Term	Definition
"10 minute clock period"	means any one of the following six (6) ten (10) minute periods in any hour: ME:01 to ME:10; ME:11 to ME:20; ME21 to ME30; ME31 to ME40; ME:41 to ME50; ME51 to ME60 where "ME" means minute ending.
	[Rules (2009-09-01)]
"acceptable operational reason"	means, any one (1) or more of the following: (i) a circumstance related to the operation of a generating **source asset** which if it operated could reasonably be expected to affect the safety of the **source asset**, the environment, personnel working at the **source asset** or the public; (ii) re-positioning a generating **source asset** assets, within the energy market due to the need to meet a **dispatch** given to that **source asset** from the **ISO** to serve the stand-by **operating reserves** market; (iii) re-positioning a generating **source asset** within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with the **source asset**; (iv) re-positioning a **pool asset** that is an import asset or an export asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with an **interconnection** or a neighbouring **balancing authority**; (v) a circumstance directly resulting in the generating **source asset** not being capable of operation, which circumstance was solely caused by an occurrence of **force majeure**; or (vi) re-positioning a generating **source asset** for electric energy that is: a) produced on the property of which a **person** is the owner or a tenant; and b) consumed solely by that **person** and solely on that property.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"accuracy range"	means an expression of a **cost estimate**'s predicted closeness to final actual costs, which is typically expressed as high/low percentages by which actual results will be over and under the **cost estimate**.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"Act"	means the *Electric Utilities Act* and any regulations made under it.
	[Rules (2011-07-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"actual net interchange"	means the algebraic sum of actual MW transfers across all tie lines, including pseudo-ties, to and from all **adjacent balancing authorities** within the same **Interconnection**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"adequacy"	means the ability of the **interconnected electric system** to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of **market participants** receiving **system access service**, taking into account **planned outages** and reasonably expected **delayed forced outages** and **automatic forced outages** of system elements.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"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.

Term	Definition
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"adverse reliability impact"	means the impact of an event that results in frequency-related instability; unplanned tripping of load or generation; or uncontrolled separation or cascading outages that affects a widespread area of the **Interconnection**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"affiliate"	as defined in the *Business Corporations Act* 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)]
"agent"	includes: (i) a representative of a **pool participant** duly appointed and authorized by the **pool participant** under Section 201.2 of the **ISO rules**, *Appointment of Agent* 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 (2020-09-16)]
"agent"	includes: (i) a representative of a **pool participant** duly appointed and authorized by the **pool participant** under section 201.2 of the **ISO rules**, *Appointment of Agent* 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.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"aggregated generating facility"	means an aggregation of **generating units**, including any **reactive power** resources, which: (i) the **ISO** designates as an aggregated generating facility; and (i) are situated in the same proximate location at one or more **point of connections**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"aggregated generating facility"	means, unless otherwise designated by the **ISO**, an aggregation of two (2) or more **generating units**, including any associated **reactive power** resources, where: (i) each **generating unit** is rated less than 9 MW; (ii) all **generating units** are situated in the same proximate location and have a common **collector bus** or multiple **collector busses** that can be operated as a common **collector bus**; and (iii) the **aggregated generating facility** is connected to the **interconnected electric system** or the electrical system in the service area of the City of Medicine Hat.

Term	Definition
	[Rules (2018-09-01)]
"aggregated generating facility"	means, unless otherwise designated by the **ISO**, an aggregation of 2 or more **generating units**, including any associated **reactive power** resources, where: (i) each **generating unit** is rated less than 9 MW; (ii) all **generating units** are situated in the same proximate location and have a common **collector bu** or multiple **collector busses** that can be operated as a common **collector bus**; and (iii) the **aggregated generating facility** s connected to the **interconnected electric system** or the electrical system in the service area of the City of Medicine Hat.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"Alberta interchange capability"	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**.
	[Rules (2012-01-31)]
"Alberta internal load"	means a number in MW: (i) that represents, in an hour, **system load** plus load served by an on-site **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility**, 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** and **aggregated generating facility** in Alberta and the Fort Nelson area in British Columbia, plus import volumes and minus export volumes.
	[Rules (2020-09-16)]
"allowable dispatch variance"	means: (i) for each generating **source asset**, other than a wind or solar **aggregated generating facility**, as measured from the **dispatch** quantity: (a) plus or minus five (5) MW for a generating **source asset** with a **maximum capability** of two hundred (200) MW or less; or (b) plus or minus ten (10) MW for a generating **source asset** with a **maximum capability** of greater than two hundred (200) MW; (ii) for each wind or solar **aggregated generating facility** with a **maximum capability** of two hundred (200) MW or less: (a) five (5) MW greater than the **dispatch** quantity and five (5) MW less than the potential **real power** capability, if the potential **real power** capability is less than the **dispatch** quantity; or (b) plus or minus five (5) MW from the **dispatch** quantity, if the potential **real power** capability is greater than or equal to the **dispatch** quantity; and (iii) for each wind or solar **aggregated generating facility** with a **maximum capability** of greater than two hundred (200) MW: (a) ten (10) MW greater than the **dispatch** quantity and ten (10) MW less than the potential **real power** capability, if the potential **real power** capability is less than the **dispatch** quantity; or (b) plus or minus ten (10) MW from the **dispatch** quantity, if the potential **real power** capability is greater than or equal to the **dispatch** quantity.
	[Rules (2018-09-01)]
"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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]

Term	Definition
"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)]
"area control error"	means the instantaneous difference between actual **interchange** and scheduled **interchange**, taking into account the effects of **frequency bias**, time error and unilateral **inadvertent interchange** if automatic correction is part of the **automatic generation control** of the **interconnected electric system**, and a correction for metering error.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"arranged interchange"	means the state where the **interchange authority** has received the **interchange** information (initial or revised).
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"AUC Act"	means the *Alberta Utilities Commission Act*, as amended from time to time.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"automatic forced outage"	means the unavailability of a facility which is not anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance and occurs as a result of an automatic or accidental action.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"automatic generation control"	means equipment that adjusts generation in a **balancing authority area** from a central location to maintain frequency or **interchange schedule** plus or minus **frequency bias**; and may also accommodate automatic inadvertent payback and **time error correction**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]
"automatic time error correction"	means the component of the **area control error** equation for the **western interconnection** that is added to modify the control point for the purpose of continuously paying back **primary inadvertent interchange** to correct accumulated **time error**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-12-19)]
"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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-04-01), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"available capability"	means: (i) for a generating **source asset**, the maximum MW that the **source asset** is physically capable of providing; or (ii) for an import **source asset**, the MW that the **pool participant** submits in an **offer**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"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)]

Term	Definition
"balancing authority"	means a 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.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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.
	[Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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 (2021-01-01)]
"balancing contingency event"	means any single event described in subsections (a), (b), or (c) below, or any series of such otherwise single events with each separated from the next by one minute or less: (a) sudden loss of generation: (i) due to: (A) **generating unit** tripping; (B) loss of **aggregating**; **generating facility** resulting in isolation from the **bulk electric system** or from the **interconnected electric system**; or (C) sudden unplanned outage of a **transmission facility**; and (ii) that causes an unexpected change to the **ISO**'s **area control error**; (b) sudden loss of an import, due to forced outage of transmission equipment that causes an unexpected imbalance between generation and **demand** on the **Interconnection**; and (c) sudden restoration of a **demand** resource that causes an unexpected change to the **ISO**'s **area control error**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"BES cyber asset"	means a **cyber asset** that if rendered unavailable, degraded, or misused would, within 15 minutes of its required operation, misoperation, or non-operation, adversely impact one or more facilities, systems, or equipment, which, if destroyed, degraded, or otherwise rendered unavailable when needed, would affect the reliable operation of the **bulk electric system**. Redundancy of affected facilities, systems, and equipment shall not be considered when determining adverse impact. Each **BES cyber asset** is included in one or more **BES cyber systems**. (A **cyber asset** is not a **BES cyber asset** if, for 30 consecutive **days** or less, it is directly connected to a network within **an electronic security perimeter**, a **cyber asset** within an **electronic security perimeter**, or to a **BES cyber asset**, and it is used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes.)
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"BES cyber system"	means one or more **BES cyber assets** logically grouped to perform one or more reliability tasks for a functional entity.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"BES cyber system information"	means information about the **BES cyber system** that could be used to gain unauthorized access or pose a security threat to the **BES cyber system**. **BES cyber system** information does not include individual pieces of information that by themselves do not pose a threat or could not be used to allow unauthorized

Term	Definition
	access to **BES cyber systems**, such as, but not limited to, device names, individual IP addresses without context, **electronic security perimeter** names, or policy statements.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"bid"	means, in respect of a **pool asset** in a **settlement interval**, a **pool participant** submission to purchase: (i) electric energy and includes all of the **operating blocks** the **pool participant** uses for that submission; or (ii) **operating reserves** from applicable Alberta markets.
	[Rules (2012-12-03)]
"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)]
"blackstart resource"	means a **generating unit(s)** or **aggregated generating facility** and its associated set of equipment which has the ability to be started without support from the system or is designed to remain energized without connection to the remainder of the system, with the ability to energize a dead bus, meeting the **ISO**'s restoration plan needs for **real power** and **reactive power** capability, frequency and voltage control, and that has been included in the **ISO**'s restoration plan.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"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)]
"bulk electric system"	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 one hundred (100) kV or higher; radial **transmission facilities** serving only load with one (1) transmission source are generally not included in this definition.
	[Rules (2016-08-30), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01): This definition will no longer be in effect for Alberta Reliability Standards as of 2022-08-06]
"bulk electric system"	means all **system elements** that are included in the following: (i) all **system elements** that have all terminals energized at 100 kV or higher that are not part of a **radial circuit**; (ii) a **radial circuit** comprised of **system elements** that have all terminals energized at 100 kV or higher where the **radial circuit** connects to: (a) any facility included in items (iv) through (vii) below; or (b) 2 or more generating resources, being **generating units** and **aggregated generating facilities**, that have a combined **maximum authorized real power** higher than 67.5 MW; (iii) a transformer that has its primary terminal and at least one secondary terminal energized at 100 kV or higher; (iv) a **generating unit** that has a **maximum authorized real power** higher than 18 MW where **system access service** is provided through a switchyard that is directly connected to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher, including all **system elements** from the terminal of the **generating unit** to the **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher;

Term	Definition
	(v) an **aggregated generating facility** that has a **maximum authorized real power** higher than 67.5 MW where **system access service** is provided through a switchyard that is directly connected to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher, including all **system elements** from the collector bus to the **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher, and excluding the **generating units** and the collector system feeders; (vi) all **generating units** and **aggregated generating facilities** where **system access service** is provided through a common switchyard that is directly connected to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher and the **generating units** and **aggregated generating facilities** have a combined **maximum authorized real power** higher than 67.5 MW, including all **system elements** from the terminal of each **generating unit** and from the collector bus of each **aggregated generating facility** to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher, and excluding the **generating units** and collector system feeders of each **aggregated generating facility**; (vii) a **blackstart resource**, including all **system elements** from the terminal of the **blackstart resource** to **transmission facilities** that are energized at 100 kV or higher; and (viii) a static or dynamic **reactive power** resource that is dedicated to supplying or absorbing **reactive power** to or from the **transmission system** and is connected: (a) to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher; (b) through a dedicated transformer that is directly connected to **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher; or (c) through a non-dedicated transformer that has its primary terminal and at least one secondary terminal energized at 100 kV or higher; including all **system elements** from the terminal of the **reactive power** resource to the **transmission facilities** energized at 100 kV or higher.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2020-08-06)] [Alberta Reliability Standards 2022-08-06: for facilities that are not currently considered part of the bulk electric system under the version of the definition in effect on 2014-10-01 but will be part of the bulk electric system under the version of the definition approved on 2020-08-06]
"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; (iv) 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 Saturday; or (ii) a holiday as that term is defined in the *Interpretation Act*
	[Rules (2020-09-16)]
"business day"	means a **day** other than: (ii) a holiday during which banks in Alberta are generally closed; (iii) Saturday; or

Term	Definition
	(iv) Sunday.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"business day"	as defined in the **Act** means a **day** other than a Saturday or a holiday as defined in the *Interpretation Act*.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"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 (2012-10-10), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"cascading"	means the uncontrolled successive loss of system elements triggered by an incident at any location, resulting in widespread electric services interruption that cannot be restrained from sequentially spreading beyond an area predetermined by studies.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"CIP exceptional circumstance"	means a situation that involves or threatens to involve one or more of the following, or similar, conditions that impact safety or **bulk electric system** reliability: a risk of injury or death; a natural disaster; civil unrest; an imminent or existing hardware, software, or equipment failure; a **cyber security incident** requiring emergency assistance; a response by emergency services; the enactment of a mutual assistance agreement; or an impediment of large scale workforce availability.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"CIP senior manager"	means a single senior management official with overall authority and responsibility for leading and managing implementation of and continuing adherence to the requirements within the CIP **reliability standards**, CIP-002 through CIP-011.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"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)]
"collector bus"	means the low voltage side of any step-up transformers connected to the **interconnected electric system** or the electrical system in the City of Medicine Hat where the **real power** and **reactive power** produced by any **generating units** or **reactive power** resources, or both of them within an **aggregated generating facility**, are collected.
	[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, **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** 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 (2015-07-01)]
"Commission"	as defined in the **Act** means the Alberta Utilities Commission established by the *Alberta Utilities Commission Act*.
	[Rules (2010-12-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]

Term	Definition
"commissioning"	means: (i) in the case of a new **generating unit** or a new **aggregated generating facility**, the process of carrying out, after connection to the **interconnected electric system** but before **commercial operation**, activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily enter **commercial operation** and, where applicable, meets the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; (ii) in the case of an existing **generating unit** or an existing **aggregated generating facility** that is being modified, the process of carrying out activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily continue in **commercial operation** and, where applicable, continue to meet the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; (iii) in the case of a new **transmission facility** or a new load facility, the process of carrying out, after **energization** but before normal operation, activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily enter normal operation and, where applicable, meets the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; and (iv) in the case of an existing **transmission facility** or an existing load facility that is being upgraded in the form of a requested increase in capacity or revised functionality, the process of carrying out activities designed to test equipment, a facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily continue in normal operation and, where applicable, continue to meet the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards.
	[Rules (2012-12-31)]
"commissioning"	means: (i) in the case of a new **generating unit** or a new **aggregated generating facility**, the process of carrying out, after connection to the **interconnected electric system** but before **commercial operation**, activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily enter **commercial operation** and, where applicable, meets the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; (ii) in the case of an existing **generating unit** or an existing **aggregated generating facility** that is being modified, the process of carrying out activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily continue in **commercial operation** and, where applicable, continue to meet the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; (iii) in the case of a new **transmission facility** or a new load facility, the process of carrying out, after **energization** but before normal operation, activities designed to test equipment, the facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily enter normal operation and, where applicable, meets the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards; and (iv) in the case of an existing **transmission facility** or an existing load facility that is being upgraded in the form of a requested increase in capacity or revised functionality, the process of carrying out activities designed to test equipment, a facility or a process to confirm that the facility can satisfactorily continue in normal operation and, where applicable, continue to meet the **ISO**'s requirements and other relevant standards.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"confirmed interchange"	means the state where the **interchange authority** has verified the **arranged interchange**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]

Term	Definition
"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 the unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a **generating unit**, transmission line, circuit breaker, switch or electrical element.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"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 (2014-10-01)]
"contingency reserve"	means the component of **operating reserve** used to recover the area control error in accordance with **reliability standards**.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"contingency reserve"	means the **operating reserve** used to recover the **area control error** according to **WECC** criteria.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]
"control centre"	means one or more facilities hosting operating personnel that monitor and control the **bulk electric system** in real-time to perform the reliability tasks, including their associated data centres, of: 1) the **ISO**, 2) an **operator** of a **transmission facility** for **transmission facilities** at two (2) or more locations, or 3) an **operator** of a **generating unit** or an **operator** of an **aggregated generating facility** for either **generating units** or **aggregated generating facilities** at two (2) or more locations.
	[Rules (2016-08-30), Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"control performance standard"	means the **reliability standard** that sets the limits of the **area control error** of a **balancing authority** over a specified time period.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"cost estimate"	means a compilation of all the probable costs of the elements of a project included within a defined scope. The **cost estimate** is to be provided in the form of the “Cost Estimating Template” available on the AESO website.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"cranking path"	means a portion of the electric system that can be isolated and then energized to deliver electric power from a generation source to enable the startup of one or more other **generating units** or **aggregated generating facilities**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"cyber asset"	means programmable electronic devices, including the hardware, software, and data in those devices.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"cyber security incident"	means a malicious act or suspicious event that: • compromises, or was an attempt to compromise, the **electronic security perimeter** or **physical security perimeter**, or • disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of a **BES cyber system**.

Term	Definition
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"day"	means the twenty-four (24) hour period in Alberta beginning at 00:00:00 and ending at 23:59:59 but which: (i) in the case of the day on which daylight savings begins, is twenty-three (23) hours; or (ii) in the case of the day on which daylight savings ends, is twenty-five (25) hours.
	[Rules (2013-01-08), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"day"	means the 24 hour period in Alberta beginning at 00:00:00 and ending at 23:59:59 but which (i) in the case of the day on which daylight savings begins, is 23 hours; or (ii) in the case of the day on which daylight savings ends, is 25 hours.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"delayed forced outage"	means the unavailability of a facility which is not anticipated and occurs as a result of a deliberate, manual action.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"demand"	means: (i) the rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system or part of a system, generally expressed in MW, at a given instant or averaged over any designated interval of time; or (ii) the rate at which electric energy is being used.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"dependability-based misoperation"	means the absence of a **protection system** or **remedial action scheme** operation when intended.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"Designated TFO"	means with respect to a **Project**, the **TFO** or **TFO**s whom the **ISO** has determined pursuant to **rule** 9.1.1, to be the **TFO** or **TFO**s eligible to be issued a **Direction** or to whom the **ISO** has issued a **Direction**, as the case may be but does not include a **TFO** where the person who is eligible to apply for the construction and operation of the **transmission facility** was determined by a competitive process developed by the **ISO** in accordance with the **Act**..
	[Rules (2016-11-29)]
"dial-up connectivity"	means a data communication link that is established when the communication equipment dials a phone number and negotiates a connection with the equipment on the other end of the link.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"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

Term	Definition
	(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 the **ISO** gives to a **market participant** instructing the **market participant** to take any action the **ISO** deems necessary to maintain the **reliability** of the **interconnected electric system**.
	[Rules (2012-07-10), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff 2021-01-01)]
"dispatch"	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**.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"dispatch down service"	means a service which: (i) a **pool participant** elects to provide via an **offer**; and (ii) requires reducing energy production from a **source asset** in response to a **dispatch**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"disturbance"	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.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"disturbance control standard"	means a performance measure applied to a **balancing authority** (BA) or reserve sharing group (RSG) for recovering from a **disturbance** within fifteen (15) minutes by restoring **area control error** (ACE) to zero (0) or to its pre-**disturbance** level.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"disturbance monitoring equipment"	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 (2014-10-01)]
"downstream 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 load or consumption side of the **transmission constraint** than to the supply side of the **transmission constraint**.
	[Rules (2011-05-05)]
"e-tag"	means an electronic identifier which contains specific transactional information, necessary for scheduling an **interchange transaction**.
	[Rules (2012-01-31), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"electric distribution system"	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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]

Term	Definition
"electrical islands"	means a condition in the electrical system where geographical areas of the **interconnected electric system** electrically separate from the **interconnected electric system**, resulting from system **disturbances**, such that there exists both generation and load in these separated areas.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"electronic access control or monitoring systems"	means **cyber assets** that perform electronic access control or electronic access monitoring of the **electronic security perimeter**(s) or **BES cyber systems**. This includes **intermediate systems**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"electronic access point"	means a **cyber asset** interface on an **electronic security perimeter** that allows routable communication between **cyber assets** outside an **electronic security perimeter** and **cyber assets** inside an **electronic security perimeter**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"electronic security perimeter"	means the logical border surrounding a network to which **BES cyber systems** are connected using a routable protocol.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"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 assistance"	means energy provided to a **person** experiencing a **system emergency**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"emergency rating"	means, as determined by the **legal owner** of the equipment or facility, the **equipment rating** or the **facility rating** that the equipment or facility can sustain for a specified period, and takes into account the physical or safety limits of the equipment or facility and assumes acceptable loss of equipment or facility life during the period.
	[Rules (2016-08-15)] [Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-01-01)]
"energy storage facility"	means a facility with technologies capable of storing and releasing electric energy.
	[Rules (2016-04-25)]
"equipment rating"	means, as determined by the legal owner of the equipment, as applicable, the maximum and minimum voltage, current, frequency, **real power**, **reactive power** and **apparent power** limit of individual equipment under the following conditions: (i) steady state, (ii) short-circuit, and (iii) transient.
	[Rules (2016-08-15)]
"equipment rating"	means, as determined by the **legal owner** of the equipment, as applicable, the maximum and minimum voltage, current, frequency, **real power**, **reactive power** and **apparent power** limit of individual equipment under the following conditions: (i) steady state, (ii) short-circuit, and (iii) transient.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-01-01)]
"external routable connectivity"	means the ability to access a **BES cyber system** from a **cyber asset** that is outside of its associated **electronic security perimeter** via a bi-directional routable protocol connection.

Term	Definition
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"facility rating"	means, as determined by the **legal owner** of the facility, the most limiting applicable **equipment rating** of the individual equipment that comprises the facility.
	[Rules (2016-08-15), Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-01-01)]
"fault"	means an event occurring on an electric system such as a short circuit, a broken wire, or an intermittent connection.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-09-01)]
"final cost estimate"	means an *Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering Practices* Class 1 **cost estimate**, which is a **cost estimate** in an **accuracy range** between -3 to -10% and +3 to +15%.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"final cost report"	means a document to be completed in the form of the "Final Cost Report" posted on the AESO website.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"final energization"	means the date on which a **transmission facility** project or **system access service** 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 (2016-04-29)]
"financial information"	means any information and records about the business, credit and financial standing, condition and viability of a **market participant** or its credit support provider.
	[Rules (2011-07-01)]
"financial obligation"	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**.
	[Rules (2011-07-01), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"financial security"	means sufficient enforceable credit support to secure the **financial obligations** of a **market participant** to the **ISO**.
	[Rules (2011-07-01)]
"financial security"	means sufficient enforceable credit support to secure the **financial obligations** of a **market participant** to the **ISO** or a **legal owner** of **transmission facilities**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"firm interchange transaction"	means an import or export **interchange transaction** for which the **source balancing authority** carries the associated **operating reserve**.
	[Rules (2009-05-28)]
"firm load"	means the load to which the **ISO** and applicable **market participants** use reasonable best efforts to supply power without **interruption**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"firm load"	means the load that the **ISO** and system members will use reasonable best efforts to supply without interruption.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"flexible block"	means an **operating block** in an energy **offer** for which the **ISO** may issue a **dispatch** for full or partial amounts of MW.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"force majeure"	means any occurrence, and its effects, which: (i) is beyond the reasonable control of the **market participant**; (ii) could not have been avoided through the use of **good electric industry practice** or by the exercise of reasonable diligence; and (iii) prevents a **market participant** from performing its obligations under the **ISO rules**, **ISO tariff** or **reliability standards**, as applicable;

Term	Definition
	but does not include a lack of finances or any occurrence which can be overcome by incurring reasonable additional expenses.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"force majeure"	means any occurrence, and its effects, which: (i) is beyond, the reasonable control of the **ISO** or a **market participant**; (ii) could not have been avoided through the use of **good electric industry practice** or by the exercise of reasonable diligence; and (iii) prevents the **ISO** or a **market participant** from performing its obligations under the **ISO rules**, **ISO tariff** or **reliability standards**, as applicable; but does not include a lack of finances or any occurrence which can be overcome by incurring reasonable additional expenses.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"forced outage"	means the unavailability of a facility which is not anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance and occurs as a result of an automatic or accidental action.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"forecast scheduling period"	means the seven (7) **day** period starting at 00:00:00 immediately following the **day** a **pool participant** submits a particular **bid** or **offer**.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"frequency bias"	means a value, usually expressed in MW per zero point one Hz (MW/0.1 Hz), associated with a **balancing authority area** that approximates the **balancing authority area**'s response to the **frequency error** of the **Interconnection**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"frequency bias setting"	means a value, usually expressed in MW per zero point one Hz (MW/0.1 Hz), set into the **area control error** algorithm of a **balancing authority** that allows the **balancing authority** to contribute its **frequency response** to the **Interconnection**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"frequency error"	means the difference between the actual and scheduled frequency. (FA - FS);
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"frequency response"	means: (i) for an equipment, the ability of a system, or elements of the system, to react or respond to a change in system frequency; or (ii) for a system, the sum of the change in **demand**, plus the change in generation, divided by the change in frequency, expressed in MW per zero point one Hz (MW/0.1 Hz).
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"functionally equivalent remedial action scheme"	means a **remedial action scheme** that provides the same performance as follows: (i) each **remedial action scheme** can detect the same conditions and provide mitigation to comply with all **reliability standards**; and (ii) each **remedial action scheme** may have different components and operating characteristics.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"functionally equivalent protection system"	means a **protection system** that provides performance as follows: (i) 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**; and (ii) each **protection system** may have different components and operating characteristics.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]

Term	Definition
"generating asset steady state"	means the state of operation that begins the first **10 minute clock period** following the period in which a generating **source asset**'s output has reached the **allowable dispatch variance** for that generating **source asset**.
	[Rules (2020-09-16)]
"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)]
"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.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"governor or **governor system"**	means automatic control equipment with frequency or speed droop characteristics to control: (i) the speed or electric power output of a **generating unit**, or both; (ii) the electric power input of a load; (iii) the electric power output or input of an energy storage facility, or both; or (iv) the speed or electric power output of an **aggregated generating facility**.
	[Rules (2018-09-01)]
"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**; (iii) for a **generating unit** that is not part of an **aggregated generating facility**, the **real power** measurement at the generator terminal; or (iv) for an **energy storage facility**, the **real power** measurement at the low voltage side of the **transmission system** step-up transformer.
	[Rules (2016-04-25)]
"HEEA"	means the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta).
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"hh"	refers to the current clock hour.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"hour ending or **HE"**	means the sixty (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.

Term	Definition
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"import load remedial action scheme (ILRAS)"	means a service provided by one (1) or more **ancillary service** providers that consists of a transfer tripping scheme between the 500 kV circuit breakers at Langdon and Cranbrook on the Alberta-British Columbia **intertie** and one (1) or more **system access customer** load breakers which such service is designed so that the tripping of the **intertie** causes the load breakers to open automatically, within eight (8) cycles of the trip initiation of the 500 kV breakers.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"in merit"	means : (i) for the energy market, an **operating block** whose price is at or below system marginal price; (ii) for **dispatch down service** and **load shed service** for imports, starting from the lowest priced **operating block**, the **operating blocks** with a sum of MW sufficient to meet the MW requirements for **dispatch down service** or **load shed service** for imports as applicable; or (iii) for standby **operating reserves**, any **offer** that the **ISO** accepts.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"inadvertent interchange"	means the difference between the **net actual interchange** of the **balancing authority** and the **net interchange schedule** of the **balancing authority**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"incremental generation costs"	means, where the **ISO** has issued a **directive**: (i) for energy from a **long lead time asset**; or (ii) to cancel, in the case of a generating **source asset**, any one (1) or more of a **planned outage**, a **delayed forced outage** or an **automatic forced outage**, requiring that a **long lead time asset** or a generating **source asset**, 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 would have been avoided but for the **directive**, and include: (iii) in the case of compliance with a **directive** for energy from a **long lead time asset**: (a) the actual costs of all variable charges from Rate STS of the **ISO tariff**, including any applicable **loss factors** charge or credit; (b) variable operational and maintenance charges; (c) fuel costs to start and run the **long lead time asset** or the generating **source asset**; and (d) other related reasonable costs; (iv) in the case of compliance with a **directive** canceling a **planned outage**, a **delayed forced outage** or an **automatic forced outage** for a generating **source asset**, those costs incurred: (a) to plan, prepare for and execute the outage, from initial planning and inception to the date of the **directive** canceling the outage; (b) subsequent to the date of the **directive** cancelling the outage and in accordance with **good electric industry practice**; (c) 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 outage; (d) in the form of verified damages or liquidated claims dollar amounts or claimed by third parties pursuant or related to: (A) any third party contract terms and conditions for performing repair, retrofit, upgrade or maintenance work on or directly related to the **source asset** during the outage, which third party work has been

Term	Definition
	cancelled or otherwise cannot be performed due to the outage cancellation; and (B) any third party market or hedging transactions directly related to participation in the energy or **ancillary services** market by the **source asset** which is the subject of the **directive**; and (e) as other related reasonable costs.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"inflexible block"	means an **operating block** in an energy **offer** for which the **ISO** may issue a **dispatch** for only the full amount of MW in the **operating block**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"interactive remote access"	means user-initiated access by a person employing a remote access client or other remote access technology using a routable protocol. Remote access originates from a **cyber asset** that is not an **intermediate system** and not located within any of the Responsible Entity's **electronic security perimeter**(s) or at a defined **electronic access point**. Remote access may be initiated from: 1) **cyber assets** used or owned by the Responsible Entity, 2) **cyber assets** used or owned by employees, and 3) **cyber assets** used or owned by vendors, contractors, or consultants. Interactive **remote access** does not include system-to-system process communications. Note: the "Responsible Entity" referred to in this definition is identified in the applicability section of each Version 5 CIP Cyber Security **reliability standard**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"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 schedule"	means, for a given **settlement interval**, the planned **interchange** of energy between the **ISO** and an **adjacent balancing authority** which results from the validation and scheduling of **interchange transactions**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"interchange transaction"	means an energy or **ancillary services** transaction that crosses one or more **balancing authority area** boundaries.
	[Rules (2010-04-30), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), 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)]

Term	Definition
"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 **interconnected electric system** with any electric system in a jurisdiction bordering Alberta and when capitalized, it means any one (1) of the three (3) major electric system networks in North America: Eastern, Western, and ERCOT.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"interconnection reliability operating limit Tv"	means the maximum time that an **interconnection reliability operating limit** can be violated before the risk to the **interconnection** or other **reliability coordinator area(s)** becomes greater than acceptable. Each **interconnection reliability operating limit Tv** must be less than or equal to thirty (30) minutes.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-09-01)]
"interconnection reliability operating limits"	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 (2014-10-01)]
"intermediate system"	means a **cyber asset** or collection of **cyber assets** performing access control to restrict **interactive remote access** to only authorized users. The **intermediate system** must not be located inside the **electronic security perimeter**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"interruptible demand"	means the **demand** that a load **market participant** makes available to the **ISO** via contract or agreement for curtailment.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"interruption"	means any action causing partial or full curtailment of electrical power flow.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"intertie"	as defined in the *Transmission Regulation* 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**.
	[Rules (2009-05-28), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), 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 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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), 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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]

Term	Definition
"legal owner"	means the **person** who owns electric industry property including any one (1) or more of: (i) a **generating unit**; (ii) an **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 (2014-10-01)]
"legal owner"	means the **person** who owns electric industry property including any one or more of: (i) a **generating unit**; (ii) any **aggregated generating 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)]
"legal owner"	means the **person** who owns electric industry property including any one or more of: (i) a **generating unit**; (ii) an **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**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"Load Shed Service"	means an amount of load contracted by the **ISO** to provide: (i) instantaneous fifty-nine point five (59.5) Hz **underfrequency load shedding**; or (ii) manual load shedding.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"long lead time asset"	means a generating **source asset** that: (i) requires more than one (1) hour to synchronize to the system under normal operating conditions; or (ii) is synchronized but has varying start-up times for distinct portions of its MW and which requires more than one (1) hour to deliver such additional portions of its MW; and which is not delivering all of its energy for reasons other than an outage.
	[Rules (2014-07-02)]
"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 the value, in percent, which reasonably represents the contribution to **transmission system** losses, based on location, of a generating facility, export service, import service, or other opportunity service, and which the **ISO**

Term	Definition
	establishes in accordance with section 501.10 of the **ISO rules**, *Transmission Loss Factors*.
	[Rules (2017-01-01)]
"loss factor"	means the value, in percent, which reasonably represents the contribution to **transmission system** losses, based on location, of a generating facility, export service, import service, or other opportunity service, and which the **ISO** establishes in accordance with section 501.10 of the **ISO** rules, *Transmission Loss Factors*.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"market participant"	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 (2020-09-16)]
"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**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"market participant"	means (a) an electricity market participant, as defined in the **Act**, being: (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**; and (b) a **person** who has applied for **system access service** from the **ISO**
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"Market Surveillance Administrator"	as defined in the **Act** means the corporation continued by section 32 of the *Alberta Utilities Commission Act.*
	[Rules (2010-04-30)]
"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)]
"material adverse change"	means a downgrade in the credit rating of a **market participant** or its guarantor by any credit rating agency, or an event that may result in the materially weaker creditworthiness of a **market participant** or its guarantor as reasonably determined by the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"maximum authorized charging power"	means, for an **energy storage facility**, the maximum **gross real power** that the **ISO** has authorized each **energy storage facility** to receive from the **interconnected electric system**, as measured at the low voltage side of the **transmission system** step-up transformer.

Term	Definition
	[Rules (2016-04-25)]
"maximum authorized discharging power"	means, for an **energy storage facility**, the maximum **gross real power** that the **ISO** has authorized each **energy storage facility** to deliver to the **interconnected electric system**, as measured at the low voltage side of the **transmission system** step-up transformer.
	[Rules (2016-04-25)]
"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 an **aggregated generating facility**, the sum of the maximum **gross real power** that may be delivered to the **collector busses** of the **aggregated generating facility**; or (ii) for a **generating unit** that is not part of an **aggregated generating facility**, the maximum **gross real power** that may be delivered to the stator winding terminal of the **generating unit**.
	[Rules (2018-09-01)]
"maximum capability"	means: (i) for a **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility**, the maximum MW that it is physically capable of providing under optimal operating conditions while complying with all applicable **ISO rules** and terms and conditions of the **ISO tariff**; or (ii) for a **source asset** that is an import asset, the **available capability**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"merit order"	means: (i) for the energy market, the **dispatch down service** market or **load shed service** for imports, a list of **operating blocks** sorted by price; or (ii) for standby **operating reserves**, a list of procured volumes sorted by price.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"meter"	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.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"meter"	means the apparatus which measures active energy, reactive power or both, including any internal recorder, or clock, which is normally tested as part of the apparatus.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"meter"	means the apparatus which measures active energy, **reactive power** or both, including any internal recorder, or clock, which is normally tested as part of the apparatus.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]

Term	Definition
"metered demand"	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**.
	[Rules (2010-07-23), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"metered energy"	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.
	[Rules (2010-07-23)]
"metered energy"	means the quantity of electric energy transferred to a **point of delivery** or from a **point of supply**, in MWh, measured by the relevant **metering equipment** during a particular period of time.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"metering equipment"	as defined in the *AESO Measurement System Standard* 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.
	[Rules (2010-04-30), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"minimum stable generation"	means: (i) the greater of the minimum generation level, in MW, that a **source asset** can be continuously operated at without: (a) becoming unstable; or (b) violating environmental permits; or (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: (a) the generation level set out in subsection (i); (b) the generation level the **operator** anticipates the **source asset** is required to operate at in order to avoid either: (A) a forced shut down of the onsite industrial processes; or (B) a reduction of onsite industrial processes where the reduction results in any increase in net-to-grid generation; or (c) the generation level the **operator** anticipates the **source asset** can operate at to produce net-to-grid generation of zero(0); or (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: (a) a forced shut down of the onsite industrial processes; or (b) a reduction of onsite industrial processes where the reduction results in any increase in net-to-grid generation.
	[Rules (2012-03-28)]
"misoperation"	means any one of the following: • 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.

Term	Definition
	[Rules (2016-08-30), Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"month"	means a calendar month.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"mothball outage"	means a reduction in the **available capability** of a **source asset** which is anticipated and occurs as a result of deliberate manual action and is not a **planned outage**.
	[Rules (2016-06-07)]
"needs identification document"	means the document referred to in section (34)(1) of the **Act**.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"needs identification document estimate"	means an *Association of the Advancement of Cost Engineering Practices* Class 4 **cost estimate**, which is a **cost estimate** in an **accuracy range** between -15 to -30% and +20 to +50%, as directed by the **ISO**.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"NERC"	means the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.
	[Rules (2008-11-13), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"net actual interchange"	means the sum of all metered **interchange** over all **interconnections** between the **balancing authority areas** of two (2) **adjacent balancing authorities**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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 sum of all **interchange schedules** with each **adjacent balancing authority**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]
"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**.
	[Rules (2016-04-25), Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-01-22)]
"normal rating"	means, as determined by the **legal owner** of the equipment or facility, the **equipment rating** or the **facility rating** that the equipment or facility can sustain on a continuous basis.
	[Rules (2016-08-15)] [Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-01-01)]
"off peak"	means those periods of time which are not **on peak.**
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"offer"	means, in respect of a **pool asset** in a **settlement interval**, a **pool participant** submission to sell: (i) electric energy or **dispatch down service** and includes all of the **operating blocks** the **pool participant** uses for that submission; or (ii) **operating reserves** to applicable Alberta markets.

Term	Definition
	[Rules (2012-12-03), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"offer control information"	means the identity of any **market participant** who has ultimate control and determination of the price and quantity of **offers** or **bids** as applicable.
	[Rules (2012-12-03)]
"on peak"	means the periods: (i) from 07:00:00 to 22:59:59 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 (2014-12-23)]
"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**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"operating block"	means any one (1) of the seven (7) price and quantity pairs the **ISO** allocates to a **pool asset** within a **settlement interval** for the purposes of submitting **bids** and **offers**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"operating reserve"	means the **real power** capability above system **demand** required to provide for regulation, **forced outages** and **unplanned outages**.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"operating reserve"	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**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"operating reserves"	means the capability above system demand required to provide for **regulation**, load forecasting errors, equipment outages, and local area protection.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"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 **source asset** is unable to comply with the **ramping** requirements set out in section 4 of subsection 203.4 of the **ISO rules**, Delivery Requirements for Energy; or (ii) a generating **source asset** operating in **generating asset steady state** varies outside its **allowable dispatch variance**, due to **force majeure** or any other circumstances related to the operation of the generating source asset which could reasonably be expected to affect the **available capability** or safety of the generating **source asset**, third party facilities, contracts or arrangements, the environment, personnel working at the generating **source asset** or the public.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
“operations support personnel”	means individuals who perform current day or next day outage coordination or assessments, or who determine **system operating limits**, **interconnection reliability operating limits**, or operating nomograms, in direct support of **real time** operations of the **bulk electric system**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2018-04-01)]

Term	Definition
"operator"	means a person given expressed authority by a **legal owner** to operate on the **legal owner**'s behalf any one (1) or more of its electric industry properties, including: (i) a **generating unit**; (ii) an **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**; and includes the **legal owner**, if no such other **person** has been so authorized.
	[Rules (2010-09-07)]
"operator"	means a **person** given expressed authority by a **legal owner** to operate on the **legal owner**'s behalf any one (1) or more of its electric industry properties, including: (i) a **generating unit**; (ii) an **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**; and includes the **legal owner**, if no such other **person** has been so authorized.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"original budget"	means a document setting out the allocation of resources against which cost performance will be measured and assessed.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"Path 1"	means the Alberta – British Columbia transfer path as identified by **WECC** in the document "Major WECC Transfer Paths in the Bulk Electric System".
	[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.
	[Rules (2010-09-07), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2011-07-01)]
"physical access control systems"	means **cyber assets** that control, alert, or log access to the **physical security perimeter**(s), exclusive of locally mounted hardware or devices at the **physical security perimeter** such as motion sensors, electronic lock control mechanisms, and badge readers.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"physical capacity"	means the maximum amount of electric power that a **transmission facility** is rated by its **legal owner** to be able to transmit without suffering damage.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"physical security perimeter"	means the physical border surrounding locations in which **BES cyber assets**, **BES cyber systems**, or **electronic access control or monitoring systems** reside, and for which access is controlled.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"planned outage"	means the full or partial unavailability of a facility which is anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance, including for the purposes of construction, **commissioning** or testing, and occurs as a result of a deliberate manual action.
	[Rules (2016-06-07)]

Term	Definition
"planned outage"	means the unavailability of a facility which is anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance and occurs as a result of a deliberate, manual action.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"planned outage"	means the full or partial unavailability of a facility which is anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance, including for the purposes of construction, **commissioning** or testing, and occurs as a result of a deliberate, manual action.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"planning authority"	means the entity that is registered with **NERC** and as defined under the **NERC** functional model.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-09-01)]
"point of common coupling"	means a point on the **transmission system** that is owned by a **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** and that is, or could be, connected to one or more facilities which may be any combination of load facilities, **generating units**, **aggregated generating facilities** or **energy storage facilities**.
	[Alberta reliability standards (2019-10-25)]
"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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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**.
	[Tariff (2011-07-01), Rules (2010-04-30)]
"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**, **aggregated generating facility** or an **electric distribution system**.
	[Rules (2020-09-16)]
"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**, an **aggregated generating facility** or an **electric distribution system**.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"pool asset"	means one (1) or more **generating units**, **aggregated generating facilities**, load assets, import assets or export assets, identified by a single **pool ID** the **ISO** assigns, and registered to a **pool participant**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]

Term	Definition
"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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2010-12-01)]
"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 (2013-01-08)]
"pool price"	as defined in the **Act** means the pool price established by the **ISO** under section 18(4) of the **Act**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"post permit and license estimate"	means an *Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering Practices* Class 2 **cost estimate**, which is a **cost estimate** in an **accuracy range** between -5 to -15% and +5 to +20%.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"power factor"	means the ratio of **real power** to **apparent power**.
	[Rules (2010-07-23), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31), Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"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 **ISO** for: (i) exchange of electric energy; and (ii) financial settlement for the exchange of electric energy.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"power purchase arrangement"	as defined in the **Act** means a **power purchase arrangement** included in Alberta Regulation AR 175/2000, being the *Power Purchase Arrangements Determination Regulation*, 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 (2021-01-01)]
"primary inadvertent interchange"	means the component of **inadvertent interchange** caused by the regulating deficiencies of the **balancing authority area**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-12-19)]
"Project"	means the project generally described as any one of the following:

Term	Definition
	(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)]
"protected cyber assets"	means one or more **cyber assets** connected using a routable protocol within or on an **electronic security perimeter** that is not part of the highest impact **BES cyber system** within the same **electronic security perimeter**. The impact rating of **protected cyber assets** is equal to the highest rated **BES cyber system** in the same **electronic security perimeter**. A **cyber asset** is not a **protected cyber asset** if, for 30 consecutive **days** or less, it is connected either to a **cyber asset** within the **electronic security perimeter** or to the network within the **electronic security perimeter**, and it is used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]
"protection system"	means an arrangement of equipment designed to do one or both of protect equipment and maintain the reliable operation of the **interconnected electric system** including: (i) protective relays which respond to electrical quantities; (ii) communications systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions; (iii) voltage-sensing and current-sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays; (iv) station direct current supply associated with protective functions including station batteries, battery chargers and non-battery-based direct current supply; and (v) control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coils of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.
	[Rules (2012-12-31), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]

Term	Definition
"radial circuit"	means an arrangement of contiguous **system elements** energized at 50 kV or higher that: (a) extend from a **system element** on the networked **transmission system** in a linear or branching configuration; (b) connect to one or more of a load facility, a **generating unit**, or an **aggregated generating facility**; and (c) comprise the only circuit by which power can flow between the networked **transmission system** and the facilities identified in item (b) under normal operating conditions, and includes an arrangement where the circuit energized at 50 kV or higher is connected to another circuit energized at 50 kV or higher, either through a switching device that is operated normally open or through facilities energized at less than 50 kV where the circuit would be a **radial circuit** if the connection did not exist.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2020-08-06)]
"radial circuit"	means an arrangement of contiguous **system elements** extending from a single **system element** on the networked **transmission system** in a linear or branching configuration to the facilities of one or more **market participants**, which is the only circuit for power to flow between the networked **transmission system** and the facilities of one or more **market participants** under normal operating conditions, including when the circuit is connected to another circuit through a switching device that is operated normally open.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"ramp rate"	means the rate at which a **pool asset** is able to change its level of production, in MW per minute, in response to a **dispatch** or **directive**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"ramping"	means changing the production of a generating **source asset** and begins at the effective time specified in the most current **dispatch** and continues until the time the generating **source asset's** output has reached the **allowable dispatch variance** for that generating **source asset**.
	[Rules (2020-09-16)]
"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)]
"real power"	means the power, in MW, which does useful work and is developed when there are resistive elements in an electric power system
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"regulating reserve"	means the component of **operating reserve**: (i) responsive to **automatic generation control**; and (ii) **frequency responsive**; that is sufficient to provide normal regulating margin.
	[Rules (2014-12-23) Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]

Term	Definition
"regulating reserve resource"	means a single device or single system that is eligible to provide **regulating reserves** pursuant to subsection 3(1) of Section 205.4 of the ISO Rules, *Regulating Reserve Technical Requirements and Performance Standards*, and that can, in any combination, deliver or receive electric energy from the **interconnected electric system**.
	[Rules (2018-02-01)]
"reliability"	means the combination of **adequacy** and **system security**.
	[Rules (2004-08-04), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01), Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"reliability coordinator"	means the entity that is registered with **NERC** and as defined under the **NERC** functional model.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-07-08)]
"reliability coordinator area"	means the collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the boundaries of the a **reliability coordinator**. Its boundary coincides with one or more **balancing authority** areas.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-07-08)]
"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"	as defined in the *Transmission Regulation* means the reliability standards under section 19.
	[Rules (2008-08-11), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"remedial action scheme"	means a scheme designed to detect predetermined power system conditions and to automatically take corrective actions that may include, but are not limited to, adjusting or tripping generation (MW and MVar), tripping load, or reconfiguring a power system(s) in order to accomplish objectives such as: • maintaining stability of the **transmission system**; • maintaining acceptable **transmission system** voltages; • maintaining acceptable **transmission system** power flows; or • limiting the impact of **cascading** or extreme events. The following do not individually constitute a remedial action scheme: (a) a **protection system** installed for the purpose of detecting faults on **transmission facilities** and isolating the faulted facilities; (b) a **protection system** for automatic **underfrequency load shedding** and automatic **undervoltage load shed** comprised of only distributed relays; (c) out-of-step tripping and power swing blocking schemes; (d) an automatic reclosing scheme; (e) a scheme applied on a facility for non-fault conditions, including, but not limited to: (i) generator loss-of-field; (ii) transformer top-oil temperature; (iii) overvoltage; or (iv) overload to protect the facility against damage by removing it from service; (f) a controller that switches or regulates one or more of the following: (i) series or shunt reactive devices, (ii) flexible alternating current transmission system devices, (iii) phase-shifting transformers, variable-frequency transformers, or (iv) tap-changing transformers

Term	Definition
	and that is located at and monitors quantities solely at the same station as the facility being switched or regulated; (g) a flexible alternating current transmission controller that remotely switches static shunt reactive devices located at other stations to regulate the output of a single flexible alternating current transmission device; (h) a scheme or controller that remotely switches shunt reactors and shunt capacitors for voltage regulation that would otherwise be manually switched; (i) a scheme that automatically de-energizes a line for a non-fault operation when one end of the line is open; (j) a scheme that provides anti-islanding protection (e.g. protects load from the effects of being isolated with generation that may not be capable of maintaining acceptable frequency and voltage); (k) an automatic sequence that proceeds when manually initiated solely by a power system operator; (l) a temporary SCADA action scheme that may be implemented to facilitate construction of transmission projects to assist in system performance during temporary build stages; (m) modulation of high voltage direct current or flexible alternating current transmission via supplementary controls, such as angle damping or frequency damping applied to damp local or inter-area oscillations; (n) a sub-synchronous resonance protection scheme that directly detects subsynchronous quantities (e.g., currents or torsional oscillations); or (o) a generator control including, but not limited to: (i) automatic generation control; (ii) generation excitation (e.g. automatic voltage regulation and power system stabilizers); (iii) fast valving, and (iv) speed governing.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"remedial action scheme"	means a scheme designed to detect predetermined power system conditions and to automatically take corrective actions that may include, but are not limited to, adjusting or tripping generation (MW and MVar), tripping load, or reconfiguring a power system(s) in order to accomplish objectives such as: • maintaining stability of the **transmission system**; • maintaining acceptable **transmission system** voltages; • maintaining acceptable **transmission system** power flows; or • limiting the impact of **cascading** or extreme events. The following do not individually constitute a **remedial action scheme**: a) a **protection system** installed for the purpose of detecting faults on **transmission facilities** and isolating the faulted facilities; b) a **protection system** for automatic **underfrequency load shedding** and automatic **undervoltage load shed** comprised of only distributed relays; c) out-of-step tripping and power swing blocking schemes; d) an automatic reclosing scheme; e) a scheme applied on a facility for non-fault conditions, including, but not limited to:

Term	Definition
	(i) generator loss-of-field; (ii) transformer top-oil temperature; (iii) overvoltage; or (iv) overload to protect the facility against damage by removing it from service; f) a controller that switches or regulates one or more of the following: (i) series or shunt reactive devices, (ii) flexible alternating current transmission system devices, (iii) phase-shifting transformers, variable-frequency transformers, or (iv) tap-changing transformers and that is located at and monitors quantities solely at the same station as the facility being switched or regulated; g) a flexible alternating current transmission controller that remotely switches static shunt reactive devices located at other stations to regulate the output of a single flexible alternating current transmission device; h) a scheme or controller that remotely switches shunt reactors and shunt capacitors for voltage regulation that would otherwise be manually switched; i) a scheme that automatically de-energizes a line for a non-fault operation when one end of the line is open; j) a scheme that provides anti-islanding protection (e.g. protects load from the effects of being isolated with generation that may not be capable of maintaining acceptable frequency and voltage); k) an automatic sequence that proceeds when manually initiated solely by a power system operator; l) a temporary SCADA action scheme that may be implemented to facilitate construction of transmission projects to assist in system performance during temporary build stages; m) modulation of high voltage direct current or flexible alternating current transmission via supplementary controls, such as angle damping or frequency damping applied to damp local or inter-area oscillations; n) a sub-synchronous resonance protection scheme that directly detects sub-synchronous quantities (e.g., currents or torsional oscillations); or o) a generator control including, but not limited to: (i) automatic generation control; (ii) generation excitation (e.g. automatic voltage regulation and power system stabilizers); (iii) fast valving, and (iv) speed governing.
	[Rules (2016-09-09), Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-09-09)]
"reportable cyber security incident"	means a **cyber security incident** that has compromised or disrupted one or more reliability tasks of a functional entity.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-10-01)]

Term	Definition
"reportable disturbance"	means any loss of supply that causes an **area control error** change greater than or equal to eighty per cent (80%)of the **ISO**'s most severe single **contingency**
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2012-10-01)]
"reporting area control error"	means the scan rate values of the **area control error** of a **balancing authority area** measured in MW and includes the difference between the **actual net interchange** of the **balancing authority area** and its **scheduled net interchange**, plus its **frequency bias setting** obligation, plus correction for any known meter error; and in the **western interconnection**, **reporting area control error** includes **automatic time error correction**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"reserve sharing group"	means a group whose members consist of two (2) or more **balancing authorities** that collectively maintain, allocate and supply **operating reserves** required for each **balancing authority**'s use in recovering from **contingencies** within the group.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2012-10-01)]
"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: (i) one (1) or more **generating units**; (ii) one (1) or more **transmission facilities**; (iii) one or more **electric distribution systems**; or (iv) the operational, telecommunication, or control devices associated with one (1) or more **generating units**, **transmission facilities**, or **electric distribution systems**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"scheduled generator outage"	means the period of time as planned by the **legal owner** of a **generating unit** or the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** during which that **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** is partially or fully removed, derated from, or otherwise is not physically or mechanically available for service due to planned or scheduled maintenance or repairs to any of the plant, equipment or components of the **generating unit**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"scheduled net interchange"	means the algebraic sum of all scheduled MW transfers, including dynamic schedules, to and from all **adjacent balancing authorities** within the same **Interconnection**, including the effect of scheduled ramps.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-07-01)]
"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 **misoperation** caused by the incorrect operation of a **protection system** or **remedial action scheme**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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 that provides the scope of work, **cost estimates**, project schedule, assumptions and risks for a **transmission system** project or **system access service** project. The **service proposal** is to be completed in accordance with the "Service Proposal Guidelines" posted on the AESO website.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]

Term	Definition
"service proposal estimate"	means an *Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering Practices* Class 3 **cost estimate**, which is a **cost estimate** in an **accuracy range** between -10 to -20% and +10 to +30%, as directed by the **ISO**.
	[Rules (2016-04-29)]
"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.
	[Tariff (2011-07-01), Rules (2010-04-30)]
"sink asset"	is a subcategory of **pool asset** and means one (1) or more load assets or export assets.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"source asset"	is a subcategory of p**ool asset** and means one (1) or more **aggregated generating facilities**, **generating units**, or import assets.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"spinning reserve"	means **contingency reserve** that is immediately and automatically responsive to frequency deviations through the action of a **governor** or other control system.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)], [Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-07-20)]
"spinning reserve resource"	means a single device or single system that is eligible to provide **spinning reserves** pursuant to subsection 3(1) of Section 205.5 of the ISO Rules, *Spinning Reserve Technical Requirements and Performance Standards*, and that can, in any combination, deliver or receive electric energy from the **interconnected electric system**.
	[Rules (2018-02-01)]
"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)]
"super-peak"	means the periods: (i) in the morning, from 05:00:00 to 07:59:59; (ii) in November, December and January, in the evening, from 16:00:00 to 23:59:59; and (iii) in all other months, in the evening, from 17:00:00 to 23:59:59.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"supplemental reserve"	means **contingency reserve** that is (i) generation capable of being connected to the **interconnected electric system** and loaded within ten (10) minutes; or (ii) **load** connected to the **interconnected electric system** which can be reduced within ten (10) minutes.
	[Rules (2014-12-23)]
"supplemental reserve resource"	means a single device or single system that is eligible to provide **supplemental reserves** pursuant to subsection 3 of Section 205.6 of the ISO Rules, *Supplemental Reserve Technical Requirements and Performance Standards*, and that can, in any combination, deliver or receive electric energy from the **interconnected electric system**.
	[Rules (2018-02-01)]

Term	Definition
"supply transmission service (STS)"	means service under R*ate Schedule Supply Transmission Service.*
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"system access service"	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 (2020-09-16)]
"system access service"	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 (2021-01-01)]
"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**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2020-08-06]
"System Contribution"	has the same meaning as in the **ISO tariff**.
	[Rules (2005-09-29)]
"system element"	means an assembly of electrical equipment, including associated switches: (i) that is generally treated as a single electrical device; (ii) that has terminals that are connected to other electrical devices; and (iii) through which electric power is provided to or flows to, through or from the **transmission system**, such as a generator, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, transmission line, collector system feeder, continuously variable reactive compensation device, switched capacitor, switched reactor, series compensator, energy storage device, inverter, or rectifier or similar electrical device that is comprised of one or more components and has terminals connected to other similar devices, but does not include any components electrical device that is part of an **electric distribution system** or any generator connected to a collector system feeder.
	[Rules (2016-08-30), Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-08-30)]
"system load"	means the total, in an hour, of all **metered demands** under *Rate DTS, Rate FTS* and *Rate DOS* of the **ISO tariff** plus **transmission system** losses.
	[Rules (2011-10-13)]
"system operating limit"	means, as determined by the ISO, the value expressed in MW, MVar, MVA, A, Hz or kV, that satisfies the most limiting of the following: (i) **facility ratings** (applicable **equipment ratings** or **facility ratings** pre- and post-**contingency**); (ii) transient stability limits (applicable transient stability limits pre- and post-**contingency**); (iii) voltage stability limits (applicable voltage stability limits pre- and post-**contingency**); and (iv) system voltage limits (applicable system voltage limits pre- and post-**contingency**), for a specified system configuration.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2019-01-01)]
"system security"	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**.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]

Term	Definition
"technical feasibility exception"	means a variance from a requirement in the CIP Cyber Security **reliability standards** that achieves a level of **reliability** of the **interconnected electric system** that is comparable to or higher than compliance with the requirement.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2017-03-21)]
"time error"	means, for a given period, the accumulation of **frequency error** as measured by the difference between: (i) the **Interconnection** time each **balancing authority** measures; and (ii) the time the National Institute of Standards and Technology specifies.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2012-10-01)]
"time error correction"	means an offset to the **Interconnection**'s scheduled frequency to return the **time error** for the **Interconnection** to a predetermined value.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2012-10-01)]
"total transfer capability"	means the amount of **real power** the **ISO** determines can be reliably transferred over the interconnected transmission network under specified system conditions.
	[Rules (2012-01-31)]
"transmission constraint"	means a limitation imposed by one (1) 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 **interconnected electric system** to the other.
	[Rules (2003-06-01)]
"**transmission constraint rebalancing**"	means the delivery of energy from a **pool asset** on the **downstream constraint side** of a **transmission constraint** in response to that portion of an energy market **dispatch** it receives to restore the energy balance on the **interconnected electric system** due to measures taken to mitigate a **transmission constraint**.
	[Rules (2015-11-26), Tariff (2015-11-26)]
"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 25,000 volts or less, and includes: (i) transmission lines energized in excess of 25,000 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**.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]
"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,

Term	Definition
	(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), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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"	means a service whereby a generating **source asset** that is not **in merit** may receive a **directive** to operate at a minimum specified MW output level in order to maintain **system security**.
	[Rules (2013-01-08)]
"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 planner"	means the entity that is registered with **NERC** and as defined under the **NERC** functional model.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-09-01)]
"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 system"	as defined in the **Act** means all **transmission facilities** in Alberta that are a part of the **interconnected electric system.**
	[Rules (2010-09-07), Alberta Reliability Standards (2011-12-31)]
"transmission system"	as defined in the **Act** means all **transmission facilities** in Alberta that are part of the **interconnected electric system**.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"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"	means a protection scheme that enables pre-configured devices to automatically shed load to stabilize voltage when voltage falls below predetermined limits.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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 load shedding"	means the automatic or manual actions required to shed system load when the system frequency falls below the normal system operating frequency of 60 Hz in order to allow for the return to a secure state.
	[Tariff (2021-01-01)]

Term	Definition
"underfrequency load shedding"	means the automatic or manual actions required to shed system load when the system frequency falls below the normal system operating frequency of sixty (60) Hz in order to allow for the return to a secure state.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"unplanned outage"	means the unavailability of a facility which is not anticipated as part of a **legal owner**'s regular maintenance and occurs as a result of a deliberate, manual action.
	[Tariff (2015-07-01)]
"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)]
"voltage regulating system"	means the equipment that automatically controls the **reactive power** resources to regulate the voltage level at any **collector bus**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2016-04-01)]
"voltage regulating system"	means the equipment that automatically controls the **reactive power** resources to regulate the voltage level: (i) at any **collector bus** for an **aggregated generating facility**; or (ii) at a control point for an **energy storage facility**, as specified by a **market participant** in accordance with the applicable section of the **ISO rules**.
	[Rules (2016-04-25)]
"WECC"	means the Western Electricity Coordinating Council.
	[Rules (2003-06-01), Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]
"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**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2014-10-01)]
"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)]
"wide-area"	means the entire **ISO** area as well as the critical flow and status information from adjacent **reliability coordinator areas** as determined by detailed system studies to allow the calculation of **interconnection reliability operating limits**.
	[Alberta Reliability Standards (2015-07-08)]
"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)]