

**~~Transmission Service~~
~~Requests~~
~~Evaluation~~ Transmission
Service Request (TSR)
Evaluation**

BPA Transmission Business Practice

Version **23**

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Transmission Service Requests (TSR) Evaluation

Version 23

This ~~document-business practice~~ describes the methods ~~that Transmission Services uses~~ to evaluate the impacts ~~(including de minimis criteria)~~ of Transmission Service Requests (TSRs) and/or Network Integration (NT) Transmission Service (NT) forecasts, ~~including whether new transactions can be granted due to de minimis impacts, in both the Short-Term time horizon (0-13 months) and the Long-Term time horizon (the Planning Time Period for beyond month 13).~~

For more information, visit the [BPA Transmission Business Practices webpage](#) or submit questions to techforum@bpa.gov.

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A. Impacts of Long-Term ~~TSRs Requests~~ and Network Integration Forecasted TSRs

1. Long-Term TSRs and ~~f~~Forecasted Network Resource TSRs (FTSR) will be evaluated by determining the impact the transaction has on each Long-Term BPA Constraint ~~(comprised of the 1:1 paths and Fflow bBased paths)~~ as described below:
 - a. Long-Term TSRs and FTSRs, referred to in this business practice as “TSR/FTSRs,” may impact several Long-Term BPA Constraints.
 - b. The impact of a TSR/FTSR impacting on a 1:1 path is equal to the requested demand, except for Redirect ~~TSRs requests~~ where the Original reservation encumbers the ~~needed impacted~~ path, in which case the impact is 0 MW.
 - c. The impact of a TSR/FTSR impacting on a ~~F~~flow-~~B~~based path is determined via PTDF calculations described below, which reflect how a TSR/FTSR will flow across the BPA transmission system.

2. A Long-Term TSR/FTSR will be granted if there is:
 - ~~a.~~ Sufficient ATC to accommodate the impact at each Long-Term BPA Constraint for the time period requested, including the period accommodating Right of First Refusal (ROFR) as necessary, as adjusted for the capacity needs of higher queued TSR/FTSRs; or
 - ~~b.a.~~ The impacts are determined to be *de minimis*, as described in Section B; below; and
 - ~~b.b.~~ No reliability, sub-grid, or local area issue(s) are identified.
 - ~~d.~~ An offer of transmission service may be made to a TSR lower in the queue, while a higher positioned TSR is still pending when:
 - ~~i.~~ The lower positioned TSR will not utilize ATC over any Long-Term BPA Constraint that has been encumbered for the higher positioned TSR; or
 - ~~ii.~~ The lower positioned TSR requires ATC on one or more Long-Term BPA Constraints during a time period when transmission service can be offered without affecting the capacity encumbered for the higher positioned TSR.
3. When a Long-Term TSR/FTSR cannot be granted, the transaction will remain in the Long-Term Pending Queue until a System Impact or other Study Agreement, as specified by the BPA OATT, is offered by BPA, the TSR/FTSR expires, or the Customer withdraws their TSR request.
4. PTDF calculations are prepared for each Long-Term TSR/FTSR submitted to BPA, to determine the impacts of the transaction, according to the following matrix:

	<u>TSR Request/Forecast Type</u>	Evaluated Source	Evaluated Sink
a.	Original PTP	Requested Source	Requested Sink
b.	NT (for service to New Network Load from a non-wind resource)	Requested Source	Requested Sink
c.	NT (for service to New Network Load from a wind resource) ¹	(A) Requested Source	(A) Requested Sink
		(X) FCRPS	(X) Requested Sink
d.	PTP Redirect ²	(A) Requested Source	(A) Requested Sink
		(B) Existing Source	(B) Existing Sink
e.	NT (for service to existing Network Load from a non-wind resource)	Requested Source	Displaced Designated Network Resource ³ or FCRPS

	TSR Request/Forecast Type		Evaluated Source	Evaluated Sink
f.	NT (for service to existing Network Load from an existing non-wind designated Network Resource through a new Transfer POD on BPA's system)		Existing Sink	Requested Sink
g.	NT (for service to existing Network Load from a wind resource or an NT forecasted resource) ⁴		(A) Requested Source	(A) Requested Sink
			(B) Displaced Designated Network Resource ³ or FCRPS	(B) Requested Sink
h.	Deferral or Renewal Competition ²		(A) Challenger's Requested Source ⁵	(A) Challenger's Requested Sink
			(B) Defender's Requested Source ⁵	(B) Defender's Requested Sink
<p>¹The impact to each <u>F</u>low-<u>B</u>ased path is deemed to be the larger of either the Path (A) or Path (X) impacts.</p> <p>² Impacts of Path (B) are subtracted from the impacts of Path (A) = (A-B).</p> <p>³ If no Displaced Designated Network Resource is identified in the customer comment field of the TSR/FTSR, BPA Transmission Services will assume FCRPS generation is being displaced.</p> <p>⁴ The incremental impact to each <u>F</u>low-<u>B</u>ased path is the larger of either the Path (A) or Path (B) impacts minus the impacts of Path (B) = (A or B) – B = (A-B) or 0 MW, whichever is larger.</p> <p>⁵ If the Source is associated with a wind resource designated as a Network Resource, the impact to each <u>F</u>low-<u>B</u>ased path is determined by using either the <u>R</u>quested Source or FCRPS, whichever results in the largest impact.</p>				

5. BPA further evaluates each Long-~~t~~erm TSR/~~and~~FTSR to determine whether the PTDF calculated impact is an appropriate reflection of the impact to the transmission system anticipated if the TSR/~~or~~FTSR were CONFIRMED.

a. If the PTDF impacts are not an appropriate reflection of anticipated impacts, BPA determines the impacts using studies, similar to those used to calculate ETC and/or TTC values per the ATC Methodologies for the Planning Time Period document posted on the ATC Methodology webpage.

6. When a Long-~~t~~erm TSR/~~or~~FTSR is CONFIRMED:

- a. BPA decrements ATC to reflect either the non-*de minimis* positive PTDF calculated impacts or the anticipated impacts described in Sections A.2 and A.3 above;
- b. Any *de minimis* impacts will be ignored; ~~and~~
- c. Any negative PTDF calculation impacts will be reflected dealt with as follows:

- i. The results of Rowsteps A.4.a., 4.b., and 4.c in the table above, will not be decremented to increase posted ATC values; ~~and~~
 - ii. The results of Rowsteps A.4.d., 4.e., 4.f., 4.g., and 4.h. in the table above, will be decremented to increase posted ATC values; ~~and~~
 - d. ~~Transmission Services~~BPA will review the ATC impacts for Long-~~t~~Term ~~TSR/FTSRs and FTSRs~~ authorized based on the results of a Cluster Study or a System Impact Study and determine how those impacts should affect posted ATC values.
 - i. _____ In doing so, ~~Transmission Services~~BPA will model those impacts in a consistent and non-discriminatory manner and post a notice on the ATC Methodology webpage explaining how it is modeling those impacts between base cases. ~~Transmission Services~~BPA will incorporate the impacts into the next base case update.
- 7. NT ~~Requests for generation~~ behind the meter generation:
 - a. When all of the energy produced by such generation is dedicated to serving the Load Serving Entity's Load on the Load side of BPA's POD meter, a NT ~~Transmission Service Request~~TSR is not required and the generation behind the meter is deemed to have no Long-Term BPA Constraint impacts.
 - b. When only a portion of the energy produced by such generation is dedicated to serving the Load Serving Entity's Load on the Load side of BPA's POD meter:
 - i. The NT ~~TSR~~Request for the portion of the energy produced that is dedicated to serve the Load Serving Entity's Load on the Load side of BPA's POD meter will be deemed to have no Long-Term BPA Constraint impacts; ~~and~~.
 - ii. The NT ~~TSR~~Request for the portion of the energy produced that is used for delivery outside of the Load Serving Entity's system will be assessed using the relevant methodology in Section Step A.4.

B. Long-Term *De Minimis* Impacts

1. All Long-~~t~~Term ~~TSR/s and~~FTSRs will be evaluated to determine if such transaction has a *de minimis* impact on one or more of the Flow-Based paths.
 - ~~2-a.~~ _____ (Test 1): The positive net impact on the Flow-Based path is less than or equal to 10 MW and the PTDF of the impacted requested path is less than or equal to 10 percent.
 - a.i. _____ If the impact(s) requested path is deemed *de minimis*, ~~its impacts~~ will be treated as equal to zero in determining the net impacts.
 - b. _____ ~~If the original reservation or encumbrance is deemed de minimis, its impacts will be treated as equal to zero in determining the net impacts.~~
 - ~~3-b.~~ _____ (Test 2): The positive net impact on the Flow-Based path is less than or equal to 10 MW and the existing original impact divided by the requested new impact is greater than or equal to 80 percent.

Table 1: <i>De Minimis</i> Impact Criteria	
A Long-term TSR/ or FTSR must pass one of the following tests to be considered <i>de minimis</i> .	
Definitions	<p>A = 0 MW or non-<i>de minimis</i> positive impact of new <u>TSR/FTSR request or forecast</u></p> <p>If $A \leq 10$ MW & $PUF_A \leq 0.1000$, A is treated as a zero in the determination of the net impact.</p> <p>B = 0 MW or non-<i>de minimis</i> positive impact of original reservation or encumbrance, if any</p> <p>If $B \leq 10$ MW & $PUF_B \leq 0.1000$, B is treated as a zero in the determination of the net impact</p> <p>$(A - B)$ = Net impact</p> <p>PUF_A = Flow-based path PTDF associated with Source/Sink of new <u>TSR/FTSR request or forecast</u></p> <p>PUF_B = Flow-based path PTDF associated with Source/Sink of original <u>TSR/FTSR request or forecast</u></p>
Test 1	$(A - B) \leq 10$ MW AND $PUF_A \leq 0.1000$
Test 2	$(A - B) \leq 10$ MW AND $(B \div A) \geq 0.8000$, for non-zero A values

4.2. Rounding Rule Calculations:

- a. Except as provided in Section 4-B.2.b and B.2.c, below, if a Long-term TSR/ or FTSR has a net impact to any Flow-based path of between 0.001 MW and 0.9999 MW, Transmission Services BPA will deem such impact to be equal to 1 MW for ATC and *de minimis* calculations.
- b. Transmission Services BPA may deem a Long-Term TSR/FTSR with an impact between 0.0001 MW and 0.5 MW equal to 0 MW for ATC and *de minimis* calculations if the Transmission Customer can demonstrate the following in writing all of the following:
 - i. The transaction is either related to transmission of the output of a specific Generating Facility and the MW demand of the Long-term TSR/ or FTSR fully covers the Generating Facility Capacity, or
 - ii. The transaction is for the total amount of the Power Purchase Agreement. If the transaction does not fully cover the amount, BPA will require further explanation about why the customer isn't requesting or forecasting the full amount; and
 - iii. There have been no other purchases from the same seller or the specific Generating Facility in the past 12 months.

- c. ~~A Transmission Customer's must submit a request to have the impact of a TSR/FTSR deemed as 0 MW with demonstration materials for rounding to 0 MW, which is to be provided to their assigned Transmission Account Executive and the designated Transmission Account Service Specialist.~~ Demonstration materials may include any of the following ~~types of documentation~~ that identifies the maximum output of the facility, including all future phases of development, associated with the Long-Term TSR/FTSR:
 - i. LGIA or SGIA documentation;
 - ii. State energy facility siting documentation;
 - iii. Documentation provided to local governmental entities with permitting or siting authority;
 - iv. Balancing Area Service Agreement documents; ~~and/or~~
 - v. Other documentation ~~BPA Transmission Services~~ determines is sufficient.

~~5. Other Considerations When Requesting PTP Transmission Service:~~

- ~~a. For Transmission Service from a new generator project at a single Source with a Generating Facility Capacity of less than or equal to 4 MW, the de minimis test(s) will be suspended.~~

~~6.3. Long-term TSRs for Designated Network Resources (DNR): Other considerations when requesting NT Transmission Service:~~

- ~~a. A net positive impact will be considered de minimis, regardless of whether the PTDF of the impacted path is greater than 10 percent, if it is less than or equal to 10 MW for the following:~~
 - ~~i. For TSRs to Designate Network Resources intended to serve network load encumbered via a CONFIRMED FTSR up to the amount of the NT Customer's load that is forecasted.~~
 - ~~ii. For TSRs or determined to be Above Rate Period High Water Mark Load in accordance with the Regional Dialogue power sales agreement.~~
 - ~~a-iii. For TSRs to serve, or a Network Load growth for NT Customers that do not have a Regional Dialogue power sales agreement, a net positive impact will be considered de minimis if it is less than or equal to 10 MW.~~
- ~~b. This de minimis consideration will not be applied to any additional TSRs submitted within the same a 12 month period by the same Customer with the same Source and the same contract number as a TSR already submitted by that Customer.~~

C. Impacts of Short-Term TSRs Requests

1. Short-Term TSRs ~~will be~~ are evaluated by determining the impact the TSR request has on each BPA Short-Term ATC Path BPA Constraint (comprised of 1:1 paths¹ and Flow-Based paths²) as described in this section below. See BPA's ATCID for a list of 1:1 paths and flow-based paths.

¹List of 1:1 paths can be found in BPA's ATCID Section VII. Rated System Path Methodology

²List of Flow-Based paths can be found in BPA's ATCID Section VIII. Network Path Methodology

2. All ~~TSRs requests~~ for Short-Term products enter a common queue and are evaluated in queue order, except ~~TSRs requests~~ submitted within five (5) minutes of a given market opening (as explained in the [Simultaneous Submission Window Processing Business Practice](#)).
3. Evaluations are performed considering the impacts of all prior queued ~~TSRs requests~~ and reservations (including Long-Term). Prior ~~TSRs requests~~ that are still pending are deducted from ATC when evaluating later queued ~~TSRs requests~~.
4. Except where noted, the evaluation process for Short-Term ~~TSRs requests~~ is the same for Firm and Non-Firm alike.
5. Evaluations are performed against Short-Term ATC as calculated according to the [ATC Implementation Document](#).
 - a. All Short-Term Firm ~~TSRs requests~~ are evaluated against the same Short-Term Firm ATC value.
 - b. Short-Term Non-Firm ~~TSRs requests~~ are evaluated against a separate Non-Firm ATC value corresponding to the priority of the ~~TSR request~~ (priority 1-6) as shown below.

Transmission Service	Priority	ATC Value
Secondary Network	6-NN	RATC6
Monthly Non-Firm PTP	5-NM	RATC5
Weekly Non-Firm PTP	4-NW	RATC4
Daily Non-Firm PTP	3-ND	RATC3
Hourly Non-Firm PTP	2-NH	RATC2
Non-Firm Secondary Non-Firm Hourly PTP	1-NS	RATC1

6. Upon submittal, each Short-Term TSR is verified to ensure that it represents a valid ~~TSR request~~. See Section I of the [Requesting Transmission Service Business Practice](#) for a list of reasons a TSR may be ~~considered invalid denied~~. A Short-Term TSR that is denied for these reasons will receive no further consideration.
7. A Short-Term TSR that has been deemed valid then undergoes two separate evaluations: a ~~flow-based Network C~~ongestion ~~E~~evaluation and an ATC ~~E~~evaluation.
8. Both the ~~flow-based Network C~~ongestion ~~E~~evaluation and ATC ~~e~~Evaluation are based on ~~first initially~~ determining the ATC impact of the Short-Term TSR on each BPA Short-Term ATC Path as follows:
 - a. The impact on 1:1 paths is simply the MW requested on the Short-Term TSR ~~request~~.
 - b. The impact on ~~F~~low-~~B~~ased paths is determined using PTDF analysis according to the following formula.

$$\text{MW impact} = (\text{POR}_{\text{PTDF}} - \text{POD}_{\text{PTDF}}) * \text{TSR Demand}$$

9. For Flow-Based paths, PTDf calculations are prepared for each Short-Term TSR to determine the impacts of the TSR request according to the following matrix:

	Short-Term <u>TSR Request</u> -Type	Evaluated POR	Evaluated POD
a.	Original Firm or Non-Firm PTP	Requested POR	Requested POD
b.	PTP Firm Redirect ¹	(A) Requested POR	(A) Requested POD
		(B) Existing POR	(B) Existing POD
c.	<u>Non-Firm</u> Secondary <u>Non-Firm</u> Hourly PTP ²	Requested POR	Requested POD
d.	Firm or Non-Firm NT	Requested POR	Requested POD
e.	Resale ³	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
f.	Relinquish ³	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

¹ Firm Redirects are credited with capacity from the Firm existing reservation also referred to as the pParent rReservation on common Flow-Based paths. Impacts of Path (B) are subtracted from the impacts of Path (A) = (A-B). Note: this action is also applied to Redirect TSRs on 1:1 paths.

² Non-Firm Secondary Non-Firm Hourly PTP are not credited with capacity from the Firm pParent Reservation.

³ There is no ATC evaluation for Resale or Relinquish requests since there is no award of new ATC for either TSR request type.

10. All Short-Term TSR requests are subject to a flow-based Network Congestion Evaluation based on the calculated TSR impacts. The purpose is to ensure that the impacts of the TSR do not exacerbate congestion across BPA’s Short-Term Flow-Based paths. When enabled, this evaluation is performed for all Short-Term transmission Services (including Non-Firm hourly products), as described in Section E of this Business Ppractice.

11. ~~In addition to the Network Congestion Evaluation, an ATC E~~valuations are is also performed for all Short-Term transmission Services, with the exception that the ATC evaluation is not performed on the flow-based paths for of Non-Firm Hourly PTP and NT and for Non-Firm Secondary Non-Firm Hourly PTP Redirects.

12. For evaluation of Flow-Based paths, the first step of the ATC Evaluation is to determine whether the calculated impact of the TSR request meets the criteria to be deemed *de minimis* across any Flow-Based path (see Section D of this Business Ppractice for the Short-Term *de minimis* criteria). ~~TSRs Requests~~ deemed to be *de minimis* across a Flow-Based path do not require ATC for that Flow-Based path.

13. For evaluation of any Firm Redirect not considered *de minimis*, the ATC Evaluation credits the Redirect with capacity available from the Firm pParent Reservation on any

~~F~~low-~~B~~based paths held in common between the ~~p~~Parent ~~R~~eservation and the Redirect. ATC is needed on any ~~F~~low-~~B~~based path in which the Redirect impact is positive and exceeds the rights held on the ~~p~~Parent ~~r~~eservation (i.e., the net impact of the Redirect is also positive).

14. The ATC ~~E~~valuation is performed individually for each BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~ath (exceptions noted in Section C.11) and a composite result is determined. The composite result of the ATC ~~E~~valuation will pass for a given Short-Term TSR ~~r~~esult if all of the BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~aths meet any one of the following conditions for the time period requested:
 - a. An Original or Redirect ~~T~~SR ~~r~~esult has zero impact or provides counterflow (negative impact).
 - b. An Original or Redirect ~~T~~SR ~~r~~esult is deemed to have a *de minimis* impact under Test 1 (see Section D of this ~~B~~usiness ~~P~~practice).
 - c. An Original or ~~Non-Firm~~ Secondary ~~Non-Firm-Hourly PTP Redirect request~~ ~~T~~SR is deemed to have a non-*de minimis* impact under Test 1, but sufficient ATC is available to accommodate the impact.
 - d. A Firm Redirect ~~T~~SR ~~r~~esult has a net impact less than or equal to zero because the impact of the Redirect is fully credited by the ~~p~~Parent ~~R~~eservation.
 - e. A Firm Redirect ~~T~~SR ~~r~~esult is deemed non-*de minimis* under Test 1, but sufficient ATC is available to accommodate the incremental impact of the Redirect.

15. The composite result of the ATC ~~E~~valuation will fail for a given Short-Term TSR ~~r~~esult if one of the following conditions is true for any of the BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~aths for the time period requested:
 - a. An Original or ~~Non-Firm~~ Secondary ~~Non-Firm-Hourly PTP Redirect request~~ ~~T~~SR is deemed to have a non-*de minimis* impact under Test 1, and sufficient ATC is not available to accommodate the impact.
 - b. A Firm Redirect ~~T~~SR ~~r~~esult is deemed to have a non-*de minimis* impact under Test 1, and sufficient ATC is not available to accommodate the incremental impact of the Redirect.

16. If the flow-based Network ~~C~~ongestion ~~E~~valuation passes, but the ATC ~~E~~valuation fails for any Short-Term TSR ~~r~~esult, then an attempt will be made to meet the deficient ATC needs through the Preemption of Short-Term Transmission Service Requests and Reservations Business Practice.
 - a. There is no assurance that the ~~P~~reemption process will result in sufficient ATC to grant a full offer or even a partial offer of service.

17. A Short-Term TSR will be granted in full (ACCEPTED on OASIS) if:
 - a. The ~~Network-flow-based ~~C~~ongestion ~~E~~valuation~~ passes for all BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~aths; and one of the following:
 - ~~b.i.~~ The ATC ~~E~~valuation passes for all BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~aths; ~~or~~
 - ~~c.ii.~~ The ATC ~~E~~valuation fails for one or more BPA Short-Term ATC ~~P~~aths, but sufficient ATC is made available through the Preemption process for a full offer.

iii. The ATC evaluation is not performed according to Section C.11.

18. A ~~Short-Term~~ TSR will be granted in part (COUNTEROFFER on OASIS) if:
- The flow-based Network Congestion Evaluation passes for all BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Paths~~; and
 - The ATC Evaluation fails for one or more BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Paths~~, but sufficient ATC is available (through Preemption or otherwise) to grant at least partial service across all BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Paths~~.
19. A Short-Term TSR will be denied (REFUSED on OASIS) and receive no further consideration if:
- The flow-based Network Congestion Evaluation fails for any BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Path~~; or
 - The ATC Evaluation fails for one or more BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Paths~~ and insufficient ATC is available (through Preemption or otherwise) to grant any service on at least one BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Path~~.
20. When a Short-Term TSR is CONFIRMED:
- The de minimis and non-de minimis impacts of the TSR ~~will be decremented from are accounted for in BPA's ST~~ ATC for ~~all~~-BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Paths~~ per the ATC Implementation Document; and
 - ~~Any de minimis impacts will be ignored in the ATC calculations; but~~
 - ~~Those de minimis~~ impacts ~~are will be~~ accumulated ~~internally~~ and reported in a running total by BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Path~~ and by time.

D. Short-Term *De Minimis* Impacts

- All Short-Term TSRs that impact ~~Flow-Based~~ paths will be evaluated to determine if such transaction has a *de minimis* impact on one or more of the ~~Flow-Based~~ paths it impacts.
 - No *de minimis* tests are applied if the calculated impact on a ~~Flow-Based~~ path is less than or equal to zero, as no ATC is required for that ~~Flow-Based~~ path.
 - The same *de minimis* criteria is used for Short-Term ATC Evaluations (Section C) and flow-based Network Congestion Evaluations (Section E).
- Test 1 is applied the same to Firm and Non-Firm Original TSR requests, Firm Redirects, and Non-Firm Secondary Non-firm Hourly PTP Redirects alike. When evaluating Redirects under *de minimis* Test 1, the impact of the Redirect is considered on its own without regard for the impact of the Parent Reservation. In other words, the de minimis criteria is not applied to the rights held on the Redirect that exceeds the rights held on the Parent Reservation (i.e., the net impact).
- BPA will maintain a cumulative total of all *de minimis* impacts granted across each BPA Short-Term ATC ~~Path~~. BPA does not use the cumulative de minimis impacts to deny TSRs~~BPA may impose an upper limit on the cumulative total by Short-Term ATC Path following the documented Business Practice process.~~
- Table 2 summarizes the *de minimis* test.

- a. (Test 1) The positive impact on the Flow-Based path is less than or equal to 10 MW and less than or equal to 10 percent of the requested demand.

Table 2: Short-Term <i>De Minimis</i> Impact Criteria	
A Short-Term TSR must pass the following test to be considered <i>de minimis</i> .	
Definitions	A = 0 MW or positive <u>F</u> low- <u>B</u> ased path MW impact of new Original or Redirect <u>TSR</u> request $PUF_A = (POR_{PTDF} - POD_{PTDF})$ of TSR A
Test 1	A ≤ 10 MW AND $PUF_A \leq 0.100$

E. Network-Flow-Based Congestion Evaluation

1. BPA may deny TSRsrequests, including Redirects, for a specified affected Flow-Based path for hours in which BPA forecasts or experiences congestion where such TSRs requests have an impact requiring ATC on the affected Flow-Based path. Flow-based Network-Congestion eEvaluation, called-implemented through Transmission Loading Relief (TLR) Avoidance, enables BPA Transmission Services to restrict granting TSRs transmission requests to mitigate network-congestion on flow-based paths. When used, TLR Avoidance applies to all Short-Term products (Monthly, Weekly, Daily, and Hourly). TLR Avoidance can be enabled independently for Firm, Non-Firm, or enabled for both.
2. To minimize the number of new TSRs that are approved when it is anticipated that congestion on the network will cause the capacity on any Flow-Based path to exceed the limits, a network-congestion event will be declared.
3. During a network-congestion event, BPA Transmission Services will activate the flow-based Network-Congestion Eevaluation through a validation for the impacted Flow-Based path(s) and impacted hour(s) for new TSRs.
4. BPA Transmission Services will post the implementation and status of the validation for the impacted Flow-Based path(s) on OASIS at <http://www.oasis.oati.com>.
 - a. To view the posting, click on the Message selection under the Notices menu, Sselect BPAT in the Provider field and CURTAILMENT in the Category field and select the time period on the Message filter.
 - b. Customers can sign up to receive notification of the postings on the OASIS website at Misc, Alarm Preferences. Search for the Curtailment option under the Message Alarms grouping.
5. When the flow-based Network-Congestion Eevaluation is activated for Firm or Non-Firm:
 - a. ATC posted in SysData on OASIS for the impacted Flow-Based path(s) will be changed to zero during the impacted hour(s).
 - b. New TSRs on the network will be evaluated for ATC impacts on the impacted Flow-Based path(s) according to Section C of this Business Practice.

- c. New TSRs that do not request MW over the impacted ~~F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) or during the impacted hour(s) will pass the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~.
 - d. New resales and new loss returns on the impacted ~~F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) during the impacted hour(s) will pass the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~.
 - e. New TSRs which have either a *de minimis* impact or a negative impact (counterflow) on the impacted ~~F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) during the impacted hour(s) will pass the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~.
 - f. New Firm Original TSRs that ~~require ATC~~ have a positive non-de minimis impact on ~~the impacted F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) during the impacted hour(s) will fail the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~.
 - g. New Non-Firm Original and Non-Firm Secondary Non-Firm Hourly PTP Redirect TSRs that ~~require ATC~~ have a positive non-de minimis impact on ~~the impacted F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) during the impacted hour(s) will fail the flow-based Network Congestion ~~e~~Evaluation ~~process~~.
 - h. New Firm Redirect TSRs will fail the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~ if the Firm Redirect has a greater ATC impact than the Firm Parent ReservationTSR on the impacted ~~F~~low-~~B~~ased path(s) during the impacted hour(s).
 - i. New TSRs that fail the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~ will be REFUSED with an error message “TLR is unavailable” in the Seller Comments field.
 - i. New TSRs that fail the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation ~~process~~ will not be evaluated for counteroffers.
 - ii. New Redirect TSRs will be evaluated on the redirected path only.
6. When the ~~network~~ congestion event has been resolved, the flow-based Network Congestion ~~E~~valuation will be turned off and new TSRs will be processed ~~by normal~~ according to standard procedures.