Duke Energy Florida
Power System Operations

Dynamic Schedule Implementation Guidelines

Duke Energy Florida (DEF) will evaluate requests to implement dynamic schedules affecting network load or resources in DEF's Balancing Authority area based on the following criteria. When making a request to DEF for a dynamic schedule, the requestor should provide the information specified below and ensure that the proposed dynamic schedule conforms to the guidelines described below. The objective of these guidelines is to ensure that a dynamic schedule, once implemented, will accurately follow the network customer's real-time load or generator output profile and eliminate or minimize hourly energy imbalance charges for the customer. Requests will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, but generally must comply with these criteria in order to be considered for approval by DEF.

1) Dynamic schedules are used to provide for accurate and efficient scheduling of network resources to serve network load when the load and network resources are located in different Balancing Authority areas. Dynamic schedules will be implemented for the mutual benefit of DEF, DEF's network customers and neighboring Balancing Authorities, under appropriate circumstances as described in this guideline.

2) A dynamic schedule to be used for the purpose of serving all or part of a DEF network customer load using a network resource outside of the DEF Balancing Authority area should be structured as either: (1) full requirements service, i.e., the dynamic schedule will serve the entire network load of the network customer, or (2) partial requirements service, i.e., the dynamic schedule will serve the remainder of the network customer's load in excess of finite resources, i.e. one or two base load network resources.

3) A dynamic schedule to be used for the purpose of delivering all or a portion of a generator's output to an external interface should be structured as either: (1) a dynamic schedule to export the entire output of the generator based on the real-time metered output of the generator, or (2) a dynamic schedule calculated to exclude a fixed, stable portion of the generator's output that can be included in the dynamic schedule calculation in such a way as to result in an accurate calculation of the computed export value.

4) When submitting a request for a dynamic schedule, the requester should identify the desired starting date and initial term for the dynamic schedule. Dynamic schedules should have a minimum initial term of five years and the underlying power supply contracts and transmission service agreements should be identified and have terms commensurate with the proposed term of the dynamic schedule.

5) Requestor must specify the calculation methodology, source of data and backup plans for the data and calculation for the proposed dynamic schedule. DEF must agree with the requestor's planned dynamic schedule and how data is to be provided to the balancing Authorities involved. The calculation of the dynamic schedule should be based on telemetered data and/or block interchange schedules for all identified loads and resources in order to ensure the ability of the dynamic schedule to accurately follow the network customer's load. The requestor should provide evidence that the required telemetry is in place or will be in place for all resources and delivery points prior to the requested starting date of the dynamic schedule.

6) The resources involved in the definition of the dynamic schedule should be identified over the entire term of the transaction. The resources involved in the dynamic schedule should be demonstrated to remain stable over the term of the dynamic schedule and have a minimal risk of being terminated or unavailable.