



## Failure to Comply, Version 10

Effective: 10/21/2014

The Failure to Comply Business Practice addresses the consequences of non-compliance with Dispatch Orders and how the **Failure to Comply Penalty**<sup>1</sup> is determined.

Version 10 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice will be effective as of the actual date 15-minute scheduling goes live in the BPA Balancing Authority Area. This version of the Failure to Comply business practice has been revised to implement the assessment of the Failure to Comply penalty charge for 15-minute scheduling.

### A. General Criteria

1. Generators within the BPA Balancing Authority Area or which directly interconnect to the **FCRTS**<sup>2</sup> (e.g., through an Interconnection Agreement, or a Balancing Authority Area Service Agreement) are subject to a Failure to Comply Penalty.
2. Failure to shed load or modify generator output in response to a **Dispatch Order**<sup>3</sup> will result in a Failure to Comply Penalty charge, except as provided in the following criteria.
3. The Higher of Rule and Touch Line Rule
  - a. Higher of Rule - The level used to determine FTC during ramping periods between a resource's schedules shall be the higher of the approved sum of schedules at the start of the ramp or the approved sum of schedules at the end of the ramp from the immediately preceding or to the immediately subsequent schedule interval (the ramp times into or out of the current schedule interval).
  - i. The Higher of Rule will apply at the start of the ramp to the resource's next scheduled interval or after completion of the Touch Line rule (See Section A.3.b), which ever is later.

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<sup>1</sup>The consequences of non-compliance as defined in the Failure to Comply Business Practice in effect at the time.

<sup>2</sup>Federal Columbia River Transmission System

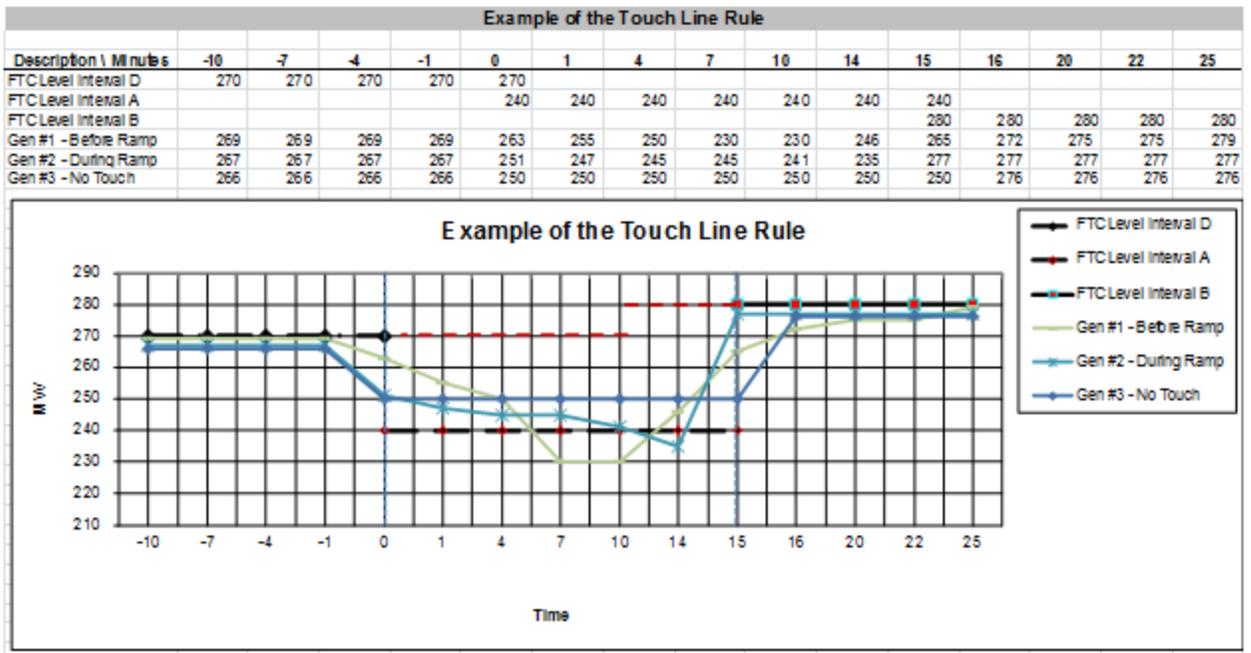
<sup>3</sup>Order or directive from Transmission Services to dispatch, curtail, redispatch, limit output, or shed load. Dispatch Orders may be communicated by various methods including, but not limited to: phone call (e.g. to redispatch generation up or down); electronic signal (e.g. via direct telemetry or private web application to limit generation according to DSO216); or NERC e-Tagging system (e.g. to curtail transmission schedules and the generation using those schedules).

- ii. The following table illustrates the Higher of Rule periods of time for each schedule interval.

Schedule for Interval	Ramp From Interval	Higher of Period	Non-Ramp Periods	Ramp to Interval	Higher Of Period
A	D	xx:00 - xx:10	NA	B	xx:10 - xx:15
B	A	xx:15 - xx:20	xx:20 - xx:25	C	xx:25 - xx:30
C	B	xx:30 - xx:35	xx:35 - xx:40	D	xx:40 - xx:45
D	C	xx:45 - xx:50	NA	A	xx:50 - xx:55

- b. Touch Line Rule - A resource must have at least 1-minute average generation reading (See section B.5.a) at or below the FTC level at any time during the FTC Window for the Higher of Rule to apply when the FTC Level, as described in Section B.5.b for generation and Section C.2 for load, of the resource’s next scheduled interval is lower than the resource’s current schedule (a down ramp between intervals).

- c. Examples of the Touch Line rule:



Graph characteristics:

Negative numbers are minutes before the hour, positive are minutes after the hour.

The dashed red line is the Higher Of period of time.

Intervals D (xx:45 - xx:00), A (xx:00 - xx:15), and B (xx:15- xx:30) are curtailed.

Gen #1 - Before Ramp - This generator met the requirements of the Touch Line Rule by having 1-minute average generation reading below the current intervals FTC level from minutes 7 to 10. The generator gets the full benefit of the Higher of Period (xx:10 - xx:15) when ramping out of Interval A and into Interval B.

Gen #2 - During Ramp - This generator met the requirements of the Touch Line rule by having 1-minute average generation reading below the current interval's FTC level during minute 12 to 13. The generator gets the benefit of the Higher of Period starting at xx:13 (to xx:15) when ramping out of Interval A and into Interval B.

Gen #3 - No Touch - This generator did not meet the requirements of the Touch Line Rule because it did not have a 1-minute average generation reading below the FTC level at any point during the current interval. The Higher of Rule period (xx:10 - xx:15) when ramping out of Interval A and into Interval B does not apply. FTC will be charged from xx:10 - xx:15.

4. Any generator or **Customer**<sup>1</sup> that is unable to comply with a Dispatch Order due to a **Force Majeure**<sup>2</sup> may not be subject to a Failure to Comply penalty provided that the said generator or Customer notifies BPA Transmission Services Dispatch of the situation immediately (within the 10-minute ramp window) upon the occurrence of the **Force Majeure**.
5. BPA Transmission Services may request documentation in support of the generators or

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<sup>1</sup>Any customer taking service under Use of Facilities (UFT), Formula Power Transmission (FPT), Integration of Resources (IR), Part II or Part III of the OATT.

<sup>2</sup>An event caused by an act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military, or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a generator or customer's control, including but not limited to the violation of safety, equipment, or Good Utility Practice requirements as defined in the OATT. A Force Majeure event shall not include an act of negligence, intentional wrongdoing, or economic hardship.

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Customer's assertion of a *Force Majeure*, and the generator or Customer shall provide such documentation within 30 days of BPA Transmission Services' request.

6. After notifying BPA Transmission Services Dispatch of a *Force Majeure* on their system, the generator or Customer must use best efforts to comply with the Dispatch Order as soon as practicable.
7. Information to support BPA Transmission Services' determination of a Failure to Comply penalty will be made available, upon request, for up to one year, to a generator or Customer subject to a Failure to Comply penalty.

## **B. Assessing Generator Penalty for a Failure to Modify Generation Output**

1. The effective time of a Dispatch Order establishes the amount of time available for a resource to respond to the Dispatch Order (Response Time). The effective time of a Dispatch Order is specified below (rounded up to the next minute).
  - a. Dispatch Orders communicated by phone, such as orders to redispatch generation up or down, will include a statement from the BPA Transmission Services dispatcher specifying the time of the Dispatch Order shall signal the start of the 10-minute
  - b. Dispatch Orders communicated by electronic signal, such as direct telemetry or web applications, to limit generation shall use the time stamp of the signal to start the 10-minute window.
  - c. Dispatch Orders communicated by NERC e-Tagging system, such as curtailments of transmission schedules and generation using those schedules, shall use the later of the Start-Time of the **Energy Profile**<sup>1</sup> of the curtailment or the time stamp of when the curtailment achieves its final state and is APPROVED by all approval parties. An example of an e-Tag's profile and approval history are shown in the screen shots below.
    - i. If the start time of the Dispatch Order is at the start of a scheduling interval, parties have until the later of the end of the scheduling interval ramp or 10 minutes from the the time stamp of when the curtailment achieves its final state and is APPROVED by all parties to shed load or modify generation as directed. Or;

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<sup>1</sup>The data on the e-Tag related to the hourly interchange schedule.

- ii. If the start time of the Dispatch Order is not at the start of a scheduling interval, parties have 10 minutes from the time stamp of when the curtailment achieves its final state and is APPROVED by all parties to shed load or modify generation as directed.

Examples of the response times to the Start Time of the FTC Window

#	Issue Time of Directive	Start Time of Directive	APPROVED Time of Directive	Start Time of FTC Window	FTC Rule for Response Time
1	:40	:00	:45	:10	Section B.1.c.i - End of Ramp
2	:55	:15	:00	:20	Section B.1.c.i - End of Ramp
3	:38	:45	:40	:50	Section B.1.c.i - 10 Minute Window
4	:38	:45	:42	:52	Section B.1.c.i - 10 Minute Window
5	:12	:12	:13	:23	Section B.1.c.ii - 10 Minute Window
6	:24	:24	:29	:39	Section B.1.c.ii - 10 Minute Window

Example 1: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? Yes = :00
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :45
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :00? At :10
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :55 (before the start of interval A)
- e. Which available response time is later, c (:10) or d (:55 before the start of interval A)?  
c is later (:10) - end of ramp

Example 2: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? Yes = :15
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :00
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :15? At :20
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :10 (before the start of interval B)
- e. Which available response time is later, c (:20) or d (:10 before the start of interval B)?  
C is later (:20) - end of ramp

Example 3: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? Yes = :45
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :40
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :45? At :50
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :50
- e. Which available response time is later, c (:50) or d (:50)? They are the same - 10-min window rule will apply

Example 4: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? Yes = :45
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :42
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :45? At :50
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :52
- e. Which available response time is later, c (:50) or d (:52)? D is later - 10-min window rule will apply

Example 5: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? No = :12
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :13
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :15? Not applicable
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :23
- e. What time does the FTC Window start? :23 - 10-minute window

Example 6: The response time to the start of the FTC Window was applied as follows:

- a. Is the start time at the start of an interval? No = :24
- b. What time was the directive approved? At :29
- c. What time does the ramp end for interval :30? Not applicable
- d. What time does the 10-min window end? At :39
- e. What time does the FTC Window start? :39 - 10-minute window

### Screen Shots of e-Tag profiles

Energy and Transmission Profiles MW (out of)						
	Energy		Transmission			
Start Time	2009-09-03 00:00		2009-09-03 00:00		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trans Total	
Stop Time	2009-09-04 00:00		2009-09-04 00:00		<input type="button" value="Enter"/>	
Date	Start	Stop	Gen		BPAT	
			MW	Trans	16710	MW
9/03	00:00	15:12	65	65	65	65
9/03	15:12	15:27	53	65	65	53
9/03	15:27	16:00	37	65	65	37
9/03	16:00	00:00	65	65	65	65
Display MWH Total:			1542	1560	1560	1542

Approval Status History							
Req ID	Request	Company	Type	Origin	Action	Action Time (PDT)	User
1	Curtailment	BPAT	CA	INT	CREATE	2009-09-03 15:12:55	WD-OATI
1	Curtailment	BPAT	CA	INT	APPROVE	2009-09-03 15:12:56	WD-OATI
1	Curtailment				APPROVED	2009-09-03 15:12:56	

2. In the event that multiple Dispatch Orders are in effect simultaneously (for example, a DSO 216 limit and a Dispatch Order to reduce output), Failure to Comply will be based on the lowest Dispatch Order.
3. Under circumstances where a wind turbine generating facility is under-generating and BPA Transmission Services curtails that facility’s e-Tags under DSO 216, the generator will not be charged a Failure to Comply Penalty if it generates above the sum of the approved e-Tags for the remainder of the interval, unless there are multiple Dispatch Orders (See Section B.2).
4. Curtailments
  - a. In the event of a curtailment, the generator may submit additional schedules (i.e. replacement schedules) or increase current schedules to other Points of Delivery.
    - i. Each approved replacement schedule must state the curtailed e-Tag number (last 7 digits) in the reason field.
    - ii. The replacement schedules and increases will be processed in accordance with

the Scheduling Transmission Service Business Practice.

- iii. The stated curtailment will not generate an FTC for an interval when a resource
  - a. is subject to a curtailed tag, and;
  - b. has designated non-curtailed replacement schedules, and;
  - c. the sum of those replacement schedules are greater than or equal to the sum of the amounts that were curtailed.
  
- b. E-Tag curtailments initiated by other Balancing Authorities and approved by BPA Transmission Services are curtailment Dispatch Orders subject to the Failure to Comply Penalty. For more information on curtailments, please refer to the Redispatch and Curtailment Business Practice.

#### 5. Calculating the Failure to Comply Billing Factor

- a. Average generation data for FTC is collected at 1-minute intervals (unless that granularity is not available, in which case the data that is available will be used).
- b. After the 10-minute window until the top of the next interval, for each interval, the actual generation will be compared with the FTC Level. The FTC Level for generation is:
  - i. the sum of the approved, non-curtailed e-Tag(s) and the reliability level of curtailed e-Tag(s), or,
  - ii. In the case of DSO 216 events, the generator limit for that interval.
  - iii. In the case of congestion management procedures, the generator limit for that interval.
- c. With the exception of instances where a resource submits replacement schedules pursuant to section B.4.a above, any power generated in excess of the generator limit or in excess of the total approved, non-curtailed e-Tag(s) and the reliability level of curtailed e-Tag(s) after 10 minutes will be converted to kWh (by summing the excess kW for each scheduling interval and dividing by the applicable number of scheduling intervals per hour) and that power will be the billing factor for the Failure to Comply penalty.
- d. The billing factor for a generator's failure to generate the amount specified in a

redispatch order after 10 minutes will be converted to kWh by summing the deficit kW for each interval and dividing by the applicable number of intervals per hour.

- e. If a generator's billing factor for any interval is less than or equal to 100-kWh, then that generator will be deemed to have fully complied with the Dispatch Order and will not be subject to the Failure to Comply Penalty for that interval.
- f. For examples relating to this section, please refer to the examples in Section E.

### C. Customer's Failure to Shed Load

1. The start time of the 10-minute window is the Effective Time of the Dispatch Order (rounded up to the next minute).
  - a. Load Shedding Dispatch Orders are communicated by phone and will include a statement from the BPA Transmission Services dispatcher specifying the time of the Dispatch Order.
2. Load data is collected at the most granular level provided (typically at two-second intervals). After the Effective Time of the Dispatch Order, until the top of the next interval, for each interval, the actual load will be compared with the FTC Level. The FTC Level for load is the modified schedule or limit for that interval.
3. Any load in excess of the curtailed or limited schedule after 10 minutes will be converted to kWh (by summing the excess kW for each interval and dividing by the most granular level provided (typically at two-second intervals) and that energy will be the billing factor for the Failure to Comply Penalty.

### D. Assessment of Reliability Penalty and Other Costs

1. A generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply with a Dispatch Order from BPA Transmission Services may cause BPA Transmission Services, as the Registered Entity<sup>1</sup> responsible for compliance, to violate certain Reliability Standards. If the Regional Reliability Organization (currently the Western Electricity Coordinating Council, or WECC), Electric Reliability Organization (currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or NERC), or FERC assesses a monetary penalty against BPA Transmission Services as the registered Entity for a violation of a Reliability Standard, and a generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply contributed to or caused the

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<sup>1</sup>A load, generator, generation provider, Transmission Customer, or other party.

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Reliability Standard violation at issue, then BPA Transmission Services will directly assign such penalty amount or a portion thereof to such generator or Customer based on the extent of its contribution. In order to directly assign costs associated with a monetary penalty to a generator or Customer, BPA Transmission Services shall use by the following procedures:

- a. If BPA Transmission Services determines that any Reliability Standards have been violated, and that a generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply caused or contributed to the violation(s), BPA Transmission Services will self-report the violation(s) pursuant to WECC's Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP). Within thirty (30) calendar days of such self-report, BPA Transmission Services will provide notice to the generator or Customer that BPA Transmission Services intends to directly assign all or a portion of the potential monetary penalty to the generator or Customer and set forth the factual basis supporting BPA Transmission Services' determination that the generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply caused or contributed to the Reliability Standard violation(s).
- b. BPA Transmission Services will notify the generator or Customer when a Notice of Alleged Violation is issued pursuant to the CMEP, and the penalty amount proposed.
- c. BPA Transmission Services will not oppose any attempts by the generator or Customer to intervene in the CMEP proceedings conducted by WECC, NERC, or FERC. Failure by the generator or Customer to successfully intervene in the CMEP proceedings will not prevent BPA Transmission Services from directly assigning costs associated with a monetary penalty to that generator or Customer.
- d. BPA Transmission Services shall have the sole discretion to decide whether to proceed through the Settlement Process or the Hearing Process under the CMEP. Regardless of whether BPA Transmission Services chooses to proceed through the Settlement Process or Hearing Process, BPA Transmission Services will present to WECC, NERC, or FERC the factual basis supporting BPA Transmission Services' determination that the generator's or Customer's failure to comply caused or contributed to the Reliability Standard violation(s).
- e. Regardless of BPA Transmission Services' determination that a generator or Customer caused or contributed to the Reliability Standard violation(s), BPA shall be bound by the findings of WECC, NERC, or FERC regarding whether the generator or Customer caused or contributed to the Reliability Standard violation(s).
- f. Based on the findings of WECC, NERC, or FERC, BPA Transmission Services will directly assign the appropriate amount of the monetary penalty to the generator or Customer. In the case where the generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply only

contributed to the Reliability Standard violation(s), and the findings of WECC, NERC, or FERC do not allocate a specific percentage of contribution, BPA Transmission Services shall determine the appropriate contribution percentage. Should the generator or Customer disagree with BPA Transmission Services' determination of the appropriate contribution percentage in such a situation, BPA Transmission Services and the generator or Customer shall resolve the dispute in accordance with the Internal Dispute Resolution and External Arbitration Procedures set forth in Section 12 of [BPA Transmission Services' OATT](#).

2. The costs of any alternative measures taken by BPA Transmission Services to maintain the reliability of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS) as a result of a generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply will be assessed to the non compliant generator or Customer.
  - a. BPA Transmission Services will notify the Customer within 30 calendar days if BPA Transmission Services determines that the generator's or Customer's Failure to Comply resulted in BPA Transmission Services' incurrence of costs of alternative measures to maintain the reliability of the FCRTS.
  - b. Information to support BPA Transmission Services' determination will be available to the affected generator or Customer, upon request, for up to one year after the date the generator or Customer received notice under step 2.a above..
  - c. Any dispute regarding BPA Transmission Services' determination will be resolved in accordance with the Internal Dispute Resolution and External Arbitration Procedures set forth in Section 12 of BPA Transmission Services' OATT.

## **E. Examples of Failure to Modify Generation Output**

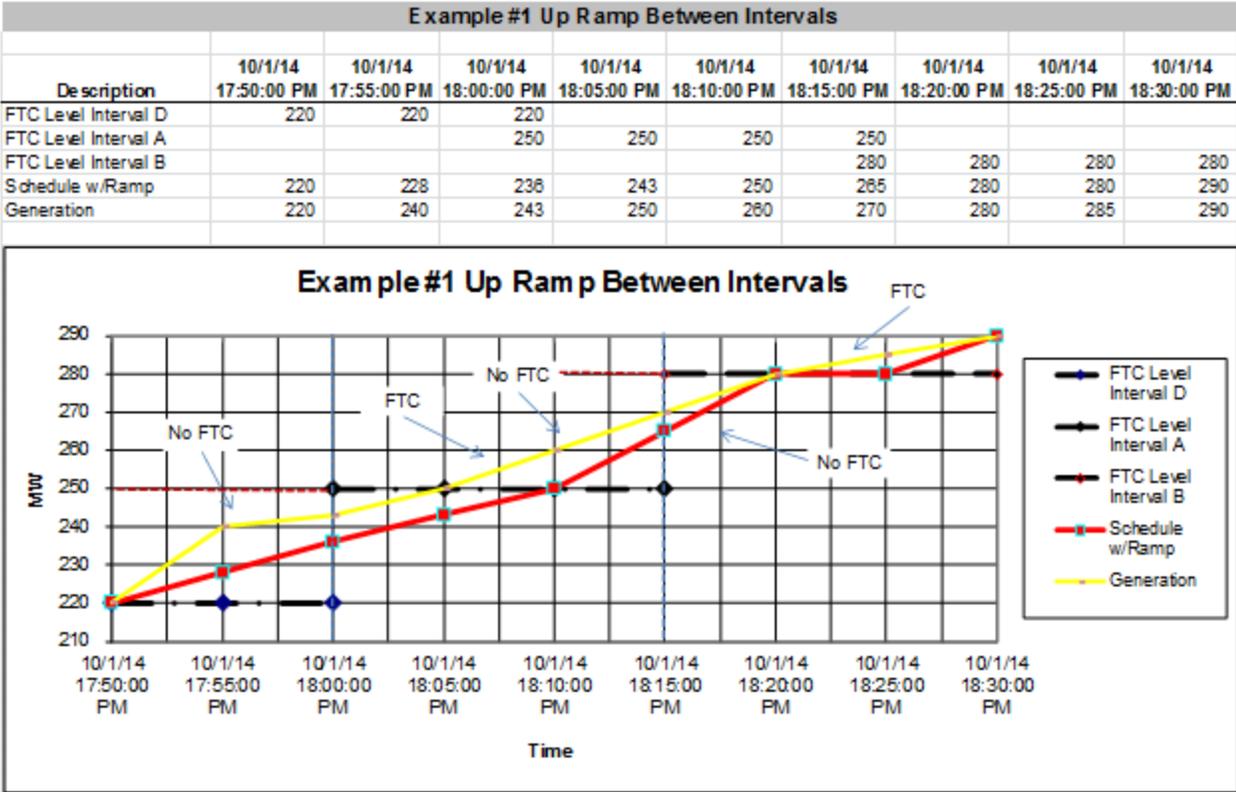
1. In the following examples:
  - a. The schedule can be any of the FTC Levels as described in Section B.5.b for generation and Section C.2 for load.
  - b. Each interval is curtailed to the FTC Level.
  - c. The schedule submitted to BPA Transmission Services is flat for the interval at the same level as the FTC Level
  - d. The Schedule with Ramp is the ramp basepoints for the schedule submitted to BPA

Transmission Services for the interval.

- e. The thin dashed red line represents the applicable “higher of” schedule for establishing the sum of schedules to determine the application of the Failure to Comply penalty charge during a ramp.

2. Example 1 - Ramping Up Across Intervals

- a. Example 1 shows a curtailment order being issued at 40-minutes into the hour to start at 40-minutes into the hour, and approved at 40–minutes into the hour. There is then a 10-minute period, from the time the curtailment order was approved, for a generator to comply. After the 10-minute period, the Failure to Comply penalty will be assessed if a generator has not complied with the curtailment (See Section B.1). In an up ramp the resource must be below the next schedule intervals FTC Level during the the Higher Of period (See Section A.4.a) to not be assessed the Failure to Comply penalty charge.



Example 1:

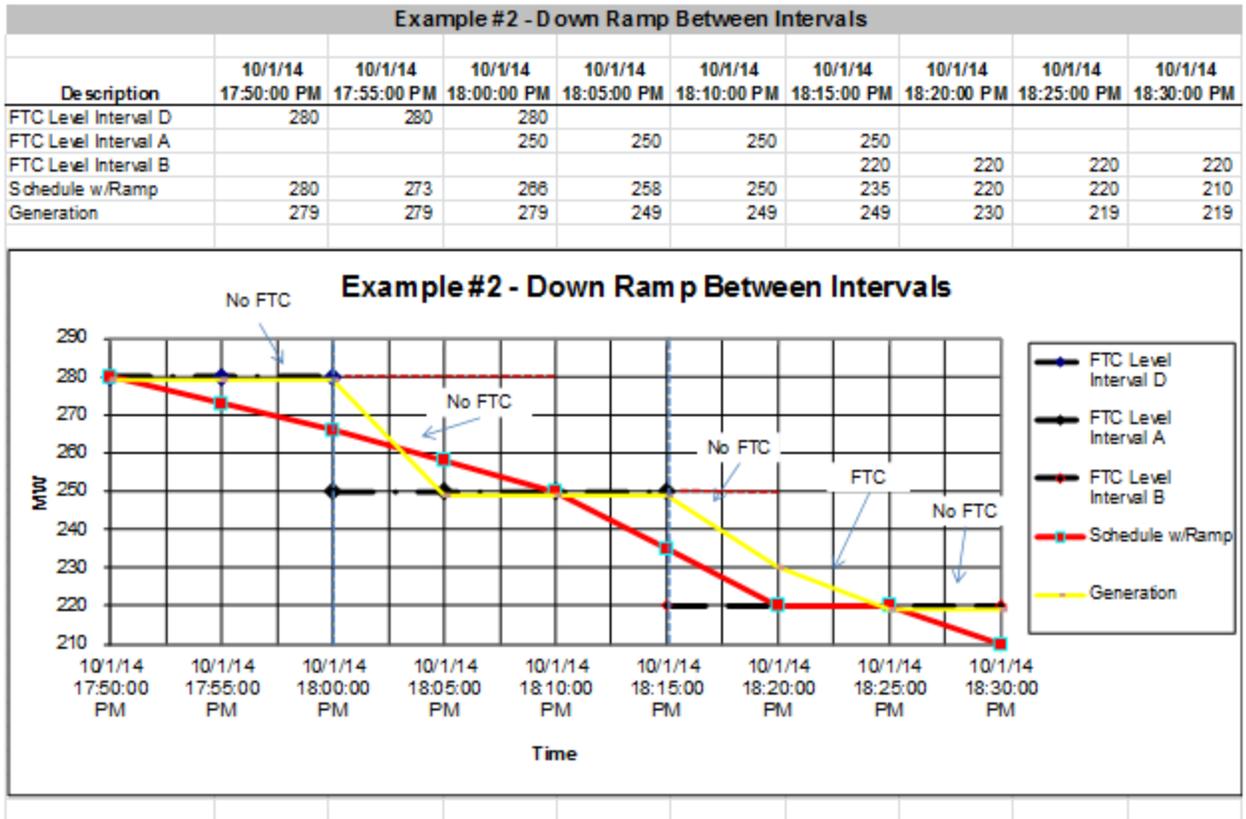
Interval D - No FTC because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level.

Interval A - There is FTC from 18:05 to 18:10 for exceeding the FTC level before the start of the ramp period to the next schedule interval. There is no FTC from 18:10 to 18:15 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level.

Interval B - There is no FTC from 18:15 to 18:20 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level. There is FTC from 18:20 to 18:25 because the resource has exceeded the FTC level during the non-ramp period (See Section A.4.a.ii).

### 3. Example 2 - Ramping Down Across Intervals

- a. Example 2 shows a curtailment order being issued at 40-minutes into the hour to start at 40-minutes into the hour, and approved at 40-minutes into the hour. There is then a 10-minute period, from the time the curtailment order was approved, for a generator to comply. After the 10-minute period, the Failure to Comply penalty will be assessed if a generator has not complied with the curtailment (See Section B.1). In a down ramp the resource must be below the current intervals FTC Level during the the Higher of period (See Section A.4.a) to not be assessed the Failure to Comply penalty charge.



Example 2:

Interval D - No FTC because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level.

Interval A - There is no FTC from 18:00 to 18:10 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level. There is no FTC from 18:10 to 18:15 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level.

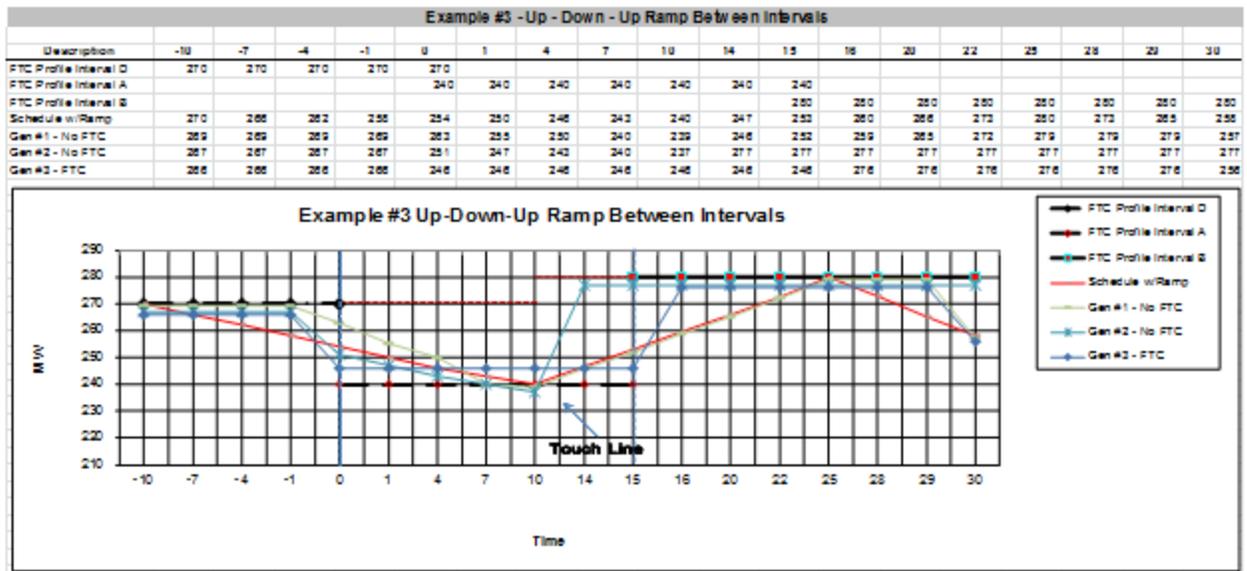
Interval B - There is no FTC from 18:15 to 18:20 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level. There is FTC from 18:20 to 18:25 because the resource has exceeded the FTC level during the non-ramp period (See Section A.4.a.ii). There is no FTC from 18:25 to 18:30 because the resource is below the Higher Of FTC level.

4. Example 3 - Up then Down then Up Ramping Between Intervals

- a. Example 3 shows a curtailment order being issued at 40-minutes into the hour to start at 40-minutes into the hour and approved at 40-minutes into the hour. There is then a 10-minute period, from the time the curtailment order was approved, for a generator to comply. After the 10-minute period, the Failure to Comply penalty will be assessed

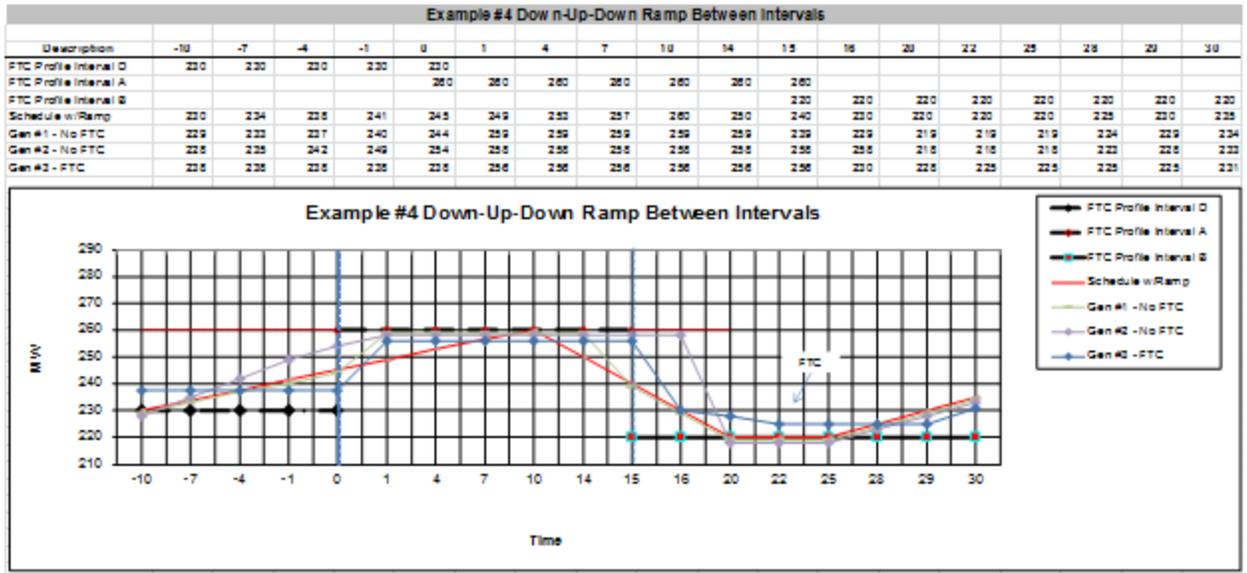
if a generator has not complied with the curtailment (See Section B.1). This example shows the generation of three generators. Generator #3 is assessed Failure to Comply for not complying with the Touch Line Rule (See Section A.4.b).

- b. The x-axis is minutes. Negative numbers are minutes before the top of the next hour and positive numbers are minutes into the next hour.



5. Example 4 - Down then Up then Down Ramping Between Intervals

- a. Example 4 shows a curtailment order being issued at 40-minutes into the hour to start at 40-minutes into the hour and approved at 40-minutes into the hour. There is then a 10-minute period, from the time the curtailment order was approved, for a generator to comply. After the 10-minute period, the Failure to Comply penalty will be assessed if a generator has not complied with the curtailment (See Section B.1). This example shows the generation of three generators. Generator #3 is assessed Failure to Comply for not operating at or below the FTC Level during the non-ramp period for interval B (See Section A.4.a.ii).
- b. The x-axis is minutes. Negative numbers are minutes before the top of the next hour and positive numbers are minutes into the next hour.



## F. Additional Information

### Policy Reference

- [Transmission & Ancillary Service Rate Schedules : Section II.B](#)

### Related Business Practices

- Redispatch & Curtailment Procedures

### Version History

Version 10	10/17/2014 Version 10 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice will be effective as of the actual date 15-minute scheduling goes live in the BPA Balancing Authority Area. This version of the Failure to Comply business practice has been revised to implement the assessment of the Failure to Comply penalty charge for 15-minute scheduling.
Version 9	05/19/2014 Version 9 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice has been revised to establish a methodology for generators to submit replacement schedules for curtailed schedules in order to avoid incurring FTC Penalty charges. Amended Example 6 to reflect replacement schedule policy in step B.3.a.

Version 8	08/28/13 Version 8 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice revises the calculation of the FTC Penalty billing factor to include generation limits related to congestion management events. Specifically, if resources are overgenerating relative to scheduled output, and such overgeneration is contributing to an SOL <sup>1</sup> concern, BPA-TS will issue a generator limit(s) for the resource(s) impacting the SOL to reduce output to schedule prior to initiating pro rata curtailments. This is intended to reduce the instances or magnitude of pro rata curtailment events related to SOL concerns. FTC Penalty charges will apply to resources that exceed the generation limit target under these circumstances. A new example has been added to demonstrate this situation. Further, all other example graphs have been clarified for readability. Additionally, section B.4.a has been revised to calculate FTC using one-minute intervals as opposed to two-second intervals.
Version 7	10/4/12 Version 7 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice revises the calculation of the FTC Penalty billing factor to consider reliability limits, as opposed to the sum of approved schedules only. Specifically, the FTC Penalty billing factor will be calculated by comparing the actual generation to the sum of approved, non-curtailed e-Tags and the reliability level of curtailed e-Tag(s).. This revision will prevent the application of FTC Penalty charges to generation in excess of schedules that are below a reliability limit.
Version 6	03/23/12 Version 6 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice refines the methodology for determining the billing factor for FTC Penalties by utilizing the most granular meter data available from resources, and clarifies that if two Dispatch Orders are simultaneously in effect, Failure to Comply will be based on the lowest Dispatch Order.
Version 5	12/05/11 Version 5 added clarification to example 7, in step E.10.a, including "plus allotment; "reduces, but the FTC"; "does not"; and "while C wil not, because its DSO 216 violation was less than or equal to 100-k-Wh and delected "C and" from example 7. The example 7 chart titled "DSO 216 Wind Limit with Lower next-Hour Schedule" was revised and replaced.
Version 4	11/23/11 Version 4 of the Failure to Comply Business Practice has been amended to clarify that a generator that accrues a billing factor for an hour that is equal to

<sup>1</sup>System Operating Limit: The value (such as MW, MVar, Amperes, Frequency or Volts) that satisfies the most limiting of the prescribed operating criteria for a specified system configuration to ensure operation within acceptable reliability criteria. System Operating Limits are based upon certain operating criteria. These include, but are not limited to: • Facility Ratings (Applicable pre- and post- Contingency equipment or facility ratings) • Transient Stability Ratings (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Stability Limits) • Voltage Stability Ratings (Applicable pre- and post- Contingency Voltage Stability) • System Voltage Limits (Applicable pre- and post- Contingency Voltage Limits)

	<p>or less than 100-kWh will be deemed to have fully complied with the Dispatch Order, and Failure to Comply will not apply for that hour in step B.4.d. • Language added to clarify that if a generator’s next hour schedule is lower than the modified schedule, the Failure to Comply assessment during the last 10 minutes of the hour will be based on the modified schedule and not the ramp to that next hour schedule in step E.2. • Amended Example 7 to reflect revised End-of-Hour ramp policy in step E.10.a.</p>
Version 3.B	<p>06/01/10 Version 3.B of the Failure to Comply Business Practice has been amended to clarify that the Failure to Comply penalty applies to all Dispatch Orders, including Dispatch Orders issued before the start of the hour. In particular, steps 7.7 and 7.8 include Example 5 and 6 to illustrate a curtailment Dispatch Order issued prior to the start of the hour. Example 7 illustrates a DSO 216 Wind Limit being issued, where the schedule for the next hour is lower than the current hour’s schedule. In these situations, the Failure to Comply penalty applies. Version 3.B of this business practice includes the following revisions: • Added language to the Dispatch Order definition in step 2.1 to include “orders or directives prior to the start of the hour or within the hour.” • Added step 3.1 to clarify the scope of the Failure to Comply Penalty. • Added step 3.3.1 to clarify the start time for the application of a Failure to Comply Penalty for Dispatch Orders issued prior to the start of the hour. • Added “except as noted in step 4.2” to step 4.1. • Added step 4.2 - 4.2.2 to clarify the start time for application of a Failure to Comply Penalty for Dispatch Orders issued prior to the start of the hour. • Added step 4.3 - 4.3.2 to address the treatment of curtailment Dispatch Orders. • Added step 4.5 to list the examples pertaining to step 4. • Added step 5.1.1 to specify communication of Load Shedding Dispatch Orders. • Added “except as specifically note” to step 7.1. • Added Example 5 in step 7.7 - 7.7.1, Example 6 in step 7.8 - 7.8.1, and Example 7 in step 7.9 - 7.9.1, including charts and tables. • Moved step 7.5.2 to step 7.10. Failure to Comply penalties on non-network paths will become effective beginning June 1, 2010. Changes to the version 3.B redline incorporate verbal and written customer comments.</p>
Version 2	<p>01/19/10 Version 2 of this business practice includes the following revisions: Step 2.2 Customer definition expanded to include non-Tariff transmission service. Step 3.3 “Will” changed to may, as the Bonneville Power Administration determines if the event qualifies as Force Majeure.</p>
Version 1	<p>10/01/09 The Failure to Comply business practice is the result of updating the General Rate Schedule Provision (GRSP) Section II.B. The purpose of updating the GRSP Section II.B is to allow Transmission Services to develop and implement a management method that allows for a more reliable transmission system.</p>