



Electric Reliability and Security for the West

WECC Criterion
INT-003-WECC-CRT-3.2

A. Introduction

1. **Title:** Interchange Prescheduling Calendar
2. **Number:** INT-003-WECC-CRT-3.2
3. **Purpose:** To facilitate submittal of Interchange Schedule information through Request for Interchange (RFI) prior to the day of implementation.
4. **Applicability:**
 - 4.1. **Functional Entities:**
 - 4.1.1. Any North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) Registered Entity (NRE)¹, such as a Purchasing-Selling Entity, Load-Serving Entity, Generating-Serving Entity, or Balancing Authority, that creates an e-Tag by submitting an RFI.
 - 4.1.2. Balancing Authority
5. **Effective Date:** December 3, 2019

¹ The term “NRE” refers to entities registered in the NAESB Electronic Industry Registry (EIR).

B. Requirements and Measures

WR1. Each NRE submitting a prescheduled RFI shall do so by 1500 HRS, Pacific Prevailing Time (PPT), for the preschedule day(s) in accordance with WECC's current year prescheduling calendar.

WM1. Each NRE submitting a prescheduled RFI will have evidence that its RFIs, submitted per WR1, met the criteria required in WR1. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, presentation of the RFIs covered by this requirement.

WR2. Each Balancing Authority shall make personnel or processes available on a 7-day basis for facilitating subsequent-day Interchange Schedule(s) and preschedule checkouts.

WM2. Each Balancing Authority will have evidence that it made personnel or processes available meeting the criteria as described in WR2. Evidence may include, but is not limited to, documentation of personnel or processes meeting the criteria described in WR2.



Version History

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
1	March 7, 2007	Operating Committee Approved	Initial approved text
2	August 31, 2009	Operating Committee Approved	Converting current approved Business Practice (INT-BPS-003-0) into new Regional Criterion format—no other changes were made.
2	September 5, 2012	WECC Board of Directors changed designation to “RBP”	Changed the designation from “CRT” to “RBP”
2	December 6, 2012	WECC Board of Directors Approved	Developed as WECC-0076. WR1 and WR2 were combined into WR1. WR3 was deleted.
2.1	December 18, 2012	Errata	Reference to WIT as “Western” Interchange Tool was changed to “WECC” Interchange Tool. Designation was changed from “CRT” to “RBP”.
2.1	June 25, 2014	WECC Board of Directors changed designation to “CRT”	Changed the designation from “RBP” to “CRT”
2.1	April 1, 2016	No Change	Converted to new template
3	December 5, 2018	WECC Board of Directors approved	Developed as WECC-0131. Changes for Version 3 include: 1) replacement of the Purchasing-Selling Entity with NRE (NAESB Registered Entity); use of the NERC Functional Model is not required for a WECC Criterion, 2) enhanced syntax throughout, 3) deletion of the annual adherence attestation from WM2, 4) additions to the Rationale section explaining the use of proper nouns and NRE, 5) addition of footnote 1 annotating Peak Reliability’s use of data.
3.1	June 18, 2019	Errata	Converted to newest template. In Version 3.1: 1) “HRS” was changed to “hrs”, throughout, 2) “auspices” was changed to “auspice” (Rationale), 3) “Balancing Authority” was spelled out followed by its acronym “BA” (Rationale), 4) Functional Entities paragraph updated to match Section 4. Applicability (Rationale), 5) “Interchange Scheduling” was corrected to “Interchange scheduling” (Rationale) and, 5) Version History syntax was corrected.
3.2	December 3, 2019	Errata	Footnote one was added stating, “The term “NRE” refers to entities registered in the NAESB Electronic Industry Registry (EIR).”



Disclaimer

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Attachments

Attachment A

Not Used



Rationale

Use of Capitalized Terms

This document addresses RFIs in the context of the interchange software used to facilitate those RFIs. Generally, the specifications for creation and treatment of RFIs are detailed by the North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) in the e-Tag specification, or its successor. The interchange software tool used to facilitate RFIs currently functions under the auspice of the Open Access Technology International, Inc. (OATI).

For purposes of this document:

- 1) The NAESB terms “NAESB Registered Entity,” “Hour Ending Value,” and “Uploaded NSI” are adopted as proper nouns without further definition.
- 2) The OATI term “WECC Interchange Tool (WIT)” is adopted as a proper noun without further definition. When used in this document, the term WIT also includes its successor.

Applicable Entity

In this version of the WECC Criterion, the NRE has replaced the Purchasing-Selling Entity (PSE) used in the previous version. The Applicable Entity section now reads:

4. Applicability:

4.2. Functional Entities:

- 4.2.1. Any North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) Registered Entity (NRE), such as a Purchasing-Selling Entity, Load-Serving Entity, Generating-Serving Entity, or Balancing Authority, that creates an e-Tag by submitting an RFI.

Replacing the PSE was made to ensure an open and transparent standards/criteria process.

In 2017, WECC adopted the identical voting segments used by the North America Electricity Reliability Corporation (NERC). As a result, within NERC and WECC, the PSE is no longer recognized as a voting entity. If the PSE had been retained in this iterative document, the PSE would be required to perform the specified tasks without having the right to vote on those tasks. To remedy that concern, the tasks previously assigned to the PSE have been reassigned to the NRE. By using the NRE, the Applicability section assigns tasks to those entities commonly referred to as tag authors within NAESB while retaining the right to vote by those entities.

Background

For purposes of this document only, the term *preschedule* is intended to mean transactions submitted as RFIs at least a day prior to implementation.

On March 29, 1996, the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) began trading electricity futures at Palo Verde, Arizona, and the California-Oregon Border (COB). At that time, significant issues were found which affected coordination and reliability of control areas in the West. A meeting was held in late July 1996 to begin coordination of preschedule calendars, which led to the formation of



the Interchange Scheduling and Accounting Subcommittee (ISAS) and to current criteria and calendars used by WECC today.

In February 2003, the ISAS approved guidelines that streamlined and standardized the creation of the annual WECC prescheduling calendar in April 2005. The ISAS also approved revisions to the associated guidelines. The annual WECC prescheduling calendar and guidelines were initially presented to the Operating Committee as an information-only item.

It is expected that NRE will process RFIs in accordance with NERC Reliability Standards and applicable NAESB Business Practice Standards.

Requirement WR1

The intent of WR1 is to facilitate the submittal of preschedule transactions based upon the WECC prescheduling calendar. It is not the intent to mandate that **all** transactions be submitted prior to 1500 PPT. The document does not prohibit the submission of transactions after 1500 PPT or transactions submitted the day of implementation.

BAs and Transmission Service Providers should continue to process and perform reliability assessments of requests received after 1500 PPT. An RFI that is received after 1500 PPT, and is at least four hours prior to ramp start, has a reliability assessment time of two hours and may remain in a pending state until preschedule checkouts are performed. Historically, BAs have denied RFIs received later than 1500 PPT on the prescheduling day, according to the prescheduling calendar. A Balancing Authority (BA) should not deny an RFI with the sole intention of excluding it from the preschedule checkout process. The BA may choose to exclude an RFI that is received after 1500 PPT in its preschedule checkout totals by delaying the assessment of the RFI until closer to the reliability assessment deadline.

For example, an RFI that is received at 1505 may not be approved by all entities until 17:04:59. It would only be included in the WECC Net Scheduled Interchange (NSI) and the BA's confirmed NSI at that time and would most likely be excluded from preschedule checkout.

A prompt and efficient preschedule checkout process typically happens between 1500 and 1700 PPT. To ensure this, the document implies that RFI processing continue, while the preschedule checkout is conducted by each BA through a direct comparison of the instantaneous confirmed NSI in the BA scheduling system and the WIT.

Currently, each WECC BA calculates NSI with its adjacent Balancing Authorities, usually based on information in the BA's scheduling system. Since these calculations are conducted independently, it is important that they be compared with the WIT.

The WIT facilitates preschedule, next hour, and After-the-Fact (ATF) checkout with adjacent BAs, since each BA should be controlling to the net schedule that the WIT calculates—or resolving any differences before the operating hour. Using the WIT in prescheduling allows BAs to ensure that they include all net schedules in the scheduling system. It is important that each BA compare the instantaneous preschedule values of confirmed NSI with those of the WIT. The checkout will be conducted at any time—usually after 1500—and may be defined within a BA's operational



procedures and/or practices.

The BA preschedule desk may conduct a preschedule checkout by using one of the following processes:

- a) The BA scheduler must manually compare each Hour Ending value in the preschedule horizon between the BA's scheduling system, and the NSI that is calculated and displayed in the WIT. The scheduler, for auditing purposes, may check the checkout box available under each Hour Ending value to ensure that a BA has completed its checkout with the WIT.
- b) As required, the BA will upload the NSI from their scheduling system into the WIT through the available Electric Industry Data Exchange (EIDE) interface.² Once the Confirmed NSI is uploaded, it will appear in the WIT field titled Uploaded NSI. The BA scheduler must manually compare each Hour Ending Value in the preschedule horizon between the Uploaded NSI and the NSI in the WIT. The scheduler, for auditing purposes, may check the checkout box available under each Hour Ending Value to ensure that a BA has completed its checkout with the WIT.

It is important to note that the preschedule process does not require adjacent BAs to call or fax one another to ensure that preschedule checkout is complete. Once a BA validates that its confirmed NSI matches the WIT NSI using one of the processes outlined above, it is deemed to have completed the obligations of a preschedule checkout.

Requirement WR2

The intent of this requirement is to have available personnel that will respond to preschedule checkout issues. WR2 encourages BAs to provide personnel to facilitate Interchange scheduling when issues arise which affect future days. This requirement helps ensure that issues with Interchange scheduling can be resolved in a timely manner.

WR2 is not to be interpreted as a mandate for any entity to create a seven-day per week scheduling department. Further, this is not a requirement to create an immediate response desk.

² To perform Reliability Coordination (RC) functions for WECC members, Peak Reliability (Peak) needs to receive various forecasts as specified in the Peak RC data request. Peak may also receive data from WECC members on behalf of other entities. Those non-RC entities are responsible for specifying and requesting the data they wish Peak to receive from their participants. Peak relies on the *Electric Industry Data Exchange (EIDE)* standards as set forth by the WECC Data Exchange Working Group to receive this data.

