

Implementation Plan

Project 2010-14.1 Balancing Authority Reliability-based Controls - Reserves

Implementation Plan for BAL-002-2 – Disturbance Control Performance - Contingency Reserve for Recovery from a Balancing Contingency Event

Approvals Required

BAL-002-2 – Disturbance Control Performance - Contingency Reserve for Recovery from a Balancing Contingency Event

Prerequisite Approvals

None

Revisions to Glossary Terms

The following definitions shall become effective when BAL-002-2 becomes effective:

Balancing Contingency Event: Any single event described in Subsections (A), (B), or (C) below, or any series of such otherwise single events, with each separated from the next by less than one minute.

- A. Sudden loss of generation:
 - a. Due to
 - i. Unit tripping,
 - ii. Loss of generator Interconnection Facility resulting in isolation of the generator from the Bulk Electric System or from the responsible entity's electric system, or
 - iii. Sudden unplanned outage of transmission Facility;
 - b. And, that causes an unexpected change to the responsible entity's ACE;
- B. Sudden loss of an Import, due to forced outage of transmission equipment that causes an unexpected imbalance between generation and load on the Interconnection.
- C. Sudden restoration of a load that was used as a resource that causes an unexpected change to the responsible entity's ACE.

Most Severe Single Contingency (MSSC): The Balancing Contingency Event, due to a single contingency, that would result in the greatest loss (measured in MW) of resource output used by the Reserve Sharing Group (RSG) or a Balancing Authority that is not participating as a member of a RSG at the time of the event to meet firm system load and export obligation (excluding export obligation for which Contingency Reserve obligations are being met by the sink Balancing Authority).

Reportable Balancing Contingency Event: Any Balancing Contingency Event resulting in a loss of MW output less than or equal to the Most Severe Single Contingency, and greater than or equal to the lesser amount of: (i) 80% of the Most Severe Single Contingency, or (ii) the amount listed below for the applicable Interconnection, and occurring within a one-minute interval of the initial sudden decline in ACE based on EMS scan rate data. Prior to any given calendar quarter, the 80% threshold may be reduced by the responsible entity upon written notification to the Regional Entity.

- Eastern Interconnection – 900 MW
- Western Interconnection – 500 MW
- ERCOT – 800 MW
- Quebec – 500 MW

Contingency Event Recovery Period: A period beginning at the time that the resource output begins to decline within the first one-minute interval that defines a Balancing Contingency Event, and extends for fifteen minutes thereafter.

Contingency Reserve Restoration Period: A period not exceeding 90 minutes following the end of the Contingency Event Recovery Period.

Pre-Reporting Contingency Event ACE Value: The average value of Reporting ACE, or Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE when applicable, in the 16 second interval immediately prior to the start of the Contingency Event Recovery Period based on EMS scan rate data.

Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE: At any given time of measurement for the applicable Reserve Sharing Group, the algebraic sum of the ACEs (or equivalent as calculated at such time of measurement) of the Balancing Authorities participating in the Reserve Sharing Group at the time of measurement.

Contingency Reserve: The provision of capacity that may be deployed by the Balancing Authority to respond to a Balancing Contingency Event and other contingency requirements (such as Energy Emergency Alerts as specified in the associated EOP standard Level 2 or Level 3). The capacity may be provided by resources such as Demand Side Management (DSM), Interruptible Load and unloaded generation.

Applicable Entities

Balancing Authority

Reserve Sharing Group

Applicable Facilities

N/A

Conforming Changes to Other Standards

None

Effective Dates

BAL-002-2 shall become effective as follows:

The first day of the first calendar quarter that is six months after the date that this standard is approved by applicable regulatory authorities or as otherwise provided for in a jurisdiction where approval by an applicable governmental authority is required for a standard to go into effect. Where approval by an applicable governmental authority is not required, the standard shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter that is six months after the date the standard is adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees', or as otherwise provided for in that jurisdiction.

Justification

The six-month period for implementation of BAL-002-2 will provide ample time for Balancing Authorities to make necessary modifications to existing software programs to ensure compliance.

Retirements

BAL-002-0, Disturbance Control Performance, and BAL-002-1, Disturbance Control Performance should be retired at midnight of the day immediately prior to the Effective Date of BAL-002-2 in the particular jurisdiction in which the new standard is becoming effective.