applicable to each Network Flowgate except for Flowgates where special case AMM is described.

### 1.1 AMM

1.1.1 If the Planning Available Transfer Capability (ATC) is greater than the Contract Accounting ATC, the AMM is 25% of the Delta, except as noted.

1.1.2 If the Contract Accounting ATC is greater than the Planning ATC, there is no AMM for the Network Flowgate.

1.1.3 The AMM Methodologies described in Section 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 shall apply to the following Network Flowgates:

1.1.3.1 Paul - Allston

1.1.3.2 Monroe - Echo Lake

1.1.3.3 South of Allston

### 1.2 Special Case AMM

#### 1.2.1 Raver-Paul:

1.2.1.1 For spring and summer seasons<sup>1</sup>, the AMM is adjusted to account for generation displacement (based on the impact of one (1) unit each at Centralia and Chehalis off-line during this time period). AMM is adjusted as follows:

1.2.1.1.1 The AMM for the Raver-Paul Network Flowgate for the spring and summer seasons is a minimum of 300 MW.

1.2.1.1.2 For seasons other than spring and summer<sup>2</sup>, the AMM Methodologies described in Step 1.1 shall apply.

#### 1.2.2 Cross-Cascades North:

1.2.2.1 For the spring and summer seasons, the AMM Methodologies described in Step 1.1 shall apply.

1.2.2.2 The AMM for the seasons other than spring and summer is a minimum of 300 MW.

1.2.2.3 The above AMMs apply beginning November 2009. AMM is set at 0 MW until that time.

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<sup>1</sup> Spring and summer seasons: Months of March - October.

<sup>2</sup> Seasons other than spring and summer: Months of November - February

- 1.2.3 Cross-Cascades South:
  - 1.2.3.1 For the spring and summer seasons, the AMM Methodologies described in Section 1.1 shall apply.
  - 1.2.3.2 The AMM for the seasons other than spring and summer is a minimum of 150 MW.
  - 1.2.3.3 The above AMMs apply beginning November 2009. AMM is set at 0 MW until that time.
- 1.2.4 North of John Day:
  - 1.2.4.1 The AMM for the North of John Day Network Flowgate is a minimum of 200 MW in all months based on the nomogram for that Flowgate and the AC Intertie.
  - 1.2.4.2 If the Planning ATC is greater than the Contract Accounting ATC, then AMM is equal to 200 MW plus 25% of the Delta.
- 1.2.5 West of McNary:
  - 1.2.5.1 If the Planning ATC is greater than the Contract Accounting ATC, then AMM is equal to 10% of the Delta.
  - 1.2.5.2 If Planning ATC is less than Contract Accounting ATC, there is no AMM for the Network Flowgate.
- 1.2.6 West of Slatt:
  - 1.2.6.1 If the Planning ATC is greater than the Contract Accounting ATC, then AMM is equal 10% of the Delta.
  - 1.2.6.2 If Planning ATC is less than Contract Accounting ATC, there is no AMM for the Network Flowgate.
- 1.2.7 North of Hanford:
  - 1.2.7.1 If the Planning ATC is greater than the Contract Accounting ATC, then AMM is equal to 10% of the Delta.
  - 1.2.7.2 If Planning ATC is less than Contract Accounting ATC, there is no AMM for the Network Flowgate.
- 1.3 Transmission Services reserves the right to modify the AMM and *de minimis* impact dead-band methodologies at any time.

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## 2 *De Minimis* Impact Dead-Band

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All requests for transmission that use Network Flowgates will be evaluated to determine if such request has a *de minimis* impact on one or more of the Network Flowgates it impacts.

### 2.1 Test to Determine *De Minimis*

- 2.1.1 A test will be applied to each Transmission Service Request (TSR). If the TSR passes this test, then the TSR will be deemed to have a *de minimis* impact on that Network Flowgate.

- 2.1.2 The resulting impact on the Flowgate is less than or equal to 10 MW and less than or equal to 10% of the requested demand. Analysis is based on four decimal places.
- 2.2 Managing the *De Minimis* Dead-Band
  - 2.2.1 ATC will not be decremented for a TSR CONFIRMED if the request has *de minimis* impact on the Flowgate. The *de minimis* impact will be added to a *de minimis* dead-band for that Flowgate. Transmission Services will track the status of the *de minimis* impact dead-band at each Network Flowgate and, at least once each year or when base case planning studies are updated reset the *de minimis* dead-band and report the results. The *de minimis* impacts will be incorporated in the power flows and associated ATC values computed in these annual updates.
  - 2.2.2 Between ATC base case planning study updates, the total for all TSRs with *de minimis* impacts on a Network Flowgate will not be allowed to exceed two (2) percent of the TTC of such Network Flowgate or 50 MW, whichever is less.
  - 2.2.3 The total Transmission Services offers associated with pending TSRs at any time (including offers or agreements for System Impact Studies, System Facility Studies, financing agreements for required transmission construction and service agreements), with *de minimis* impact on the Network Flowgate shall not exceed five (5) percent of the TTC of such Network Flowgate or a total *de minimis* impact dead-band of 100 MW, whichever is less.
  - 2.2.4 However, when the total *de minimis* impact of all Transmission Service offers accepted reaches the lesser of two (2) percent of the Flowgate TTC or 50 MW, all other pending offers for Transmission Service impacting that Flowgate will be suspended until ATC becomes available or the *de minimis* dead-band is reset as part of the annual update. This includes offers or agreements for System Impact Studies, System Facility Studies, financing agreements for required transmission construction, and Service Agreements that assume a *de minimis* impact to that Network Flowgate.
- 2.3 Rounding Rule Calculations
  - 2.3.1 If a request has a net impact to any Flowgate of between 0.0001 MW and 0.9999 MW, Transmission Services will deem such Flowgate impact to be equal to 1 MW for ATC and *de minimis* calculations.

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### 3 Other Considerations When Requesting PTP Transmission Service

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- 3.1 Prohibition of Multiple POR/POD Transmission Requests
  - 3.1.1 On July 12, 2004, Transmission Services implemented a moratorium on multiple POR/POD requests, requiring that requests for Long-Term Firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service must specify a single POR and a single POD.
- 3.2 Small Generator Nameplate Less Than or Equal to 4 MW

- 3.2.1 For Transmission Service from a new generator project at a single POR having single or multiple PODs for single or multiple Transmission Customers, that has a total nameplate rating of less than or equal to 4 MW, the *de minimis* test will be suspended. All such requests will be evaluated in queue order and granted provided that the *de minimis* impact dead-band is available on the affected Network Flowgate.
- 3.2.2 Between ATC updates, the total for these small generator-based *de minimis* impacts on a Network Flowgate will not exceed 1 percent of the TTC of such Network Flowgate or 25 MW, whichever is less.

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#### 4 Related Business Practices

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- 4.1 Transmission Services Business Practices are available on its web site at [http://www.transmission.bpa.gov/Business/Business\\_Practices/](http://www.transmission.bpa.gov/Business/Business_Practices/).
- 4.2 ATC Supporting Information and Related Information/Documents are available on Transmission Services' web page at [http://www.transmission.bpa.gov/business/atc\\_methodology/](http://www.transmission.bpa.gov/business/atc_methodology/)