



WESTERN
POWERPOOL

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Western Resource Adequacy Program

202 Sharing Calculation:
Participant Inputs

Revision History

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1 Introduction

The Participant Sharing Calculation Inputs Business Practice Manual (BPM 202) outlines data inputs submitted by Participants in the Operations Program and used in the Sharing Calculation to identify any hour in which a Participant is forecast to have a capacity deficit and other Participants are forecast to have a capacity surplus (a Sharing Event). BPM 202 describes each of these Participant inputs and explains the Sharing Calculation.

1.1 Intended Audience

BPM 202 is intended for individuals or entities that are interested in or currently participating in the Western Resource Adequacy Program (WRAP). BPM 202 is particularly useful for those that support and have responsibility for the Operations Program on a day-to-day basis. This could include trading and scheduling staff, front-office technology and systems support staff, or other similar roles.

1.2 What You Will Find in This Manual

BPM 202 contains an explanation on all inputs to the Sharing Calculation that Participants submit for the Operations Program.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of BPM 202 is to explain Participant-supplied inputs to the Sharing Calculation and how they are used in the Operations Program.

1.4 Definitions

All capitalized terms have the meaning as put forth in the Tariff definitions. Any capitalized terms not found in the Tariff that are specific to BPM 202 will be defined in this section:

Contingency Reserves Adjustment: As defined in *BPM 103 FS Capacity Requirement*.

Contingency Reserves Obligation (CRO): The amount of contingency reserves the Participant is carrying during the operating hour equal to:

- i) 3% of Load Forecast for which the Participant is the WRAP LRE and maintains the contingency reserve requirement
- ii) plus 3% of load for which the Participant is not the WRAP LRE but has assumed an obligation to carry Contingency Reserve through a contractual arrangement
- iii) plus 3% of generation used to meet any load for which the Participant is the LRE and maintains its contingency reserve requirement
- iv) plus 3% of generation utilized to meet WRAP Load for which the Participant is not the LRE but has assumed an obligation to carry Contingency Reserve through a contractual arrangement.



Forced Outages: For thermal resources, Storage Hydro Qualifying Resources (using QCC MWs) or Energy Storage Resources, the immediate reduction in capacity, output, unanticipated failure, curtailment or derate of network service, firm or conditional firm transmission or other cause that is beyond the control of the owner or operator of the resource.

Operations Program Capacity Need: A Sharing Calculation component that refers to the total hourly capacity requirement a Participant has forecasted in the Operations Program. The Hourly Capacity Need is the sum of a Participant's Load Forecast adjusted for Demand Response Capacity Resource (i.e. load reduction) plus the hourly forecasted CRO and the Uncertainty Factor.

Performance Adjustments: A Sharing Calculation component that is the sum of variances of over and under performance for hourly forecasts of Run-of-River, wind and solar resources and the net hourly value of Forced Outages relative to the monthly value submitted in the Participant's FS Submittal.

Program Interface Tool (PIT): As defined in BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline.

2 Background

Participants are required to submit specific data for the Forward Showing (see *BPM 108 Forward Showing Submittal Process*). Some of these data are also used as inputs into the Operations Program. For example, VERs, ROR, Contingency Reserves, and Forced Outages in the FS Submittal are compared to nearer term forecasts submitted during the Operations Program. This leads to a comparison between near term forecast values in the Operations Program and the values submitted in the Forward Showing, resulting in delta values for the inputs that are used in the Sharing Calculation. BPM 202 describes the required Participant inputs to the Sharing Calculation.

3 Components of the Sharing Calculation equation

The Sharing Calculation compares each Participant's FS Capacity Requirement (see *BPM 103 Forward Showing Capacity Requirement*) - adjusted for Forced Outages and hourly forecasts of resource availability, resource performance, load, and Contingency Reserves relative to the FS Submittal - to each Participant's capacity need for each hour in the Multi-Day-Ahead Assessment, Preschedule Day, and Operating Day. The values submitted by the Participant for each hour are compared to the values submitted in the Forward Showing. For a given hour the Sharing Calculation identifies Sharing Events in which any Participants are forecast to have capacity deficiencies. Additional program (i.e., non-Participant) inputs



to the Sharing Calculation, such as the Uncertainty Factor, are described in *BPM 203 Program Sharing Calculation Inputs*. The Sharing Calculation is defined as:

Equation 1 – Simplified Sharing Calculation

Sharing Calculation

$$= \text{FS Capacity Requirement} - \text{Operations Program Capacity Need} + \text{Performance Adjustments}$$

where

FS Capacity Requirement

$$= (\text{P50 Peak Load Forecast}) * (1 + \text{FSPRM}) + \text{Contingency Reserve Adjustment}$$

and

Operations Program Capacity Need

$$= \text{Load Forecast} - \text{Demand Response Capacity Resources} + \text{Contingency Reserve Obligation} + \text{Uncertainty Factor}$$

and

Performance Adjustments

$$= \Delta \text{Forced Outages} + \Delta \text{RoR Performance} + \Delta \text{VER Performance}$$

Where:

Demand Response Capacity Resource, as defined in the Tariff, refers to a capacity resource with a demonstrated capability to provide a reduction in load or otherwise control load. Its value is treated as a reduction to the hourly Load Forecast in the Operations Capacity Need component of the Sharing Calculation.

Load Forecast is the hourly forecast of a Participant's WRAP load, expressed in MW, and to be submitted for each operating hour.

Uncertainty Factor, as described in the Tariff, is an input to the Sharing Calculation and is meant to account for the variances between forecasts of load, VERs, and Run-of-River Qualifying Resources for each operating hour on the Preschedule Day and the actual load and resource performance during such hour on the Operating Day. See *BPM 203 Program Sharing Calculation Inputs* for more details.

Δ Forced Outages refers, for any given operating hour, to the sum of:

- (i) any change in Forced Outages of any of the thermal resources included in a Participant's Portfolio QCC, relative to the Forced Outages assumed in the FS Submittal by application of the Forced Outage Factor;



- (ii) any change in Forced Outages of any of the Storage Hydro Qualifying Resources relative to the Forced Outages assumed in the calculation of a Participant’s Resource QCC (expressed as forced QCC MWs);
- (iii) any reduction in output capability of any of the Energy Storage Resources due to equipment failure or protection.
 - a. In the first four (4) hours the Forced Outages MWs that can be claimed are equal to [(charge MW x duration)/ 4].
 - b. For all hours beyond four (4) hours, the Forced Outages MW amount that can be claimed for an Energy Storage Resource shall not be greater than the monthly QCC.
- (iv) any reduction in capacity of a Participant’s Portfolio QCC resulting from constraints on firm transmission service rights.

Δ ROR Performance refers to any change, for any given operating hour, in expected performance of any of the ROR in the Participant’s Portfolio QCC relative to the QCC of that Qualifying Resource.

Δ VER Performance refers to any change, for the subject hour, in expected performance of the VERs in the Participant’s Portfolio QCC relative to the QCC of that Qualifying Resource. As defined in the Tariff, VERs are resources powered by a renewable energy source that cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator and that has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator, including but not limited to a solar or wind resource.

In summary:

Equation 2 – Detailed Sharing Calculation

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sharing Calculation} = & \\
 & [(P50 \text{ Peak Load Forecast}) * (1 + FSPRM) + \text{Contingency Reserve Adjustment}] \\
 & - [\text{Load Forecast} - \text{Demand Response Capacity Resource} \\
 & \quad + \text{Contingency Reserve Obligation} + \text{Uncertainty Factor}] \\
 & + [\Delta \text{Forced Outages} + \Delta \text{RoR Performance} + \Delta \text{VER Performance}]
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Inputs from Forward Showing Submittal

The Operations Program relies on data submitted in the Forward Showing Submittal (FS Submittal) that includes monthly values of the following:

- (i) P50 Peak Load Forecast
- (ii) FSPRM



- (iii) Forced Outages
- (iv) ROR QCC
- (v) Solar QCC
- (vi) Wind QCC
- (vii) Contingency Reserves Adjustments

In addition, for resource-specific contractual agreements included in the FS Submittal such as “slice” contracts, adjustments are applied to the calculation of Forced Outages and Over/Under Performance. These adjustments are accounted for in data sent to the Operations Program, prior to the start of each Binding Season.

5 Inputs from the Operations Program

In the Operations Program, Participants are required to prepare and provide data in a format specified by the Program Operator. These data must adhere to a submission schedule to allow the Sharing Calculations to run with as up-to-date and complete data as possible. The Program Operator is responsible for the transfer of input data that is processed according to a predefined schedule to inform Participants of any Sharing Events. A user interface provides Participants the means to view input upload status and error details, notifications and alerts, and Sharing Calculation results – this is called the Program Interface Tool (PIT) or Ops Client.

Moreover, it is the responsibility of the Program Operator to develop, test, implement and maintain the form and format of all inputs and to ensure the latest version of these are made available to Participants. The Program Operator also ensures that Participants are given access to portals, links, and/or any other data upload protocols prior to the start of any Binding Season to allow successful participation in the Operations Program. Any procedures, guides or reference materials related to the input and data file specification are posted on the WPP website.

The Sharing Calculation, which is the mechanism to determine whether a participant is surplus or deficit on any given hour of the operating day, relies on data submitted in the Operations Program by the Participant which includes hourly values of the following:

- (i) Load Forecast
- (ii) Forced Outages
- (iii) Forecasted ROR output
- (iv) Forecasted wind output
- (v) Forecasted solar output
- (vi) Contingency Reserves Obligation



The Sharing Calculation also includes an Uncertainty Factor as a term in the equation. The Uncertainty Factor is not a Participant provided value and is described in more detail in *BPM 203 Program Sharing Calculation Inputs*.

5.1 Load Forecast

The Load Forecast is the Participant's hourly forecast of its WRAP load, expressed in MW, submitted for each operating hour. The data submitted for Load Forecasts shall account for the total load/demand the Participant is responsible for serving under WRAP and be sourced from the same data that was utilized in the FS Submittal. If there are additional third-party loads or excluded loads within a Participant's Balancing Authority Area (BAA), these shall not be accounted for in the Load Forecasts submitted in the Operations Program.

5.2 Forced Outages Forecast

The Forced Outage is the hourly forecast of a Participant's Forced Outages (including derate), expressed in MW, and to be submitted for each operating hour. The data submitted for Forced Outages forecasts shall account for MW reduction in:

1. Total portfolio generating capability where the portfolio is defined as:
 - a. Any resource in the Forward Showing for which the Program Operator has calculated an Equivalent Forced Outage Factor (EFOF) or the Participant has supplied a Forced Outage Factor.
 - b. Any purchase contract in the Forward Showing where the Participant has assumed the outage risk as the purchaser. It is the responsibility of the Participant to work with the seller to determine how much of an outage is attributable to the Participant's contract.
2. A curtailment or derate of network service, firm or conditional firm transmission being utilized to bring resources and/or contracts shown in the Forward Showing Submittal to load. Curtailments and derates to non-firm transmission shall not be accounted for in the Forced Outages forecasts.

Additionally, the Forced Outages or derate must result in an actual loss of generating capability. If, for example, the outage is on a hydro unit and there is insufficient water in storage or inflow to utilize the lost capacity then the outage may not be claimed.

Due to limited dispatchability and dependency on fuel supply, must-take Thermal Resources are not given a Forced Outage Factor. Any derate, outage, or transmission curtailment resulting in a reduction of generation capability for must-take resources, shall not be accounted for and shall be excluded from Forced Outages forecasts.



5.3 Forecasted ROR

The ROR forecast is the hourly forecast of a Participant's ROR performance, expressed in MW, and to be submitted for each operating hour. The data submitted for ROR forecasts shall account for the forecasted MW output on any given operating hour for the Participants' ROR included in the FS Submittal.

Unless specified under a purchase contract listed in a Participant's FS Submittal per *BPM 106 Qualifying Contracts* (i.e. JCAF), a Participant with ROR will be responsible for over/under performance of ROR forecasts.

5.4 Forecasted Wind Output

The wind resource forecast is the hourly forecast of a Participant's wind resource performance, expressed in MW, and to be submitted for each operating hour. The data submitted for wind resource forecasts shall account for the forecasted MW output on any given operating hour for the Participant's wind resources included in the FS Submittal.

Unless otherwise specified under a purchase contract listed in the FS Submittal per *BPM 106 Qualifying Contracts* (i.e. JCAF), a Participant with wind resources will be responsible for over/under performance of wind resource forecasts.

5.5 Forecasted Solar Output

The solar resource forecast is the hourly forecast of a Participant's solar resources performance, expressed in MW, and to be submitted for each operating hour. The data submitted for solar resource forecasts shall account for the forecasted MW output on any given operating hour for the Participants' solar resources included in the FS Submittal.

Unless otherwise specified under a purchase contract listed in a Participant's FS Submittal per *BPM 106 Qualifying Contracts* (i.e. JCAF), a Participant with solar resources will be responsible for over/under performance of solar resources forecasts.

5.6 Contingency Reserves Obligation

As defined above, the CRO is the total amount of contingency reserves the Participant is carrying during the operating hour.

The data submitted for CRO is intended to help ensure that sufficient capacity is withheld to cover a Participant's CRO in MW for any given hour.

5.7 Uncertainty Factor

The Uncertainty Factor is meant to account for the variances between forecasts of load, VERs, and Run-of-River Qualifying Resources for each operating hour on the Preschedule



Day and the actual load and resource performance during such hour on the Operating Day. The Uncertainty Factor helps ensure that Participants retain capacity to account for near-term forecast error that would underestimate capacity needs, overestimate generation capability/availability (i.e., variances in the upward direction for load and variances in the downward direction for resource performance). See more details in *BPM 203 Program Sharing Calculation Inputs*.

6 Forecasting Methodology and Data Evaluation

There are two (2) types of forecast methodologies a Participant may use for forecasting Load, ROR, wind output and solar output:

- (i) a third-party forecasting tool/software or
- (ii) a proprietary developed algorithmic forecasting tool.

A Participant may elect to use one or both of these methodologies, but in any case, is required to submit to the Program Administrator, at least 90 days prior to the start of its first Binding Season, a narrative description of the methodology used for forecasting. This narrative shall include at minimum and without limitation:

- Type of methodology (i.e., third-party or proprietary developed)
- Description of methodology
- List of data types forecasted using the methodology submitted in the Operations Program (i.e., Load, ROR, wind output and solar output)
- Description of limitations of methodology, particularly describing any inability to manually override forecast data and inputs to the Sharing Calculation. The purpose here is to demonstrate that the Participant is not able to manually modify forecasts with the intent of increasing a Participant's access to Holdback Capacity in the Operations Program or limiting their requirement to provide Holdback Capacity in the Operations Program.

In the event there is change in methodology, the Participant must provide an updated narrative description to the Program Administrator as soon as practicable.

In addition, the Program Administrator and the Program Operator shall monitor and evaluate on a regular basis forecast data performance and ensure feedback is provided back to Participants to help identify inaccurate data.

7 Input Data Files

7.1 Multi-Day File

The data requested in the Multi-Day (MD) file is necessary to run the Operations Program Sharing Calculation, which is the mechanism to determine whether a Participant is surplus or deficit on any given hour of the Operating Day.



MD files shall include seven (7) Operating Days' worth of forecast data.

Per *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*, Participants are required to submit a MD file no later than 05:20 AM Pacific Prevailing Time (PPT) on the Preschedule Day and according the WECC scheduling calendar.

7.2 Operating Day File

The data requested in the Operating Day files (OD) is mainly used for informational purposes in the Operations Program. As the binding obligations are set on the Preschedule Day under the Tariff, input data submitted in the OD files is used to post updated Sharing Calculation results, hour by hour, for the Operating Day. These updated Sharing Calculation results help inform a Participant about its position relative to the Sharing Calculation result posted on the Preschedule Day.

OD files include at least twenty-four (24) (or twenty-three (23) on a daylight savings time day) operating hours' worth of forecast data and are to be submitted every hour throughout the Binding Season.

Per *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*, Participants are required to submit an Operating Day file no later than one hundred and twenty (120) minutes prior to the start of any given operating hour.

7.3 Point Limit File

The data requested in the Point Limit (PL) files is to inform the Operations Program about the transmission points a Participant can deliver to and take receipt from other Participants. PL file inputs are essential to determine allocation and deliverability of any Holdback Requirement in a Subregion without a Central Hub.

PL files shall include at least twenty-four (24) (or twenty-five (25) on a daylight savings time day) operating hours' worth of data including but not limited to transmission points for delivery of any Holdback Requirement and order of priority.

Per *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*, Participants shall ensure the PL files are submitted after 05:20 PPT when the Sharing Calculation results post and before 06:35 PPT. Data submitted in the PL files serve as input needed for optimization and validation in the Operations Program.



7.4 Point to Point Limit File

The Operations Program is designed to optimize allocation and deliverability of any Holdback Requirement. Given potential transmission constraints within a Subregion and the desire to share as much diversity as possible, the data requested in the Point-to-Point Limit (PTPL) is to inform the Operations Program about the transmission points where wheeling capability may occur. Inputs from the PTPL files are essential to determine a Participant's ability and order of priority to deliver any Holdback Requirement on defined transmission wheeling paths and inter-Subregion transmission connectivity.

PTPL files shall include at least twenty-four (24) (or twenty-five (25) on a daylight savings time day) operating hours' worth of data including but not limited to point-to-point transmission wheeling paths and order of priority.

Per *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*, Participants shall ensure the PTPL files are submitted after 05:20 PPT when the Sharing Calculation results post and before 06:35 PPT. Data submitted in the PTPL files serve as input needed for optimization and validation in the Operations Program.

7.5 Voluntary Holdback File

The Voluntary Holdback data submission allows Participants to indicate to the WRAP the amount of Holdback Capacity that they would like to make available in excess of the surplus resulting from the Sharing Calculation. The intent of this submission is to indicate the MW value that can be made available. The points at which the Voluntary Holdback could be made available must be included in the Point Limits File.

The data requested in the Voluntary Holdback (VH) files is to inform the Operations Program about any additional capacity made available to the Subregion for any given hour. Input from the VH files is essential to determine allocation and prioritization of any Holdback Requirement.

Per *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*, Participants shall ensure the VH files are submitted after 05:20 PPT when the Sharing Calculation results are posted and before 06:35 PPT. Data submitted in the VH files serve as input needed for optimization and validation, particularly for any given Sharing Event.

7.6 Actuals File

The data requested in the Actuals (AC) files is after-the-fact in nature - equivalent to the data submitted in the MD and OD files - reflecting the actual values of the data that was forecasted. The data collected from AC files is not a Sharing Calculation input. The Program



Administrator and Program Operator use AC files data for analysis and reporting, particularly for data accuracy and performance.

Participants shall ensure that AC files are submitted no later than 168 hours after any given operating hour.

8 Sharing Calculation Results

The Sharing Calculation relies on inputs from both the Forward Showing and Operations Program. The Sharing Calculation result for any operating hour is calculated using the Sharing Calculation equation and its inputs listed in the sections above.

If a Sharing Calculation result for any given hour is positive, this indicates the Participant has surplus capacity.

Conversely, if a Sharing Calculation result for any given hour is negative, this indicates the Participant is capacity deficient, and therefore would constitute a potential Sharing Event.

The forecast data submitted for each operating hour is compared to the values assumed in the FS Submittal. This means the values submitted for each operating hour should use the same assumptions and the same general source data as the values submitted in the Forward Showing. Any mismatch can result in a Participant being erroneously identified as surplus or deficient. A Participant's ability to ensure that the Forward Showing and the Operations Program data submissions align with one another will streamline testing and trials and maximize both individual and group benefits.

9 Planned Outages

In the FS Submittal, Participants are required to provide information on all Qualifying Resources that are currently out of service with a scheduled return date that falls during or after the Binding Season. Capacity associated with such resources is then deducted from Participants' Portfolio QCC to ensure no credit is granted for such resources during the planned outage.

The aggregate of any additional outages that are planned to occur during the Binding Season but have not yet begun at the FS Submittal deadline must be within the Participant's remaining surplus or replaced with other supply. If a Participant takes a planned outage during the Binding Season, they are responsible for backfilling for the entirety of the reduction in capacity and should submit zero Forced Outage MWs for that resource during the period of the planned outage.



A planned outage shall not justify a waiver of or exception to a Participant's holdback or energy delivery obligations under the Tariff. It is the Participant's responsibility to ensure necessary capacity is available to meet the Operations Program requirements, regardless of planned outage schedules or FS Submittal acceptance. In addition, planned outages MW amounts will not be included in the Forced Outages hourly data submitted in the Operations Program. Furthermore, if a planned outage that was included in the FS Submittal ends earlier in the month than expected and then resource becomes available, the Participant shall not include any Forced Outages MWs for that resource in the Operations.

