

A. Introduction

- 1. Title:** **Disturbance Control Performance**
- 2. Number:** BAL-002-1a
- 3. Purpose:** The purpose of the Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) is to ensure the Balancing Authority is able to utilize its Contingency Reserve to balance resources and demand and return Interconnection frequency within defined limits following a Reportable Disturbance. Because generator failures are far more common than significant losses of load and because Contingency Reserve activation does not typically apply to the loss of load, the application of DCS is limited to the loss of supply and does not apply to the loss of load.
- 4. Applicability:**
 - 4.1.** Balancing Authorities
 - 4.2.** Reserve Sharing Groups (Balancing Authorities may meet the requirements of Standard 002 through participation in a Reserve Sharing Group.)
 - 4.3.** Regional Reliability Organizations
- 5. (Proposed) Effective Date:** The first day of the first calendar quarter, one year after applicable regulatory approval; or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, the first day of the first calendar quarter one year after Board of Trustees' adoption.

B. Requirements

- R1.** Each Balancing Authority shall have access to and/or operate Contingency Reserve to respond to Disturbances. Contingency Reserve may be supplied from generation, controllable load resources, or coordinated adjustments to Interchange Schedules.
 - R1.1.** A Balancing Authority may elect to fulfill its Contingency Reserve obligations by participating as a member of a Reserve Sharing Group. In such cases, the Reserve Sharing Group shall have the same responsibilities and obligations as each Balancing Authority with respect to monitoring and meeting the requirements of Standard BAL-002.
- R2.** Each Regional Reliability Organization, sub-Regional Reliability Organization or Reserve Sharing Group shall specify its Contingency Reserve policies, including:
 - R2.1.** The minimum reserve requirement for the group.
 - R2.2.** Its allocation among members.
 - R2.3.** The permissible mix of Operating Reserve – Spinning and Operating Reserve – Supplemental that may be included in Contingency Reserve.
 - R2.4.** The procedure for applying Contingency Reserve in practice.
 - R2.5.** The limitations, if any, upon the amount of interruptible load that may be included.
 - R2.6.** The same portion of resource capacity (e.g. reserves from jointly owned generation) shall not be counted more than once as Contingency Reserve by multiple Balancing Authorities.
- R3.** Each Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall activate sufficient Contingency Reserve to comply with the DCS.
 - R3.1.** As a minimum, the Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall carry at least enough Contingency Reserve to cover the most severe single contingency. All Balancing Authorities and Reserve Sharing Groups shall review, no less frequently

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than annually, their probable contingencies to determine their prospective most severe single contingencies.

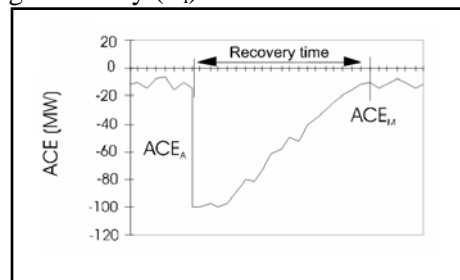
- R4.** A Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion within the Disturbance Recovery Period for 100% of Reportable Disturbances. The Disturbance Recovery Criterion is:
- R4.1.** A Balancing Authority shall return its ACE to zero if its ACE just prior to the Reportable Disturbance was positive or equal to zero. For negative initial ACE values just prior to the Disturbance, the Balancing Authority shall return ACE to its pre-Disturbance value.
- R4.2.** The default Disturbance Recovery Period is 15 minutes after the start of a Reportable Disturbance.
- R5.** Each Reserve Sharing Group shall comply with the DCS. A Reserve Sharing Group shall be considered in a Reportable Disturbance condition whenever a group member has experienced a Reportable Disturbance and calls for the activation of Contingency Reserves from one or more other group members. (If a group member has experienced a Reportable Disturbance but does not call for reserve activation from other members of the Reserve Sharing Group, then that member shall report as a single Balancing Authority.) Compliance may be demonstrated by either of the following two methods:
- R5.1.** The Reserve Sharing Group reviews group ACE (or equivalent) and demonstrates compliance to the DCS. To be in compliance, the group ACE (or its equivalent) must meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion after the schedule change(s) related to reserve sharing have been fully implemented, and within the Disturbance Recovery Period.
- or
- R5.2.** The Reserve Sharing Group reviews each member's ACE in response to the activation of reserves. To be in compliance, a member's ACE (or its equivalent) must meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion after the schedule change(s) related to reserve sharing have been fully implemented, and within the Disturbance Recovery Period.
- R6.** A Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall fully restore its Contingency Reserves within the Contingency Reserve Restoration Period for its Interconnection.
- R6.1.** The Contingency Reserve Restoration Period begins at the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period.
- R6.2.** The default Contingency Reserve Restoration Period is 90 minutes.

C. Measures

- M1.** A Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall calculate and report compliance with the Disturbance Control Standard for all Disturbances greater than or equal to 80% of the magnitude of the Balancing Authority's or of the Reserve Sharing Group's most severe single contingency loss. Regions may, at their discretion, require a lower reporting threshold. Disturbance Control Standard is measured as the percentage recovery (R_i).

For loss of generation:

if $ACE_A < 0$
then



$$R_i = \frac{MW_{Loss} - \max(0, ACE_A - ACE_M)}{MW_{Loss}} * 100\%$$

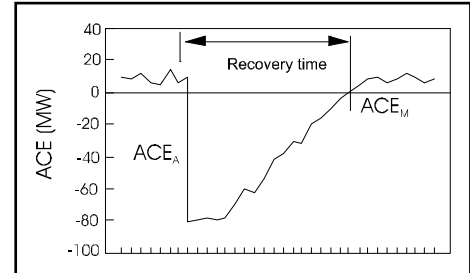
if $ACE_A \geq 0$

then

$$R_i = \frac{MW_{Loss} - \max(0, -ACE_M)}{MW_{Loss}} * 100\%$$

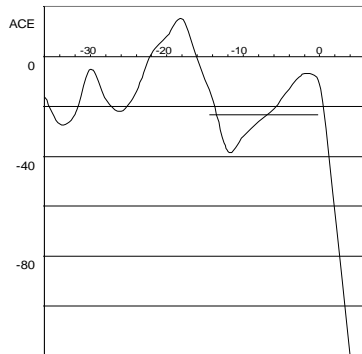
where:

- MW_{LOSS} is the MW size of the Disturbance as measured at the beginning of the loss,
- ACE_A is the pre-disturbance ACE,
- ACE_M is the maximum algebraic value of ACE measured within the fifteen minutes following the Disturbance. A Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group may, at its discretion, set $ACE_M = ACE_{15 \text{ min}}$, and



The Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall record the MW_{LOSS} value as measured at the site of the loss to the extent possible. The value should not be measured as a change in ACE since governor response and AGC response may introduce error.

The Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall base the value for ACE_A on the average ACE over the period just prior to the start of the Disturbance (10 and 60 seconds prior and including at least 4 scans of ACE). In the illustration below, the horizontal line represents an averaging of ACE for 15 seconds prior to the start of the Disturbance with a result of $ACE_A = -25 \text{ MW}$.



The average percent recovery is the arithmetic average of all the calculated R_i 's for Reportable Disturbances during a given quarter. Average percent recovery is similarly calculated for excludable Disturbances.

D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

Compliance with the DCS shall be measured on a percentage basis as set forth in the measures above.

Each Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall submit one completed copy of DCS Form, “NERC Control Performance Standard Survey – All Interconnections” to its Resources Subcommittee Survey Contact no later than the 10th day following the end of the calendar quarter (i.e. April 10th, July 10th, October 10th, January 10th). The Regional Entity must submit a summary document reporting compliance with DCS to NERC no later than the 20th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

1.1. Compliance Enforcement Authority

Regional Entity.

1.2. Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Timeframe

Compliance for DCS will be evaluated for each reporting period. Reset is one calendar quarter without a violation.

1.3. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Processes:

Compliance Audits

Self-Certifications

Spot Checking

Compliance Violation Investigations

Self-Reporting

Complaints

1.4. Data Retention

The data that support the calculation of DCS are to be retained in electronic form for at least a one-year period. If the DCS data for a Reserve Sharing Group and Balancing Area are undergoing a review to address a question that has been raised regarding the data, the data are to be saved beyond the normal retention period until the question is formally resolved.

1.5. Additional Compliance Information

Reportable Disturbances – Reportable Disturbances are contingencies that are greater than or equal to 80% of the most severe single Contingency. A Regional Reliability Organization, sub-Regional Reliability Organization or Reserve Sharing Group may optionally reduce the 80% threshold, provided that normal operating characteristics are not being considered or misrepresented as contingencies. Normal operating characteristics are excluded because DCS only measures the recovery from sudden, unanticipated losses of supply-side resources.

Simultaneous Contingencies – Multiple Contingencies occurring within one minute or less of each other shall be treated as a single Contingency. If the combined magnitude of the multiple Contingencies exceeds the most severe single Contingency, the loss shall be reported, but excluded from compliance evaluation.

Multiple Contingencies within the Reportable Disturbance Period – Additional Contingencies that occur after one minute of the start of a Reportable Disturbance but before the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period can be excluded from evaluation. The Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall determine the DCS compliance of the initial Reportable Disturbance by performing a reasonable

estimation of the response that would have occurred had the second and subsequent contingencies not occurred.

Multiple Contingencies within the Contingency Reserve Restoration Period – Additional Reportable Disturbances that occur after the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period but before the end of the Contingency Reserve Restoration Period shall be reported and included in the compliance evaluation. However, the Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group can request a waiver from the Resources Subcommittee for the event if the contingency reserves were rendered inadequate by prior contingencies and a good faith effort to replace contingency reserve can be shown.

2. Levels of Non-Compliance

Each Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group not meeting the DCS during a given calendar quarter shall increase its Contingency Reserve obligation for the calendar quarter (offset by one month) following the evaluation by the NERC or Compliance Monitor [e.g. for the first calendar quarter of the year, the penalty is applied for May, June, and July.] The increase shall be directly proportional to the non-compliance with the DCS in the preceding quarter. This adjustment is not compounded across quarters, and is an additional percentage of reserve needed beyond the most severe single Contingency. A Reserve Sharing Group may choose an allocation method for increasing its Contingency Reserve for the Reserve Sharing Group provided that this increase is fully allocated.

A representative from each Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group that was non-compliant in the calendar quarter most recently completed shall provide written documentation verifying that the Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group will apply the appropriate DCS performance adjustment beginning the first day of the succeeding month, and will continue to apply it for three months. The written documentation shall accompany the quarterly Disturbance Control Standard Report when a Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group is non-compliant.

3. Violation Severity Levels (no changes)

E. Regional Differences

None identified.

Version History

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
0	April 1, 2005	Effective Date	New
0	August 8, 2005	Removed “Proposed” from Effective Date	Errata
0	February 14, 2006	Revised graph on page 3, “10 min.” to “Recovery time.” Removed fourth bullet.	Errata
1	August 5, 2010	Adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees	Modified to address Order No. 693 Directives contained in paragraph 321.
1a	November 7, 2012	Interpretation Adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees	

Appendix 1

Request for an Interpretation of a Reliability Standard	
Date submitted:	September 2, 2009
Date accepted:	September 2, 2009
Contact information for person requesting the interpretation:	
Name:	Northwest Power Pool Reserve Sharing Group, in care of Jerry Rust, Agent
Organization:	Northwest Power Pool Reserve Sharing Group
Telephone:	503-445-1074
E-mail:	jerry.rust@nwpp.org
Identify the standard that needs clarification:	
Standard Number (include version number):	BAL-002-0
Standard Title:	Disturbance Control Performance
Identify specifically what requirement needs clarification:	
<u>Requirement Number and Text of Requirement:</u>	
B. Requirements	

R4. A Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion within the Disturbance Recovery Period for 100% of Reportable Disturbances. The Disturbance Recovery Criterion is:	
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">R4.1. A Balancing Authority shall return its ACE to zero if its ACE just prior to the Reportable Disturbance was positive or equal to zero. For negative initial ACE values just prior to the Disturbance, the Balancing Authority shall return ACE to its pre-Disturbance value.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">R4.2. The default Disturbance Recovery Period is 15 minutes after the start of a Reportable Disturbance. This period may be adjusted to better suit the needs of an Interconnection based on analysis approved by the NERC Operating Committee.</p>	

R5. Each Reserve Sharing Group shall comply with the DCS. A Reserve Sharing Group shall be considered in a Reportable Disturbance condition whenever a group member has experienced a Reportable Disturbance and calls for the activation of Contingency Reserves from one or more other group members. *** Compliance may be demonstrated by either of the following two methods:	
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">R.5.1 The Reserve Sharing Group reviews group ACE (or equivalent) and demonstrates compliance to the DCS. To be in compliance, the group ACE (or its equivalent) must meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion after the schedule change(s) related to</p>	

reserve sharing have been fully implemented, and within the Disturbance Recovery Period.

or

R.5.2. The Reserve Sharing Group reviews each member's ACE in response to the activation of reserves. To be in compliance, a member's ACE (or its equivalent) must meet the Disturbance Recovery Criterion after the schedule change(s) related to reserve sharing have been fully implemented, and within the Disturbance Recovery Period.

D. Compliance

1.4 Additional Compliance Information

Simultaneous Contingencies – Multiple Contingencies occurring within one minute or less of each other shall be treated as a single Contingency. If the combined magnitude of the multiple Contingencies exceeds the most severe single Contingency, the loss shall be reported, but excluded from compliance evaluation.

Multiple Contingencies within the Reportable Disturbance Period – Additional Contingencies that occur after one minute of the start of a Reportable Disturbance but before the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period can be excluded from evaluation. The Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group shall determine the DCS compliance of the initial Reportable Disturbance by performing a reasonable estimation of the response that would have occurred had the second and subsequent contingencies not occurred.

Clarification needed:

The Northwest Power Pool Reserve Sharing Group respectfully requests clarification as to whether:

- (1) although a Disturbance¹ that exceeds the most severe single Contingency must be reported by the Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group (as applicable), the Disturbance is excluded from compliance evaluation for the applicable Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group;
- (2) with respect to either simultaneous Contingencies or non-simultaneous multiple Contingencies affecting a Reserve Sharing Group, the exclusion from compliance evaluation for Disturbances exceeding the most severe single Contingency applies both when (a) all Contingencies occur within a single Balancing Authority member of the Reserve Sharing Group and (b) different Balancing Authorities within the Reserve Sharing Group experience separate Contingencies that occur simultaneously, or non-simultaneously but before the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period following the first Reportable Disturbance; and
- (3) the meaning of the phrase "excluded from compliance evaluation" as used in Section 1.4 ("Additional Compliance Information") of Part D of BAL-002-0 and for purposes of the preceding statements is that, with respect to Disturbances that exceed the most severe single Contingency for a Balancing Authority or Reserve

¹ Irrespective of cause, including a single event, simultaneous Contingencies, or non-simultaneous multiple Contingencies.

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Sharing Group (as applicable), a violation of BAL-002-0 does not occur even if ACE is not recovered within the Disturbance Recovery Period (15 minutes unless adjusted pursuant to BAL-002-0, R4.2).

Identify the material impact associated with this interpretation:

Clarification is needed to avoid applications of BAL-002-0 that would render the reserve requirement specified in R3.1 of BAL-002-0 (which calls for “enough Contingency Reserve to cover the most severe single Contingency”) meaningless. The intent of BAL-002-0 is that all Contingencies greater than or equal to 80% of the most severe single Contingency constitute “Reportable Disturbances.” See Section 1.4 of Part D of BAL-002-0 (where the “Additional Compliance Information” includes a definition of “Reportable Disturbance”).

If a Balancing Authority were to experience a Contingency below the Reportable Disturbance level, it would be expected to recover ACE within 15 minutes, even though the literal words of R4 of BAL-002-0 do not say this. Conversely, if a Balancing Authority were to experience a Disturbance five times greater than its most severe single Contingency, it would be required to report this Disturbance, but would not be required to recover ACE within 15 minutes following a Disturbance of this magnitude.

Any other interpretation would result in treating BAL-002-0 as if it required Balancing Authorities and Reserve Sharing Groups to recover ACE (to zero or pre-Disturbance levels, as applicable) within the 15-minute Disturbance Recovery Period without regard to Disturbance magnitude. This is inconsistent with (a) the reserve requirement specified in R3.1 of BAL-002-0, (b) the text of Section 1.4 of Part D of BAL-002-0, and (c) the documented history of the development of BAL-002-0 (see, e.g., Performance Standards Document, Version 3 (as accepted by NERC Resources Subcommittee on October 23, 2007), which provides in Section D, *Disturbance Control Standard, DCS*, that “An excludable disturbance is a disturbance whose magnitude was greater than the magnitude of the most severe single contingency.”)

Furthermore, lack of clarity on the interpretation of this standard potentially has significant financial and operational impacts on all Balancing Authorities and Reserve Sharing Groups. If the standard is interpreted to require that ACE be returned to zero even for a Disturbance that exceeds the most severe single Contingency, a Balancing Authority could be required to take drastic operational actions, even when other measures of system reliability (voltage stability, normal frequency, operation within system operating limits, etc.) indicate otherwise.

Response:

The Balancing Authority Controls Standard Drafting Team was originally assigned to provide a response to the interpretation request. The original interpretation failed to achieve a two-thirds approval from the industry. NERC appointed a new IDT to develop this interpretation. On July 24, 2012, the team provided the following response to the questions raised:

Question 1: Although a Disturbance² that exceeds the most severe single Contingency must be reported by the Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group (as applicable), is the Disturbance excluded from

² Irrespective of cause, including a single event, simultaneous Contingencies, or non-simultaneous multiple Contingencies.

compliance evaluation for the applicable Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group?

Response: The IDT agrees that the Disturbance would be excluded from compliance. The BAL-002 **Additional Compliance Information section** clearly states:

Simultaneous Contingencies – Multiple contingencies occurring within one minute or less of each other shall be treated as a single Contingency. If the combined magnitude of the multiple Contingencies exceeds the most severe single Contingency, the loss shall be reported, but excluded from compliance evaluation.

For clarity the IDT would like to explain the Team's basis concerning some of the terminology used.

Most Severe Single Contingency (MSSC) – this can be the loss of the BA's or RSG's single largest operating generator, or it can be a known common mode failure that causes more than one generator to fail when the contingency occurs; or it can be a firm transaction. Although Requirement R3.1 mandates an annual "review" that does not mean an annual value. Note that Requirement R3.1 determines a "prospective" MSSC. MSSC is a variable that the BA knows and operates to in real time. The largest operating generator is known and monitored by a BA. The largest known common mode failure is predefined for the BA; the largest single firm transaction is approved by the BA. Thus the BA knows its MSSC which can vary from hour to hour and minute to minute.

To be clear a BA is responsible for the MSSC at all times (the MSSC value at any given time may be more or less than the annually identified prospective MSSC).

An undefined "common mode" failure can occur but it is exempted from R4's requirement to meet the BA's or RSG's disturbance recovery criteria within the Disturbance Recovery Period. An undefined common mode failure (i.e. a disturbance that exceeds the MSSC) must be reported to allow the ERO to help ensure that it is not a continuing condition.

BAL-002 has two categories (1) Compliance and reporting (for Reportable Disturbances that must comply with the disturbance recovery criteria within the Disturbance Recovery Period) and (2) Reporting only (for specified disturbances and system conditions) events that are excluded from meeting Requirement R4 requirement.

The **Compliance and reporting category** is designed to be used to accumulate all DCS events that are subject to compliance to BAL-002 Requirement R4 (i.e. recover ACE within 15 minutes). These include all single assets as well as all pre-defined common mode failures. The standard originally created R_i (the average percent recovery for a Reportable Disturbance) as a measure of the quarterly compliance for Reportable Disturbances. Where all events greater than 80% were mandatory to report and those less than 80% were permitted to be reported (thus encouraging reporting smaller events).

The **Reporting only category** is designed to track multiple contingency events that are not subject to Requirement R4. This category is designed to ensure that common mode (single point of failures) events are not missed. Thus if two or more contingencies repeatedly occur, the expectation was that the ERO would have the information to alert the BA that the two contingencies must be considered as a single

event and thus considered as the MSSC.

The **Performance Standard Reference document** initially included with the DCS standard does states “Where RSGs exist, the Regional Reliability Council is to decide either to report on a BA basis or an RSG basis. If an RSG has dynamic membership then... required ...to report on a BA basis.

Question 2: With respect to either simultaneous Contingencies or non-simultaneous multiple Contingencies affecting a Reserve Sharing Group, does the exclusion from compliance evaluation for Disturbances exceeding the most severe single Contingency apply both when (a) all Contingencies occur within a single Balancing Authority member of the Reserve Sharing Group and (b) different Balancing Authorities within the Reserve Sharing Group experience separate Contingencies that occur simultaneously, or non-simultaneously but before the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period following the first Reportable Disturbance?

Response: Requirement R5 is directed to RSGs, where RSG is defined in the NERC Glossary as:

A group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating reserves required for each Balancing Authority’s use in recovering from contingencies within the group. Scheduling energy from an Adjacent Balancing Authority to aid recovery need not constitute reserve sharing provided the transaction is ramped in over a period the supplying party could reasonably be expected to load generation in (e.g., ten minutes). If the transaction is ramped in quicker (e.g., between zero and ten minutes) then, for the purposes of Disturbance Control Performance, the Areas become a Reserve Sharing Group.

The standard provides flexibility to BAs regarding the use or non-use of RSGs (Requirement R1.1). Requirement R2 affords the members flexibility in how they organize themselves.

Requirement R1.1 allows, at the option of a BA, or RSG to take on all or part of the responsibilities that BAL-002 places on a BA. However, Requirement R5 allows a BA to “call for activation” of reserves [aka dynamic allocation of membership] moreover, there is no ad hoc recognition of such an RSG’s multiple contingencies since a contingency in one BA may or not be referred to the RSG, and the simultaneous contingency in another BA is unknown.

The Technical Document does allow for a pre-acknowledged RSG to report on a composite basis. It can be interpreted that such a pre-acknowledged RSG entity assumes all of the obligations and rights afforded to a single BA and in that case such an RSG would be afforded the same Exclusions as the Exclusions afforded a BA.

In summary, the interpretation is as follows:

- The Standard was written to provide pre-acknowledged RSGs the same considerations as a single BA for purposes of exclusions from DCS compliance evaluation. Thus for a pre-acknowledged RSG the exclusion rules would be used in the same manner as they would be used for a single BA. This applies to both multiple contingencies occurring within one minute or less of each other being treated as a single Contingency and to Contingencies that occur after one minute of the start of a Reportable

Disturbance but before the end of the Disturbance Recovery Period.

The standard, while recognizing dynamically allocated RSGs, does NOT provide the members of dynamically allocated RSGs exclusions from DCS compliance evaluation on an RSG basis. For members of dynamically allocated RSGs, the exclusions are provided only on a member BA by member BA basis.

Question 3: Clarify the meaning of the phrase “excluded from compliance evaluation” as used in Section 1.4 (“Additional Compliance Information”) of Part D of BAL-002-0 and for purposes of the preceding statements, with respect to Disturbances that exceed the most severe single Contingency for a Balancing Authority or Reserve Sharing Group (as applicable), does BAL-002-0 require ACE to be recovered within the Disturbance Recovery Period (15 minutes unless adjusted pursuant to BAL-002-0, R4.2).

Response: The **Additional Compliance Information section** clearly states:

Simultaneous contingencies – Multiple contingencies occurring within one minute or less of each other shall be treated as a single Contingency. If the combined magnitude of the multiple Contingencies exceeds the Most Severe Single Contingency, the loss shall be reported, but excluded from compliance evaluation.

Although Requirement R3 does mandate that a BA or RSG activate sufficient Contingency Reserves to comply with DCS for every Reportable Disturbance, there is no requirement to comply with or even report disturbances that are below the Reportable Disturbance level. The averaging obligation does incent calculation and reporting of such lesser events.

If a Balancing Authority were to experience a Disturbance five times greater than its most severe single Contingency, it would be required to report this Disturbance, but would not be required to recover ACE within 15 minutes following a Disturbance of this magnitude.

An excludable disturbance is a disturbance whose magnitude was greater than the magnitude of the most severe single contingency. Any other interpretation would result in treating BAL-002-0 as if it required Balancing Authorities and Reserve Sharing Groups to recover ACE (to zero or pre-Disturbance levels, as applicable) within the 15-minute Disturbance Recovery Period without regard to Disturbance magnitude. This is inconsistent with (a) the reserve requirement specified in R3.1 of BAL-002-0, (b) the text of Section 1.4 of Part D of BAL-002-0, and (c) the documented history of the development of BAL-002-0 (*see, e.g.*, Performance Standards Document, Version 3 (as accepted by NERC Resources Subcommittee on October 23, 2007), which provides in Section D, *Disturbance Control Standard, DCS*, that “An excludable disturbance is a disturbance whose magnitude was greater than the magnitude of the most severe single contingency.”)