Terms and definitions to be amended for use in the Energy Market ISO rules:

“acceptable operational reason” means, any 1 or more of the following:

(i) a circumstance related to the operation of a generating source asset or load sink asset which if it operated could reasonably be expected to affect the safety of the asset, the environment, personnel working at the asset or the public;

(ii) re-positioning a generating source asset or load sink asset, within the energy market due to the need to meet a dispatch given to that asset from the ISO to serve the stand-by operating reserves market;

(iii) re-positioning a generating source asset or load sink asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with the asset;

(iv) re-positioning a pool asset that is an import asset or an export asset within the energy market if all or a portion of the requested transmission service cannot be procured, or the transmission service is curtailed by any transmission service provider other than the ISO;

(v) a circumstance directly resulting in the generating source asset or load sink asset not being capable of operation, which circumstance was solely caused by an occurrence of force majeure;

(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;

(vii) re-positioning a generating source asset within the energy market in response to:

(a) a distribution constraint that causes a limitation to the normal economic merit operation of the generating source asset, or to the flow of electrical energy from the generating source asset from one part of the electric distribution system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat to the other; or

(b) a transmission outage that results in the generating source asset being electrically disconnected from the transmission system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat;

(viii) re-positioning a load sink asset within the energy market to reflect a capacity commitment.

“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 delist outages, planned outages and reasonably expected delayed forced outages and automatic forced outages of system elements.

“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, plus or minus the dispatch tolerance, in MW;

(ii) for each wind or solar aggregated generating facility:

a) the dispatch tolerance, in MW, greater than the dispatch quantity, and the dispatch tolerance, in 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 the dispatch tolerance, in MW, from the dispatch, if the potential real power capability is greater than or equal to the dispatch quantity;
(iii) for each load sink asset that is providing a firm consumption level:
   a) that receives a dispatch for 0 MW, there is no limit on consumption; or
   b) that receives a dispatch for greater than 0 MW, as measured between:
      i. the qualified baseline minus the dispatch quantity plus the dispatch tolerance, and
      ii. 0 MW.

(iv) for each load sink asset providing guaranteed load reduction:
   a) that receives a dispatch for 0 MW, measured as no less than the available capability; or
   b) that receives a dispatch that is greater than 0 MW, as measured between:
      i. the instantaneous amount of real power of the pool asset at the time of the dispatch plus the change in dispatch volume, plus the dispatch tolerance; and
      ii. the available capability minus the dispatch volume.

“available capability” means:
   (i) for a generating source asset or load sink asset, the maximum MW that the source asset or load sink asset is physically capable of providing; or
   (ii) for an import source asset, the MW that the pool participant submits in an offer.

“bid” means:
   (i) in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to purchase:
      a) electric energy and includes all of the operating blocks the pool participant uses for that submission; or
      b) operating reserves from applicable Alberta markets; or
   (ii) in respect of an asset in a rebalancing auction, a capacity market participant’s submission to buy back all or a portion of its capacity commitment, and includes all of the capacity blocks the capacity market participant uses for that submission.

“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 market constraint to a change in energy production, energy consumption or an electric energy flow across an interconnection.

“downstream constraint side” means, in relation to the transmission elements that comprise the transmission market constraint, those elements of the interconnected electric system more proximate to the load or consumption side of the transmission market constraint than to the supply side of the transmission market constraint.

“flexible block” means:
   (i) an operating block in an energy offer or bid for which the ISO may issue a dispatch for full or partial MW; or
   (ii) a capacity block in an offer or bid for capacity that the ISO may partially or fully clear in a base auction or rebalancing auction.
“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 delist 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 delist 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 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.

“inflexible block” means:

(i) an operating block in an energy offer or bid for which the ISO may issue a dispatch for only the full amount of MW in the operating block; or

(ii) a capacity block in an offer or bid for capacity that the ISO may not partially clear in a base auction or rebalancing auction.
“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;

(ii) for a source asset that is an import asset, the maximum MW that it is permitted to import into Alberta; or

(iii) for a load sink asset, the capacity that a load sink asset is capable of providing during an obligation period.

“offer” means:

(i) in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to sell, updated to reflect Section 203.5 of the ISO rules, Energy Market Mitigation, as applicable:
   a) electric energy or dispatch down service and includes all of the operating blocks the pool participant uses for that submission; or
   b) operating reserves to applicable Alberta markets; or

(ii) in respect of an asset in a base auction or rebalancing auction, a capacity market participant's submission to sell uniform capacity value and includes all of the capacity blocks the capacity market participant uses for that submission.

“offer control information” means the identity of any person who has ultimate control and determination of the price and quantity of offers or bids as applicable.

“operational deviation” means:

(i) a generating source asset or load sink asset is unable to comply with the ramping requirements set out in Section 203.4 of the ISO rules, Delivery Requirements for Energy; or

(ii) a generating source asset or load sink asset operating in 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 or load sink asset which could reasonably be expected to affect the available capability or safety of the generating source asset, load sink asset, third party facilities, contracts or arrangements, the environment, personnel working at the generating source asset, load sink asset or the public.

“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, but excludes a delist outage.

“ramp rate” means the rate at which a pool asset is able to change its level of production or consumption, in MW per minute, in response to a dispatch or directive.

“ramping” means changing the production of a generating source asset or consumption of a load sink asset, and begins at the effective time specified in the most current dispatch and continues until the time the generating source asset or load sink asset has reached the MW specified in the dispatch, plus or minus the allowable dispatch variance for that generating source asset or load sink 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 or a load sink asset’s consumption has reached the MW specified in an energy market dispatch, plus or minus the allowable dispatch variance for that generating source asset or load sink asset.
“transmission constraint rebalancing” means the delivery of energy from a pool asset on the downstream constraint side of a transmission market 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 market constraint.

“upstream constraint side” means, in relation to the transmission elements that comprise the transmission market constraint, those elements of the interconnected electric system more proximate to the supply side of the transmission market constraint than to the load or consumption side of the transmission market constraint.

Terms and definitions to be added for use in the Energy Market ISO rules:

“delist outage” means a derate or an outage for a source asset or load sink asset associated with a temporary delist referred to in Section 206.9 of the ISO rules, Delisting.

“dispatch tolerance” means:

(i) 1 MW for each pool asset with a maximum capability less than 5 MW;

(ii) 5 MW for each pool asset with a maximum capability greater than or equal to 5 MW and less than or equal to 200 MW; or

(iii) 10 MW for each pool asset with a maximum capability greater than 200 MW.

“supply obligation” means a person’s fixed price physical and financial obligations in a settlement interval, in MW, that have the net effect of reducing the person’s exposure to the pool price by the amount of the obligation in that settlement interval.

“transmission market constraint” means an exceedance of a reliability limit on 1 or more elements of the transmission system, where:

(i) the ISO must take action to prevent or mitigate the exceedance; and

(ii) the action results in an impact to the normal economic merit operation of generation, load, or interchange transactions,

excluding a circumstance where the capability limits referenced in Section 303.2 of the ISO rules, Available Transfer Capability are exceeded.

Terms and definitions to be removed for use in the Energy Market ISO rules:

“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.

[replaced with “transmission market constraint”]

“long term adequacy (LTA)” means the ability of future electric system energy supply to meet expected aggregate electrical demand requirements over several years.

[replaced with “resource adequacy standard” issued for consultation with the Capacity Market ISO Rule Terms and Definitions]