

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** to the other; or
 - (b) a transmission outage that results in the generating **source asset** being electrically disconnected from the **transmission system**; or
- (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 **electricity 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**.

“**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.

“**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** as measured between:
 - a) the qualified baseline minus the **dispatch** quantity plus the **dispatch tolerance**, and
 - b) 0 MW.
- (iii) for each load **sink asset** providing **guaranteed load reduction** as measured from the **dispatch** quantity, plus or minus the **dispatch tolerance**, in MW.

“**available capability**” means:

- (i) for a generating **source asset** or load **sink 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**.

“**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.

“**business day**” means as defined in the **Act** means a **day** other than a Saturday or a holiday as defined in the *Interpretation Act*.

“**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**.

“**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**.

“**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** 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**.

“**market participant**” as defined in the **Act** means an **electricity market participant** or a **capacity market participant**.

“**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**.
- (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 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 **capacity** and includes all of the **capacity blocks** the **capacity market participant** uses for that submission;

“**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**.

“**point of delivery**” means the point at which electricity is transferred from **transmission facilities** to facilities owned by an **electricity market participant** receiving **system access service** under the **ISO tariff**, including an **electric distribution system**.

“**point of supply**” means the point at which electricity is transferred to **transmission facilities** from facilities owned by an **electricity market participant** receiving **system access service** under the **ISO tariff**, including a **generating unit**, **aggregated generating facility** or an **electric distribution system**.

“**pool participant**” means an **electricity market participant** who is registered to transact, listed in the **pool participant list**.

“**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**.

“**system access service**” means as defined in the **Act** means the service obtained by **market participants** through a connection to the **transmission system**, and includes

- (i) access to exchange electric energy and **ancillary services**, and
- (ii) access to capacity.

“**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.

“**electricity 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**

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

“**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) 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**]

“**LTA metrics**” means all **adequacy** information related items, including historical data and forecasts that the **ISO** will regularly capture, calculate and report on.

“**LTA threshold**” means the magnitude measured with respect to one of the **LTA metrics** that, if exceeded, would indicate a need for the consideration of preventative action.

“**LTA threshold actions**” means out-of-market measures the **ISO** may choose to implement to remedy an actual or impending **LTA** issue, where for the purpose of this definition, out-of-market measures are actions that either create revenue or cost impacts outside the energy market for **market participants**. **LTA threshold actions** are intended to preserve LTA until new generation capacity is built or load decreases.