

Proposed Definitions for the NERC Glossary of Terms

Project 2009-03: Emergency Operations

The Emergency Operations Standards Drafting (EOP SDT) proposes revisions to a defined term in the NERC Glossary of Terms. This defined term is used in the EOP family of standards and in other standards or defined terms as discussed below.

Proposed revised definitions (redlined):

Energy Emergency - A condition when a Load-Serving Entity or Balancing Authority has exhausted all other options and can no longer provide its ~~customers'~~ expected energy Load requirements.

This defined term was revised to provide clarity that an energy emergency is not necessarily limited to a Load-Serving Entity.

This defined term, or variations of it, is also used in the instances below. ~~–~~ The EOP SDT does not believe that the proposed revisions change the reliability intent of these standard or definitions.

BAL-002-WECC – Contingency Reserve

R1. ~~–~~ Each Balancing Authority and each Reserve Sharing Group shall maintain a minimum amount of Contingency Reserve, except within the first sixty minutes following an event requiring the activation of Contingency Reserve, that is: [Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Real-time operations]

1.1 The greater of either:

- The amount of Contingency Reserve equal to the loss of the most severe single contingency;
- The amount of Contingency Reserve equal to the sum of three percent of hourly integrated Load plus three percent of hourly integrated generation.

1.2 Comprised of any combination of the reserve types specified below:

- Operating Reserve – Spinning
- Operating Reserve - Supplemental
- Interchange Transactions designated by the Source Balancing Authority as Operating Reserve – Supplemental
- Reserve held by other entities by agreement that is deliverable on Firm Transmission Service

- A resource, other than generation or load, that can provide energy or reduce energy consumption
- Load, including demand response resources, Demand-Side Management resources, Direct Control Load Management, Interruptible Load or Interruptible Demand, or any other Load made available for curtailment by the Balancing Authority or the Reserve Sharing Group via contract or agreement.
- All other load, not identified above, once the Reliability Coordinator has declared an **energy emergency** alert signifying that firm load interruption is imminent or in progress.

1.3 Based on real-time hourly load and generating energy values averaged over each Clock Hour (excluding Qualifying Facilities covered in 18 C.F.R. § 292.101, as addressed in FERC Order 464).

1.4 An amount of capacity from a resource that is deployable within ten minutes.

The term is also used in the following standards that are proposed to be retired when EOP-011-1 becomes enforceable.

EOP-001-2.1b — Emergency Operations Planning; Attachment 2, Interpretation, Responses, Item 2

2.– The intent is that all Balancing Authorities, interconnected by AC ties or DC (asynchronous) ties within the same Interconnection, have emergency energy assistance agreements with at least one Adjacent Balancing Authority and have sufficient emergency energy assistance agreements to mitigate reasonably anticipated **energy emergencies**. However, the standard does not require emergency energy assistance agreements with all Adjacent Balancing Authorities, nor does it preclude having an emergency assistance agreement across Interconnections.

EOP-002-3.1 — Capacity and Energy Emergencies

R1. Each Balancing Authority and Reliability Coordinator shall have the responsibility and clear decision-making authority to take whatever actions are needed to ensure the reliability of its respective area and shall exercise specific authority to alleviate capacity and **energy emergencies**.

R2. Each Balancing Authority shall, when required and as appropriate, take one or more actions as described in its capacity and **energy emergency** plan to reduce risks to the interconnected system.

R3. A Balancing Authority that is experiencing an operating capacity or **energy emergency** shall communicate its current and future system conditions to its Reliability Coordinator and neighboring Balancing Authorities.

R4. A Balancing Authority anticipating an operating capacity or **energy emergency** shall perform all actions necessary including bringing on all available generation, postponing equipment maintenance, scheduling interchange purchases in advance, and being prepared to reduce firm load.

R6. If the Balancing Authority cannot comply with the Control Performance and Disturbance Control Standards, then it shall immediately implement remedies to do so. These remedies include, but are not limited to:

R6.1. Loading all available generating capacity.

R6.2. Deploying all available operating reserve.

R6.3. Interrupting interruptible load and exports.

R6.4. Requesting emergency assistance from other Balancing Authorities.

R6.5. Declaring an **Energy Emergency** through its Reliability Coordinator; and

R6.6. Reducing load, through procedures such as public appeals, voltage reductions, curtailing interruptible loads and firm loads.

R7. Once the Balancing Authority has exhausted the steps listed in Requirement 6, or if these steps cannot be completed in sufficient time to resolve the emergency condition, the Balancing Authority shall:

R7.1. Manually shed firm load without delay to return its ACE to zero; and

R7.2. Request the Reliability Coordinator to declare an **Energy Emergency** Alert in accordance with Attachment 1-EOP-002 "Energy Emergency Alerts."

R8. A Reliability Coordinator that has any Balancing Authority within its Reliability Coordinator area experiencing a potential or actual Energy Emergency shall initiate an Energy Emergency Alert as detailed in Attachment 1-EOP-002 "Energy Emergency Alerts." The Reliability Coordinator shall act to mitigate the emergency condition, including a request for emergency assistance if required.

R9. When a Transmission Service Provider expects to elevate the transmission service priority of an Interchange Transaction from Priority 6 (Network Integration Transmission Service from Non-designated Resources) to Priority 7 (Network Integration Transmission Service from designated Network Resources) as permitted in its transmission tariff:

R9.1. The deficient Load-Serving Entity shall request its Reliability Coordinator to initiate an **Energy Emergency** Alert in accordance with Attachment 1-EOP-002 "Energy Emergency Alerts."

R9.2. The Reliability Coordinator shall submit the report to NERC for posting on the NERC Website, noting the expected total MW that may have its transmission service priority changed.

R9.3. The Reliability Coordinator shall use EEA 1 to forecast the change of the priority of transmission service of an Interchange Transaction on the system from Priority 6 to Priority 7.

R9.4. The Reliability Coordinator shall use EEA 2 to announce the change of the priority of transmission service of an Interchange Transaction on the system from Priority 6 to Priority 7.

IRO-005-3.1a — Reliability Coordination — Current Day Operations

Note:— This standard was revised under Project 2006-06 and the reference below was removed from the standard.— The standard was approved by the NERC BOT and filed with FERC. NERC ~~subsequently withdrew its petition~~ has requested the FERC defer action on its petition and is revising this standard under project 2014-03, TOP / IRO Revisions.— This project is scheduled to be completed no later than January 31, 2015.

R2. Each Reliability Coordinator shall monitor its Balancing Authorities' parameters to ensure that the required amount of operating reserves is provided and available as required to meet the Control Performance Standard and Disturbance Control Standard requirements. If necessary, the Reliability Coordinator shall direct the Balancing Authorities in the Reliability Coordinator Area to arrange for assistance from neighboring Balancing Authorities. The Reliability Coordinator shall issue **Energy Emergency** Alerts as needed and at the request of its Balancing Authorities and Load-Serving Entities.

MOD-004-1 — Capacity Benefit Margin:— This standard is being retired and replaced with MOD-001-2 — Modeling, Data, and Analysis — Available Transmission System Capability (NERC BOT approved February 6, 2014).— The term “energy emergency” is not used in the new standard.

R10. The Load-Serving Entity or Balancing Authority shall request to import energy over firm Transfer Capability set aside as CBM only when experiencing a declared NERC **Energy Emergency** Alert (EEA) 2 or higher. [Violation Risk Factor: Lower] [Time Horizon: Same-day Operations]

Defined term Emergency Request for Interchange:— This term is not used in any existing approved standard.

Emergency Request for Interchange: Request for Interchange to be initiated for Emergency or **Energy Emergency** conditions.
