

Term	Definition
<p>"10 minute clock period"</p>	<p>means any one of the following six (6) ten (10) minute periods in any hour:</p> <p>ME:01 to ME:10; ME:11 to ME:20; ME21 to ME30; ME31 to ME40; ME:41 to ME50; ME51 to ME60</p> <p>where "ME" means minute ending.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-09-01)]</p>
<p>"abbreviated needs identification approval process"</p>	<p>means the abbreviated needs identification approval process as contemplated in the T-Reg.</p> <p>[Rules (2008-05-01)]</p>
<p>"acceptable operational reason"</p>	<p>means with respect to an asset, any one or more of the following:</p> <p>i) a circumstance related to the operation of the generating asset which if it operated could reasonably be expected to affect the safety of the generating asset, the environment, personnel working at the generating asset or the public; or</p> <p>ii) re-positioning an asset within the energy market due to the need to meet a dispatch given to that asset from the system controller to serve the stand-by ancillary services market; or</p> <p>iii) re-positioning a generating asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with the asset; or</p> <p>iv) re-positioning an importer's or exporter's asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with an interconnection or a neighbouring balancing authority; or</p> <p>v) a circumstance directly resulting in the generating asset not being capable of operation, which circumstance was solely caused by an occurrence of force majeure; or</p> <p>vi) re-positioning a generating asset for electric energy that is:</p> <p>a) produced on the property of which a person is the owner or a tenant; and</p> <p>b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property.</p>

	[Rules (2009-05-28)]
"Act"	means the <i>Electric Utilities Act</i> and any regulations made under it. [Rules (2011-07-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"adequacy"	means the ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of the system access customers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system elements. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"adjacent balancing authority"	means a balancing authority area that is interconnected with another balancing authority area either directly or via a multi-party agreement or transmission tariff. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"advance energy dispatch"	means a dispatch of one or more blocks of energy for a specified future time. Advance energy dispatches are issued in anticipation of expected demand changes or to spread workload. Under normal operating conditions, interconnected balancing authorities do not allow changing of interchange schedules without an advance energy dispatch. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"affiliate"	as defined in the <i>Business Corporations Act</i> means an affiliated body corporate within the meaning of section 2(1) of that Act, which section states: (a) one body corporate is affiliated with another body corporate if one of them is the subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate or each of them is controlled by the same person, and(b) if 2 bodies corporate are affiliated with the same body corporate at the same time, they are deemed to be affiliated with each other. [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"AGC unit"	means a generating unit equipped for Automatic Generation Control operation. [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"agent"	includes: (i) a representative of a pool participant duly appointed and authorized by the pool participant under ISO rule 1.8 to act on behalf of and bind the pool participant with regard to transactions and other activities on the Energy Trading System and the automated dispatch and messaging system ; or (ii) a representative of a market participant or a pool participant , as the case may be, duly appointed and authorized to act on behalf of and bind that person with regard to other ISO activities, procedures and requirements, which such appointment is made under and in accordance with the applicable ISO rules , authorizations and procedures. [Rules (2009-10-01)]
"aggregated generating facilities"	means an aggregation of generating units , including any reactive power resources, which are:(i) designated by the ISO ; and(ii) situated in the same proximate location at one or more point of connections . [Rules (2010-09-07)]
"aggregated generating"	means an aggregation of generating units , including any reactive

facility"	<p>power resources, which:</p> <p>(i) the ISO designates as an aggregated generating facility; and</p> <p>(ii) are situated in the same proximate location at one or more point of connections.</p> <p>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]</p>
"AIES "	<p>means Alberta's "Interconnected Electric System" as that term is defined in the Act.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-12-16)]</p>
"Alberta interchange capability"	<p>means the amount of interconnected electric system transmission capability the ISO determines is available for allocation to all transfer paths, after subtracting amounts for relevant factors including system operating limits, generating capacity and Alberta internal load.</p> <p>[Rules (2012-01-31)]</p>
"Alberta internal load"	<p>means a number in MW:(i) that represents, in an hour, system load plus load served by on-site generating units, including those within an industrial system and the City of Medicine Hat; and(ii) which the ISO, using SCADA data, calculates as the sum of the output of each generating unit in Alberta and the Fort Nelson area in British Columbia, plus import volumes and minus export volumes.</p> <p>[Rules (2011-10-13)]</p>
"alert"	<p>means a communication issued by the system controller requesting readiness of the market participants to take urgent and timely actions to maintain the Alberta balancing authority area in a secure state with regard to energy balance. The alert also serves as information to interconnected balancing authorities regarding the increased risk of the AIES to require obligation energy and its limitations in delivering such energy to others.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"allowable dispatch variance or ADV "	<p>as measured from the energy market dispatch quantity (MW), means for each generating asset:</p> <p>(i) plus or minus five (5) MW for generating assets with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less, or</p> <p>(ii) plus or minus ten (10) MW for generating assets with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-09-01)]</p>
"ancillary service declaration"	<p>mean the ancillary service declarations identified under rule 3.6.</p> <p>[Rules (2004-08-04)]</p>
"ancillary service directive"	<p>means direction given to an ancillary service provider by the system controller with the understanding that the provider must comply, accepting that the facility owner retains the right and duty to take any action it deems prudent to protect the facility, its personnel, the public or the environment.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"ancillary service dispatch"	<p>means direction given to an ancillary service provider by the system controller to request the provider to supply ancillary services within those criteria agreed upon between the system controller and the ancillary service provider.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"ancillary service	<p>means market entities for the purpose of buying and selling contracts</p>

exchanges"	for ancillary services . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"ancillary service merit order"	means a list of all qualified ancillary service provider assets and resources for each type of ancillary service sorted in order of preference for ancillary service dispatch . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"ancillary service provider"	means the pool participant holding the ancillary service dispatch rights for an asset . [Rules (2004-12-07)]
"ancillary services"	as defined in the Act means those services required to ensure that the interconnected electric system is operated in a manner that provides a satisfactory level of service with acceptable levels of voltage and frequency. [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"apparent power"	means the total power, in MVA, in an alternating current power system and is calculated as the vector sum of real power and reactive power . [Rules (2010-07-23), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"applicable rules and standards"	means any or all of ISO Rules, load settlement rules or reliability standards . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"area control error (ACE)"	means the instantaneous difference between actual and scheduled interchange, taking into account the effects of frequency bias, time error and unilateral inadvertent interchange if automatic correction is part of the AIES's AGC , and a correction for metering error. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"arranged interchange"	means the state where the interchange authority has received the interchange information (initial or revised). [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"asset"	means a generating asset, load, import volume, export volume or other power pool transaction represented by an ISO identifier that enables a pool participant to submit bids, offers, operating constraints, ancillary service declarations and/or identify specific settlement information. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"asset marginal price"	means the price in \$/MWh of a pool participant's asset determined in accordance with rule 6.3.9.2 . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"AUC Act"	means the <i>Alberta Utilities Commission Act</i> , as amended from time to time. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"automated dispatch and messaging system"	means the software and procedures used to communicate between the system controller and market participants for real time management of the AIES . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"automatic generation control (AGC)"	means equipment that adjusts a balancing authority's generation in a balancing authority's area from a central location to maintain the balancing authority's frequency or interchange schedule plus or minus

	frequency bias. AGC may also accommodate automatic inadvertent payback and time error correction. [Rules (2009-05-28), Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"automatic voltage regulator (AVR)"	means the automatic control equipment that adjusts the excitation level of a generating unit to maintain voltage levels. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"available capability (AC)"	means with respect to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a generating asset, the maximum quantity (MW) that the generating asset is physically capable of providing during each settlement interval of the trading day. • for an import source asset, the maximum quantity (MW) that the importer is prepared to provide during each settlement interval of the trading day. • for an export sink asset, the maximum quantity (MW) that the exporter is prepared to consume during each settlement interval of the trading day. • For a bid (excluding an export sink asset), the maximum quantity (MW), after accounting for any restatements to the asset's availability to which the asset may receive an energy market dispatch in real time operations. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"available transfer capability"	means the remaining transfer capability the ISO determines can be commercially available for transfers over the interconnected transmission network over and above already committed uses, and is calculated as the total transfer capability minus the sum of any applicable transmission reliability margin and existing transmission commitments. [Rules (2012-01-31)]
"balancing authority"	means the responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a balancing authority area , and supports interconnection frequency in real time. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"balancing authority area"	means the collection of generation, transmission and loads , within the metered boundaries of the balancing authority and for which the balancing authority maintains load-resource balance. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"balancing authority area"	means the collection of generation, transmission and loads within the metered boundaries of the balancing authority and for which the balancing authority maintains load-resource balance. [Rules (2010-12-01)]
"balancing authority area"	means the collection of generation, transmission and loads within the metered boundaries of the balancing authority and for which the balancing authority maintains load-resource balance. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]

"balancing authority area operator"	means the entity that has responsibility for maintaining a balancing authority's AGC functionality to ensure frequency levels and interchange are maintained per WECC standards. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"balancing authority or BA"	means a responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange generation balance within a balancing authority area . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"bid"	means a submission made by a pool participant in accordance with rule 3.0 . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"bid load"	means the price responsive load bid into the ISO that can be dispatched for interruption at a set price to avoid high purchaser energy supply costs. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"billing capacity"	means, at a point of delivery , the highest of:(i) the highest 15-minute metered demand in the settlement period ;(ii) 90% of the highest metered demand in the 24-month period including and ending with the settlement period , but excluding any months during which commissioning occurs; or(iii) 90% of the contract capacity or, when the settlement period contains a transaction under Rate DOS, 100% of the contract capacity . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"black start capability (BSC)"	means the ability of a power plant or generating asset to start up without external electric supply and serve to provide power to the AIES . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"blackout"	a condition where a major portion or all of the AIES is de-energized. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"block"	see operating block . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"bulk electric system or BES"	as defined by the Regional Reliability Organization, means the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections , with neighbouring systems , and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100kV or higher; radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"bulk transmission line"	means a system or arrangement of lines of wire or other conductors and related equipment, wholly in Alberta, whereby electric energy, however produced, is transmitted in bulk, and includes: (i) transmission circuits composed of the conductors that form the minimum set required to so transmit electric energy; (ii) insulating and supporting structures; and (iii) all property of any kind used for the purpose of, or in connection with, or incidental to, the operation of such a line; but does not include a substation, operational and control devices, a generating unit , an aggregated generating facility or an electric distribution system .

	[Rules (2012-01-01)]
"business day"	means a day other than: (i) a holiday during which banks in Alberta are generally closed; (ii) Saturday; or (iii) Sunday. [Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"business day"	means a day other than:(i) a holiday during which banks in Alberta are generally closed;(ii) Saturday; or(iii) Sunday. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"calibration factor"	means an adjustment to the loss charges ensuring that the actual cost of losses is reasonably recovered through charges and credits under the ISO tariff on an annual basis. [Rules (2005-05-25)]
"cascading "	means the uncontrolled successive loss of system elements triggered by an incident at any location; cascading results in widespread electric services interruption that cannot be restrained from sequentially spreading beyond an area predetermined by studies. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"collector bus"	means the low voltage side of any step-up transformers connected to the transmission system where the real power and reactive power produced by any generating units or reactive power resources, or both of them, are collected. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Rules (2010-09-07)]
"commercial operation"	means the date upon which a load or generating unit begins to operate on the transmission system in a manner which is acceptable to the ISO and which is expected to be normal for it to so operate, after energization and commissioning . [Rules (2010-12-01)]
"commercial operation"	means the date upon which a load or generating unit begins to operate on the transmission system in a manner which is acceptable to the ISO and which is expected to be normal for it to so operate, after energization and commissioning . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"Commission "	as defined in the Act means the Alberta Utilities Commission established by the <i>Alberta Utilities Commission Act</i> . [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"Commission rules"	means rules of the Commission made under the <i>Alberta Utilities Commission Act</i> . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"commissioning"	means the process of carrying out, after energization but before commercial operation , activities designed to test electrical equipment or an electrical facility to confirm that it can satisfactorily enter commercial operation and, where applicable, meets the ISO's requirements and other relevant standards. [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"commissioning certificate"	means the formal document signed by the owner of a project being constructed under the terms of the ISO request for proposal process (or his representative) and also by representatives of ISO . The

	<p>purpose of the document is to certify that all commissioning tests have been completed and accepted by the ISO, and all deficiencies have been resolved, or will be resolved by a specified date. Any deficiencies are specifically listed. The date indicated on this certificate marks the start of commercial operation for the facilities and thus must be very specific.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"complainant"	<p>means the market participant or interested party who submits a complaint.</p> <p>[Rules (2005-05-25)]</p>
"complaint"	<p>means a submission to the ISO regarding compliance with an ISO rule by a market participant or an interested party. A complaint must be in writing and contain, at a minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The name, address, telephone number (and email address, if available) of the market participant or interested party making it; b) Whether the submission is made on a confidential basis; c) The particulars of the complaint; d) Any facts or information that support the complaint; e) The signature of the individual or authorized representative of the market participant or interested party making the complaint. <p>[Rules (2008-08-11)]</p>
"compliance monitor "	<p>means the entity(s) appointed by the Commission to carry out compliance monitoring of reliability standards.</p> <p>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]</p>
"compliance monitoring audit"	<p>means a systematic and objective examination and/or testing by the ISO to monitor whether a market participant is complying with one or more applicable rules and standards.</p> <p>[Rules (2008-08-11)]</p>
"confidential information"	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information provided to the ISO that has been specifically identified as being confidential in nature by the provider of such information; or • information required by these rules or the ISO tariff to be kept confidential; or • where disclosure of such information by the ISO could reasonably be expected to result in a material loss or gain to that provider; or could reasonably be expected to prejudice the provider's competitive position; or • is financial, commercial, scientific or technical information, which if disclosed would put the supplier of the information at financial risk or competitive disadvantage. <p>Information is not confidential information if it is provided as a requirement of being pool participant and identified in these rules or the ISO tariff as being required to be published by the ISO or otherwise required to be made available to others to ensure a fair, efficient and competitive market for electric energy.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>

"confirmed interchange"	means the state where the interchange authority has verified the arranged interchange . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"constrained down"	means, in respect of any generating unit , being directed to a lower MW output than the in merit MW output, as a result of a directive by the system controller . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"constrained on"	means, in respect of a generating unit , being directed on while not in merit , as a result of a directive by the system controller . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"constraint effective factor"	means a ratio, based on the results of load flow studies conducted by the ISO , of the change in the flow of electric energy through a transmission constraint to a change in energy production, energy consumption or an electric energy flow across an interconnection . [Rules (2011-05-05)]
"construction contribution"	means the financial contribution in aid of construction, in excess of any available maximum local investment, that a market participant must pay for the construction and associated costs of transmission facilities required to provide system access service . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"contingency"	means an event occurring on the AIES ; a "single-contingency" means the loss of a single system element under any operating condition or anticipated mode of operation. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"contingency "	means the unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a generating unit , transmission line, circuit breaker, switch or electrical element . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"contingency reserve"	means the reserve used to recover the area control error according to WECC criteria. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"contingency reserve obligation"	to the NWPP means the provision of capacity and energy from one NWPP member to another following a contingency in accordance with NWPP guidelines. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"contract capacity"	means the peak demand or supply capability, in MW , as set out in an agreement for system access service . [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"contributing schedule"	means a schedule between a source balancing authority and a sink balancing authority that contributes unscheduled flow across a qualified transfer path . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"control performance standard or CPS"	means the reliability standard that sets the limits of a balancing authority's ACE over a specified time period. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"Crown"	as defined by the Act means the Crown in right of Alberta and includes an agent of the Crown. [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"current DDS"	means a valid DDS offer submitted in accordance with rule 3.5.5 and

"submission"	includes any revision of prices and quantities in MW submitted for such DDS offer in accordance with rules 3.5.5.2 and 3.5.5.3. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"current submission"	means a valid offer or bid submitted in accordance with rule 3.5.1 and includes any revision submitted of prices and quantities in MW for that offer or bid in accordance with rule 3.5.3.2 b), 3.5.3.3, 3.5.4.2 b) or 3.5.4.3. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"day"	means the period in Alberta: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of a day on and from which time is to be one hour in advance of mountain standard time (first Sunday in April), 23 hours; or • in the case of a day on and from which time is no longer to be one hour in advance of mountain standard time (last Sunday in October), 25 hours; and • in all other cases, 24 hours; beginning and ending at midnight. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"DDS block"	means the discrete MW level as identified within an offer and is the basis by which an asset receives a DDS dispatch. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"DDS dispatch "	means a direction given by the system controller to a pool participant to provide DDS. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"DDS dispatched off"	means a DDS dispatch has been issued for the termination of the provision of DDS. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"DDS dispatched on "	means a DDS dispatch has been issued for the provision of DDS. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"DDS merit order "	means a list of all valid DDS offers by DDS providers for a settlement interval consisting of DDS blocks sorted in order of price. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"DDS offer"	means a submission made by a pool participant in accordance with rule 3.5.5. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"demand "	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system or part of a system, generally expressed in kilowatts or megawatts, at a given instant or averaged over any designated interval of time; or • the rate at which electric energy is being used by the demand customer. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"demand customers"	are load system access customers and generation system access customers that consume power, the latter for the purposes of

	obtaining their back up supply. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"demand opportunity service (DOS)"	means service under any one of rate schedules demand opportunity service (DOS 7 minutes) , demand opportunity service (DOS 1 hour) , demand opportunity service (DOS standard) . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"Demand Transmission Service (DTS) "	means service under rate schedule demand transmission service. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"dependability-based misoperation"	means the absence of a protection system or RAS operation when intended. Dependability is a component of reliability and is the measure of a device's certainty to operate when required. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"Designated TFO "	means with respect to a Project , the TFO or TFOs whom the ISO has determined pursuant to rule 9.1.1 , to be the TFO or TFOs eligible to be issued a Direction or to whom the ISO has issued a Direction , as the case may be. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"direct loss or damage"	as defined in the Act does not include loss of profits, loss of revenue, loss of production, loss of earnings, loss of contract or any other indirect, special or consequential loss or damage whatsoever arising out of or in any way connected with an Independent System Operator act. [Rules (2010-12-01)]
"Direction"	means where the ISO is authorized by legislation or regulation to either "direct" a TFO to assist the ISO or to do any other thing or where the ISO is authorized by the ISO rules to require a market participant to do any other thing, that the ISO has directed such TFO or market participant accordingly. A market participant or TFO , as the case may be, to whom a direction has been delivered by the ISO may refuse to comply with such direction only if such market participant or TFO notifies the ISO that the market participant or TFO considers that (a) a real and substantial risk of damage to its transmission facility or generation unit could result if the direction were complied with; (b) a real and substantial risk to the safety of its employees or the public could result if the direction were complied with; or (c) a real and substantial risk of undue injury to the environment could result if the direction were complied with. [Rules (2009-09-01)]
"directive"	means a direction given to a market participant by the system controller with the understanding that the market participant must comply, accepting that the facility owner retains the right and duty to take any action it deems prudent to protect the facility, its personnel, the public or the environment. A directive may instruct a market participant to curtail or restore load , or to stop planned work on a transmission or generation element and restore the element to service as quickly as possible. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"directive"	means a direction the ISO gives to a market participant in relation to the operation of the interconnected electric system which the

	<p>market participant must comply with unless the market participant determines that to do so would conflict with its duty to protect facilities, personnel, the public or the environment.</p> <p>[Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"dispatch"	<p>has the same meaning as that provided in the Act, which means a direction from the ISO to a pool participant to cause, permit or alter the exchange of electric energy or ancillary services.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"dispatch down service (DDS)"	<p>means a voluntary service offered by a source asset to be dispatched off, in accordance with rule 6.3.6.</p> <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"dispatch time"	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for intra-Alberta generation and load energy market dispatches, the time to start increasing or decreasing supply or demand volume (MW); • for interconnection energy market dispatches, the interchange schedule start time; • for ancillary service dispatches, the time when an ancillary service resource is to be in position to provide the amount (MW) of ancillary service dispatched or the time when the ancillary service is no longer required. <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"dispatched off"	<p>means, when applied to bids in the energy market merit order, a dispatch has been issued for the termination of energy consumption. When applied to offers in the energy market merit order, it means a dispatch has been issued for the termination of energy delivery.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"dispatched on"	<p>means, when applied to bids in the energy market merit order, a dispatch has been issued for the consumption of electrical energy. When applied to offers in the energy marke merit order, it means a dispatch has been issued for the delivery of electrical energy.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"dispute "	<p>means with respect to an ISO determination, an assertion made by a market participant to the ISO that it disagrees with such ISO determination.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"disturbance"	<p>means an unplanned event which produces an abnormal system condition or the effects experienced by a power system following a contingency, such as high or low frequency, abnormal voltage, or oscillations in the system.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"disturbance control standard (DCS)"	<p>means a performance measure applied to a balancing authority (BA) or reserve sharing group (RSG) for recovering from a disturbance within 15 minutes by restoring area control error (ACE) to 0 or to its pre-disturbance level.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>

<p>"disturbance monitoring equipment"</p>	<p>means devices capable of monitoring and recording system data pertaining to a disturbance, including: (i) sequence of event recorders which record equipment response to the disturbance; (ii) fault recorders, which record actual waveform data replicating the system primary voltages and currents and which may include protective relays that provide this functionality; and (iii) dynamic disturbance recorders which record incidents that portray system behaviour during disturbances, such as low-frequency (0.1 Hz - 3 Hz) oscillations, abnormal frequency or voltage excursions, and which may include phasor measurement units. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2012-03-04)]</p>
<p>"DOS One (1) hour"</p>	<p>means opportunity service to system access customers who are recallable within one (1) hour and which is provided when sufficient transmission capacity exists to accommodate the capacity scheduled for opportunity service. [Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
<p>"DOS seven (7) minutes "</p>	<p>means opportunity service to system access customers who are recallable within seven (7) minutes and which is provided when sufficient transmission capacity exists to accommodate the capacity scheduled for opportunity service. [Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
<p>"DOS standard "</p>	<p>means opportunity service to system access customers which is provided when sufficient transmission capacity exists to accommodate the capacity scheduled for opportunity service. [Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
<p>"downstream constraint side"</p>	<p>means, in relation to the transmission elements that comprise the transmission constraint, those elements of the interconnected electric system more proximate to the load or consumption side of the transmission constraint than to the supply side of the transmission constraint. [Rules (2011-05-05)]</p>
<p>"e-tag"</p>	<p>means an electronic identifier which contains specific transactional information necessary for scheduling an interchange transaction. [Rules (2012-01-31)]</p>
<p>"electric distribution system"</p>	<p>as defined in the Act means the plant, works, equipment, systems and services necessary to distribute electricity in a service area, but does not include a generating unit or a transmission facility. [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
<p>"electrical islands"</p>	<p>a condition in the electrical system where geographical areas of the AIES electrically separate from the AIES, resulting from system disturbances, such that there exists both generation and load in these separated areas. [Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
<p>"electronic submission facilities"</p>	<p>means the electronic facilities through which a pool participant interacts with the ISO, and as described in the pool participant manual. [Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
<p>"element "</p>	<p>means any electrical device, comprised of one or more components,</p>

	with terminals that may be connected to other electrical devices such as a generating unit, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, or transmission line. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"emergency"	means, as declared by the ISO , either:(i) any abnormal system condition which requires immediate manual or automatic action to prevent abnormal system frequency deviation, abnormal voltage levels, equipment damage, or tripping of system elements which might result in cascading effects; or(ii) a state in which the interconnected electric system lacks sufficient ancillary services . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"emergency assistance"	means energy provided to the party experiencing a system emergency , by the other party. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"emergency limit"	means the maximum operating limit of a system element permitted by the owner of the element for a predefined duration. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"energization"	means the electrical connection of the facilities to the AIES . [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"energy consumption"	means for all pool participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not exporting from the AIES through use of an interconnection, the metered MWh value for the settlement interval representing the deemed electric energy received by the pool participant as recorded in the ISO data base. • exporting from the AIES through use of an interconnection, the energy market dispatch MW volume to be transferred across that interconnection during the settlement interval and as recorded in the dispatch log. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"energy market dispatch"	means a direction given by the system controller to a pool participant to cause a specified amount of electric energy to be provided to or taken off the AIES based on the energy market merit order and includes an instruction to synchronize, desynchronize, increase or decrease electrical output. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"energy market merit order"	means the list of all valid offers and bids for a settlement interval sorted in order of offer and bid price blocks. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"energy market suspension"	means an action which involves interrupting the normal method of calculating the system marginal price as outlined in the ISO rules , and the system controller issuing generation, load and transmission dispatches and directives in order to return the AIES to a reliable and secure state. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"energy production"	means for all pool participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not importing to the AIES through use of an interconnection, the metered MWh value for the settlement interval representing the

	<p>actual electric energy supplied by the pool participant as recorded in the ISO data base.</p> <p>• importing to the AIES through use of an interconnection, the energy market dispatch MW volume to be transferred across that interconnection during the settlement interval and as recorded in the dispatch log.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"Energy Trading System (ETS) "	<p>means the Internet-based system used to manage electricity market transactions.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"EUB"	<p>means the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board established under the <i>Alberta Energy and Utilities Board Act</i> (Alberta).</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"export service"	<p>means service under rate schedule export service.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"exporter"	<p>means a consumer of electric energy for delivery out of Alberta.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"external referral"	<p>means a submission to the ISO regarding compliance with an ISO rule by a market participant or an interested party that does not comply with the requirements of a complaint.</p> <p>[Rules (2005-05-25)]</p>
"external spinning reserves"	<p>means spinning reserves obtained from a host balancing authority.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"Final Cost Report"	<p>means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the "Final Cost Report" posted by the ISO on its website.</p> <p>[Rules (2005-08-25)]</p>
"financial information"	<p>means any information and records about the business, credit and financial standing, condition and viability of a market participant or its credit support provider.</p> <p>[Rules (2011-07-01)]</p>
"financial obligation"	<p>means any debt, payment or similar obligation of a market participant actually incurred or likely to be incurred under the ISO rules, the reliability standards, the ISO tariff or as a counterparty to any contract with the ISO.</p> <p>[Rules (2011-07-01)]</p>
"financial security"	<p>means sufficient enforceable credit support to secure the financial obligations of a market participant to the ISO.</p> <p>[Rules (2011-07-01)]</p>
"firm interchange transaction"	<p>means an import or export interchange transaction for which the source balancing authority carries the associated operating reserve.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"firm load"	<p>means the load that the ISO and system members will use reasonable best efforts to supply without interruption.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"firm load responsibility"	<p>means the Alberta control area's firm load demand served under Demand Transmission Service (DTS), plus AIES losses, plus firm export transactions, minus firm import transactions, minus that firm</p>

	<p>load under the ISO's DTS which is under contract to provide operating reserves.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"flexible block"	<p>means a block of energy that may be partially or fully dispatched on.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"force majeure"	<p>means any occurrence which is beyond the reasonable control of the market participant, which could not have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable diligence and which prevents a market participant from performing its obligations under the ISO rules; provided that the foregoing force majeure shall not include a lack of finances or any occurrence which can be overcome by incurring reasonable additional expenses.</p> <p>[Rules (2005-05-25)]</p>
"force majeure"	<p>as used in the ISO tariff means acts of God; strikes, lockouts or other industrial disturbances; vandalism; wars; riots; epidemics; landslides; lightning; earthquakes; explosions; fires; storms; intervention of federal, provincial or local government, or from any of their agencies or boards; the order or direction of any court; inability to obtain, interruption, suspension, curtailment or other diminution of, supply of materials, utilities or services from any supplier, including the ISO or any market participant; and any other causes, whether of the kind enumerated here or otherwise, not within the control of the ISO and which by the exercise of due diligence the ISO is unable to prevent or overcome but does not include a decision, direction or order made by the Commission.</p> <p>[Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"forced outage"	<p>means a necessary, automatic or emergency removal of the facility directly caused by defective equipment, adverse weather, adverse environment, system condition, human element or foreign interference to avoid risk of danger or damage to personnel, the public, or physical plant.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"forecast asset marginal price"	<p>means the price of a pool participant's asset in \$/MWh determined in accordance with rule 5.2.2.</p> <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"forecast dispatch price"	<p>means the price in \$/MWh calculated for each settlement interval in accordance with rule 5.2.1.</p> <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"forecast pool price"	<p>means the price in \$/MWh calculated for each settlement interval in a forecast scheduling period in accordance with rule 5.3.1.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"forecast scheduling period"	<p>means the 7 day period starting with HE 1 of the next trading day and ending HE 24, of the 6th day following the next trading day.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"frequency bias "	<p>means a value, usually expressed in megawatts per 0.1 Hertz (MW/0.1 Hz), associated with a balancing authority area that approximates the balancing authority area's response to Interconnection frequency error.</p> <p>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]</p>

"frequency bias setting "	means a value, usually expressed in MW/0.1 Hz, set into a balancing authority ACE algorithm that allows the balancing authority to contribute its frequency response to the Interconnection. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"frequency error "	means the difference between the actual and scheduled frequency. (FA - FS); [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"frequency response "	means, for an equipment, the ability of a system or elements of the system to react or respond to a change in system frequency, or for a system, the sum of the change in demand, plus the change in generation, divided by the change in frequency, expressed in megawatts per 0.1 Hertz (MW/0.1 Hz). [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"functionally equivalent protection system or FEPS"	means a protection system that provides performance as follows: • each protection system can detect the same faults within the zone of protection and provide the clearing times and coordination needed to comply with all reliability standards . • each protection system may have different components and operating characteristics. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"functionally equivalent RAS or FERAS"	means a RAS that provides the same performance as follows: • each RAS can detect the same conditions and provide mitigation to comply with all reliability standards . • each RAS may have different components and operating characteristics. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"generating asset"	has the same meaning as generating unit as defined in the Act . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"generating asset steady state"	means the state of operation that begins the first 10 minute clock period following the period in which a generating asset's output has reached the quantity(MW) specified in an energy market dispatch , plus or minus the ADV for that generating asset . [Rules (2009-09-01)]
"generating facility owner (GFO)"	has the meaning as that provided for "owner" in the Act , of a generating unit . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"generating unit"	as defined in the Act means the component of a power plant that produces, from any source, electric energy and ancillary services , and includes a share of the following associated facilities that are necessary for the safe, reliable and economic operation of the generating unit , which may be used in common with other generating units :(i) fuel and fuel handling equipment; (ii) cooling water facilities; (iii) switch yards; (iv) other items. [Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"generic stacking order"	means the ISO's annual forecast of the operational dispatch of generating units and their respective operating blocks based on historical data and other information provided to the ISO expressed on

	a seasonal basis. [Rules (2005-05-25)]
"good electric industry practice"	means the standard of practice attained by exercising that degree of knowledge, skill, diligence, prudence and foresight which would reasonably and ordinarily be expected from a skilled and experienced person engaged in the same type of undertaking in the same or similar circumstances, including determining what is reasonable in the circumstances having regard for safety, reliability and economic considerations but is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method or act, to the exclusion of all others, and rather is intended to include practices, methods and acts generally accepted in Alberta. [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"governor or governor system"	means automatic control equipment with speed droop characteristics to control generating unit speed and/or electric power output. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"gross real power"	means:(i) for aggregated generating facilities with one or more collector busses , the sum of real power delivered by the generating units measured at those collector busses ;(ii) for aggregated generating facilities without a collector bus , a real power measurement at the generator terminal for each generating unit ; or(ii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility , the real power measurement at the generator terminal. [Rules (2010-09-07)]
"HEEA"	means the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta). [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"hh"	refers to the current clock hour. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"host balancing authority"	means the balancing authority , outside the Alberta balancing authority , within whose metered boundaries the resources utilized by the external supplemental/spinning reserve provider to provide the spinning reserve are located. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"hour ending or HE"	means the 60 minute period ending that hour. For example, HE 24 includes the time between 23:00 and 24:00. For pool price and dispatch purposes, the hour starts at hh:00:00 and ends hh:59:59 for hh+1 . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"import load remedial action scheme (ILRAS)"	means a service provided by one or more ancillary service providers that consists of a transfer tripping scheme between the 500 kV circuit breakers at Langdon and Cranbrook on the 500 kV tie-line between Alberta and British Columbia and one or more system access customer load breakers. The remedial action scheme (RAS) is so designed that the tripping of the tie line causes the load breaker(s) to open automatically, within 8 cycles of the trip initiation of the 500 kV breaker(s). [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"import service"	means service under rate schedule import service.

	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"importer"	means an importer of electric energy to Alberta. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"in merit"	means a designation applied to an asset dispatched by the system controller that qualifies the asset as eligible to set the system marginal price . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"inadvertent interchange or inadvertent energy"	means the difference between the balancing authority's net actual interchange and net interchange schedule . [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"incremental generation costs"	means, where the ISO has issued a directive under ISO rule 6.3.5 or 5.3 requiring that the generating unit be made available to, or to actually operate, exchange electric energy or provide ancillary services , those reasonable costs incurred that are reasonably attributed to compliance with the directive and which may be determined to have been avoided but for the directive , and include: <p>(a) the following specific costs as incurred and related to compliance with a directive for long lead time energy under ISO rule 6.3.5:(i) the actual costs of all variable charges from the STS Rate Schedule of the ISO Tariff, including any applicable loss factors charge or credit;(ii) variable operational and maintenance charges;(iii) fuel costs to start and run the generating unit; and,(iv) other related reasonable costs.</p> <p>(b) the following specific costs as incurred and related to compliance with a directive canceling a scheduled generator outage for a generation unit under ISO rule 5.3:(i) those incurred to plan, prepare for and execute the scheduled generator outage, from initial planning and inception to the date of the directive from the ISO canceling the scheduled generator outage;(ii) those incurred subsequent to the date of cancellation by the directive and in accordance with good electric operating practice, and which otherwise would not have been incurred but for the cancellation;(iii) those incurred for re-scheduling personnel, equipment and other materials required for the performance of the work originally to be completed or performed pursuant to the cancelled scheduled generator outage;(iv) in the form of verified damages or liquidated claims dollar amounts incurred or claimed by third parties pursuant or related to:</p>

	<p>(A) any third party contract terms and conditions for performing repair, retrofit, upgrade or maintenance work on or directly related to the generating unit during the scheduled generator outage, which third party work has been cancelled or otherwise cannot be performed due to the scheduled generator outage cancellation;</p> <p>(B) any third party market or hedging transactions directly related to participation in the energy or ancillary services market by the generating unit which is the subject of the directive; and(v) other related reasonable costs.</p>
	[Rules (2010-10-28)]
"inflexible block"	means a block of energy that may be dispatched on or dispatched off , but not partially dispatched on .
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"interchange "	means energy transfers that cross balancing authority boundaries.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"interchange authority "	means the responsible entity that authorizes implementation of valid and balanced interchange schedules between balancing authority areas , and ensures communication of interchange information for reliability assessment purposes.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"interchange schedule"	means, for a given settlement interval , the planned interchange of electricity between the ISO and an adjacent balancing authority which results from the validation and scheduling of interchange transactions .
	[Rules (2012-01-31)]
"interchange transaction"	means an energy or ancillary services transaction that crosses one or more balancing authority area boundaries.
	[Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"interconnected electric system"	as defined in the Act means all transmission facilities and all electric distribution systems in Alberta that are interconnected, but does not include an electric distribution system or a transmission facility within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat or a subsidiary of the City, unless the City passes a bylaw that is approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 138 of the Act .
	[Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"interconnected members"	means any organization external to the AIES being an owner of transmission facilities which are directly connected to facilities of the AIES .
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]

"interconnected transmission operator"	means the entity outside of Alberta responsible for the reliability of its "local" transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission facilities. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"interconnection"	means the electrical connection of the AIES with any electric system in a jurisdiction bordering Alberta. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"interconnection"	means the electrical connection of the AIES with any electric system in a jurisdiction bordering Alberta. When capitalized, it means any one of the three major electric system networks in North America: Eastern, Western, and ERCOT. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"interconnection reliability operating limits or IROL "	means a system operating limit , that if violated, could lead to instability, uncontrolled separation or cascading outages that adversely impact the reliability of the bulk electric system . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"internal referral"	means a submission to the ISO regarding compliance with an ISO rule by the ISO board , an ISO employee or a contractor of the ISO . [Rules (2005-05-25)]
"interruptible demand"	means the demand that the end-use customer makes available to the ISO via contract or agreement for curtailment. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"interruption"	means any action causing partial or full curtailment of electrical power flow. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"intertie"	has the same meaning as that provided in the T-Reg . [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"intertie"	as defined in the <i>Transmission Regulation</i> means a transmission facility , including its associated components, that links one or more electric systems outside Alberta to one or more points on the interconnected electric system . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"ISO"	means the Independent System Operator as defined in the Act being the corporation established by section 7 of the Act . [Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"ISO board"	means members of the Independent System Operator created under section 7 (1) of the Act. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"ISO determination"	means with respect to the ISO's duties and responsibilities under the Act , the regulations under the Act or the ISO rules , a position, decision, undertaking or other action, taken by the ISO with respect to a market participant and which has been communicated to the market participant . [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"ISO fees"	as defined in the Act means the fees established by the ISO pursuant to the Act . [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"ISO rules"	as defined in the Act means the rules made by the Independent

	System Operator under section 19 and 20 of the Act . [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"ISO tariff"	as defined in the Act means the tariff prepared by the ISO under section 30 of the Act that has been approved by the Commission . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"legal owner"	means the person who owns electric industry property including any one or more of: (i) a generating unit ; (ii) any aggregated generating facility ; (iii) a transmission facility ; (iv) an electric distribution system ; (v) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission ; and (vi) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"legal owner"	means the person who owns electric industry property including any one or more of:(i) a generating unit ;(ii) any aggregated generating facilities ;(iii) a transmission facility ;(iv) an electric distribution system ;(v) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission ; and(vi) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act . [Rules (2010-09-07)]
"load"	means the instantaneous amount of electric energy delivered or required at any specific point or points on the AIES . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"load curtailment priority (LCP)"	means that priority be given to interrupting industrial and large commercial customers during supply shortfall events on a provincial basis. [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"load settlement rules"	means rules made by the Commission under section 24.1 of the Act . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"Load Shed Service (LSS)"	means a block of load contracted by the ISO to provide instantaneous 59.5 Hz underfrequency load shedding (UFLS) . The magnitude of this load will vary and will be telemetered to the ISO by the service provider. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"long lead time energy"	means energy produced by a long lead time generating asset . [Rules (2010-02-01)]
"long lead time energy directive"	means a directive issued by the system controller to a pool participant to provide long lead time energy . [Rules (2010-02-01)]
"long lead time generating asset"	means a generating asset that: a) requires more than one hour to synchronize or deliver its energy to the AIES under normal operating conditions; and b) is not delivering all of its energy for reasons other than an outage . [Rules (2010-02-01)]
"long term adequacy (LTA)"	means the ability of future electric system energy supply to meet expected aggregate electrical demand requirements over several

	years. [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"loss factor"	means a number, expressed as a percentage, determined by the ISO :(i) for each generating unit connected to the interconnected electric system , which when multiplied by the MW output of the generating unit reasonably represents the generating unit's impact on average transmission system losses;(ii) for each demand opportunity service connected to the interconnected electric system , which when multiplied by the MW demand reasonably represents the service's impact on transmission system losses;(iii) for each opportunity import and export transaction scheduled on the interconnected electric system , which when multiplied by the MW demand of the transaction reasonably represents the impact on transmission system losses; and(iv) for firm import transactions, which service is not currently available, scheduled on the interconnected electric system , which when multiplied by the MW demand of the transaction reasonably represents the import transaction's impact on average transmission system losses. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"loss factor methodology"	means the detailed methodology for determining loss factors set forth in Appendix 6. [Rules (2008-11-13)]
"loss factors"	means a number, expressed as a percentage, determined by the ISO : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for each generating unit connected to the interconnected electric system, which when multiplied by the MW output of the unit reasonably represents the unit's impact on average transmission system losses, • for each demand opportunity service connected to the interconnected electric system, which when multiplied by the MW demand reasonably represents the service's impact on transmission system losses, • for each opportunity import and export transaction scheduled on the interconnected electric system, which when multiplied by the MW demand of the transaction reasonably represents the impact on transmission system losses, and • for firm import transactions (service not currently available) scheduled on the interconnected electric system, which when multiplied by the MW demand of the transaction reasonably represents the import transaction's impact on average transmission system losses. [Rules (2009-01-01)]
"losses"	means the energy that is lost through the process of transmitting electric energy. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"LTA metrics"	means all adequacy information related items, including historical data and forecasts that the ISO will regularly capture, calculate and report on. [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"LTA threshold"	means the magnitude measured with respect to one of the LTA metrics that, if exceeded, would indicate a need for the consideration

	of preventative action. [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"LTA threshold actions"	means out-of-market measures the ISO may choose to implement to remedy an actual or impending LTA issue, where for the purpose of this definition, out-of market measures are actions that either create revenue or cost impacts outside the energy market for market participants . LTA threshold actions are intended to preserve LTA until new generation capacity is built or load decreases. [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"maneuverability"	means the ability of a resource to change its real- or reactive-power output over time. Maneuverability is characterized by the ramp rate (e.g., MW/minute) of the resource and, for regulation , its acceleration rate (e.g., MW/minute²). [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"market participant"	as defined in the Act means: (i) any person that supplies, generates, transmits, distributes, trades, exchanges, purchases or sells electricity, electric energy, electricity services or ancillary services ; or (ii) any broker, brokerage or forward exchange that trades or facilitates the trading of electricity, electric energy, electricity services or ancillary services . [Rules (2009-12-16), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"Market Surveillance Administrator"	as defined in the Act means the corporation continued by section 32 of the <i>Alberta Utilities Commission Act</i> . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"material adverse change"	means a downgrade in the credit rating of a market participant by any credit rating agency, or an event that may result in the materially weaker creditworthiness of a market participant as reasonably determined by the ISO . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"maximum authorized real power"	means: (i) for an aggregated generating facility with one or more collector busses , the sum of the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized the generating units to deliver to those collector busses ; (ii) for an aggregated generating facility without a collector bus , the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized each generating unit to deliver to its generator terminal; or (iii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility , the maximum gross real power that the ISO authorizes the generating unit to deliver to its generator terminal. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"maximum authorized real power"	means:(i) for aggregated generating facilities with one or more collector busses , the sum of the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized the generating units to deliver to those collector busses ;(ii) for aggregated generating facilities without a collector bus , the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized each generating unit to deliver to its generator terminal;

	<p>or(iii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility, the maximum gross real power that the ISO authorizes the generating unit to deliver to its generator terminal.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-09-07)]</p>
"maximum capability"	<p>means:</p> <p>for a generating asset, the maximum quantity (MW) that the generating asset is physically capable of providing under optimal operating conditions for that asset while complying with all applicable ISO rules and terms and conditions of the ISO tariff; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for an import source asset, the available capability. <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"maximum capability"	<p>as used in the ISO tariff means for a generating unit, the maximum quantity, in MW, that the generating unit is physically capable of providing under optimal operating conditions while complying with all applicable ISO rules and the ISO tariff.</p> <p>[Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"maximum continuous rating (MCR)"	<p>means the maximum net power output that can be sustained by a generator.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"Mega VAr or "MVAR" "	<p>means 1 million Vars or 1000 kiloVArS of reactive power.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"merchant inertia proponent"	<p>means a person, other than the ISO, proposing an inertia.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"merchant inertia T's and C's "	<p>means terms and conditions that a merchant inertia proponent must file pursuant to the T-Reg.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-05-28)]</p>
"meter"	<p>means the apparatus which measures active energy, reactive energy or both, including any internal recorder, or clock, which is normally tested as part of the apparatus.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"meter service provider (MSP)"	<p>means an entity that performs installation, removal, repair and maintenance of meters.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"metered demand"	<p>means the rate at which electric energy is delivered to a point of delivery or from a point of supply, in MW, measured by the relevant metering equipment and averaged over a 15-minute or other interval as deemed necessary by the ISO.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-07-23), Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"metered energy"	<p>means the quantity of electric energy transferred to a point of delivery or from a point of supply, in MWh, reflected by the relevant metering equipment during a particular period of time.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-07-23), Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"metering equipment"	<p>as defined in the <i>AESO Measurement System Standard</i> means all measurement transformers, meters, recorders, remote communication equipment and associated wiring required for the measurement and, if applicable, remote storage of the active energy and reactive energy interval data for a single metering point.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"minimum stable	<p>means:</p>

generation"	<p>(i) the greater of the minimum generation level, in MW, that a source asset can be continuously operated at without:</p> <p>(a) becoming unstable; or</p> <p>(b) violating environmental permits; or</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a source asset that is integral to onsite industrial processes offering gross generation onto the interconnected electric system, the greater of:</p> <p>(a) the generation level set out in subsection (i);</p> <p>(b) the generation level the operator anticipates the source asset is required to operate at in order to avoid either:</p> <p>(A) a forced shut down of the onsite industrial processes; or</p> <p>(B) a reduction of onsite industrial processes where the reduction results in any increase in net-to-grid generation; or</p> <p>(c) the generation level the operator anticipates the source asset can operate at to produce net-to-grid generation of zero(0); or</p> <p>(iii) in the case of a source asset that is integral to onsite industrial processes offering net generation onto the interconnected electric system, the generation level the operator anticipates the source asset is required to operate at in order to avoid either:</p> <p>(a) a forced shut down of the onsite industrial processes; or</p> <p>(b) a reduction of onsite industrial processes where the reduction results in any increase in net-to-grid generation.</p> <p>[Rules (2012-03-28)]</p>
"misoperation"	<p>means any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any failure of a protection system element to operate within the specified time when a fault or abnormal condition occurs within a zone of protection. • any operation for a fault not within a zone of protection, except an operation as backup protection for a fault in an adjacent zone that is not cleared within a specified time for the protection for that zone. • any unintentional protection system operation when no fault or other abnormal condition has occurred unrelated to on-site maintenance and testing activity. <p>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]</p>
"month"	<p>means a calendar month.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"Mountain Prevailing Time"	<p>means Mountain Standard Time when Daylight Saving Time is not in effect, and Mountain Daylight Saving Time when Daylight Saving Time is in effect.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"MSA"	<p>is the Market Surveillance Administrator and as defined in the Act means the corporation continued by section 32 of the <i>Alberta Utilities Commission Act</i>.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"MW"	<p>means megawatt(s) or means 1 million watts or 1000 kilowatts of real electrical power.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"MWh"	<p>means megawatt hour(s). A unit of energy.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"N minus 1 (N-1)"	<p>means a single transmission outage, or the first contingency, when</p>

	all other transmission lines are in service. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"needs identification document"	means the document referred to in section (34)(1) of the Act . [Rules (2003-06-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"NERC"	means the North American Electric Reliability Corporation. [Rules (2008-11-13)]
"net actual interchange"	means the algebraic sum of all metered interchange over all interconnections between two physically adjacent balancing authority areas. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"net energy for load"	means net balancing authority area generation, plus energy received from other balancing authority areas , less energy delivered to balancing authority areas through interchange ; it includes balancing authority area losses but excludes energy required for storage at energy storage facilities. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"net interchange schedule"	means the algebraic sum of all interchange schedules with each adjacent balancing authority. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"net MW"	means the megawatt(s) produced by an asset as measured or calculated on the high voltage side of the unit transformer. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"net scheduled interchange or NSI"	means the algebraic sum of all interchange schedules across a given path or between balancing authorities for a given period or instant in time. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"net settlement instruction"	means an electronic instruction: (i) to the ISO from two (2) counterparty pool participants ; and (ii) containing transactional information including volumes, start and end times, and applicable pool assets , which enables the ISO to perform netting of metered energy for purposes of calculating power pool settlements. [Rules (2011-07-01)]
"NID Estimate "	means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the " Needs Application Cost Estimate " posted by the ISO on its website. [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"non-spinning reserve"	means that operating reserve not connected to the AIES but capable of serving demand within a defined period, or interruptible load that can be removed from the AIES within a defined period all in accordance with WECC criteria. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"non-zero block"	means any block of energy with volume that is not 0 MW. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"normal clearing"	means that a protection system operates as designed and the fault

	is cleared in the time normally expected with proper functioning of the installed protection systems . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"NWPP "	means the North West Power Pool. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"off peak"	means those periods of time which are not on peak . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"offer"	means a submission made by a pool participant in accordance with rule 3.0 . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"on peak"	means the time:(i) from 07:00 to 23:00 inclusive, Mountain Time in Alberta; or(ii) when dealing with inadvertent interchange , that NERC defines, with Saskatchewan being treated the same as the western interconnection . [Rules (2011-10-13)]
"open access"	means providing market participants and other interested parties wishing to obtain transmission capacity on a transmission facility , the right to do so in an open and non-discriminatory manner. [Rules (2005-12-20)]
"operating block"	means the discrete MW level as identified within an offer or bid and is the basis by which an asset receives an energy market dispatch . [Rules (2004-08-04)]
"operating constraint"	means a constraint as identified in electronic submission facilities . [Rules (2004-08-04)]
"operating reserves"	means the capability above system demand required to provide for regulation , load forecasting errors, equipment forced and scheduled outages and local area protection. It consists of spinning reserve and non-spinning reserve . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"operating transfer capability (OTC)"	means the maximum amount of actual power that can be transferred over direct or parallel transmission elements comprising an interconnection from one balancing authority to another balancing authority , and as further defined by the WECC . [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"operating week"	means the period from 00:00 Saturday to 24:00 Friday. [Rules (2004-10-14)]
"operational deviation"	means: (i) a generating asset is unable to comply with the ramping requirements set out in rule 6.6.3(a) or 6.6.3(b) , or (ii) a generating asset operating in generating asset steady state varies outside its ADV due to force majeure or any other circumstances related to the operation of the generating asset which could reasonably be expected to affect the available capability or safety of the generating asset , third party facilities, contracts or arrangements, the environment, personnel working at the generating asset or the public.

	[Rules (2009-09-01)]
"operator"	<p>means a person given expressed authority by a legal owner to operate on the legal owner's behalf any one or more of its electric industry properties, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a generating unit; (ii) any aggregated generating facilities; (iii) a transmission facility; (iv) an electric distribution system; (v) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission; and (vi) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act; <p>and includes the legal owner, if no such other person has been so authorized.</p> <p>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Rules (2010-09-07)]</p>
"opportunity service"	<p>means system access service offered to any system access customer who can establish to the ISO's satisfaction that it would not take system access service pursuant to rate schedule DTS and with respect to which, therefore, the service requirement presents the opportunity for incremental revenue with which the ISO can offset transmission costs, subject to the availability of transmission capacity.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"opportunity service customers"	<p>means those system access customers which meet the criteria for opportunity service, as defined in the ISO tariff.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"outage"	<p>means any full or partial unavailability of equipment.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"overfrequency"	<p>means the abnormal operating state or system condition that results in a system frequency above the normal 60-HERTZ.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"owner"	<p>has the same meaning as that provided in the Act.</p> <p>[Rules (2005-08-25)]</p>
"owner"	<p>as defined in the Act means in respect of a generating unit, a transmission facility or an electric distribution system, means the owner, operator, manager or lessee of that unit, facility or system, or any person who is acting as an agent for the owner, operator, manager or lessee, and in the event that one of those persons becomes bankrupt or insolvent, includes any trustee, liquidator or receiver appointed in respect of the bankruptcy or insolvency.</p> <p>[Tariff (2011-07-01)]</p>
"participation factor"	<p>means a number between 0 and 100 which describes the nature and the extent of the response of an AGC unit during a control cycle. AGC units recording participation factors from 0.1 to 100 are providing non-emergency AGC service. AGC units recording a participation factor of zero provide AGC service only during a system emergency or disturbance.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"Path 1"	<p>means the Alberta – British Columbia transfer path as identified by WECC in the document "Major WECC Transfer Paths in the Bulk</p>

	Electric System". [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"peak demand"	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the highest hourly integrated net energy for load within a balancing authority area occurring within a given period. • the highest instantaneous demand within the balancing authority area. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"person"	as defined in the Act includes an individual, unincorporated entity, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, executor, administrator or legal representative. [Tariff (2011-07-01), Rules (2010-09-07)]
"physical capacity"	means the maximum amount of electric power which a transmission facility , as rated by a TFO , is able to transmit. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"physical capacity"	means the maximum amount of electric power that a transmission facility is rated by its owner to be able to transmit without suffering damage. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"point of connection"	means a point at which electric energy is transferred between a transmission facility that is not an industrial system, and:(i) the high voltage side of any aggregated generating facilities or generating unit ;(ii) an electric distribution system ;(iii) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission ; or(iv) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act . [Rules (2010-09-07)]
"point of delivery"	means the point at which electricity is transferred from transmission facilities to facilities owned by a market participant receiving system access service under the ISO tariff , including an electric distribution system . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"point of interconnection"	means the point at which electricity is transferred between the interconnected electric system and a neighbouring jurisdiction and where the electricity so transferred is measured. [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"point of supply"	means the point at which electricity is transferred to transmission facilities from facilities owned by a market participant receiving system access service under the ISO tariff , including a generating unit or an electric distribution system . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"pool asset"	means a generating unit , an aggregated generating facility , a load , an export service or an import service identified by a pool ID and registered to a pool participant . [Rules (2011-07-01)]
"pool ID"	means a unique identifier the ISO assigns to a pool asset for the primary purpose of enabling a pool participant to enter into

	transactions in the power pool . [Rules (2011-07-01)]
"pool participant"	means a market participant who is registered to transact, listed in the pool participant list . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"pool participant manual"	means the ISO reference document that provides both technical guidance to pool participants wishing to execute ISO electronic interactions with the ISO and specific directions in using ISO sanctioned software and procedures . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"pool price"	as defined in the Act means the price for each hour, in \$/MWh, established and reported by the ISO , in accordance with the ISO rules , for electric energy exchanged through the power pool . [Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-12-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"power factor"	means the ratio of real power to apparent power . [Rules (2010-07-23), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"power pool"	as defined in the Act means the scheme operated by the ISO for (i) exchanges of electric energy, and (ii) financial settlement for the exchange of electric energy. [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"power pool"	as defined in the Act means the scheme operated by the Independent System Operator for:(i) exchange of electric energy; and(ii) financial settlement for the exchange of electric energy. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"power purchase arrangement"	as defined in the Act means a power purchase arrangement included in Alberta Regulation AR 175/2000, being the <i>Power Purchase Arrangements Determination Regulation</i> , but does not include:(i) the power purchase arrangement that applies to the H.R. Milner generating unit ;(ii) the power purchase arrangement that applies to the Sturgeon generating units ;(iii) a power purchase arrangement that expires in accordance with the unit effective term completion date specified in the power purchase arrangement;(iv) a power purchase arrangement that is terminated under section 15.2 of the power purchase arrangement;(v) a power purchase arrangement that is terminated by the balancing pool . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"power purchase arrangement "	as defined in the Act means a power purchase arrangement included in Alberta Regulation AR 175/2000, but does not include:(i) the power purchase arrangement that applies to the H.R. Milner generating unit;(ii) the power purchase arrangement that applies to the Sturgeon generating units;(iii) a power purchase arrangement that expires in accordance with the unit effective term completion date specified in the power purchase arrangement;(iv) a power purchase arrangement that is terminated under section 15.2 of the power purchase arrangement;(v) a power purchase arrangement that is terminated by the balancing pool . [Rules (2010-12-01)]
"power system data"	means a compilation of electrical characteristics in an integrated

	format representative of the physical system. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"power system stabilizer (PPS)"	means automatic control equipment that modulates the generating unit excitation through an AVR to dampen electric power swings. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"PPA buyer"	means the entity holding energy rights as acquired from the original purchase of a power purchase arrangement as contemplated in the Act , or as subsequently transferred or assigned in whole per Article 18 of the thermal power purchase arrangements . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"price block"	means the discrete block identified in \$/MWh for which a pool participant has placed an offer or bid within a defined MW level (see operating block). [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"price responsive load"	means load which, by owner discretion, may be removed or connected to the AIES as a function of the system marginal price for electricity. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"Project"	means the project generally described as any one of the following: (i) the means or manner by which a constraint or condition affecting the operation or performance transmission system could be alleviated as identified in a NID approved by the EUB pursuant to s. 34(3) of the Act ; (ii) the request for system access service pursuant to s. 5(5)(b) of the TR ; (iii) all the transmission facility proposals referred to in s. 35(1)(a) of the Act with respect to a specific approved NID ; or (iv) the "transmission line", as defined in the HEEA , which has been approved by the EUB pursuant to the HEEA . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"Project Change Proposal"	means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the " Project Change Authorization Form " posted by the ISO on its website. [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"Project Energization"	means the date on which a project , including a project that is energized in stages, is fully energized and operational, as specified in an energization certificate or energization checklist of the ISO . [Rules (2005-12-01)]
"Project Material"	means with respect to a Project , all equipment, material and construction, installation, testing and commissioning services required for the construction of the Project and provided by a third party, but excluding any engineering services; [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"Project Progress Report "	means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the "Monthly Project Progress Report" posted by the ISO on its website.

	[Rules (2005-08-25)]
"protection system"	means protective relays, associated communication systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and DC control circuitry. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"qualified controllable device"	means a controllable device approved by the WECC Operating Committee for controlling the unscheduled flow on the qualified transfer paths and installed in the Interconnection for controlling energy flow. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"qualified transfer path"	means a transfer path designated by the WECC Operating Committee as being qualified for WECC unscheduled flow mitigation. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"Quarter"	means each consecutive three months of a calendar year commencing January 1. [Rules (2005-08-25), Alberta Reliability Standards (2005-08-25)]
"Quarterly Projects Report"	means a document to be prepared by the ISO substantially in the form of the "Quarterly Projects Report" posted by the ISO on its website. [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"ramp rate"	means the rate at which an asset will change its level of supply or demand in MW per minute in response to an energy market dispatch or directive . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"ramping"	means the state of operation for a generating asset that begins at the specified effective time indicated on the most current energy market dispatch and continues until the point in time the generating asset has reached the quantity (MW) specified in the energy market dispatch , plus or minus the ADV for that generating asset . [Rules (2009-09-01)]
"ratchet level"	shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in rate schedule DTS. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"rated capacity"	means the state of operation for a generating asset that begins at the specified effective time indicated on the most current energy market dispatch and continues until the point in time the generating asset has reached the quantity (MW) specified in the energy market dispatch , plus or minus the ADV for that generating asset . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"rated capacity"	means the maximum amount of electric power that a transmission facility is rated by the manufacturer to be able to transmit. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"reactive power"	means the power, in MVAR, developed when there are inductive, capacitive or nonlinear elements in an alternating current power system and is calculated as the vector difference between apparent power and real power . [Rules (2010-07-23), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"real power"	means the power, in MW, which does useful work and is developed when there are resistive elements in an electric power system. [Rules (2010-07-23), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"receiving balancing authority"	means the balancing authority importing the interchange . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]

"reference price"	means the price in \$/MWh calculated and determined by the ISO in accordance with rule 3.10 . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"registered aggregated asset"	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to multiple generating assets physically located at a single site, that a single offer must be submitted for the cumulative capability of the generators located at the site; or • in relation to certain run of river hydro generation schemes that a single offer must be submitted for the cumulative capability of the registered group of generators; or • in relation to certain generating assets or demand management processes that are operated via a single command and control scheme, that a single offer or bid must be submitted for the cumulative capability of the management scheme. [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"regulating reserve (RR)"	means the amount of spinning reserve responsive to automatic generation control that is sufficient to provide normal regulating margin. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"regulation"	means the provision of generation and load response capability, including capacity, energy, and maneuverability , that responds to automatic controls issued by the system controller . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"reliability"	means the combination of adequacy and system security . [Rules (2004-08-04)]
"reliability management system (RMS)"	means the contractual reliability management program implemented through the WECC Reliability Criteria Agreement, the WECC RMS Agreements and the Generator RMS Agreements. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"reliability standards"	means "reliability standards" as defined in the T-Reg . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"relief requirement"	means the unscheduled flow reduction on a qualified transfer path that would result by curtailing each sink balancing authority's contributing schedules by the percentages listed in the columns of WECC Unscheduled Flow Mitigation Summary of Actions Table in Attachment 1 WECC IRO-006-WECC-AB-1. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"remedial action scheme"	means a protection scheme designed to perform pre-planned corrective measures following a disturbance to provide for acceptable interconnected electric system performance or equipment protection. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"remedial action scheme (RAS)"	means protection schemes designed to perform pre-planned corrective measures following a disturbance to provide for acceptable AIES performance or equipment protection. [Rules (2003-06-01)]

"review committee"	means the committee formed under rule 11.1.3.1. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"rules"	see ISO rules . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"sabotage event"	means an occurrence or resulting circumstance that a responsible entity suspects or determines to have been deliberately caused, and results in, or could result in, adverse effects upon the function or operation of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one or more generating units; • one or more transmission facilities; • one or more electric distribution systems; • the operational, telecommunication, or control devices associated with one or more generating units, transmission facilities, or electric distribution systems. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"scheduled generator outage"	means the period of time as planned by the owner of a generating unit during which that generating unit is partially or fully removed, derated from, or otherwise is not physically or mechanically available for service by the owner due to planned or scheduled maintenance or repairs to any of the plant, equipment or components of the generating unit . [Rules (2010-10-28)]
"scheduling path"	means the transmission service arrangements reserved by a market participant for an interchange transaction . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"security-based misoperation"	means a <i>misoperation</i> caused by the incorrect operation of a <i>protection system</i> or <i>RAS</i> . Security is a component of <i>reliability</i> and is the measure of a device's certainty not to operate falsely. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"sending balancing authority area"	means the balancing authority area exporting the interchange schedule . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2009-05-28)]
"service area"	means any of the geographic areas determined by the Commission as the area of an electric distribution system pursuant to ss. 28 and 29 of the HEEA . [Rules (2008-11-13)]
"service proposal"	means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the "Proposal to Provide Service" posted by the ISO on its website. [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"service proposal estimate"	means a document to be completed substantially in the form of the "Service Proposal Estimate" posted by the ISO on its website. [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"settlement interval"	means a period beginning on the hour and ending sixty (60) minutes later and is the time increment for which:(i) the ISO financially settles energy amounts; and (ii) the load settlement system calculates distinct load estimates. [Rules (2011-07-01)]
"settlement period"	means the period starting on the first day of each calendar month at 00:00 hours and ending on the last day of the same calendar month at

	24:00 hours. [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"settlement zone"	means the collection of sites that are jointly settled by a load settlement system and over which UFE is calculated and allocated. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"shift log"	means an electronic form used by the system controller to record significant events related to the real time operation of the AIES . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"sink asset"	means a load , export volume or other power pool transaction represented by an ISO identifier that enables a pool participant to submit bids , operating constraints , ancillary service declarations and/or identify net settlement instruction MWh volumes bought from a seller to be settled in the power pool . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"site"	means a unique end-use service delivery point. This is the finest level at which load settlement recognizes retailer assignments, and receives consumption data. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"software and procedures"	means any and all technical software used for ISO communications and specific directions in applying such software. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"source asset"	means a generating asset , import volume, or other power pool transaction represented by an ISO identifier that enables a pool participant to submit offers , operating constraints , ancillary service declarations and/or identify net settlement instruction MWh volumes sold to a purchaser to be settled in the power pool . [Rules (2007-12-03)]
"spinning reserve"	means the amount of unloaded generation that is synchronized to the AIES and ready to serve additional demand. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"standing offer or standing bid"	means those offers or bids submitted in accordance with rule 3.7. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"substation fraction"	means the share of a substation's capacity attributable to a market participant under Rate DTS or Rate STS, calculated by dividing the contract capacity of the individual system access service by the sum of all contract capacities of all system access services provided at the same substation under Rate DTS and Rate STS. [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"supplemental reserve"	means generation that is capable of being connected to the AIES and loaded within 10 minutes, or load that can be reduced within 10 minutes. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"supply shortfall"	is a condition when there is insufficient energy offered in the energy market to meet the requirements of load in Alberta. [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"supply shortfall directive"	means a directive issued for supply shortfall energy as part of the ISO supply shortfall operating policy and procedures. [Rules (2004-12-17)]
"supply shortfall	means a generating asset's maximum available electric energy in

"energy"	excess of what is offered in operating blocks and active ancillary services , the asset is providing, which could be made available to the AIES for each settlement interval . [Rules (2004-12-17)]
"supply transmission service (STS)"	means service under <i>Rate Schedule Supply Transmission Service</i> . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"suspected contravention"	means that the ISO , acting reasonably, and subject to rules 12.2.3, 12.3.2 and 12.4, has determined that there is some evidence to indicate a market participant has contravened applicable rules and standards . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"sustained outage"	means the automatic removal of a power system element whereby attempts to restore the element by automatic means, such as automatic reclosing, fails or is not successful. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"system access customer"	means a market participant who takes, or applies to take, system access service from the ISO . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"system access service"	as defined in the Act means the service obtained by a market participant through a connection to the transmission system, and includes access to exchange electric energy and ancillary services . [Rules (2010-12-01)]
"system access service"	as defined in the Act means the service obtained by market participants through a connection to the transmission system , and includes access to exchange electric energy and ancillary services . [Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"system access service agreement"	means that contract, entered into between the ISO and a system access customer , which establishes the specific terms pursuant to which each individual system access customer obtains system access service . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"System Contribution"	has the same meaning as in the ISO tariff . [Rules (2005-09-29)]
"system controller"	means the ISO scheme to carry out the ISO duty to direct the safe, reliable and economic operation of the AIES , pursuant to the Act and includes the dispatching of the energy market merit order and the ancillary services merit order . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"system coordination plan"	means the plan which the ISO provides to the TFOs and the system controller three (3) days in advance of the operating week which amalgamates all planned maintenance outages and commissioning activities that the ISO has been advised of, and which are scheduled to take place in the next operating week , and have been determined to pose an acceptable level of risk to system security from an operational planning perspective. [Rules (2009-12-16)]
"system emergency"	is a situation in which there is systemic equipment malfunctions, including widespread transmission or generation outages and derates, a complete loss of communication with the system

	<p>controller, or a loss of the system controller's market management tools.</p> <p>[Rules (2009-12-16)]</p>
"system load"	<p>means the total, in an hour, of all metered demands under <i>Rate DTS</i>, <i>Rate FTS</i> and <i>Rate DOS</i> of the ISO tariff plus transmission system losses.</p> <p>[Rules (2011-10-13)]</p>
"system marginal price (SMP)"	<p>means the price in \$/MWh determined for each minute of a settlement interval in accordance with rule 6.3.9.2.</p> <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"system member"	<p>means any organization or individual being an owner of any or all of transmission, generation and distribution facilities.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"system operating limit or SOL "	<p>means the value (MW, MVar, amperes, frequency or volts) that satisfies the most limiting of prescribed operating criteria for a specified system configuration to ensure operation within acceptable reliability criteria; system operating limits are based upon certain operating criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]</p>
"system security"	<p>means the safe scheduling, operation and control of the AIES on a day-to-day basis in accordance with the specified technical, security and operational standards to withstand events such as electric short circuits, unanticipated loss of AIES components and switching operations without experiencing cascading loss of AIES components or uncontrolled loss of load.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"T-Reg"	<p>means the <i>Transmission Regulation</i>, as amended from time to time.</p> <p>[Rules (2003-06-01)]</p>
"total transfer capability"	<p>means the amount of real power the ISO determines can be reliably transferred over the interconnected transmission network under specified system conditions.</p> <p>[Rules (2012-01-31)]</p>
"trading day"	<p>means the day to which an offer or bid relates starting with HE 1 and ending HE 24.</p> <p>[Rules (2007-12-03)]</p>
"transfer distribution factor"	<p>means the percentage of unscheduled flow across a qualified transfer path when a contributing schedule is implemented.</p>

	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"transmission connected end-use customer"	means an entity purchasing electricity for their own use that are connected to the AIES at a high voltage level above 25 kV. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"transmission constraint"	means a limitation imposed by one or more transmission elements to normal economic merit operation of generation, load and interchange transactions or to the flow of electrical energy from one part of the AIES to the other. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"Transmission Customer"	means, with respect to a specific Project , the customer, as defined in the ISO tariff , who has made application for system access service . [Rules (2005-08-25)]
"transmission facility"	as defined in the Act means an arrangement of conductors and transformation equipment that transmits electricity from the high voltage terminal of the generation transformer to the low voltage terminal of the step down transformer operating phase to phase at a nominal high voltage level of more than 25 000 volts to a nominal low voltage level of 25000 volts or less, and includes (i) transmission lines energized in excess of 25000 volts, (ii) insulating and supporting structures, (iii) substations, transformers and switchgear, (iv) operational, telecommunication and control devices, (v) all property of any kind used for the purpose of, or in connection with, the operation of the transmission facility, including all equipment in a substation used to transmit electric energy from (A) the low voltage terminal, to (B) electric distribution system lines that exit the substation and are energized at 25 000 volts or less, and (vi) connections with electric systems in jurisdictions bordering Alberta, but does not include a generating unit or an electric distribution system . [Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"transmission facility owner (TFO)"	has the same meaning as that provided for "owner" and "transmission facility" in the Act . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"Transmission Facility Proposal"	means a transmission facility proposal as referred to in s. 35(1)(a) of the Act for a Project that, following the ISO's issuance of a Direction , is submitted by a Designated TFO to the Commission in accordance with the ISO's Direction for approval pursuant to the HEEA . [Rules (2008-08-11)]
"transmission must-run (TMR)"	means a generator is constrained on to operate at a minimum specified MW output level in order to maintain system security . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"Transmission Operations Coordination Committee (TOCC)"	means the committee accountable to the ISO , with membership made up of transmission facility owners , charged with ongoing review and upgrading of all operating standards and guidelines for coordinated operation of the balancing authority and transmission system. [Rules (2009-05-28)]
"transmission operator"	means the entity responsible for the reliability of its "local" transmission system , and that operates or directs the operations of

	the transmission facilities . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"transmission reliability margin"	means that amount of transfer capability the ISO determines is necessary to ensure the reliable operation of the interconnected electric system taking into account uncertainties in system conditions and the need for operating flexibility. [Rules (2012-01-31)]
"transmission service provider"	means the entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides transmission service to Transmission Customers under applicable transmission service agreements. [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"transmission system"	as defined in the Act means all transmission facilities in Alberta that are a part of the interconnected electric system . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"transmission system"	as defined in the Act means all transmission facilities in Alberta that are a part of the interconnected electric system . [Tariff (2011-07-01), Rules (2010-09-07)]
"transmission system losses"	means, for each year, the total of the transmission system losses on the interconnected electric system . [Rules (2005-05-25)]
"under voltage load shed (UVLS)"	means a protection scheme that enables pre-configured devices to automatically shed load to stabilize voltage when voltage falls below predetermined limits. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"underfrequency"	means the abnormal operating state or system condition that results in a system frequency below the normal system operating frequency of 60-HERTZ. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"underfrequency load shedding (UFLS)"	means the automatic or manual actions required to shed system load when the system frequency falls below the normal system operating frequency of 60-HERTZ in order to allow for the return to a secure state. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"upstream constraint side"	means, in relation to the transmission elements that comprise the transmission constraint , those elements of the interconnected electric system more proximate to the supply side of the transmission constraint than to the load or consumption side of the transmission constraint . [Rules (2011-05-05)]
"VArS"	means volt-amp reactive, a measure of reactive power . [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"virtual metering point"	means an effective point of measurement, that may or may not be physically locatable, where active energy or reactive energy is deemed to have been transferred through the point that is derived from one or more metering points. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"voltage regulating system"	means the equipment that automatically controls the reactive power resources to regulate the voltage level at any collector bus . [Rules (2010-09-07)]

"VRC"	means the Vancouver Reliability Coordinator . [Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"WECC"	means the Western Electricity Coordinating Council. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"western interconnection"	means the area comprised of those portions of western Canada, northern Mexico and the western United States in which members of the WECC operate synchronously connected transmission systems. [Rules (2010-12-01), Tariff (2008-08-01)]
"wheel through transaction"	means an interchange transaction that: (i) is represented by a single e-tag ; (ii) is comprised of an import offer over one transfer path and an export bid over a different transfer path that specify quantities equal to one another; and (iii) originates and terminates outside of the Alberta balancing authority area . [Rules (2012-01-31)]
"wind turbine generator"	means a single generating unit , turbine and associated power electronics which converts mechanical energy from wind to electric energy. [Rules (2010-09-07)]
"wire owner (WO)"	has the meaning as that provided in the Act for "owner" and "electric distribution system". Wire owners maintain the responsibilities as that provided in the Act and the Roles, Relationships and Responsibilities Regulation. [Rules (2003-06-01)]
"wire services provider (WSP)"	is a person authorized by a wire owner to act on behalf of that owner. [Rules (2003-06-01)]