

**B O N N E V I L L E**  
**P O W E R   A D M I N I S T R A T I O N**



**Available Transfer Capability  
Implementation Document  
(North American Energy Standards Board WEQ-023)**

**Bonneville Power Administration  
Transmission Services**

**Effective Date: December 04, 2025**

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## Contents

I. Purpose .....	1
II. Definitions .....	1
III. Overview .....	2
Methodology Selected .....	2
Rated System Path Methodology, WEQ-023-2.2 .....	2
ATC Calculations .....	2
ATC Calculation Periods .....	2
Frequency of ATC Recalculation.....	2
IV. Allocation Processes .....	2
V. Outages .....	3
Outage Planning.....	3
VI. Priorities Used to Set TTC .....	3
VII. Rated System Path Methodology for BPA's Paths.....	5
BPA's Paths .....	5
Calculating TTC .....	9
Data and Assumptions.....	9
Process to Determine TTC.....	10
Calculating Firm Transmission Service for Paths .....	12
Calculating Firm Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC <sub>F</sub> ) .....	12
Determining base ETC for Flow-Based Paths.....	14
Calculating Interim ETC <sub>F</sub> for Flow-based Paths.....	19
Calculating Firm Available Transfer Capability (ATC <sub>F</sub> ) .....	21
Calculating Non-Firm Transmission Service for BPA's Paths .....	23
Calculating Non-Firm Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC <sub>NF</sub> ) .....	24
Calculating Non-Firm Available Transfer Capability (ATC <sub>NF</sub> ) .....	25
Adjustments to Flow-based Path ATC Values .....	31
VIII. Responding to Methodology/Documentation Clarifications and/or Data Requests ....	31
IX. ATCID Revisions .....	32

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## I. Purpose

This Available Transfer Capability Implementation Document (ATCID) addresses all the requirements of North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) Wholesale Electric Quadrant business practice standard 023 (WEQ-023) and includes BPA's Postback Methodology.

This ATCID only applies to ATC calculations through month 13.

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## II. Definitions

All capitalized terms used in this ATCID are either contained in NERC's Glossary of Terms, NAESB WEQ-000, or are defined in this ATCID.

Defined terms specific to BPA include:

- **Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS):** The system consisting of the 31 federally constructed hydroelectric dams<sup>1</sup> on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and the Columbia Generating Station nuclear plant.
- **Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS):** The FCRTS is comprised of BPA's main grid network Facilities (network), Interconnections with other transmission systems (external Interconnections<sup>2</sup>), interties,<sup>3</sup> delivery Facilities, subgrid Facilities, and generation Interconnection Facilities within the Pacific Northwest region and with western Canada and California.
- **Long-Term Reservation:** a confirmed reservation that has duration greater than or equal to 365 days
- **Short-Term Reservation:** a confirmed reservation that has a duration of less than 365 days

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<sup>1</sup> Albeni Falls, Anderson Ranch, Big Cliff, Black Canyon, Boise River Diversion, Bonneville, Chandler, Chief Joseph, Cougar, Detroit, Dexter, Dworshak, Foster, Grand Coulee, Green Peter, Green Springs, Hills Creek, Hungry Horse, Ice Harbor, John Day, Libby, Little Goose, Lookout Point, Lost Creek, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, McNary, Minidoka, Palisades, Roza and The Dalles

<sup>2</sup> Northern Intertie, Reno-Alturas, West of Hatwai, West of Garrison and La Grande paths.

<sup>3</sup> AC Intertie (NWACI), Pacific DC Intertie (PDCI), and Montana Intertie.

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### III. Overview

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BPA owns and provides Transmission Service over the FCRTS. BPA is registered with NERC as a Transmission Operator (TOP) and Transmission Service Provider (TSP), among other registrations.

#### Methodology Selected

##### Rated System Path Methodology, WEQ-023-2.2

BPA has elected to use the Rated System Path Methodology to calculate Total Transfer Capability (TTC) and Available Transfer Capability (ATC) for all its paths. The description of how BPA implements this methodology for these paths is included in this ATCID.

#### ATC Calculations

##### ATC Calculation Periods

BPA calculates ATC values using the Rated System Path Methodology for the following time periods:

- Hourly values for up to 168 hours. The next hour may be calculated in subhourly intervals, with the most limiting subhourly ATC value being the hourly value.
- Daily values for day 3 through day 90. For days 3 to 7 (up to hour 168), the daily ATC value is the most limiting hourly ATC value for that day.
- Monthly values for month 2 through month 13. For months 2 and 3 (up to day 90), the monthly ATC value is the most limiting daily ATC value for that month.

##### Frequency of ATC Recalculation

BPA recalculates ATC on the following frequency, even if the calculated values identified in the ATC equation are unchanged:

- Hourly, at least once per hour
- Daily, at least once per day
- Monthly, at least once per day

BPA may recalculate ATC values more frequently due to changes in Total Transfer Capability (TTC), Power Transfer Distribution Factors (PTDFs), system issues or as deemed necessary.

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### IV. Allocation Processes

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BPA allocates transfer capability among multiple owners or users of its 1:1 and flow-based paths.

## Allocations - TTC:

For paths where allocation agreements exist, BPA allocates TTC according to the contractual rights of the various owners as defined in the agreements.

Allocation agreements do not exist for two of BPA's flow-based paths that have multiple owners: Columbia Injection N>S and Wanapum Injection N>S. For Columbia Injection N>S and Wanapum Injection N>S, BPA determines its share of TTC based on BPA-owned transmission lines that make up these paths when all lines are in service. During outage conditions, individual allocations exist for the loss of each transmission line in the line definitions for these paths.

## Allocations - base ETC:

BPA allocates base ETC among some of its shared flow-based paths. To allocate base ETC for South of Allston N>S, BPA uses the contractual rights defined in the South of Allston allocation agreement. To allocate base ETC for the Columbia Injection N>S, Wanapum Injection N>S, and Cross Cascades North E>W paths, BPA only models the BPA-owned transmission lines that make up these paths in the ETC cases. BPA does not allocate base ETC across any other shared flow-based paths.

## Allocations - PTDFs:

BPA calculates PTDFs based on the full path definition of all paths with the exception of Columbia Injection N>S, Wanapum Injection N>S and Cross Cascades North E>W. For these three paths, BPA calculates PTDFs based on the BPA-owned transmission lines that make up these paths.

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# V. Outages

## Outage Planning

Outage plans and the policy are posted to the Outage Plans website at: [Outage Coordination - Bonneville Power Administration \(bpa.gov\)](http://www.bpa.gov/OutageCoordination)

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# VI. Priorities Used to Set TTC

BPA may update assumptions and calculate new TTCs when changes to System conditions will significantly impact those limits and may use those updated assumptions to determine new TTC values. The most conservative hourly TTC calculated for a given outage or combination of outages becomes the governing TTC for the daily calculation period. Likewise, the most conservative daily TTC for a given outage or combination of outages becomes the governing TTC for the monthly calculation period.

The following hierarchy of priorities categorizes the TTC values based on the time period being calculated and the reason for the change. This prioritization may then be used to revise the path TTC for a given time period if BPA determines that more recent assumptions to calculate TTC values better reflect updated System information:

- 91 • **Real-time limit (highest priority):** The “Real-time limit” priority governs when BPA  
92 updates the assumptions of System conditions to calculate TTCs during the Real-time  
93 horizon. A change to the TTC calculation with the Real-time priority governs all other  
94 priorities. For example, if BPA receives an update that a scheduled outage will be  
95 extended by two hours early in the Real-time day, BPA may update the assumptions  
96 for the TTC calculation accordingly for the additional two hours and may use those  
97 same updated assumptions to update the TTC. If there are multiple real-time updates  
98 to assumptions for TTC calculations, the most recent TTC calculated governs.
- 99 • **Scheduling limit:** The “scheduling limit” priority may be used occasionally when the  
100 assumptions for the TTC are not governing or an actual scheduling limit has been  
101 imposed. If there is more than one scheduling limit, the lowest scheduling limit  
102 governs until a Real-time limit TTC is submitted.
- 103 • **Pre-schedule forecast:** The “pre-schedule forecast” TTC priority may be used for a  
104 path if the assumptions for the TTC calculations are updated for the pre-schedule  
105 period. For example, for TTCs calculated for flow-based paths that are derived using  
106 nomograms, if the assumptions are re-evaluated just prior to the pre-schedule day to  
107 incorporate updated data inputs, the TTC may be updated. The pre-schedule forecast  
108 TTC governs over the ‘studied’ priority.
- 109 • **Studied:** The “studied” priority is used when there are outages where a study report  
110 has been issued, including those provided by other TOPs. For example, if a study  
111 report is issued evaluating assumptions for line outage system conditions, the TTCs in  
112 that report govern over any lower-priority TTCs for the duration of the line outage  
113 conditions.
- 114 • **Estimated known limit:** The “estimated known limit” priority is used to establish  
115 unstudied TTCs or to define seasonal path TTCs that govern over “short-term  
116 seasonal” or “Path Rating” priorities.
- 117 • **Short-term seasonal:** The “short-term seasonal” priority is used for TTCs issued for  
118 seasonal Path Ratings. As these Ratings may be higher at certain times during the  
119 year, the short-term seasonal priority governs over the Path Rating priority. For  
120 example, if the longer-term Path Rating for a path is 7800 MW, but seasonally this  
121 Rating increases to 8000 MW, the short-term seasonal Rating of 8000 MW governs and  
122 is used to set the TTC during the season to which it applies.
- 123 • **Path Rating:** The “Path Rating” priority is used to set base TTCs using either the  
124 Rating of the paths, TTCs studied using normal conditions, TTCs calculated for the  
125 planning horizon, or all of the above. The lowest value resulting from the above  
126 calculations governs for the given time period and is used to set the TTC. For  
127 example, if under normal conditions the TTC for a path is 4410 MW, but the TTC  
128 calculated for the planning horizon is 4100 MW, the lower TTC of 4100 MW governs and  
129 is used to set the TTC for the path.
- 130 • **Informational limit (lowest priority):** The “informational limit” is used while  
131 establishing the initial setup of paths within the scheduling and reservation system.  
132 The informational limit is equal to the initial Path Rating of the path.

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## VII. Rated System Path Methodology for BPA's Paths

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This section describes how BPA implements the Rated System Path methodology for its paths.

### BPA's Paths

The following tables list BPA's paths. BPA has a combination of 1:1 and flow-based paths and uses the Rated System Path methodology to calculate ATC for both.

**Table 1, BPA's 1:1 Paths**

1:1 Path Name	Direction	1:1 OASIS Path Name
Northern Intertie	N>S	NI_TOTL_N>S
Northern Intertie	S>N	NI_TOTL_S>N
West of Garrison <sup>4</sup>	E>W	WOGARR_E>W
West of Garrison <sup>5</sup>	W>E	WOGARR_W>E
La Grande	W>E	LAGR_W>E
La Grande	E>W	LAGR_E>W
Montana Intertie	E>W	MI_E>W
Reno-Alturas	N>S	RATS_N>S
Reno-Alturas	S>N	RATS_S>N
AC Intertie (NWACI)	N>S	AC_N>S
AC Intertie (NWACI)	S>N	AC_S>N
Pacific DC Intertie (PDCI)	S>N	DC_S>N
Pacific DC Intertie (PDCI)	N>S	DC_N>S
Rock Creek Wind	Gen	ROCKCK_GEN
John Day Wind	Gen	JDWIND_GEN
Satsop Injection	Gen	SATSOP_GEN

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<sup>4</sup> and <sup>5</sup> BPA treats West of Garrison with the same rating as the Montana to Northwest Path (Path 8 in the WECC Path Rating Catalog).

Table 2, BPA's Flow-Based Paths

Flow-based Path Name	Direction	Flow-based OASIS Path Name	Transmission Line Components	Case used for base ETC calculation
North of Hanford	N>S	NOHANF	Vantage-Hanford #1 500-kV; Grand Coulee-Hanford #1 500-kV; and Shultz-Wautoma #1 500-kV	Heavy load
North of Hanford	S>N	NOHANF_S>N	Hanford-Vantage #1 500-kV; Hanford-Grand Coulee #1 500-kV; and Wautoma-Shultz #1 500-kV	Heavy load
South of Allston	N>S	SOALSN	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Allston-Keeler 500-kV; Lexington-Ross 230-kV; and Allston-St. Helens 115-kV;  <b>Portland General Electric-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Evergreen-St. Marys-Trojan 230-kV; and Trojan-Harborton 230-kV;  <b>PacifiCorp-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Merwin-St. Johns 115-kV; Astoria-Seaside 115-kV; and Clatsop 230/115-kV	Heavy load
Raver-Paul	N>S	RAVR_PAUL	Raver-Paul #1 500-kV  <b>When Raver-Paul #1 500-kV is out of service, the following lines are monitored:</b> Raver-Paul #1 500-kV; St. Clair-South Tacoma #1 230-kV; Chehalis-Covington #1 230-kV; Frederickson-St. Clair 115-kV; and Electron Heights-Blumaer 115-kV	Heavy load
Cross Cascades North	E>W	C-CASC_N	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Schultz-Raver #1, #3, & #4 500-kV; Schultz-Echo Lake #1 500-kV; Chief Joseph-Monroe #1 500-kV; Chief Joseph-Snohomish #3 & #4 345-kV; Rocky Reach-Maple Valley #1 345-kV; Grand Coulee-Olympia #1 287-kV; and Bettas Road-Covington #1 230-kV;  <b>Puget Sound Energy-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Rocky Reach-Cascade 230-kV	Heavy load



Flow-based Path Name	Direction	Flow-based OASIS Path Name	Transmission Line Components	Case used for base ETC calculation
Cross Cascades South	E>W	C-CACS_S	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Big-Eddy-Ostrander #1 500-kV; Ashe-Marion #2 500-kV; Buckley-Marion #1 500-kV; Knight-Ostrander #1 500-kV; John Day-Marion #1 500-kV; McNary-Ross #1 345-kV; Big Eddy-Chemawa #1 230-kV; Big Eddy-McLoughlin #1 & #2 230-kV; Midway-North Bonneville #1 230-kV; Jones Canyon-Santiam #1 230-kV; and Big Eddy-Troutdale #1 230-kV <b>PGE-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Round Butte-Bethel 230-kV	Heavy load
West of McNary	E>W	WOMCNY	Coyote Springs-Slatt #1 500-kV; McNary-Ross #1 345-kV; Harvalum-Big Eddy #1 230-kV; Jones Canyon-Santiam #1 230-kV; and McNary-John Day #2 500-kV	Heavy load
West of Slatt	E>W	WOSLATT	Slatt-Buckley #1 500-kV; and Slatt-John Day #1 500-kV	Heavy load
West of John Day	E>W	WOJD_E>W	John Day-Big Eddy #1 500-kV; John Day-Big Eddy #2 500-kV; and John Day-Marion #1 500-kV	Heavy load
South of Boundary	N>S	SBNDRY_N>S	Boundary-Bell #1 230-kV; Boundary-Bell #3 230-kV; Boundary-Usk #1 230-kV; and Boundary 230/115-kV Transformer #1	Heavy load
Columbia Injection	N>S	CLMBIA_N>S	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Lines:</b> Columbia-Grand Coulee #1 230-kV; Columbia-Grand Coulee #3 230-kV; Columbia-Rocky Reach #1 230-kV; Columbia-Valhalla #1 115-kV; and Columbia-Valhalla #2 115-kV; <b>Chelan PUD-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Columbia-Rocky Reach #2 230-kV <b>Douglas PUD-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Rapids-Columbia #1 230k	Heavy load

Flow-based Path Name	Direction	Flow-based OASIS Path Name	Transmission Line Components	Case used for base ETC calculation
Wanapum Injection	N>S	WANAPM_N>S	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Vantage-Midway #1 230-kV; <b>Grant PUD-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Priest Rapids-Midway #3 230-kV	Heavy load
West of Lower Monumental (West of LoMo)	E>W	W_LOMO_E>W	Lower Monumental-Ashe 500-kV; Lower Monumental-Hanford 500-kV; and Lower Monumental-McNary 500-kV	Heavy load
North of Echo Lake	S>N	N_ECOL_S>N	Echo Lake-Monroe-SnoKing Tap #1 500-kV; Echo Lake-Maple Valley #1 500-kV; Echo Lake-Maple Valley #2 500-kV; and Covington-Maple Valley #2 230-kV	Heavy load
South of Custer	N>S	SCSTER_N>S	Custer-Monroe #1 500-kV; Custer-Monroe #2 500-kV; Custer-Bellingham #1 230-kV; and Custer-Murray #1 230-kV	Heavy load
North of Grizzly	N>S	GRZN_N>S	Buckley-Grizzly #1 500-kV; John Day-Grizzly #1 500-kV; John Day-Grizzly #2 500-kV; and Maupin-Redmond #1 230-kV	Heavy load
North of Pearl	S>N	NOPE_S>N	<b>BPA-Owned Transmission Line:</b> Pearl-Keeler #1 500-kV <sup>6</sup> ; <b>BPA/Portland General Electric Jointly Owned Lines:</b> Pearl-Sherwood #1 230-kV; Pearl-Sherwood #2 230-kV; Pearl Tap to the Mcloughlin-Sherwood #1 230-kV	Heavy load

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<sup>6</sup> When calculating the TTC for the North of Pearl path, BPA excludes the counterflows of the Pearl-Keeler #1 500-kV line.

Flow-based Path Name	Direction	Flow-based OASIS Path Name	Transmission Line Components	Case used for base ETC calculation
West of Hatwai	E>W	WOH_E>W	Hatwai-Lower Granite #1 500-kV; Bell-Grand Coulee #6 500-kV; Bell-Grand Coulee #3 230-kV; Bell-Grand Coulee #5 230-kV; Westside-Grand Coulee #1 230-kV; Dry Creek-Talbot 230-kV; North Lewiston-Tucannon River #1 115-kV; Devils Gap-Stratford 115-kV; Lind-Warden 115-kV; Creston-Bell #1 115-kV; and Dry Gulch-Pomeroy 69-kV	Light load

## 140 Calculating TTC

### 141 Data and Assumptions

142 When calculating TTC for its paths, BPA uses power flow base cases that model the  
143 Western Interconnection. These base cases utilize data and assumptions consistent with  
144 the time period being studied as follows:

145 BPA models all existing System Elements, including but not limited to any transmission  
146 additions and retirements, in their normal operating condition for the assumed initial  
147 conditions, up to the time horizon in which BPA begins modeling planned outages.

148 The base cases include generators and phase shifters.

149 BPA uses the Load forecasts contained in the base cases.

150 Generation and Transmission Facility additions and retirements within the WECC  
151 footprint are included in the seasonal operating base cases for the season in which  
152 they are energized/de-energized, respectively. BPA engineers modify the base cases  
153 to reflect the actual dates of energization/de-energization, as well as expected  
154 generation for the timeframe under study.

155 The base cases include Facility Ratings as provided to WECC, the RC, and/or BPA by  
156 the TOPs, Transmission Owners and Generator Owners.

157 If Facility changes are made by BPA or another entity, then the base cases will be  
158 updated to reflect these changes with a mid-season update.

159 The approved seasonal operating base cases that include the Facility changes will not  
160 be used until 0 to 16 days prior to the energization or implementation of the Facility  
161 change.

162 For periods beyond two weeks, the base cases will be updated as necessary to perform  
163 seasonal studies for the current or upcoming season in accordance with the current  
164 BPA study processes.

165 For all paths, except West of Garrison and Northern Intertie South to North, BPA uses  
166 the all lines in service TTC from the relevant seasonal studies when there are no  
167 studied outages to set the TTC of the path for the corresponding seasonal time  
168 periods.

169 For West of Garrison, for the seasons or time periods in which the seasonal studies  
170 have not been completed, the most recent year's seasonal study results will be used  
171 for setting the TTC for the path.

172 For Northern Intertie South to North, for the seasons or time periods in which the  
173 seasonal studies have not been completed, the most recent year's seasonal study  
174 results will be used for setting the TTC. BPA uses the minimum TTC from the relevant  
175 seasonal studies to set the TTC of the path for periods from the next day and  
176 beyond. For the Real-time horizon, when there are no studied outages, BPA uses the  
177 maximum TTC from the relevant seasonal studies to set the TTC of the path.

178 BPA models Special Protection Systems (BPA uses the term Remedial Action Schemes  
179 or RAS) that currently exist or are projected for implementation within the studied  
180 time horizon.

181 The base cases include all series compensation for each line at the expected operating  
182 level.

### 183 **Process to Determine TTC**

184 BPA adjusts generation and Load, and outages, within the power-flow base cases to  
185 determine the TTC that can be simulated for each of its paths.

186 BPA incorporates outages relevant to the path being studied when performing its TTC  
187 studies. Generally, BPA studies outages 10 to 16 days prior to the outage start date.

188 BPA studies single and multiple Contingencies that are relevant to the path being studied.

189 When modeling normal conditions, BPA models all Transmission Elements in BPA's TOP  
190 Area and adjacent TOP Areas at or below 100 percent of their continuous Rating. Any  
191 reliability constraints requested by another TOP will also be included.

192 BPA models Contingencies as per the current version of "RC West System Operating Limits  
193 Methodology for the Operations Horizon" (RC West SOL Methodology) posted on RC West's  
194 website.

195 When modeling Contingencies, BPA determines TTCs by stressing the system until flows  
196 exceed emergency Facility Ratings or voltages fall outside emergency System Voltage  
197 Limits (i.e., the post-Contingency state). BPA does this by simulating transfers performed  
198 through the adjustment of generation and Load. If a Facility does not have an emergency  
199 Facility Rating, the normal Facility Rating is used. If there is no emergency System Voltage  
200 Limit, the normal System Voltage Limit is used. If a path has a Stability Limit, and the  
201 Stability Limit is lower than the limit found when studying emergency Facility Ratings and  
202 emergency System Voltage Limits, the Stability Limit becomes the TTC. By meeting the  
203 criteria in the RC West SOL Methodology, uncontrolled separation should not occur. BPA  
204 does not take into account expected transmission uses in the determination of TTC.

205 BPA's paths listed below are bi-directional and have TTCs in both the prevailing and non-  
206 prevailing direction of flow.

- 207 • Northern Intertie
- 208 • West of Garrison
- 209 • La Grande
- 210 • Reno-Alturas
- 211 • AC Intertie (NWACI)
- 212 • Pacific DC Intertie (PDCI)
- 213 • North of Hanford

214 All of BPA's other paths are one directional, in the prevailing direction of flow, and have  
215 studied TTCs that are established for the prevailing direction of flow.

216 For paths where TTC varies due to simultaneous interaction with one or more other paths,  
217 BPA develops a nomogram, represented either by an equation or its graphical  
218 representation, describing the interaction of the paths and the resulting TTC under  
219 specified conditions. BPA then calculates a value, based on that nomogram and  
220 forecasted System conditions for the time period studied, to develop its TTC values for  
221 the affected paths.

222 BPA or the adjacent path TOP identifies when the new or increased TTC for a path being  
223 studied by BPA or the adjacent path TOP has an adverse impact on the TTC value of  
224 another existing path by modeling the flow on the path being studied at its proposed new  
225 TTC level, while simultaneously modeling the flow on the existing path at its TTC level. In  
226 doing so, BPA or the adjacent path TOP honors the reliability criteria described above.  
227 BPA or the adjacent path TOP includes the resolution of this adverse impact in its study  
228 report for the path.

229 The ratings for BPA's paths whose ratings were established, known, and used in operation  
230 since January 1, 1994, have been re-established using updated methods. BPA studies its  
231 paths, with the exception of La Grande, on a periodic basis and reconfirms the rating of  
232 each path based on these studies. These ratings are then used to establish the TTC for  
233 the path.

234 For the La Grande path, BPA uses the Accepted Rating of the path as defined in the WECC  
235 Path Rating Catalog. BPA's La Grande path is part of the NW-Idaho path (WECC Path  
236 14). The rating of Path 14 was reconfirmed through an updated study in 2010 when the  
237 path definition had to be modified due to the addition of the Hemingway Substation by  
238 PacifiCorp and Idaho Power.

239 BPA establishes the TTC at the lesser of the maximum allowable contractual allocation, or  
240 the reliability limit determined by the TOP. The reliability limit includes, but is not  
241 limited to, any System Operating Limit for an ATC path.

242 BPA creates a study report that describes the TTC applicable to the outages during the  
243 studied time period and includes the limiting Contingencies and the limiting cause for the  
244 calculated TTC. The RC West SOL Methodology document defines the steps taken and  
245 assumptions BPA used to determine TTC for each path. BPA creates a study report for  
246 each study it performs. The study report relies on the basic assumptions included in RC  
247 West SOL methodology and identifies any changes to those basic assumptions.

248 Information regarding TTCs is shared electronically between the appropriate BPA  
249 organizations within seven calendar days of the finalization of the study report for the TTCs.  
250 BPA sends a notice to all TSPs for the paths listed in Table 1 where there are multiple TSPs  
251 *prior* to limitations in TTCs.

252 A path for which BPA does not perform studies to determine the most current value of TTC is  
253 Reno - Alturas. For Reno-Alturas, NV Energy determines TTC. The TTC is provided to BPA and  
254 BPA then sends a Notice of Planned Path Limitation.

## 255 **Calculating Firm Transmission Service for Paths**

### 256 **Calculating Firm Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC<sub>F</sub>)**

257 When calculating ETC<sub>F</sub> for all time periods for its paths, BPA uses the following algorithm:

$$258 \text{ETC}_F = \text{NL}_F + \text{NITS}_F + \text{GF}_F + \text{PTP}_F + \text{ROR}_F + \text{OS}_F$$

259 **Where:**

260 ETC<sub>F</sub> is the firm ETC for the ATC path.

261 NL<sub>F</sub> is the firm capacity set aside to serve peak Native Load forecast commitments, to include  
262 losses, and Native Load growth, not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin or  
263 Capacity Benefit Margin.

264 BPA does not have any NL<sub>F</sub>, and thus sets NL<sub>F</sub> at zero for all of its paths for all time  
265 periods. All of BPA's firm Transmission obligations are captured in the NITS<sub>F</sub>, PTP<sub>F</sub>, GF<sub>F</sub>  
266 and ROR<sub>F</sub> components of the ETC<sub>F</sub> algorithm.

267 NITS<sub>F</sub> is the firm capacity reserved for Network Integration Transmission Service serving Load,  
268 to include losses, and Load growth, not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin  
269 or Capacity Benefit Margin.

270 For BPA's 1:1 paths, BPA uses ten year maximum 1 in 10 coincidental peak Load forecasts  
271 to encumber capacity for customers with a designated resource of FCRPS. For customers  
272 with a designated resource outside of FCRPS, BPA uses the capacity designated for the  
273 resource to encumber capacity across these paths.

274 On the La Grande W>E ATC path, BPA uses a different methodology to encumber capacity  
 275 for customers with a designated resource of FCRPS. BPA encumbers firm capacity based  
 276 on the coincidental 1 in 10 peak forecast, less critical water forecasts of the federal  
 277 generation located in the Idaho BAA. Idaho Power then specifies what will be served  
 278 across La Grande W>E and BPA encumbers this amount for this path.

279 For BPA's flow-based paths, BPA accounts for NITS<sub>F</sub> obligations with a combination of base  
 280 ETC and interim ETC calculations, as described further in this document.

281 **GF<sub>F</sub>** is the firm capacity set aside for grandfathered contracts for energy and/or Transmission  
 282 Service, where executed prior to the effective date of a Transmission Service Provider's Open  
 283 Access Transmission Tariff or "safe harbor tariff."

284 The amount of GF<sub>F</sub> BPA encumbers across its 1:1 paths is based on the terms of each  
 285 individual contract.

286 For BPA's flow-based paths, BPA accounts for GF<sub>F</sub> obligations with base ETC calculations,  
 287 as described further in this document.

288 **PTP<sub>F</sub>** is the firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

289 In BPA's calculations for 1:1 paths, PTP<sub>F</sub> is equal to the sum of the MW Demands of PTP<sub>F</sub>  
 290 reservations or schedules.

291 For BPA's flow-based paths, BPA accounts for PTP<sub>F</sub> obligations with a combination of base  
 292 ETC and interim ETC calculations, as described further in this document.

293 For Redirects from conditional short-term firm parent reservations, BPA's ETC accounts  
 294 for the parent reservation until the Redirect is confirmed on OASIS. Once the Redirect is  
 295 confirmed, BPA's ETC only accounts for the Redirect.

296 For Redirects from long-term firm parent reservations or unconditional short-term firm  
 297 parent reservations, BPA's ETC accounts for both the parent reservation and the Redirect  
 298 reservation until the Redirect itself is unconditional. Once the Redirect is unconditional,  
 299 BPA's ETC only accounts for the Redirect.

300 In some cases, BPA has PTP<sub>F</sub> contracts that give customers the right to schedule between  
301 multiple Points of Receipt (PORs) and Points of Delivery (PODs).<sup>7</sup> However, the customer  
302 can only schedule up to the MW amount specified in their contract. Multiple reservations  
303 are created for these special cases to allow BPA to model each POR-to-POD combination.  
304 The amount encumbered for these cases does not exceed the total PTP<sub>F</sub> rights specified in  
305 the contracts.

306 **ROR<sub>F</sub>** is the firm capacity reserved for roll-over rights for contracts granting Transmission  
307 Customers the right of first refusal to take or continue to take Transmission Service when the  
308 Transmission Customer's Transmission Service contract expires or is eligible for renewal.

309 BPA assumes that all of its Transmission Service Agreements eligible to roll-over in the  
310 future will be rolled over. If a Transmission Customer chooses not to exercise its roll-over  
311 rights by the required deadline, BPA no longer encumbers capacity for roll-over rights for  
312 that Transmission Customer.

313 **OS<sub>F</sub>** is the firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or agreement(s) not  
314 specified above using Firm Transmission Service as specified in the ATCID.

315 BPA has no OS<sub>F</sub> and thus sets OS<sub>F</sub> at zero for all of its paths for all time periods. All of  
316 BPA's firm Transmission obligations are captured in the NITS<sub>F</sub>, PTP<sub>F</sub>, GF<sub>F</sub> and ROR<sub>F</sub>  
317 components of the ETC<sub>F</sub> algorithm.

318 Although BPA uses the above algorithm to calculate ETC<sub>F</sub> for all of its paths, BPA's ETC<sub>F</sub>  
319 calculation methodology differs between its 1:1 and flow-based paths. For 1:1 paths, BPA  
320 calculates ETC<sub>F</sub> by assuming that 1 MW of reserved firm capacity equals 1 MW of ETC<sub>F</sub> across  
321 that path. The POR/POD combinations for 1:1 ATC paths that impact ETC<sub>F</sub> can be found under  
322 the Transmission Availability section of BPA's website. For the flow-based paths, BPA  
323 calculates ETC<sub>F</sub> by summing the base ETC from power-flow ETC studies with interim ETC<sub>F</sub>  
324 calculated using PTDFs.

## 325 **Determining base ETC for Flow-Based Paths**

### 326 **Use of WECC Base Cases to Determine Base ETC**

327 BPA uses the WECC seasonal base cases and modifies them to calculate the base ETC  
328 for its flow-based paths. BPA refers to these base cases as ETC cases.

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<sup>7</sup> On July 12<sup>th</sup>, 2004, BPA 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. Current multiple-to-multiple contracts must be converted to single POR and single POD upon renewal of service.



## Determining Base ETC for Heavy Load ETC Cases

BPA creates monthly heavy load ETC cases to calculate base ETC values. BPA's ETC cases are produced using a power flow model that computes how much power will flow over each flow-based path for the assumed Load and generation levels for each time period studied. Counterflows are inherently modeled in ETC cases.

BPA uses the following assumptions to create heavy load ETC cases for its base ETC calculations:

**System topology:** Normal operating conditions are used. BPA uses the WECC Winter seasonal case for its November through March ETC cases, the WECC Spring seasonal case for its April and May ETC cases, and the WECC Summer seasonal case for its June through October ETC cases.

**Load:** BPA uses Loads contained in the WECC seasonal base cases for the time periods being studied, along with any updates to those Loads BPA may have made after the WECC base cases were received from WECC.

- **NITS<sub>F</sub>, PTP<sub>F</sub> and GF<sub>F</sub>:** BPA assumes a 1-in-2 year monthly peak Load forecast in all its monthly ETC cases

**Generation:** For the generators in BPA's BAA or directly interconnected to BPA, BPA uses the following generation assumptions:

**FCRPS:** For the FCRPS resources serving NITS<sub>F</sub>, PTP<sub>F</sub>, and GF<sub>F</sub> Long-Term Reservations, generation levels are set using a multiple-step process. For all time periods studied, BPA uses the following process:

- The Columbia Generating Station is assumed to be on-line at full load in the ETC cases. Generation levels at the Libby, Hungry Horse, Dworshak, and Albeni Falls projects are based on the 90th percentile rate case generation values for these projects. The generation levels at the Willamette Valley projects<sup>8</sup> are set at a monthly fleet-aggregate lower 10th percentile of Heavy Load Hour block generation from the planning period of record and adjusted as needed to accurately reflect operations that BPA knows are in place. **Nameplate Adjusted Method:** When creating heavy load ETC cases, generation levels for all other federal hydro projects<sup>9</sup> are set by first determining the nameplate for each project and then adjusting such nameplates by outages forecasted for the particular

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<sup>8</sup> Willamette Valley projects include: Big Cliff, Cougar, Detroit, Dexter, Foster, Green Peter, Hills Creek, Lookout Point, and Lost Creek.

<sup>9</sup> Federal hydro projects include: Grand Coulee, Chief Joseph, Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, Ice Harbor, McNary, John Day, The Dalles, Bonneville.

plants. Next in the month of August, the Lower Snake plants (Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Ice Harbor) are capped at the observed project outflow over the past ten Augusts. Then multiple generation scenarios are modelled by stressing one of three different “zones” of Federal hydro resources to the nameplate adjusted generation levels described above and scaling the generation at the remaining Federal hydro projects to match the sum of the demands for all contracts that call out non-specific Federal hydroelectric projects as PORs after adjusting these demands for the portion served by Columbia Generating Station, Libby, Hungry Horse, Dworshak, Albeni Falls, and the Willamette Valley projects. The Federal PTP demands at each project are then added to this result to obtain the final assumed generation level for each Federal hydro project.

**Non-Federal Thermal Generators:** Non-federal thermal generators associated with PTP<sub>F</sub>, GF<sub>F</sub> and NITS<sub>F</sub> Transmission Service for BPA’s area and all adjacent TSP areas are set at up to the contract Demand.

**Wind Generators:**

- **PTP<sub>F</sub>:** Wind generators associated with PTP<sub>F</sub> Long-Term Reservations are set at the following depending on the scenarios being run:
  - Modeled on at 100 percent of the contract demand for the wind generator; or
  - Modeled off
- **NITS<sub>F</sub>:** The flow-based path impacts of wind generators identified as designated network resources in NITS<sub>F</sub> contracts or in the NT Resources Memorandum of Agreement in BPA’s area are determined on a flow-based path-by-flow-based path basis and set at the greater of the following:
  - The wind generators modeled on at the designated amount of the wind generators; or,
  - The wind generators modeled off and replaced by increasing the FCRPS generation level by the designated amount of the wind generators using the Nameplate Adjusted Method for all ETC cases described above.Wind generators designated as network resources in NITS<sub>F</sub> contracts for all adjacent TSPs are modeled up to the designated amount.
- **GF<sub>F</sub>:** BPA and all of BPA’s adjacent TSPs have no GF<sub>F</sub> contracts for wind generators.

**Behind the Meter Generators:** Non-federal resources that do not require Transmission Service over the FCRTS and that are behind the meter are set up to levels used in BPA’s process for power system planning studies.

**Mid-Columbia Hydro Projects:** Generation levels at the non-federal Mid-Columbia hydro projects are set up to 90 percent of their historical output by season.

When creating heavy load ETC cases, if there is more generation than Load plus committed exports in the base case, BPA reduces excess generation to bring generation and Load into balance in order to solve the power flow model. BPA reduces all excess generation by aggregating generators by fuel type and scaling the aggregated fuel type groups. Generation is then reduced based on how each generator participates as part of the scaled generation fleet, with the exception of the stressed FCRPS zone. The Columbia Generation Station is not scaled, as this generator is always modeled on.

When creating heavy load ETC cases, if there is more Load and committed exports than generation in the ETC case, BPA reduces exports on the AC Intertie and Pacific DC Intertie in the ETC case. This is done to solve the power flow model.

### **Sensitivity Studies for Heavy Load ETC Cases**

In calculating its base ETC values, BPA runs ETC case scenarios for three different sensitivities: the Canadian Entitlement Return (CER) obligation modeled on or off, wind resources designated to serve  $PTP_F$  and  $NITS_F$  on or off, and stressing the three different zones of the FCRPS.

For the FCRPS scenarios, the three “zones” that are stressed individually in the scenarios are made up of the following projects: (i) Upper Columbia zone includes Grand Coulee and Chief Joseph; (ii) Lower Snake zone includes Lower Monumental, Lower Granite, Little Goose, and Ice Harbor; and (iii) Lower Columbia zone includes McNary, John Day, The Dalles and Bonneville.

For the CER Scenarios, BPA models the FCRPS generators delivering or not delivering energy to Canada in the amount specified in the Canadian Entitlement Agreement.

In the CER on scenarios, BPA models the exports to Canada at the long-term firm contract rights that customers have across the Northern Intertie  $S>N$ . The FCRPS generation is modeled using the Nameplate Adjusted Method. Starting with the November 2025 base case studies, BPA models imports from California on the AC  $S>N$  and DC  $S>N$  per customers’ long-term firm contract rights on these paths.

In the CER off scenarios, BPA models imports from Canada at the long-term firm contract rights that customers have across the Northern Intertie  $N>S$ . The FCRPS generation is also modeled using the Nameplate Adjusted Method. BPA models AC  $N>S$  and DC  $N>S$  exports to California per customers’ long-term firm contract rights on these paths.

For the wind resource scenarios, see above for a description of the base ETC assumptions for wind generators serving  $PTP_F$  and  $NITS_F$ .

Therefore, in its heavy load base ETC sensitivity analysis, BPA models the following 6 scenarios:

1. Wind modeled off/Upper Columbia stressed
2. Wind modeled off/Lower Snake stressed
3. Wind modeled off/Lower Columbia stressed
4. Wind modeled on/Upper Columbia stressed

440 5. Wind modeled on/Lower Snake stressed  
 441 6. Wind modeled on/Lower Columbia stressed

442 All scenarios are run with CER modeled on and off for all months.

443 BPA uses the highest base ETC value calculated from these scenarios in its firm ATC  
 444 calculations across the flow-based paths. BPA uses the lowest base ETC value from  
 445 these scenarios in its non-firm ATC calculations across the flow-based paths.

446 **Determining Base ETC and Sensitivities for Light Load ETC Cases**

447 BPA uses the WECC Winter seasonal light load case as the starting point for its Winter  
 448 seasonal light load ETC case. The ETC from this case is used as the base ETC for the  
 449 months of November through March.

450 BPA uses the WECC Summer seasonal light load case as the starting point for its  
 451 Summer light load ETC case. The ETC from the Summer case is used as the base ETC  
 452 for the months of June through October.

453 If a WECC Spring seasonal light load case is available, BPA uses that case as the  
 454 starting point for its Spring seasonal light load ETC case. The ETC from this case is  
 455 used as the base ETC for the months of April and May. If the WECC Spring seasonal  
 456 light load case is not available, the higher of the base ETCs from either the Winter or  
 457 Summer case are used as the base ETC for April and May.

458 BPA uses the following assumptions in light load ETC cases:

459 a. System topology: Normal operating conditions are used.  
 460 b. Loads: Loads from the WECC light load cases are used. For Montana Loads  
 461 only, BPA compares the Loads in the WECC seasonal light load case with the  
 462 seasonal light Loads supplied by Montana Power, and uses the lowest of the two  
 463 values in order to properly stress the light load case.  
 464 c. Generation: BPA uses generation assumptions from historical data. Canadian  
 465 Entitlement is modeled as delivering energy to Canada in the amount specified  
 466 in the Canadian Entitlement Agreement.

467 There are two sensitivity studies performed for the light load ETC cases:

468 a. Federal generation east of the path is increased, and a corresponding amount  
 469 of federal generation west of the path is reduced  
 470 b. Federal generation east of the path is reduced, and a corresponding amount of  
 471 federal generation west of the path is increased

472 BPA uses the highest base ETC value calculated from these scenarios in its firm ATC  
 473 calculations across the flow-based paths where light load cases are utilized. BPA uses  
 474 the lowest base ETC value from these scenarios in its non-firm ATC calculations across  
 475 the flow-based paths where light load cases are utilized.

## Calculating Interim ETC<sub>F</sub> for Flow-based Paths

To calculate the impacts for all NITS<sub>F</sub> and PTP<sub>F</sub> reservations that were not modeled in the ETC cases, BPA uses PTDF analysis on the demand in each reservation. PTDF analysis is the fraction of energy (expressed as a percentage or as a decimal) that will flow across BPA's monitored flow-based paths as that energy is injected at a POR (or source) relative to a slack bus, and withdrawn at a POD (or sink) relative to a slack bus, for each flow-based path.

PTDF impacts are calculated as per BPA's Transmission Service Requests Evaluation business practice. If a reservation's impact on a flow-based path is determined to be *de minimis* per the Transmission Service Requests Evaluation business practice, then BPA deems the impact of the reservation to be zero when calculating ETC<sub>F</sub> used in the ATC<sub>F</sub> calculation.

The sum of these positive impacts is referred to as the interim ETC<sub>F</sub> value, and is added to the base ETC values to produce a final ETC<sub>F</sub> value for each time period for each flow-based path.

## Outages in PTDF Calculations

BPA calculates PTDFs by adjusting the WECC base cases to include transmission outages from BPA's outage system. Transmission outages for Transmission Lines, sections of Transmission Lines, transformers and taps are used to set branches as *open* in the appropriate base case for the hour being calculated.

When the Raver-Paul 500-kV line is out of service, the PTDFs that BPA calculates and uses for the Raver-Paul path are based on the monitored lines for this path that are outlined in Table 2. This allows BPA to properly manage the Raver-Paul path in this outage situation.

## Outage Criteria in ETC Calculations

BPA uses the outage planning timeline described in the "Outages" section. The following criteria determine which outages are incorporated into BPA's hourly, daily and monthly ETC calculations:

### Hourly ETC Calculations

For its hourly ETC calculations, BPA uses hourly PTDFs published at least once per day.

### Daily ETC Calculations

For its daily ETC calculations, BPA uses the most recent PTDFs published for the hour ending 11 of each day, since hour ending 11 tends to have the highest coincidence of outages. Therefore all Transmission outages scheduled to occur during the hour ending 11, regardless of the duration of the outage, impact daily ETC calculations.

BPA includes Transmission outages in daily ETC calculations beyond the 10- to 16-day planned outage study period if the outage is officially scheduled in BPA's outage system.

516           **Monthly ETC Calculations**

517           For its monthly ETC calculations, BPA uses the most recent daily PTDFs published  
518           for the first Tuesday of that month. BPA includes Transmission outages in monthly  
519           ETC calculations beyond the 10- to 16-day planned outage study period if the  
520           outage is officially scheduled in BPA's outage system.

521           **Source/POR and Sink/POD Identification and Mapping**

522           In the ETC components of its flow-based path ATC calculations, BPA accounts for  
523           source and sink for Transmission Service through the following processes:

524           BPA maps the source/POR and sink/POD to the WECC base cases. In this mapping, BPA  
525           has assigned network bus points that represent the primary interface for  
526           Interconnection with specific generation projects, adjacent electrical Systems or  
527           Load-serving entities and trading hubs. Some adjacent electrical Systems have  
528           multiple Interconnection points deemed as PORs/sources or PODs/sinks. The mapping  
529           of these points is published in the Transmission Service Contract Points list on BPA's  
530           OASIS homepage.

531           BPA calculates weighted PTDFs for Sources/PORs as follows:

- 532           1. The PTDF weighting for the FCRPS/BPA Power PTDF varies by time period and path  
533           based on stress scenarios. The PTDF weighting is derived from generation  
534           forecasts of the federal resources, for calculations for the next hour through  
535           approximately two weeks. Beyond this time frame, BPA derives the weighting of  
536           the PTDF by applying the generation dispatch determined in the ETC cases.  
537           2. BPA derives the PTDF weighting for the Mid-Columbia bus point by applying the  
538           generation dispatch determined in the ETC cases.  
539           3. BPA has grouped the generators in its adjacent BAAs based on the primary  
540           interface between each BAA and the generation projects within that BAA  
541           (excluding some remote generators that are scheduled via NERC e-Tag). These  
542           groupings are assigned weighted PTDFs that represent how the generators  
543           participate in the group and are used to evaluate transactions within and between  
544           adjacent BAAs that do not include BPA. BPA derives the PTDF weightings for these  
545           points from BAA-provided generation estimates or by applying the generation  
546           dispatch determined in the ETC cases if generation estimates are not available. In  
547           the ETC cases, these generators are modeled up to the long-term firm  
548           Transmission rights associated with the generators.

549           BPA calculates weighted PTDFs for Sinks/PODs as follows:

- 550           1. BPA has weighted PTDFs for Loads in its adjacent BAAs based on the primary  
551           interface between each BAA and the Load within that BAA. The weighting is based  
552           on how the Load is distributed in the BAA.  
553           2. BPA calculates a weighted PTDF to account for unscheduled Network Integration  
554           Transmission Service Loads in BPA's BAA that are served from the FCRPS. The  
555           weighting is based on the individual Load forecasts for the time period being  
556           calculated.

3. BPA calculates a weighted Load for all of the BPA Power Services customers that are served via Network Integration Transmission Service agreements. The weighting is based on the individual Load forecasts for the time period being calculated.
4. BPA calculates a weighted Load for PNGC Power, which is a Joint Operating Entity made up of several cooperative utilities. The weighting is based on the individual Load forecasts for the time period being calculated.

BPA calculates one weighted PTDF that applies to the following Source/POR and Sink/POD:

1. BPA calculates a weighed PTDF for the Western Energy Imbalance Market. This weighting is based on the percentage of Automatic Generation Control response (which could be zero) carried by each plant in the FCRPS.

### Calculating Firm Available Transfer Capability ( $ATC_F$ )

When calculating  $ATC_F$  for its paths for all time periods, BPA uses the following algorithm:

$$ATC_F = TTC - ETC_F - CBM - TRM + Postbacks_F + Counterflows_F$$

**Where:**

$ATC_F$  is the firm Available Transfer Capability for the ATC path for that period for which  $ATC_F$  is being calculated.

$TTC$  is the Total Transfer Capability of the ATC path for that period.

$ETC_F$  is the sum of existing firm commitments for the ATC path as specified in WEQ-023 during that period for which  $ATC_F$  is being calculated.

For  $ATC_F$  calculations for all time periods, BPA divides  $ETC_F$  into the following variables within its ATC software:

$$ETC_F = LRES + SRES + LETC - SAdj/ETC \text{ Adjustments}$$

**Where:**

$LRES$  is the sum of positive impacts of BPA's Long-Term Reservations.

$SRES$  is the sum of positive impacts of BPA's Short-Term Reservations.

$LETC$  is used to ensure that the amount of  $NITS_F$ ,  $GF_F$ ,  $PTP_F$  and  $ROR_F$  capacity BPA sets aside in the  $LRES$  variable for contracts where BPA gives customers the right to schedule the capacity reserved between multiple PORs and PODs does not exceed the total capacity specified in those contracts.



LETC is also used to align the ETC calculated in the ETC cases with additional PTDF calculations in order to balance to the standard OATI calculation. This adjustment is derived by comparing two values: a) the impacts of the confirmed  $PTP_F$ ,  $GF_F$ ,  $NITS_F$  and  $ROR_F$  Long-Term Reservations derived from the ETC cases and b) the impacts of the same reservations calculated using PTDF Analysis for each flow-based path. The adjustment for each flow-based path is equal to the difference of these two values.

**SADJ/ETC Adjustments** is the variable BPA uses to make adjustments to  $ETC_F$  not captured in LRES or SRES.

BPA applies one such adjustment to allow for deferral competitions, as required in Section 17.7 of BPA's OATT. When a deferral reservation is confirmed, BPA applies an SADJ/ETC Adjustment to hold out capacity for the time period deferred, starting at the latter of five months out or the service commencement date of the original reservation, to allow for a competition. At four months out, if no competition is identified, the SADJ/ETC Adjustment is modified to release the capacity for the fourth month out.

BPA uses a SADJ/ETC Adjustment to account for a portion of the firm TRM that BPA applies on the NI S>N.

BPA also uses SADJ/ETC Adjustments to ensure accurate accounting of  $ETC_F$ . These adjustments may be performed to account for situations such as data modeling corrections.

The following diagram illustrates how the variables in BPA's ATC software correspond to the variables in the  $ETC_F$  algorithm.

<b><math>ETC_F =</math></b>	<b><math>NITS_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>GF_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>PTP_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>ROR_F</math></b>
	↓		↓		↓		↓
	<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>
	<b>+</b>				<b>+</b>		
	<b>SRES</b>				<b>SRES</b>		
	<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>
	<b>LETC</b>		<b>LETC</b>		<b>LETC</b>		<b>LETC</b>
	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>

**CBM** is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the ATC path during that period.

BPA does not maintain CBM and thus sets CBM at zero for all of its paths for all time periods.



612 **TRM** is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the ATC path during that period.

613 The description of how BPA implements TRM can be found in BPA's TRMID, which is posted  
614 on BPAs website.

615 **Postbacks<sub>F</sub>** are changes to firm Available Transfer Capability due to a change in the use of  
616 Transmission Service, as defined in WEQ-023.

617 BPA automatically recalculates ETC<sub>F</sub> to account for changes to Transmission Service  
618 Requests (such as request types of Recall and Redirect and annulments). Since these  
619 types of changes to Transmission Service Requests are captured in ETC<sub>F</sub>, BPA treats  
620 Postbacks<sub>F</sub> as zero for all time periods when calculating ATC<sub>F</sub>.

621 **Counterflows<sub>F</sub>** are adjustments to firm Available Transfer Capability as determined by the  
622 Transmission Service Provider and specified in their ATCID.

623 BPA does not include confirmed Transmission reservations, expected interchange or  
624 internal flow counter to the direction of the path being calculated in its ATC<sub>F</sub> calculations.  
625 BPA's rationale is that it does not want to offer firm ATC due to counterflow that may not  
626 be scheduled as this could lead to curtailments of Firm Transmission Service in the Real-  
627 time horizon. Therefore BPA sets Counterflows<sub>F</sub> at zero for all of its paths for all time  
628 periods.

629 For flow-based paths, counterflows are automatically modeled in the ETC cases. In  
630 instances where the power flow study results in a negative base ETC value, BPA uses zero  
631 as the base ETC for purposes of calculating ATC<sub>F</sub>. This is done to ensure that BPA does not  
632 make capacity available as a result of counterflows that may or may not materialize in  
633 real-time.

634 **Calculating Non-Firm Transmission Service for BPA's Paths**

635 BPA calculates ETC<sub>NF</sub> and ATC<sub>NF</sub> for each of its six non-firm Transmission products. The six  
636 non-firm products are: Secondary Network (NITS<sub>NF6</sub>), Monthly Non-Firm PTP (PTP<sub>NF5</sub>), Weekly  
637 Non-Firm PTP (PTP<sub>NF4</sub>), Daily Non-Firm PTP (PTP<sub>NF3</sub>), Hourly Non-Firm PTP (PTP<sub>NF2</sub>) and  
638 Secondary Non-Firm Hourly PTP (PTP<sub>NF1</sub>).

639 **Calculating Non-Firm Existing Transmission Commitments ( $ETC_{NF}$ )**

640 BPA calculates  $ETC_{NF}$  for all time periods and paths using the following algorithm:

641 
$$ETC_{NF} = NITS_{NF} + GF_{NF} + PTP_{NF} + OS_{NF}$$

642  $ETC_{NF}$  is calculated for each of BPA's six non-firm Transmission products as follows:

- 643 1.  $ETC_{NF6}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$  transmission product
- 644 2.  $ETC_{NF5}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$  and  $PTP_{NF5}$  transmission products
- 645 3.  $ETC_{NF4}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$  and  $PTP_{NF4}$  transmission products
- 646 4.  $ETC_{NF3}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ , and  $PTP_{NF3}$  transmission products
- 647 5.  $ETC_{NF2}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$  and  $PTP_{NF2}$  transmission products
- 648 6.  $ETC_{NF1}$ : includes the  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  $PTP_{NF1}$  transmission products

649 **Where:**

650  $ETC_{NF}$  is the non-firm ETC for the ATC path.

651  $NITS_{NF}$  is the non-firm capacity reserved for Secondary Network Transmission Service, to  
652 include losses, and Load growth not otherwise included in Transmission Reliability Margin or  
653 Capacity Benefit Margin.

654 In BPA's calculations, this is comprised of the  $NITS_{NF6}$  Transmission product. BPA's  $NITS_{NF6}$   
655 calculation does not include losses or Load growth, since losses and Load growth are  
656 already encumbered as firm capacity in  $NITS_F$ .

657  $GF_{NF}$  is the non-firm capacity set aside for grandfathered contracts for energy and/or  
658 Transmission Service, where executed prior to the effective date of a Transmission Service  
659 Provider's Open Access Transmission Tariff or "safe harbor tariff."

660 BPA does not have any grandfathered non-firm Transmission Service obligations and thus  
661 sets  $GF_{NF}$  at zero for all of its paths for all time periods.

662  $PTP_{NF}$  is non-firm capacity reserved for confirmed Point-to-Point Transmission Service.

663 Depending on the  $ETC_{NF}$  being calculated,  $PTP_{NF}$  will include the  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  
664  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  $PTP_{NF1}$  Transmission products.

665  $OS_{NF}$  is the non-firm capacity reserved for any other service(s), contract(s), or agreement(s)  
666 not specified above using non-firm transmission service as specified in the ATCID.

667 BPA has no  $OS_{NF}$  and thus sets  $OS_{NF}$  at zero for all of its paths for all time periods.

668  $ETC_{NF}$  for 1:1 paths is calculated by assuming that 1 MW of reserved and/or scheduled capacity  
669 results in 1 MW of impact across the 1:1 path. The POR/POD combinations for 1:1 ATC paths  
670 that impact  $ETC_{NF}$  can be found under the Transmission Availability section of BPA's website.

671 When calculating  $ETC_{NF}$  for flow-based paths, BPA sums the positive impacts of reservations  
672 and/or schedules as determined by PTDF analysis, per BPA's Transmission Service Requests  
673 Evaluation business practice. The treatment of *de minimis* impacts in  $ETC_{NF}$  is covered within  
674 the Calculating Non-Firm Available Transfer Capability section below.

## 675 **Calculating Non-Firm Available Transfer Capability ( $ATC_{NF}$ )**

676 BPA calculates  $ATC_{NF}$  for its paths for two horizons: Real-time and Beyond Real-time. The  
677 Real-time horizon begins at 10 p.m. each day for the 24 hours in the next day. The Beyond  
678 Real-time horizon includes hourly for the hours after those included in the Real-time period  
679 as well as daily and monthly calculations.

680 BPA calculates  $ATC_{NF}$  for all time periods and paths using the following algorithm:

$$681 \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

682  $ATC_{NF}$  is calculated for each of BPA's six non-firm Transmission products as follows:

$$683 \quad 1. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF6} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF6} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

$$684 \quad 2. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF5} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF5} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

$$685 \quad 3. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF4} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF4} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

$$686 \quad 4. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF3} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF3} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

$$687 \quad 5. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF2} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF2} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

$$688 \quad 6. \quad \mathbf{ATC}_{NF1} = \mathbf{TTC} - \mathbf{ETC}_F - \mathbf{ETC}_{NF1} - \mathbf{CBM}_S - \mathbf{TRM}_U + \mathbf{Postbacks}_{NF} + \mathbf{Counterflows}_{NF}$$

689 Table 3 outlines the differences in how the  $ATC_{NF}$  algorithm components are calculated  
690 between the Beyond Real-time and Real-time time horizons.

691

**Table 3, ATC<sub>NF</sub> Calculation for Beyond Real-Time and Real-Time Horizons**

Algorithm Component	Beyond Real-time	Real-time
TTC	As described in TTC section in the ATCID	Same
ETC <sub>F</sub>	Calculated using reservations and ETC cases for flow-based paths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>De minimis</i> impacts are treated as zero in ETC<sub>F</sub></li> </ul>	Calculated using schedules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>De minimis</i> impacts are included in ETC<sub>F</sub></li> </ul>
ETC <sub>NF</sub>	Calculated using reservations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>De minimis</i> impacts are treated as zero in ETC<sub>NF</sub></li> </ul>	Calculated using reservations until scheduled, then calculated using schedules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>De minimis</i> impacts are included in ETC<sub>NF</sub> for both reservations and schedules</li> </ul>
CBM <sub>S</sub>	N/A	N/A
TRM <sub>U</sub>	As described in the TRMID	Same
Postbacks <sub>NF</sub>	Zero since ETC <sub>NF</sub> is recalculated to capture changes to the Transmission Service Requests	Zero since ETC <sub>NF</sub> is recalculated to capture changes to the Transmission Service Requests and/or schedules, with the exception of AC N>S
Counterflows <sub>NF</sub>	Included with schedules	Same

692 **Where:**

693 ATC<sub>NF</sub> is the non-firm Available Transfer Capability for the ATC path for that period for which  
694 ATC<sub>NF</sub> is being calculated.

695 BPA calculates six ATC<sub>NF</sub> values as described above.

696 TTC is the Total Transfer Capability of the ATC path for that period.

697 ETC<sub>F</sub> is the sum of existing firm commitments for the ATC path as specified in WEQ-023 during  
698 that period for which ATC<sub>NF</sub> is being calculated.

699 The section below outlines how BPA calculates ETC<sub>F</sub> for all of its paths for the beyond  
700 Real-time and the Real-time horizons.

#### 701 ETC<sub>F</sub> for the Beyond Real-Time Horizon

702 Reservations, and ETC cases for flow-based paths, are used to calculate ETC<sub>F</sub> for the  
703 Beyond Real-time horizon. When calculating ETC<sub>F</sub> for this horizon, *de minimis* impacts of  
704 reservations across flow-based paths are deemed to be zero.

705 For ATC<sub>NF</sub> calculations for the beyond Real-time horizon, BPA utilizes the following  
706 variables within its ATC software to calculate ETC<sub>F</sub>:

$$ETC_F = LRES + SRES - SADJ/ETC \text{ Adjustments} + NFETC$$

Where:

**LRES** is the sum of positive impacts of BPA's Long-Term Reservations.

**SRES** is the sum of positive impacts of BPA's Short-Term Reservations.

**SADJ/ETC Adjustments** is the variable used to make adjustments to  $ETC_F$  not captured in LRES or SRES.

BPA applies one such adjustment to allow for deferral competitions, as required in Section 17.7 of BPA's OATT. When a deferral reservation is confirmed, BPA applies a SADJ/ETC Adjustment to hold out capacity for the time period deferred, starting at the latter of five months out or the service commencement date of the original reservation, to allow for a competition. At four months out, if no competition is identified, the SADJ/ETC Adjustment is modified to add back capacity for the fourth month out.

BPA uses SADJ/ETC Adjustments to ensure accurate accounting of  $ETC_F$ . These adjustments may be performed to account for situations such as data modeling corrections, and are noted in the descriptions of the adjustments.

**NFETC** is used to ensure that the amount of  $NITS_F$ ,  $GF_F$ ,  $PTP_F$  and  $ROR_F$  capacity BPA sets aside in the LRES variable for contracts where BPA gives customers the right to schedule the capacity reserved between multiple PORs and PODs does not exceed the total capacity specified in those contracts.

**NFETC** is also used to align the ETC calculated in the ETC cases along with additional PTDF calculations in order to balance to the standard OATI calculation.

This adjustment is derived by comparing two values: a) the impacts of the  $PTP_F$ ,  $GF_F$  and  $NITS_F$  Long-Term Reservations derived from the ETC cases and b) the impacts of the same reservations calculated using PTDF Analysis for each flow-based path. The adjustment for each flow-based path is equal to the difference of these two values.

The following diagram illustrates how the variables in BPA's ATC software correspond to the variables in the  $ETC_F$  algorithm for the Beyond Real-time horizon.

<b><math>ETC_F =</math></b>	<b><math>NITS_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>GF_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>PTP_F</math></b>	<b>+</b>	<b><math>ROR_F</math></b>
	↓		↓		↓		↓
	<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>		<b>LRES</b>
	<b>+</b>				<b>+</b>		
	<b>SRES</b>				<b>SRES</b>		
	<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>		<b>+</b>
	<b>NFETC</b>		<b>NFETC</b>		<b>NFETC</b>		<b>NFETC</b>
	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
	<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>		<b>SADJ/ETC Adjustments</b>

### ETC<sub>F</sub> for the Real-Time Horizon

For ATC<sub>NF</sub> calculations for the Real-time horizon, BPA divides ETC<sub>F</sub> into the following variables within its ATC software:

$$ETC_F = SCH^+_7 + ASC^+_7 + RADJ/ETC \text{ Adjustment}$$

Schedules are used to calculate ETC<sub>F</sub> for the Real-time horizon. When calculating ETC<sub>F</sub> for this horizon, *de minimis* impacts of schedules across flow-based paths are included in ETC<sub>F</sub>.

#### Where:

**SCH<sup>+</sup><sub>7</sub>** is the sum of the positive impacts of schedules that reference confirmed NITS<sub>F</sub>, GF<sub>F</sub> and PTP<sub>F</sub> reservations for the ATC path for that period. The energy profile of the schedule is used except for the schedule types of Dynamic, Capacity and Pseudo-tie.

**ASC<sup>+</sup><sub>7</sub>** is the sum of the positive impacts of dynamic schedules that reference confirmed NITS<sub>F</sub>, GF<sub>F</sub> and PTP<sub>F</sub> reservations for the ATC path for that period. The transmission profile of the schedule is used for the schedule types of Dynamic, Capacity and Pseudo-tie.

**RADJ/ETC Adjustment:** BPA uses RADJ/ETC adjustments to ensure accurate accounting of ETC<sub>F</sub>. These adjustments may be performed to account for situations such as data modeling corrections.

The following diagram illustrates how the variables in BPA's ATC software correspond to the variables in the ETC<sub>F</sub> algorithm for the Real-time horizon. ROR<sub>F</sub> is not included in ETC<sub>F</sub> for the Real-time horizon because ROR<sub>F</sub> is not relevant for the Real-time horizon.

ETC <sub>F</sub> =	NITS <sub>F</sub>	+	GF <sub>F</sub>	+	PTP <sub>F</sub>
	↓		↓		↓
	SCH <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>		SCH <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>		SCH <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>
	+		+		+
	ASC <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>		ASC <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>		ASC <sup>+</sup> <sub>7</sub>
	+		+		+
	RADJ/ETC Adjustment		RADJ/ETC Adjustment		RADJ/ETC Adjustment

ETC<sub>NF</sub> is the sum of existing non-firm commitments for the ATC path as specified in WEQ-023 during that period for which ATC<sub>NF</sub> is being calculated.

The section below outlines how BPA calculates ETC<sub>NF</sub> for all of its paths for the beyond Real-time and the Real-time horizons.

### ETC<sub>NF</sub> for the Beyond Real-Time Horizon

For ATC<sub>NF</sub> calculations for the beyond Real-time horizon, ETC<sub>NF</sub> is reflected as the following variable within BPA's ATC software:

764  $ETC_{NF} = RRES_{6,5,4,3,2,1}$

765 Reservations are used to calculate  $ETC_{NF}$  for the Beyond Real-time horizon. When  
 766 calculating  $ETC_{NF}$  for this horizon, *de minimis* impacts of reservations across flow-based  
 767 paths are deemed to be zero.

768 **Where:**

769  $RRES_{6,5,4,3,2,1}$  is the sum of the positive impacts of all confirmed  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  
 770  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  $PTP_{NF1}$  reservations.

771 The following diagram illustrates how the variables in BPA's ATC software correspond  
 772 to the variables in the  $ETC_{NF}$  algorithm for the Beyond Real-time horizon.

$ETC_{NF} =$	$NITS_{NF}$	+	$PTP_{NF}$
	↓		↓
	$RRES_6$		$RRES_{5,4,3,2,1}$

773  **$ETC_{NF}$  for the Real-Time Horizon**

774 For  $ATC_{NF}$  calculations in the Real-time horizon,  $ETC_{NF}$  is reflected as the following  
 775 variables within BPA's ATC software:

776  $ETC_{NF} = SCH^+_{6,5,4,3,2,1} + ASC^+_{6,5,4,3,2,1}$

777 To calculate  $ETC_{NF}$  for the Real-time horizon, reservations are used until schedules are  
 778 received, and then schedules are used. When calculating  $ETC_{NF}$  for this horizon, *de*  
 779 *minimis* impacts across flow-based paths are included in  $ETC_{NF}$ , regardless of whether the  
 780 reservation or schedule is being used in the calculation.

781 **Where:**

782  $SCH^+_{6,5,4,3,2,1}$  is the sum of the positive impacts of schedules referenced to confirmed  
 783  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  $PTP_{NF1}$  reservations, plus the sum of the  
 784 positive impacts of pending and confirmed  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  
 785  $PTP_{NF1}$  reservations that have not yet been scheduled. Once these reservations are  
 786 scheduled, the schedule is used for  $ETC_{NF}$ , thereby adding back the difference  
 787 between the reservation and schedule amounts to  $ATC_{NF}$ . The energy profile of the  
 788 schedule is used except for the schedule types of Dynamic, Capacity and Pseudo-tie.

789  $ASC^+_{6,5,4,3,2,1}$  is the sum of positive impacts of dynamic schedules referenced to  
 790 confirmed  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  $PTP_{NF1}$  reservations, plus the sum of  
 791 the positive impacts of pending and confirmed  $NITS_{NF6}$ ,  $PTP_{NF5}$ ,  $PTP_{NF4}$ ,  $PTP_{NF3}$ ,  $PTP_{NF2}$  and  
 792  $PTP_{NF1}$  reservations that have not yet been scheduled. Once these reservations are  
 793 scheduled, the schedule is used for  $ETC_{NF}$ , thereby adding back the difference  
 794 between the reservation and schedule amounts to  $ATC_{NF}$ . The transmission profile of  
 795 the schedule is used for the schedule types of Dynamic, Capacity and Pseudo-tie.

The following diagram illustrates how the variables in BPA's ATC software correspond to the variables in the ETC<sub>NF</sub> algorithm for the Real-time horizon.

ETC <sub>NF</sub> =	NITS <sub>NF</sub>	+	PTP <sub>NF</sub>
	↓		↓
	SCH <sub>6</sub> <sup>+</sup>		SCH <sub>5,4,3,2,1</sub> <sup>+</sup>
	+		+
	ASC <sub>6</sub> <sup>+</sup>		ASC <sub>5,4,3,2,1</sub> <sup>+</sup>

**CBM<sub>S</sub>** is the Capacity Benefit Margin for the ATC path that has been scheduled during that period.

BPA does not maintain CBM and thus sets CBM<sub>S</sub> at zero for all of its paths for all time periods.

**TRM<sub>U</sub>** is the Transmission Reliability Margin for the ATC path that has not been released for sale (unreleased) as non-firm capacity by the Transmission Service Provider during that period.

The description of how BPA implements TRM can be found in BPA's TRMID, which is posted on BPAs website.

**Postbacks<sub>NF</sub>** are changes to non-firm Available Transfer Capability due to a change in the use of Transmission Service, as defined in WEQ-023.

The section below outlines how BPA calculates Postbacks<sub>NF</sub> for all of its paths for the beyond Real-time and the Real-time horizons.

#### **Postbacks<sub>NF</sub> for the Beyond Real-time horizon**

BPA automatically recalculates ETC<sub>NF</sub> to account for changes to Transmission Service Requests (such as request types of Recall and annulments) for the Beyond Real-time horizon. Since these types of changes to Transmission Service Requests are captured in ETC<sub>NF</sub>, BPA treats Postbacks<sub>NF</sub> as zero for this horizon.

#### **Postbacks<sub>NF</sub> for the Real-time Horizon**

BPA automatically recalculates ETC<sub>NF</sub> to account for changes to Transmission Service Requests (such as request types of Recall and annulments) and/or schedules for the Real-time Horizon. Since these types of changes to Transmission Service Requests and/or schedules are captured in ETC<sub>NF</sub>, BPA treats Postbacks<sub>NF</sub> as zero for this horizon for all paths with the exception of AC N>S.



823 For  $ATC_{NF}$  calculations for the AC N>S path in the Real-time horizon, BPA uses a  
 824 Postbacks<sub>NF</sub>, expressed as RADJ/ETC. For its hourly AC N>S non-firm calculations, BPA  
 825 posts back any unused share of non-firm capacity that is available to BPA by capacity  
 826 ownership and other Agreements for the AC N>S, if needed to prevent Curtailments.

827 **Counterflows<sub>NF</sub>** are adjustments to non-firm Available Transfer Capability as determined by  
 828 the Transmission Service Provider and specified in its ATCID.

829 Since a schedule provides assurance that the transaction will flow, all counterflows  
 830 resulting from firm and non-firm Transmission schedules, excluding tag types dynamic,  
 831 pseudo and capacity, are added back to  $ATC_{NF}$  in the Counterflows<sub>NF</sub> component.

832 In BPA's  $ATC_{NF}$  calculations, Counterflows<sub>NF</sub> is expressed as  $SCH_{7,6,5,4,3,2,1}^-$ , which is the sum  
 833 of schedules flowing in the direction counter to the direction of the path.

834 Counterflows are modeled in the ETC cases used to determine  $ETC_F$  for BPA's flow-based  
 835 paths. In instances where the power flow study results in a negative base ETC value, BPA  
 836 uses zero as the base ETC for purposes of calculating  $ATC_{NF}$ . This is done to ensure that  
 837 BPA does not make capacity available as a result of counterflows that may or may not  
 838 materialize in real-time

839 In some cases, the amount of Counterflows<sub>NF</sub> exceeds the sum of the  $ETC_F$  and  $ETC_{NF}$ ,  
 840 which, when added to TTC, results in  $ATC_{NF}$  greater than TTC.

841 Note: The variable RADJ/ETC is also used to respond to a BPA dispatcher order to change ATC  
 842 values by a specified amount and thereby reduce schedules in-hour when the flow exceeds  
 843 the TTC.

844 **Adjustments to Flow-based Path ATC Values**

845 There may be instances where BPA needs to perform testing in the production environment of  
 846 BPA's ATC software, or add flow-based paths in advance of their effective date. In these  
 847 instances, BPA will adjust its ATC values across the flow-based paths to ensure that  
 848 Transmission Service Requests are not refused due to lack of ATC across the flow-based paths.  
 849 BPA will notify customers prior to events that require these types of adjustments to ATC  
 850 values.

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## 851 **VIII. Responding to Methodology/Documentation Clarifications and/or** 852 **Data Requests**

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853 BPA will respond to all written requests for clarification of its TTC/TFC methodology, ATCID,  
 854 CBMID, or TRMID from any registered entity that demonstrates a reliability need within 45  
 855 days of receiving the written request. Methodology and/or documentation clarification  
 856 requests should be sent to [techforum@bpa.gov](mailto:techforum@bpa.gov) with "Methodology/Documentation  
 857 Clarification" in the subject line.

858 BPA will respond to written data requests from any Transmission Service Provider or  
859 Transmission Operator, solely for use in the requestor's ATC or AFC calculations, within 45  
860 calendar days of receiving the written request. For a Transmission Service Provider or  
861 Transmission Operator to officially request data to use in ATC or AFC calculations, the  
862 requestor must fill out the **Data Request Form** found on BPA's ATC Methodology website.  
863 The completed request form must be sent to [techforum@bpa.gov](mailto:techforum@bpa.gov) with "Data Request Form"  
864 in the subject line.

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## 865 **IX. ATCID Revisions**

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866 BPA posts this ATCID in accordance with NAESB Business Practice Standard WEQ-001.