

Definitions Revised since May 9, 2022 Letter of Notice (including removed and added)			
Existing Definition	Initial Revisions	Final Draft	Description
<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:</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) 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 equal to the dispatch quantity; and</p> <p>(iii) for each wind or solar aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability</p>	<p>"allowable dispatch variance" means:</p> <p>(i) for each generating source asset, excluding an import asset, other than a <u>wind or solar wind or solar aggregated generating facility</u>, 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 or solar 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 equal to the dispatch quantity; and</p> <p>(iii) for each wind or solar aggregated generating facility with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW:</p>	<p>"allowable dispatch variance" means: —</p> <p>(i) — for each <u>generating source asset, other than a wind or solar aggregated generating facility that is controllable</u>, as measured from the dispatch quantity: —</p> <p>(a) plus or minus five (5) MW for a <u>generating source asset</u> with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW or less; or —</p> <p>(b) plus or minus ten (10) MW for a <u>generating source asset</u>, with a maximum capability of greater than two hundred (200) MW; —</p> <p>(ii) — for each <u>wind or solar aggregated generating facility source asset that is non-controllable</u> with a maximum capability of two hundred (200) MW <u>200 MW</u> 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 equal to the dispatch quantity; and —</p> <p>(iii) — for each <u>wind or solar aggregated generating facility source asset that is non-</u></p>	<p>At the September 15th Stakeholder session, the AESO presented an option to replace references to specific technologies in the ADV definition with technology-agnostic terms in order to tie dispatch compliance to a pool asset's attributes, rather than its technology type. This option is presented as "Option 1" in Appendix I to the AESO's November 22, 2022 Letter of Notice.</p> <p>Under the revised definition: (i) if a source asset is "controllable" by definition, the dispatch compliance is based on dispatch level alone; (ii) if a source asset is "non-controllable" by definition, the dispatch compliance is based on meteorological conditions; or (iii) if the source asset is "partially-controllable" by definition, the dispatch compliance is based on a combination of (i) and (ii) where the bottom portion (i.e., the variable energy resource quantity) of the pool asset's capability is assessed against meteorological conditions and the remainder against dispatch.</p> <p>New definitions of "controllable", "non-controllable", "partially-controllable" and "variable energy resource quantity" are added to this table below.</p> <p>The AESO supports Option 1 because tying ADV to the attributes of a pool asset: (i) decouples energy market concepts from</p>

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<p>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>(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><u>(iv) for a single pool asset that is an aggregated facility containing wind or solar, and an energy storage resource, and for which the ISO issues a dispatch within the variable energy resource quantity:</u></p> <p><u>(a) 5 MW greater than the dispatch quantity and 5 MW less than the potential real power capability, if the potential real power capability is less than the dispatch quantity; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) plus or minus 5 MW from the dispatch quantity, if the potential real power capability is greater than or equal to the dispatch quantity; and</u></p> <p><u>(v) for a single pool asset that is an aggregated facility containing wind or solar and an energy storage resource, and for which the ISO issues a dispatch outside the variable energy resource quantity:</u></p> <p><u>(a) plus or minus 5 MW from the dispatch quantity for a source asset, excluding an</u></p>	<p>controllable 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><u>“(iv) for a source asset that is partially-controllable with a maximum capability of 200 MW or less, when the source asset is dispatched within the variable energy resource quantity:</u></p> <p><u>(a) 5 MW greater than the dispatch quantity and 5 MW less than the potential real power capability, if the potential real power capability is less than the dispatch quantity; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) plus or minus 5 MW from the dispatch quantity, if the potential real power capability is greater than or equal to the dispatch quantity;</u></p> <p><u>(v) for a source asset that is partially-controllable with a maximum capability greater than 200 MW, when the source asset is dispatched within the variable energy resource quantity:</u></p>	<p>physical electric system connection concepts; and (ii) potentially avoids future amendments to this definition to accommodate new technologies.</p>

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	<p><u>import asset, with a maximum capability of 200 MW or less; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) plus or minus 10 MW from the dispatch quantity for a source asset, that is not an excluding an import asset, with a maximum capability of greater than 200 MW.</u></p> <p><u>Where: “the variable energy resource quantity” means the amount of available capability of a source asset that could be produced from a variable energy resource.</u></p>	<p><u>(a) 10 MW greater than the dispatch quantity and 10 MW less than the potential real power capability, if the potential real power capability is less than the dispatch quantity; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) plus or minus 10 MW from the dispatch quantity, if the potential real power capability is greater than or equal to the dispatch quantity;</u></p> <p><u>or</u></p> <p><u>(v) for a source asset that is partially-controllable, when the source asset is dispatched outside the variable energy resource quantity:</u></p> <p><u>(a) plus or minus 5 MW for a source asset with a maximum capability of 200 MW or less; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) plus or minus 10 MW for a source asset with a maximum capability of greater than 200 MW.</u></p>	
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"automatic generation control (AGC)" means equipment that adjusts a balancing authority's electrical energy producing and consuming resources 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; and AGC may also accommodate automatic inadvertent payback and time error correction.</p>	<p>"automatic generation control (AGC)" means equipment that adjusts a balancing authority's generation resources that produce or consume electrical energy in a balancing authority's authority area from a central location to maintain the balancing authority's frequency or interchange schedule plus or minus frequency bias. AGC; and may also accommodate automatic inadvertent payback and time error correction.</p>	<p>Replaced “and” with “or, per the AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments.</p>

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<p>"automatic voltage regulator (AVR)" means the automatic control equipment that adjusts the excitation level of a generating unit to maintain voltage levels.</p>	<p>"automatic voltage regulator (AVR)" means the automatic control equipment that adjusts the excitation level of a generating unit <u>or an energy storage resource</u> to maintain voltage levels.</p>	<p>"automatic voltage regulator (AVR)" means the automatic control equipment that adjusts <u>and continuously maintains</u> the excitation voltage level of a generating unit to maintain voltage levels <u>or an energy storage resource</u>.</p>	<p>Revised to remove the term "excitation", per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"black-start capability (BSC)" means the ability of a power plant or pool asset <u>generating asset</u> generating resource to start up without external electric supply and serve to provide power to the <u>interconnected electric system</u> AIES.</p>	<p>"black start <u>blackstart</u> capability (BSC)" means the ability of a power plant or <u>generating asset unit</u> or energy storage resource to start up without external electric supply and serve to provide power to the AIES <u>interconnected electric system</u>.</p>	<p>Replaced "generating resource" with "generating unit or energy storage resource" per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>
<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <p>(iv) but does not include a substation, operational and control devices, a generating unit, an</p>	<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <p>(iv) but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a substation, 	<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <p>but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) a substation, 	<p>Revised to reconcile overlap with "energy storage resource" definition, per <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>

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aggregated generating facility or an electric distribution system.	<p>b. operational and control devices, or</p> <p>c. or one or more or any combination of:</p> <p>a generating unit, an aggregated generating facility or an energy storage resource that has not been designated by the Commission as a transmission facility in accordance with the applicable legislation; or</p> <p>or an electric distribution system.</p>	<p>(v) operational and control devices, ;</p> <p>(vi) a generating unit, ;</p> <p>(vii) an aggregated generating facility;</p> <p>(viii) an energy storage resource; or</p> <p>(iv) (ix) an electric distribution system.</p>	
N/A	N/A	<p>“controllable” means a pool asset is able to:</p> <p>(i) increase energy production or consumption; and</p> <p>(ii) decrease energy production or consumption;</p> <p>to meet a dispatch quantity or directive quantity under normal operating conditions, irrespective of solar or wind conditions.</p>	New definition. See “allowable dispatch variance” above.
“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 .	<p>“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.</p> <p>(i) a generating unit,</p> <p>(ii) a transmission facility,</p> <p>(iii) an energy storage resource. that is a component of an energy storage facility, except as</p>	<p>“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.</p> <p>(i) a generating unit;</p> <p>(ii) a transmission facility; or</p> <p>(iii) an energy storage facility resource.</p>	Revised to reconcile overlap with “energy storage resource” definition, per AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments.

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	<u>approved by the Commission in accordance with section 25.1 of the HEEA.</u>		
"energy storage facility" means a facility with technologies capable of storing and releasing electric energy.	Proposed new defined term in the HEEA: "energy storage facility" <u>as defined in the HEEA</u> means a facility that uses any technologies <u>or process that is</u> capable of <u>using electric energy as an input</u> , storing <u>the energy for a period of time and then discharging</u> electric energy <u>as an output</u> .	Removed.	"Energy storage facility" is no longer used in the ISO rules and will be retired, per <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i> .
N/A	"energy storage resource" as defined in the Act means the component of an energy storage facility that uses a technology or process that is capable of using electric energy as an input, storing the energy for a period of time and then discharging electric energy as an output, and includes a share of the following associated facilities that are necessary for the safe, reliable, and economic operation of the energy storage resource , which may be used in common with other energy storage resources : (i) fuel and fuel handling equipment; (ii) cooling water facilities; (iii) switch yards; and (iv) other items.	"energy storage resource" as defined in the Act means the component of an energy storage facility <u>approved by the Commission pursuant to section 13.01 of the HEEA</u> , that uses a technology or process that is capable of using electric energy as an input, storing the energy for a period of time and then discharging electric energy as an output, and includes a share of the following associated facilities that are necessary for the safe, reliable, and economic operation of the energy storage resource , which may be used in common with other energy storage resources : (i) fuel and fuel handling equipment; (ii) cooling water facilities; (iii) switch yards; and (iv) other items.	Revising the definition to only include energy storage resources that participate in electricity markets, for the purposes of the ISO rules, per <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i> .

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N/A	<p>“Fast Frequency Response Service” means a service the ISO contracts to provide a change in real power supplied to the interconnected electric system in response to a change_in system frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in accordance with the requirements the ISO specifies in the contract; and (ii) which may be in the form of either one or both of a change_in real power consumption or a change in real power production <p>but does not include operating reserves.</p>	Removed.	The AESO is removing fast frequency response service from the scope of the Energy Storage ISO Rules Amendments in light of a likely acceleration of work associated with addressing frequency-related matters.
<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 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 the output of a generating source asset's output, excluding an import assets, has reached 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 the energy production of a generating source asset's output <u>the energy production of a generating source asset's output</u> asset, excluding an import asset, has reached the allowable dispatch variance for that <u>generating</u> the source asset.</p>	Replaced "output" with energy production for clarification.
<p>"gross real power" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>"gross real power" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>"gross real power" means:</p> <p>(i) for an aggregated generating facilities with one or more collector busses <u>facility,</u> the sum of real power delivered by the generating units or energy storage resources measured at these collector busses;</p> <p>(i) for aggregated generating facilities without a the collector bus, a real power</p>	

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<p>at the generator terminal for each generating unit;</p> <p>(iii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility, the real power measurement at the generator terminal; or</p> <p>(iv) for an energy storage facility, the real power measurement at the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.</p>	<p>at the generator terminal for each generating unit;</p> <p>(iii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility, the real power measurement at the generator terminal; or</p> <p>(iv) for an energy storage facility resource, the real power measurement at the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.</p>	<p>measurement at the generator terminal for each;</p> <p>(vi) for a generating unit;</p> <p>(i)(ii) for a generating unit that is not part of an aggregated generating facility, the real power measurement at the generator terminal; or</p> <p>(ii)(iii) for an energy storage facility resource, the real power measurement at the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.</p>	
<p>“in merit” means:</p> <p>(i) for the energy market, an operating block whose price is at or below system marginal price;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iii) for standby operating reserves, any offer that the ISO accepts.</p>	<p>“in merit” means:</p> <p>(i) for the energy market, an operating block for an offer whose price is at or below the system marginal price <u>or an operating block for a bid whose price is at or above the system marginal price</u>;</p> <p>(ii) for dispatch down service and load shed service fast frequency response 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 fast frequency response service for imports as applicable; or</p>	<p>“in merit” means:</p> <p>(i) (i) for the energy market;</p> <p>(a) an operating block in an offer whose price is at or below the system marginal price; <u>or</u></p> <p>(b) (ii) an operating block for a bid whose price is at or above the system marginal price;</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>Reverted back to “load shed service” within definition. See “fast frequency response service” above.</p>

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	for standby operating reserves , any offer that the ISO accepts.	(iii) for standby operating reserves , any offer that the ISO accepts.	
<p>"incremental generation costs" means, where the ISO has issued a directive:</p> <p>(i) for energy from a long lead time asset; or</p> <p>(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,</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(iii) in the case of compliance with a directive for energy from a long lead time asset:</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>"incremental generation costs" means, where the ISO has issued a directive:</p> <p>(i) for energy from a long lead time asset; or</p> <p><u>(ii)</u> to cancel, in the case of a generating source asset, <u>excluding an imports asset</u>, any one (1) or more of a planned outage, a delayed forced outage or an automatic forced outage, <u>and</u></p> <p>(ii)(iii) <u>(iii)</u> <u>the directive requires</u> requiring that a long lead time asset or a generating source asset, <u>excluding an imports asset</u>, 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 includes:</p> <p>(iii)(iv) <u>(iv)</u> in the case of compliance with a directive for energy from a long lead time asset:</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>"incremental generation costs" means, where the ISO has issued a directive:</p> <p>(i) (i) for energy from a long lead time asset; or</p> <p>(ii) (ii) to cancel, <u>in the case of a generating source asset</u>, <u>any one (1) one</u> or more of a planned outage, a delayed forced outage, or an automatic forced outage, <u>for a source asset</u>, <u>excluding an import asset</u>;</p> <p><u>requiring and</u></p> <p><u>(iii) the directive requires</u> that <u>the long lead time asset</u> or <u>a generating the source asset</u>, be made available to, or to actually, operate, exchange electric energy, or provide ancillary services, <u>these</u>;</p> <p><u>the</u> reasonable costs incurred that are reasonably attributed to compliance with the directive and which would have been avoided but for the directive, <u>and include including</u>;</p> <p>(iii)(iv) (iii) in the case of compliance with a directive for energy from a long lead time asset:</p> <p>(a) (a) the actual costs of all variable charges from Rate STS of the ISO tariff,</p>	Fixed grammatical error in (iii) and corrected levels.

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<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 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</p>	<p>(c) fuel costs to start and run the long lead time asset or the generating-source asset, <u>excluding an imports asset</u>; and</p> <p>(d) other related reasonable costs;</p> <p>(iv)(v) 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, <u>excluding an imports asset</u>, 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 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</p>	<p>including any applicable loss factors charge or credit;</p> <p>(b) (b) variable operational and maintenance charges;</p> <p>(c) (c) fuel costs to start and run the long lead time asset or the generating-source asset, <u>excluding an import asset</u>, and</p> <p>(d) (d) other related reasonable costs;</p> <p>(iv)(v) (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, <u>these excluding an import asset</u>, costs incurred:</p> <p>(a) (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) (b) subsequent to the date of the directive cancelling the outage and in accordance with good electric industry practice;</p> <p>(c) (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>	

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<p>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>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>(d) (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>"Load Shed Service" means an amount of load contracted by the ISO to provide:</p> <p>(i) instantaneous fifty-nine point five (59.5) Hz underfrequency load shedding; or</p> <p>(ii) manual load shedding.</p>	<p>"Load Shed Service" means an amount a type of fast frequency response service provided by load for which the ISO contracted by the ISO. of load contracted by the ISO to provide:</p> <p>(i) instantaneous fifty-nine point five (59.5) Hz underfrequency load shedding; or</p> <p>manual load shedding.</p>	<p>Removed.</p>	<p>Reverting back to existing definition of "load shed service". See "fast frequency response service" above.</p>

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<p>"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, <i>Transmission Loss Factors</i>.</p>	<p>"loss factor" means the value, in percent, which reasonably represents the contribution to transmission system losses, based on location, of a generating facility, an energy storage resource, export service, import service, or other opportunity service, and which the ISO establishes in accordance with Section 501.10 of the ISO rules, <i>Transmission Loss Factors</i>.</p>	<p>"loss factor" means the value, in percent, which reasonably represents the contribution to transmission system losses, based on location, of a generating facility unit, energy storage resource, export service, import service, or other opportunity service, and which the ISO establishes in accordance with section Section 501.10 of the ISO rules, <i>Transmission Loss Factors</i>.</p>	<p>Replaced "generating facility" with "generating unit", per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"maximum authorized discharging power" means, for a battery energy storage facility resource, the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized each battery energy storage facility resource to deliver to the interconnected electric system, as measured at the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.</p>	<p>Removed.</p>	<p>Removed "maximum authorized discharging power" definition to reconcile the overlap with "maximum authorized real power", per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"maximum authorized charging power" means, for a battery energy storage facility resource, the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized each battery energy storage facility resource to receive from the interconnected electric system, as measured at the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.</p>	<p>"maximum authorized charging power" means, for an energy storage resource or an aggregated facility containing an energy storage resource, the maximum gross real power that the ISO has authorized each the energy storage resource or aggregated facility to receive from the interconnected electric system, as measured at</p>	<p>Revised to apply to all forms of energy storage, per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>

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		the low voltage side of the transmission system step-up transformer.	
<p>"maximum authorized real power" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>"maximum authorized real power" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <u>(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;</u> <u>(iii) for an energy storage resource that is not a battery energy storage resource and that is not part of an aggregated facility, the maximum gross real power that may be delivered to the stator winding terminal of the energy storage resource; or.</u> <u>(ii)(iv) for a battery energy storage resource, the maximum authorized discharging power of the battery energy storage resource that may be delivered to the collector buses of the energy storage resource</u> 	<p>"maximum authorized real power" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (i) for an aggregated generating facility, the sum of the maximum gross real power that may be delivered to the collector busses<u>buses</u> of the aggregated generating facility; or (ii) (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; <u>or</u> <u>(ii) "for an energy storage resource, the maximum gross real power that may be delivered to the stator winding terminal of the energy storage resource."</u> 	

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<p>"merit order" means:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) for standby operating reserves, a list of procured volumes sorted by price</p>	<p>"merit order" means:</p> <p>(i) for the energy market, the dispatch down service market, or load shed servicefast frequency response service for imports, a list of operating blocks sorted by price; or</p> <p>(ii) for standby operating reserves, a list of procured volumes sorted by price.</p>	Removed.	Reverted back to existing definition of "merit order". See "fast frequency response service" above.
N/A	N/A	<p>"non-controllable" means a pool asset is not able to:</p> <p>(i) increase energy production or consumption; and</p> <p>(ii) decrease energy production or consumption, to meet a dispatch quantity or directive quantity under normal operating conditions in all solar or wind conditions.</p>	New definition. See "allowable dispatch variance" above.
N/A	N/A	<p>"partially-controllable" means a pool asset that contains one or more controllable resource and one or more non-controllable resources.</p>	New definition. See "allowable dispatch variance" above.
N/A	N/A	<p>"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 a load facility,</p>	Proposing to adopt a similar definition as used for reliability standards, with amendments for purposes of ISO rules. Proposed to be used in Division 503 of the ISO rules.

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		generating unit, aggregated facility, or energy storage resource.	
<p>"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.</p> <p>[Rules (2013-01-08)]</p>	<p>"scheduled generator outage" means the period of time as planned by the legal owner of a generating unit, an energy storage resource, or the legal owner of an aggregated generating facility during which that generating unit, energy storage resource, 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, or energy storage resource, or aggregated facility.</p>	Removed.	<p>"Scheduled generator outage" is not used in the ISO rules and will be retired, per the <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>
<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transmission lines energized in excess of 25,000 volts; (ii) insulating and supporting structures; (iii) substations, transformers and switchgear; 	<p>"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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transmission lines energized in excess of 25000 volts, (ii) insulating and supporting structures, (iii) substations, transformers and switchgear, 	<p><u>"transmission facility" as defined in the Act</u> 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<u>25000</u> volts or less, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) (i)—transmission lines energized in excess of 25,000<u>25000</u> volts; (ii) (ii)—insulating and supporting structures; (iii) (iii)—substations, transformers and switchgear; 	<p>Revised to reconcile overlap with "energy storage resource" definition, per <i>AESO Written Responses to Initial Stakeholder Comments</i>.</p>

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<p>(iv) operational, telecommunication and control devices;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(vi) connections with electric systems in jurisdictions bordering Alberta,</p> <p>but does not include a generating unit or an electric distribution system.</p>	<p>(iv) operational, telecommunication and control devices,</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(vi) connections with electric systems in jurisdictions bordering Alberta,</p> <p>but does not include a generating unit or an electric distribution system.</p> <p><u>(vii) a generating unit,</u></p> <p><u>(viii) an electric distribution system, or</u></p> <p><u>(ix) an energy storage resource, unless it is included in a needs identification document that has been approved by the Commission in accordance with section 34(3)(a);</u></p>	<p>(iv) (iv) operational, telecommunication and control devices;<u>;</u></p> <p>(v) (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</p> <p>(vi) (vi) connections with electric systems in jurisdictions bordering Alberta,</p> <p>but does not include-;</p> <p><u>(vii) a generating unit-of;</u></p> <p>(vii)(viii) <u>an electric distribution system; or</u></p> <p>(viii)(ix) <u>an energy storage resource.</u></p>	
N/A	N/A	<p>“variable energy resource quantity” means the portion of the maximum capability of a source asset, starting from 0 MW, that is deemed to be dependent on solar or wind conditions</p>	

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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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>"acceptable operational reason" <u>means:</u></p> <p><u>(i) any one (4) or more of the following for a pool asset, that is not an import asset or export asset:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a circumstance related to the operation of a generating pool-source asset which, if it operated could reasonably be expected to affect the safety of the pool-source asset, the environment, personnel working at the pool-source asset or the public; b) re-positioning a pool-generating source asset assets, within the energy market due to the need to meet a dispatch given to that pool-source asset from the ISO to serve the stand-by operating reserves market; c) re-positioning a generating pool-source asset within the energy market to manage physical or operational constraints associated with the pool-source asset; (i) 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; d) a circumstance directly resulting in the generating pool-source asset not being capable of operation, which circumstance was solely caused by an occurrence of force majeure; or e) re-positioning a generating pool source asset for electric energy that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a) produced on the property of which a person is the owner or a tenant; and B. b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property; or- <u>(ii) 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.</u>
<p>"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:</p>	<p>"aggregated generating facility" means unless otherwise designated by the ISO, an aggregation of two (2) or more generating units or energy storage resources, or a combination thereof, including any associated reactive power resources, where:</p>

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<p>(i) each generating unit is rated less than 9 MW;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(i) each generating unit <u>or energy storage resource</u> is rated less than 9 MW;</p> <p>(ii) all generating units <u>and energy storage resources</u> 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</p> <p>(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.</p>
<p>"Alberta internal load" means a number in MW:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>"Alberta internal load" means a number in MW:</p> <p>(i) that represents, in an hour, system load plus load served by an on-site generating unit, or aggregated generating facility, <u>or energy storage resource</u>, including those within an industrial system and the City of Medicine Hat; and</p> <p>(ii) which the ISO, using <u>supervisory control and data acquisition SCADA</u> data, calculates as the sum of the <u>output energy produced of by</u> each generating unit, and aggregated generating facility, <u>and energy storage resource</u>, in Alberta and the Fort Nelson area in British Columbia, plus import volumes and minus export volumes.</p>
<p>"available capability" means:</p> <p>(i) for a generating source asset, the maximum MW that the source asset is physically capable of providing; or</p> <p>(ii) for an import source asset, the MW that the pool participant submits in an offer.</p>	<p>"available capability" means:</p> <p>(i) for a generating source asset, <u>excluding an import asset</u>, the maximum MW that the source asset is physically capable of providing; or</p> <p>(ii) for an import source asset, the MW that the pool participant submits in an offer.</p>

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<p>"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.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-09-07)]</p>	<p>"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 <u>within an aggregated facility</u>.</p>
<p>"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.</p> <p>[Rules (2010-12-01)]</p>	<p>"commercial operation" means the date upon which a load, or generating unit, <u>aggregated facility, or energy storage resource</u> 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.</p>
<p>"commissioning" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 	<p>"commissioning" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the case of a new generating unit, or a new aggregated generating facility, <u>or a new energy storage resource,</u> the process of carrying out, after connection to the interconnected electric system but before commercial operation, activities designed to test equipment, or 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, <u>or an existing energy storage resource,</u> that is being modified, the process of carrying out activities designed to test equipment, or 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, or 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, or a the facility, or a process to confirm that the facility can

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satisfactorily continue in normal operation and, where applicable, continue to meet the ISO's requirements and other relevant standards.	satisfactorily continue in normal operation and, where applicable, continue to meet the ISO's requirements and other relevant standards
" 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.	" control centre " means one or more facilities, <u>including their associated data centres</u> , hosting operating personnel that monitor and control <u>the</u> bulk electric system in real-time to perform the reliability tasks, <u>including their associated data centres</u> , of <u>any one or more of</u> : (i) <u>1) the ISO;</u> 2) (ii) <u>an operator</u> of a transmission facility for transmission facilities at <u>two (2)</u> or more locations; <u>1;</u> <u>or;</u> <u>and 3)</u> (i)(iii) <u>an operator</u> of a generating unit , <u>or an operator of an aggregated generating facility, or an operator of an energy storage resource</u> for either generating units , <u>or aggregated generating facilities, or energy storage resource</u> at <u>two (2)</u> or more locations.
" 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.	" 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 <u>generation and load</u> <u>energy production and consumption</u> in these separated areas.

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<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) fuel and fuel handling equipment; (ii) cooling water facilities; (iii) switch yards; (iv) other items. 	<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) fuel and fuel handling equipment; (ii) cooling water facilities; (iii) switch yards; <u>(iv) other items;</u> <p><u>but does not include an energy storage resource.</u></p>
<p>"governor or governor system" means automatic control equipment with frequency or speed droop characteristics to control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>"governor or governor system" means automatic control equipment with frequency or speed droop characteristics to control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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_<u>resource</u> facility, or both; or (iv) the speed or electric power output of an aggregated generating facility.

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<p>"legal owner" means the person who owns electric industry property including any one or more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a generating unit; (ii) any aggregated generating facilities; (iii) a transmission facility; (iv) an electric distribution system; (v) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission; and (vi) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act. 	<p>"legal owner" means the person who owns electric industry property including any one or more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(i)</u> a generating unit; (ii) <u>(ii)</u> an energy storage resource; (iii) <u>(iii)</u> any aggregated generating facilities; (iv) <u>(iv)</u> a transmission facility; (v) <u>(v)</u> an electric distribution system; (vi) <u>(vi)</u> an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission; and (vii) <u>(vii)</u> a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act.
<p>"long lead time asset" means a generating source asset that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <p>which is not delivering all of its energy for reasons other than an outage.</p>	<p>"long lead time asset" means a generating source asset, <u>excluding an import asset</u>, -that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 <p>which is not delivering all of its energy for reasons other than an outage.</p>

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<p>"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>"market participant" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any person that supplies, <u>stores</u>, 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>"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 pool asset, the maximum <u>quantity expressed in</u> 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.

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<p>"operational deviation" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>"operational deviation" means <u>a circumstance where:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a generating-source asset, excluding an import asset, is unable to comply with the ramping requirements set out in subsection 4 of subsection <u>subsection 4 of Section</u> 203.4 of the ISO rules, <i>Delivery Requirements for Energy</i>; or (ii) a generating-source asset, excluding an import 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.
<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <p>and includes the legal owner, if no such other person has been so authorized.</p>	<p>"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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a generating unit; (ii) an aggregated generating facility; <u>(iii) an energy storage resource;</u> <u>(iv)</u> a transmission facility; <u>(v)</u> an electric distribution system; (vi) an industrial system that has been designated as such by the Commission; and <u>(vii)</u> a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act; <p>and includes the legal owner, if no such other person has been so authorized.</p>

Definitions with no further revisions since May 9, 2022 Letter of Notice	
Existing Definition	Final Draft
<p>"point of connection" means a point at which electric energy is transferred between a transmission facility that is not an industrial system, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>"point of connection" means a point at which electric energy is transferred between a transmission facility that is not an industrial system, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the high voltage side of any aggregated generating facilities, <u>an energy storage resource</u>, or generating unit; (ii) an electric distribution system; (iii) an industrial system that has been the Commission designate<u>sd</u> as such by the Commission; or (iv) a load facility with system access service under subsection 101(2) of the Act.
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"point of supply" means the point at which electric energy electricity is transferred to <u>a</u> transmission facilityies from <u>a</u> facilities facility 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.</p>
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"pool asset" means either one (1) or more generating units, aggregated generating facilities, load assets, import assets or export assets <u>a</u> source asset or a sink asset registered to a pool participant and, identified by a single pool ID the ISO assigns, and registered to a pool participant.</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 generating source asset's output has reached the allowable dispatch variance for that generating source asset.</p>	<p>"ramping" means <u>a change in the output of electric energy in the production of a pool asset</u>, of a generating source asset beginning and begins at the effective time specified in the most current dispatch and continues <u>ing</u>es until the time the <u>pool asset</u> generating source asset's output has reached the allowable dispatch variance for that <u>pool asset</u>, generating source asset.</p>

Definitions with no further revisions since May 9, 2022 Letter of Notice	
Existing Definition	Final Draft
<p>"sink asset" is a subcategory of pool asset and means one (1) or more load assets or export assets.</p>	<p>"sink asset" is a subcategory of pool asset and means one (1) or more <u>that consumes or exports electricity from the interconnected electric system.</u> load assets or export assets.</p>
<p>"source asset" is a subcategory of pool asset and means one (1) or more aggregated generating facilities, generating units, or import assets.</p>	<p>"source asset" is a subcategory of pool asset and means one (1) or more <u>that produces or delivers electric energy to the interconnected electric system.</u> aggregated generating facilities, generating units, or import assets.</p>
<p>"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.</p>	<p>"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.</p>