

Proposed New, Amended and Removed Energy and Ancillary Services Markets Terms and Definitions

Period of Comment: September 21, 2018 through October 9, 2018 **Contact:** Mark Thompson
Comments From: TransCanada Energy Ltd. (TCE) **Phone:** 403-920-5005
Date [yyyy/mm/dd]: 2018/10/09 **Email:** markj_thompson@transcanada.com

Please provide comments relating to the proposed term and definition in the corresponding box. Please include any views on whether the language clearly articulates the purpose of the term and provide any proposed alternative wording by blacklining the proposed language below.

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<p>“acceptable operational reason” means, any one (1) or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>“acceptable operational reason” means, any one (1) or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 source-asset, the environment, personnel working at the source-asset or the public; (ii) re-positioning a generating source asset assets or load sink asset, 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 or load sink asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational 	<p>TCE reiterates the same comments as it submitted on May 2, 2018 in response to the AESO stakeholder consultation regarding proposed changes to the definition of an acceptable operational reason.</p> <p><i>TCE appreciates the opportunity to comment on the AESO’s proposed changes. TCE has significant concerns with the appropriateness of the AESO’s proposed addition of vii(b) regarding a transmission outage. This proposed change would cause an immediate impact to a generator’s refund of its Generating Unit Owner’s Contribution (GUOC) and a future impact to a generator’s performance assessment and unforced capacity (UCAP) determination under the capacity market. For the following reasons, TCE does not support the AESO’s proposal to include a transmission outage that causes the transmission system to become disconnected from a source asset as an acceptable operational reason (AOR).</i></p> <p><i>TCE submits that the AESO’s wording in vii(b), which refers to a transmission outage that causes a source asset to become</i></p>

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<p>market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with the source asset;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(vi) re-positioning a generating source asset for electric energy that is:</p> <p>a) produced on the property of which a person is the owner or a tenant; and</p> <p>b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property.</p>	<p>constraints associated with the source asset;</p> <p>(iv) re-positioning a pool asset that is an import asset or an export asset within the energy market to manage 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</p> <p>(iv) physical or operational constraints associated with an interconnection or a neighbouring balancing authority;</p> <p>(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; or</p> <p>(vi) re-positioning a generating source asset for electric energy that is:</p> <p>(a) produced on the property of which a person is the owner or a tenant; and</p> <p>(b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property;-</p> <p>(vii) re-positioning a generating source asset within the energy market in response to:</p> <p>(a) a distribution constraint that causes a limitation to the normal</p>	<p><i>disconnected from the transmission system, is contextually misleading. When caused by a transmission outage, it is the transmission system that has disconnected from the source asset, not the other way around. Conversely, if the generator caused the disconnection, then the source asset would have disconnected from the transmission system. A distinction based on causation should guide the determination of an AOR and is consistent with just and reasonable rates and the FEOC principles. This distinction is also consistent with the other AORs, which are limited to circumstances internal to, or under the control of, the generator, not circumstances arising from the transmission system.</i></p> <p><i>For the above reasons, TCE submits that an outage on the transmission system that causes the transmission system to become disconnected from a source asset does not impact the maximum MWs that a source asset is physical capable of providing. Rather, a transmission outage impacts the MWs that the transmission system is capable of receiving. As such, a transmission outage does not affect the Available Capability of a source asset as defined in the Consolidated Authoritative Document Glossary and the proposed addition of vii(b) should not be considered an AOR.</i></p> <p><i>Further, it is not in the spirit of just and reasonable rates or the FEOC principles to penalize a market participant for a transmission outage it did not cause. In this case, the impacts to a market participant would be patently unfair. Not only would the market participant suffer lost revenue, as is the case currently, but the proposed changes could reduce its: (i) GUOC refund; (ii) performance assessment under the capacity market; and (iii) UCAP. The latter of which would have an enduring effect for 5 years.</i></p> <p><i>The AESO has not indicated its rationale for the proposed change. TCE requests that the AESO provide such rationale as it would allow market participant to provide alternatives to address the AESO's concern that prompted the proposed changes.</i></p>

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	<p>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</p> <p>(b) a transmission outage that results in the generating source asset being electrically disconnected from the transmission system; or</p> <p>(viii) re-positioning a load sink asset within the energy market to reflect a capacity commitment.</p>	<p><i>TCE has considered the possibility that the AESO's rationale may stem from its view that a transmission outage that causes the transmission system to disconnect from a source asset is under a generator's control due to the generator's choice of connection (some connection alternatives may provide greater reliability than others). Should this be the case, TCE respectfully disagrees that in this case a transmission outage should be considered under the control of the generator.</i></p> <p><i>First, the disconnection would not have occurred without the preceding transmission outage. Second, while different connection alternatives may reduce the likelihood of disconnection, each generator's connection is approved by the AESO and meets the requisite Alberta Reliability Standards. In other words, a generator with a less reliable connection has done nothing wrong and is operating in accordance with good utility practice. A generator should not be punished for not going above and beyond good utility practice in order to protect itself from the transmission system operated by the AESO.</i></p> <p><i>Consider an analogy in which a basement tenant must vacate their apartment for 2 days due to flooding caused by them overflowing their bathtub. The proposed addition of vii(b) is akin to the tenant then demanding the landlord refund a pro-rata portion of the rent paid to compensate for the 2 days in which they had to vacate the premises and to reduce the rent for the following 5 years because the landlord did not install a sump pump, which was not required by either legislation or rental agreement. TCE submits that such an outcome would be unfair and unreasonable.</i></p> <p><i>TCE sympathizes with the notion that the AESO may attach higher value to the capacity of a source asset with a stronger connection to the transmission system. However, the appropriate treatment in this situation ought to be to reward the asset with the stronger connection, not to punish the asset that is meeting all of its requirements.</i></p>

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		<i>TCE recommends the AESO hold a stakeholder session so that parties can better understand the issue the AESO is intending to address and discuss alternatives.</i>
<p>“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.</p>	<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“agent” includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a representative of a pool participant duly appointed and authorized by the pool participant under ISO rule 1.8 to act on behalf of and bind the pool participant with regard to transactions and other activities on the Energy Trading System and the automated dispatch and messaging system; or (ii) a representative of a market participant or a pool participant, as the case may be, duly appointed and authorized to act on behalf of and bind that person with regard to other ISO activities, procedures and requirements, 	<p>“agent” includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 ISO rule 1.8 to act on behalf of and bind the pool participant with regard to transactions and other activities on the Energy Trading System and the automated dispatch and messaging system; or (ii) a representative of a market participant or a pool participant, as the case may be, duly appointed and authorized to act on behalf of and bind that person with regard to other ISO activities, procedures and requirements, which such appointment is made 	

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which such appointment is made under and in accordance with the applicable ISO rules , authorizations and procedures.	under and in accordance with the applicable ISO rules , authorizations and procedures.	
<p>“allowable dispatch variance” means:</p> <p>(i) for each generating source asset, other than a wind aggregated generating facility, as measured from the dispatch quantity:</p> <p>(a) plus or minus five (5) MW for a generating source asset with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less; or</p> <p>(b) plus or minus ten (10) MW for a generating source asset with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW;</p> <p>(ii) for each wind aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) plus or minus five (5) MW from the dispatch quantity, if the potential real power capability is greater than or</p>	<p>“allowable dispatch variance” means:</p> <p>(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;±</p> <p>(a) plus or minus five (5) MW for a generating source asset with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less; or</p> <p>(b) plus or minus ten (10) MW for a generating source asset with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW;</p> <p>(ii) for each wind or solar aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less:</p> <p>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</p> <p>b) plus or minus the 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</p>	

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<p>equal to the dispatch quantity; and</p> <p>(iii) for each wind aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>the dispatch quantity; or</p> <p>e) 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</p> <p>d) for each wind or solar aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW:</p> <p>e) 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</p> <p>f)(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.</p> <p>(ii) for each load sink asset that is providing a firm consumption level as measured between:</p> <p>a) the qualified baseline minus the dispatch quantity plus the dispatch tolerance, and</p> <p>b) 0 MW.</p> <p>(iii) for each load sink asset providing guaranteed load reduction as measured from the dispatch quantity, plus or minus the dispatch</p>	

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	tolerance , in MW.	
<p>“available capability” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>“available capability” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>“bid” means, in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) electric energy and includes all of the operating blocks the pool participant uses for that submission; or (ii) from applicable Alberta markets. 	<p>“bid” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to purchase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>“business day” means a day other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a holiday during which banks in Alberta are generally 	<p>“business day” means as defined in the Act means a day other than a Saturday or a holiday as defined in the <i>Interpretation Act</i>.</p>	

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<p>closed;</p> <p>(ii) Saturday; or</p> <p>(iii) Sunday.</p>	<p>a day other than:</p> <p>(i) a holiday during which banks in Alberta are generally closed;</p> <p>(ii) Saturday; or</p> <p>(iii) Sunday.</p>	
<p>“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.</p>	<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“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.</p>	<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“flexible block” means operating block in an energy offer for which the ISO may issue a dispatch for full or partial amounts of MW.</p>	<p>“flexible block” means:</p> <p>(i) an operating block in an energy offer or bid for which the ISO may issue a dispatch for full or partial amounts of MW; or</p> <p>(ii) a capacity block in an offer or bid for capacity that the ISO may</p>	

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	partially or fully clear in a base auction or rebalancing auction .	

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<p>“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 MW specified in an energy market dispatch, plus or minus the allowable dispatch variance for that generating source asset.</p>	<p>“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 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.</p>	
<p>“incremental generation costs” means, where the ISO has issued a directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: 	<p>“incremental generation costs” means, where the ISO has issued a directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: 	

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<p>(a) the actual costs of all variable charges from Rate STS of the ISO tariff, including any applicable loss factors charge or credit;</p> <p>(b) variable operational and maintenance charges;</p> <p>(c) fuel costs to start and run the long lead time asset or the generating source asset; and</p> <p>(d) other related reasonable costs;</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(a) to plan, prepare for and execute the outage, from initial planning and inception to the date of the directive canceling the outage;</p> <p>(b) subsequent to the date of the directive cancelling the outage and in accordance with good electric industry practice;</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>(a) the actual costs of all variable charges from Rate STS of the ISO tariff, including any applicable loss factors charge or credit;</p> <p>(b) variable operational and maintenance charges;</p> <p>(c) fuel costs to start and run the long lead time asset or the generating source asset; and</p> <p>(d) other related reasonable costs;</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(a) to plan, prepare for and execute the outage, from initial planning and inception to the date of the directive canceling the outage;</p> <p>(b) subsequent to the date of the directive cancelling the outage and in accordance with good electric industry practice;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(d) in the form of verified damages or liquidated claims dollar</p>	

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<p>cancelled outage;</p> <p>(d) in the form of verified damages or liquidated claims dollar amounts or claimed by third parties pursuant or related to:</p> <p>(A) any third party contract terms and conditions for performing repair, retrofit, upgrade or maintenance work on or directly related to the source asset during the outage, which third party work has been cancelled or otherwise cannot be performed due to the outage cancellation; and</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) as other related reasonable costs.</p>	<p>amounts or claimed by third parties pursuant or related to:</p> <p>(A) any third party contract terms and conditions for performing repair, retrofit, upgrade or maintenance work on or directly related to the source asset during the outage, which third party work has been cancelled or otherwise cannot be performed due to the outage cancellation; and</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) as other related reasonable costs.</p>	
<p>(i) “inflexible block” means 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.</p>	<p>“inflexible block” means:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) a capacity block in an offer or bid for capacity that the ISO may</p>	

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	not partially clear in a base auction or rebalancing auction .	
<p>“market participant” as defined in the Act means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>“market participant” as defined in the Act means an electricity market participant or a capacity market participant:-</p> <p>(i) any person that supplies, generates, transmits, distributes, trades, exchanges, purchases or sells electricity, electric energy, electricity services or ancillary services; or</p> <p>(ii) any broker, brokerage or forward exchange that trades or facilitates the trading of electricity, electric energy, electricity services or ancillary services.</p>	
<p>“maximum capability” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>“maximum capability” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

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<p>“offer” means, in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to sell:</p> <p>(i) electric energy or dispatch down service and includes all of the operating blocks the pool participant uses for that submission; or</p> <p>(ii) to applicable Alberta markets.</p>	<p>“offer” means:;</p> <p>(i) in respect of a pool asset in a settlement interval, a pool participant submission to sell, updated to reflect mitigation as applicable:</p> <p>(i)a electric energy or dispatch down service and includes all of the operating blocks the pool participant uses for that submission; or</p> <p>(ii)b operating reserves to applicable Alberta markets; or.</p> <p>(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;</p>	
<p>“operational deviation” means:</p> <p>(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, <i>Delivery Requirements for Energy</i>; or</p> <p>(ii) 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</p>	<p>“operational deviation” means:</p> <p>(i) a generating source asset or load sink asset is unable to comply with the ramping requirements set out in Section 4 of subsection 203.4 of the ISO rules, <i>Delivery Requirements for Energy</i>; or</p> <p>(ii) a generating source asset or load sink asset operating in generating-asset steady state varies outside its allowable dispatch variance, due to force majeure or any other</p>	

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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.	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.	“ 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 a market participant receiving system access service under the ISO tariff , including an electric distribution system .	“ 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 a market participant receiving system access service under the ISO tariff , including a generating unit or 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 .	

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<p>“pool participant” means a market participant who is registered to transact, listed in the pool participant list.</p>	<p>“pool participant” means an electricity market participant who is registered to transact, listed in the pool participant list.</p>	
<p>“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.</p>	<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“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 source asset has reached the MW specified in the dispatch, plus or minus the allowable dispatch variance for that source asset.</p>	<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“system access service” means as defined in the Act means the service obtained by a market participant through a connection to the transmission system, and includes ancillary services access to capacity.</p>	<p>“system access service” means as defined in the Act means the service obtained by a-market participants through a connection to the transmission system, and includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) access to exchange electric energy and ancillary services, and (ii) access to capacity. 	
<p>“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</p>	<p>“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</p>	

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energy market dispatch it receives to restore the energy balance on the interconnected electric system due to measures taken to mitigate a transmission constraint .	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 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 .	“ 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 .	

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<p>“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, <i>Delisting</i>.</p>	
<p>“dispatch tolerance” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>“electricity market participant” means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	
<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“transmission market constraint” means an exceedance of a reliability limit on 1 or more</p>	

Proposed New Terms and definitions	
Proposed New Terms and definitions	Stakeholder comments
<p>elements of the transmission system, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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, <p>excluding a circumstance where the capability limits referenced in Section 303.2 of the ISO rules, <i>Available Transfer Capability</i> are exceeded.</p>	

Proposed Removed Terms and definitions	
Proposed Removed Terms and definitions	Stakeholder comments
<p>“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.</p> <p>[replaced with “transmission market constraint”]</p>	
<p>“long term adequacy (LTA)” means the ability of future electric system energy supply to meet expected aggregate electrical demand requirements over several years.</p> <p>[replaced with resource adequacy standard]</p>	
<p>“LTA metrics” means all adequacy information related items, including historical data and forecasts that the ISO will regularly capture, calculate and report on.</p>	
<p>“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.</p>	
<p>“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.</p>	

Please provide your comments on the following (as set out in AUC Rule 017 s. 13(b-j)):

Item #		Stakeholder comments
1	whether you agree that [the proposed ISO rule definitions] relates to the capacity market and why or why not	
2	whether you agree that [the proposed ISO rule definitions] should [or should not] be in effect for a fixed term and why or why not	
3	whether you understand and agree with the objective or purpose of [the proposed ISO rule definitions] and whether, in your view, [the proposed ISO rule definitions] meets the objective or purpose	
4	how, in your view, [the proposed ISO rule definitions] affects the performance of the capacity market and the electricity market	
5	your views on any analysis conducted or commissioned by the AESO supporting [the proposed ISO rule definitions]	
6	whether you agree with [the proposed ISO rule definitions] taken together with all ISO rules and in light of the principle of a fair, efficient and openly competitive market	
7	whether you would suggest any alternatives to [the proposed ISO rule definitions]	
8	whether you agree that the proposed provisional rule definitions supports ensuring a reliable supply of electricity at a reasonable cost to customers and why or why not	

Item #		Stakeholder comments
9	whether you agree that the proposed provisional rule definitions supports the public interest and why or why not	