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WESTERN
POWERPOOL

Western Resource Adequacy Program

205 Energy Deployment

200 – Operations

Revision History

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205 Energy Deployment

1. Introduction

The Energy Deployment Business Practice Manual (BPM 205) outlines the key processes involved in the identification and dispatch of energy in the event of a Western Resource Adequacy Program (WRAP) Participant being energy deficient, claiming holdback, and confirming an energy delivery. BPM 205 describes the confirmation process Participants are to follow when a Sharing Event occurs, as well as guidance on scheduling and emergency events.

1.1. Intended Audience

BPM 205 is intended for the Western Power Pool (WPP) WRAP Participants and other interested individuals or entities. BPM 205 is particularly useful for those individuals that are responsible for, and support, participation in the Operations Program on a day-to-day basis.

1.2. What Will You Find in This Manual?

BPM 205 consists of sections detailing Participant requirements for input into the Program Interface Tool (PIT) on the operating day, the process of confirming and declining Energy Deployment, tagging and scheduling of Energy Deployment, Energy Deployment transmission requirements, and submission of data following Energy Deployment. BPM 205 is paired with *BPM 204 Holdback Requirement*, *BPM 206 Settlement Pricing*, *BPM 207 Settlement Process*, and *BPM 209 Energy Failure Delivery Charge*.

1.3. Purpose

To provide further details, guidance, and information that are appropriate or beneficial to the implementation of the WRAP Energy Deployment process, purpose, and methodology established by the Tariff.

1.4. Definitions

All capitalized terms that are not otherwise defined in this BPM have the meaning set forth in the Tariff. Any capitalized terms not found in the Tariff are defined here.

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

Raise Hand Tool: A functionality in the Program Interface Tool to facilitate energy assistance, on a voluntary, bilateral basis between Participants.



2. Background

If on the Preschedule Day a Sharing Event is identified, a Holdback Requirement may be established for Participants with a positive Sharing Calculation result, or surplus Participant. The Holdback Requirement is a MW quantity assigned to a Participant on the Preschedule Day that the Participant is required to be capable of converting into an Energy Deployment on a given hour of the Operating Day, to the extent a Participant with a negative Sharing Calculation result on the Preschedule Day (i.e., a deficient Participant) requests the energy. See *BPM 204 Holdback Requirement* for more details.

3. Confirming and Declining Energy Deployment

A deficient Participant will notify the Program Operator via the PIT of its need for Energy Deployment and confirm the amount of Energy Deployment required, up to the Participant's confirmed request for Holdback Capacity as established on the Preschedule Day. Notification of the need for Energy Deployment may be made as early as the Preschedule Day, but no later than 85 minutes prior to the start of any operating hour with an indicated deficiency. Any Participant that does not confirm required Energy Deployment deliveries for that hour by such deadline will be deemed to waive its right to Energy Deployment under the Operations Program for that hour. The deficient Participant will confirm the quantity of Energy Deployment for which it requires delivery via the PIT. The quantity may not exceed such deficient Participant's confirmed request for Holdback Capacity as determined on the Preschedule Day.

The Energy Deployment a surplus Participant can be required to supply for an hour shall not exceed the final Holdback Requirement calculated for such Participant on the Pre-Schedule Day, in addition to any duly reported exchange of Holdback Requirement, as of 85 minutes before the start of such hour.

Any Participant for which the Program Operator calculated during the Preschedule Day a negative Sharing Requirement for the hour in question shall have zero Holdback Requirement and shall not have any Energy Deployment obligation for that hour.

3.1. Tagging and Scheduling

A Participant with a Holdback Requirements will reserve transmission for the entire Holdback Requirement on the Preschedule Day in line with the timeline in *BPM 201 Operations Program Timeline*. Participants will schedule their assigned Energy Deployment for each hour no later than 60 minutes prior to the start of such schedule hour (T-60). Participants may agree on alternate delivery provisions for Energy Deployment. It is the obligation of the deficient Participant to create the E-Tag. Once the deficient Participant creates the E-Tag, it is the responsibility of the surplus



Participant to take action on all subsequent E-tag requests related to the Energy Deployment initiated by the deficient Participant. The deficient Participant will provide any information to the surplus participant necessary to update the E-tag.

In any Subregion with a Central Hub, the E-tag will reflect a path that has generation sources at the surplus Participant, goes through the hub, and is delivered at the load of the deficient Participant. However, Participants can bilaterally elect to schedule a different path.

In any Subregion without a Central Hub, the surplus Participant and deficient Participant are expected to deliver to and take receipt at, respectively, the point indicated in the PIT. However, Participants can bilaterally elect to schedule a different path.

3.2. Energy Deployment Transmission Requirements

The surplus Participant has the responsibility to ensure there is sufficient transmission to deliver from their generation to the Central Hub or the point specified in the PIT and the deficient Participant has the responsibility for ensuring there is sufficient transmission to deliver from the Central Hub or point specified in the PIT to their load, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Although there is shared responsibility for transmission procurement and reservation, the Energy Deployment is intended to occur on a single E-tag from source to sink with the deficient Participant responsible for E-tag creation.

4. Energy Delivery Failure

A Participant anticipating an Energy Delivery Failure should provide notice as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the anticipated failure. See BPM 209 Energy Delivery Failure for more information.

5. After-the-Fact Energy Deployment Information

Each Participant will also submit after-the-fact actual data for the data sets listed in Table 2 plus data for Energy Deployments.

Table 1. After-the-fact data to be submitted by Participants to the Program Operator.

After-the-Fact Energy Deployment Information
Hour Ending
From Counterparty

To Counterparty
Energy Delivery MWs
Source Subregion
Point of Delivery (if different from that indicated in PIT)
Sink Subregion
Point of Receipt (if different from that indicated in PIT)

This after-the-fact data will be submitted no later than 168 hours after the end of the operating hour as described in the Input Data File Specification document which is located on the WPP website.

6. Raise Hand Tool

The Raise Hand Tool in the PIT allows a Participant to notify other Participants of a request for assistance in any given hour in an Operating Day. The Raise Hand Tool may be used when a Participant identifies an unmet energy need in any given hour of an Operating Day that is outside of the assistance provided by Holdback Capacity (as described in *BPM 204 Holdback Requirement*) or Energy Deployments, meaning that any Participant can use the Raise Hand Tool regardless of their Sharing Calculation result. The PIT shows the hour(s) of any requests for assistance and which Participant has made the request. Other Participants can voluntarily contact the requesting Participant to offer assistance on a bilateral basis. Compensation, terms, and conditions of any resulting bilateral transactions will be determined by the affected parties outside of the Tariff. After-the-fact Energy Deployment information (see Section 5) is not required after bilateral transactions resulting from the Raise Hand Tool.