

Energy and Ancillary Services Markets

Terms and Definitions

TCM Updates for EAS



EXISTING	PROPOSED (Blacklined to Existing)	PROPOSED (Clean)
<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 	<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 	<p>“acceptable operational reason” means, any 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 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; (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

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<p>b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property.</p>	<p>b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property; <u>or</u>-</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 economic merit operation of the generating source asset, or to the flow of electrical energy from the generating source asset from one part of the electric distribution system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat to any other part of either of those systems; or</p> <p>b) a <u>transmission outage that results in the generating source asset being electrically disconnected from the transmission system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat.</u></p>	<p>b) consumed solely by that person and solely on that property; or</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 economic merit operation of the generating source asset, or to the flow of electrical energy from the generating source asset from one part of the electric distribution system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat to any other part of either of those systems; or</p> <p>b) a transmission outage that results in the generating source asset being electrically disconnected from the transmission system or an electric system within the service area of the City of Medicine Hat.</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>“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</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</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</p>

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transmission constraint.	transmission market constraint.	transmission market constraint.
N/A – new	N/A – new	<p>“transmission market constraint” means an exceedance of a reliability limit on 1 or more system 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) the action 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 203.6 of the ISO rules, <i>Available Transfer Capability and Transfer Path Management</i> are exceeded.</p>
<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>“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>Removed for use in the ISO rules-</p>
<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 energy market dispatch it receives to restore the energy balance on the interconnected electric system due to measures taken to mitigate a transmission constraint.</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 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.</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 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.</p>
<p>“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</p>	<p>“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</p>	<p>“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</p>

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consumption side of the transmission constraint .	constraint than to the load or consumption side of the transmission market constraint .	constraint than to the load or consumption side of the transmission market constraint .