

Market Rule Amendment Proposal Form

Identification No.:	MR-00461-R05	
Subject:	Market Renewal Program – Market and System Operations	
Title:	Market Renewal Program – Market and System Operations	
Nature of Proposal:	Alteration Deletion Addition	
Chapter:	Chapter 11	
Appendix:		
Sections:		
Sub-sections proposed for amending:		
Current Market Rules Baseline:		

Part 1 - Market Rule Information

Part 2 - Proposal History

Version	Reason for Issuing	Version Date
1.0	Draft for Stakeholder Review	July 14, 2023
2.0	Draft following Stakeholder Review Period	March 13, 2024

Approved Amendment Publication Date:

Approved Amendment Effective Date:

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Part 3 - Explanation for Proposed Amendment

Provide a brief description that includes some or all of the following points:

- The reason for the proposed amendment and the impact on the *IESO-administered markets* if the amendment is not made.
- Alternative solutions considered.
- The proposed amendment, how the amendment addresses the above reason and impact of the proposed amendment on the *IESO-administered markets*.

Summary Background Discussion

Part 4 - Proposed Amendment

Notes on how to read this proposal:

This proposal contains only those defined terms that are being amended as part of the Market and System Operations batch. Other defined terms that have been introduced in other Market Renewal Program (MRP) batches are contained in the <u>MRP Consolidated Draft</u>, which houses all amendments across all the chapters for MRP.

Other notes:

- Calculation Engine terms: defined terms for the calculation engine not included as part of the Settlements batch are shown as "tracked changes." Calculation engine terms that completed the Technical Panel review process via settlements are displayed as "clean," with only incremental changes displayed as "tracked changes."
- MPM updates in March 2023; Updates were made to the MPM batch in March 2023, which were reviewed with stakeholders but were not reviewed by Technical Panel. These terms are shown as tracked changes.

Definitions

Rule Notes:

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In the market rules:

availability declaration envelope means the most recent maximum quantity of energy included in a bid or offer submitted in the day-ahead market under MR Ch.7 s.3.1.11, as issued by the IESO under MR Ch.7 s.4.8.1;

bid means a statement of the quantities <u>and prices</u> of a commodity that a buyer <u>is willing to will</u> purchase at different *market price* levels for that commodity in the *day-ahead market*, the *real-time market* or the *procurement markets* and includes *dispatch data* parameters that are submitted in accordance with MR Ch.7 s.3;

billing period means, in respect of the purchase or sale of *TRs* in a round of a *TR auction,* a period of a *trading week,* in respect of the *day-ahead market,* the *real-time market,* and the *settlement* of amounts owing to *TR holders* under <u>MR Ch.9 s.3.8.1</u>-section 4.4.1 of Chapter 8, a period of a calendar month;

binding pre-dispatch advisory schedule means <u>those *dispatch hours* of</u> the *pre-dispatch schedule* for a *GOG-eligible resource* (i) that <u>are the initial set of contiguous *dispatch hours* is greater than or equal to its *minimum loading point* excluding the hours scheduled to <u>for reflect</u> the *ramp up energy to minimum loading point,* and (ii)- that <u>is are</u> the basis for a *start-up notice* for a *stand-alone pre-dispatch operational commitment* or *advanced pre-dispatch operational commitment*;</u>

capability factor means the ratio of the *energy* which could have been delivered by a generating station with *generation unit* limitations in effect, to the *energy*, over the same period of time, that could have been delivered if the generating station had operated at its *maximum continuous rating*;

cascade group means one or more *forebays* in a cascade river system in which all *resources* registered across each *forebay* have the same owner;

combined guaranteed costs means all eligible costs incurred by a *generation facility* from either the point of ignition or synchronization to the *IESO controlled grid* as applicable, until the earlier of the end of the *minimum generation block run time* and the end of the *minimum run time* for the *generation facility;*

<u>commitment cost parameters means start-up offer, speed-no-load offer, and the portion of an</u> <u>energy offer up to and including the minimum loading point,</u>

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<u>day-ahead market expiration means the earliest time at which the IESO publishes or issues dayahead market results in accordance with MR Ch.7 ss.4.7.2 and 4.8.1 or when the IESO declares a day-ahead market failure in accordance with MR Ch.7 s.4.3.2;</u>

<u>day-ahead market restricted window means the period of time commencing at 10:00 EPT on</u> the day prior to the relevant <u>dispatch day until day-ahead market expiration;</u>

<u>day-ahead market submission window means the period of time commencing at 06:00 EPT and</u> ending at 10:00 EPT on the day prior to the relevant <u>dispatch day;</u>

day-ahead operational commitment means a minimum scheduling constraint established by the *IESO* to a *GOG-eligible resource's minimum loading point* based on the *day-ahead schedule* to respect the *resource's minimum generation block run-time* during the hours specified by the *IESO* pursuant to MR Ch.7 s.4<u>.8.2.2B.2.2.2;</u>

day-ahead operational schedule means the hours in a *GOG-eligible resource's day-ahead schedule* that are greater than or equal to the *minimum loading point* excluding the hours scheduled to reflect for the *ramp up energy to minimum loading point*;

demand response bid price threshold means the price at which a demand response energy bid shall exceed, in the day ahead commitment process<u>market</u> and the real-time energy market, to be considered a demand response energy bid in accordance with the applicable market manual;

demand response energy bid means a *bid* in the day-ahead commitment process<u>day-ahead</u> <u>market</u>, and <u>a *bid* in</u> the *real-time-energy* market that is, greater than the *demand response bid price threshold* and less than the *MMCP*, by a *capacity market participant* entered for either a *capacity dispatchable load resource* or an *hourly demand response resource* to fulfill a *capacity obligation* availability requirement;

dispatch algorithm means the mathematical algorithm used by the *IESO* to determine various operating schedules and prices in accordance with Chapter 7;

dispatch centre means, in respect of a *registered facility* or group of *facilities*, an *attended location* at which employees have the authority and capability to *dispatch* the *facilities* based on the *dispatch instructions* received from the *IESO;*

dispatch data means the *offers, bids, self-schedules* or forecasts of *intermittent generation* required to be submitted to the *IESO* in accordance with Chapter 7 and/or Chapter 7A and used by the *IESO* to determine *day-ahead market* schedules, physical operations and *physical market* prices;

dispatch scheduling error means an error made by the *IESO* in the *real-time dispatch process*(i) *day-ahead market*; or (ii) *real-time dispatch process* that is identified after the results of the *day-ahead market* or *real-time dispatch process*, as the case may be, have been *published* or issued, in circumstances where these *market rules, market manuals* or any standard, policy or procedure established by the *IESO* pursuant to these *market rules* do not admit of any deviation or departure from such the *day-ahead market* or *real-time dispatch process*;

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dispatchable load means a *load resource* which is subject to *dispatch* by the *IESO* and whose level is selected or set based on the price of *energy* in the <u>day-ahead market</u> or <u>real-time</u> market, and, for greater certainty, excludes hourly demand response resources;

elapsed time to dispatch ismeans the minimum amount of time, in minutes, between the time at which a startup sequence is initiated for a *generation resource* and the time at which it becomes *dispatchable* by reaching its *minimum loading point*, as registered by a *market participant* in accordance with MR Ch.7 s.2.2.6K;

electrical island has the meaning provided in the *NPCC* Glossary of Terms as may be amended from time to time;

<u>energy limited resource means a dispatchable generation resource or dispatchable electricity</u> <u>storage resource with a maximum daily energy limit for the applicable dispatch day;</u>

extended pre-dispatch operational commitment means a minimum scheduling constraint extension established by the *IESO* to a *GOG-eligible resource's minimum loading point* for a duration of one hour immediately following an existing *day-ahead operational commitment*, *stand-alone pre-dispatch operational commitment* or a previously *extended pre-dispatch operational commitment*, based on a *pre-dispatch schedule*, during the hours specified by the *IESO* pursuant to MR Ch.7 s.5<u>.8.2.2</u>B.2.2.2;

forecast quantity means a forecast to replace the *IESO's* centralized forecast specific to the *dayahead market*.

generation station service means *station service* associated with a *generatinggeneration facility* that is comprised of one or more *generation units* each of which is associated with a *resource*, including a *resource* that is aggregated in accordance with <u>MR Ch.7 s.</u>-2.3-;

constrained IESO-controlled grid model means the model capable of being used by the <u>relevant</u> <u>calculation engine</u> *dispatch algorithm* and described in <u>MR Ch.7 s.3A.1.3</u>4.5.1.2 of Chapter 7;

intertie border price or *IBP means*, in respect of an *intertie zone*, the <u>locational marginal</u> <u>price</u> price of energy or operating reserve minus the <u>intertie congestion price</u>, determined in the real-time market or day-ahead market in accordance with the provisions of <u>MR</u> Ch.<u>apter</u> 7 or the <u>administrative price</u>, where applicable. For greater clarity, the <u>intertie border price</u> does not include the <u>intertie congestion price</u>;

intertie congestion price<u>or</u> *(ICP)* means in respect of a given *dispatch hour*<u>an</u> *intertie zone*, the portion of the *locational marginal price* that consists of the cumulative congestion costs resulting from the binding import or export transmission limits that affect transactions scheduled at such an *intertie zone*, including any net interchange scheduling limit congestion costs, as determined in the *real-time market* or *day-ahead market* in accordance with the provisions of MR Ch.7 or the *administrative price*, where applicable a price equal to the projected *market price* for *energy or operating reserve* for a given *intertie zone* minus the projected uniform *market price* for *energy* or *operating reserve* respectively, in the *IESO control area*, determined in accordance with section 8.1.1A of Chapter 7;

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lead time reference level means a reference level for a resource's lead time;

linked wheeling through transaction means a set of import and export *energy* transactions scheduled in the *day-ahead market* or the *real-time market* for *boundary entity resources*, that have been linked by the relevant *market participant* pursuant to MR Ch.-7, s.-3.5.819.2;

main island means, in the event of a network split, the island with the largest number of IESOcontrolled grid buses;

market operations means the operation of all or part of the IESO-administered markets;

maximum daily energy limit means (i) for a *dispatchable generation resource* that is a *non-quick* <u>start resource and is not a nuclear generation resource</u>, a maximum <u>amount-quantity</u> of <u>energy</u> in MWh that may be scheduled for a <u>resource</u> within a <u>dispatch day at or above its <u>minimum</u></u> <u>loading point</u> excluding the hours scheduled for the <u>ramp up energy to minimum loading point</u> or (ii) for any other <u>resource</u>, a maximum quantity of <u>energy</u> in MWh that may be scheduled for a <u>resource</u> or collectively from all hydroelectric <u>generation</u> resources registered on the same <u>forebay</u>, where applicable;

maximum daily trading limit means the maximum quantity a *virtual trader* may *bid* or *offer* in a given *trading day,* and is the absolute value in MWh submitted by a *virtual trader* in accordance with <u>MR Ch.2 s.5C.1section 5C.1 of Chapter 2</u>, used by the *IESO* to calculate a *virtual trader's minimum trading limit, default protection amount,* and the *bidl offer* quantity limit for *dispatch data* submissions in accordance with <u>MR Ch.7 s.3.10.1.3section 2.6.7.5 of Chapter 7A.;</u>

maximum number of starts per day reference level means a reference level for a resource's maximum numbers of starts per day;

minimum daily energy limit means the minimum amount of *energy* in MWh that must be scheduled within a *dispatch day* for a hydroelectric *generation resource* or collectively from all hydroelectric *generation resources* registered on the same *forebay*;

<u>minimum generation block down-time reference level means a reference level for a resource's</u> <u>minimum generation block down-time;</u>

minimum generation block run-time reference level means a *reference level* for a *resource's minimum generation block run-time*;

minimum loading point reference level means a *reference level* for a *resource's minimum loading point*,

minimum shut-down time means the minimum time in hours between shutdown and start-up of a *generation unitresource*. This is measured from the time of de-synchronization from the *IESO-controlled grid* to the time of re-synchronization on start-up;

non-committed resource means-athe resource for a facility that is neither - in whole or in part- rate-regulated, contracted to the IESO, contracted to the OEFC, or obligated as a resourcebacked capacity export to another jurisdiction during the entire duration of a given obligationPage 7 of 10PublicIMO_FORM_1087v12.10REV-21-06

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period;

non-dispatchable generation resource means a generation resource within the IESO control area that is not subject to dispatch by the IESO and which is a self-scheduling generation resource, transitional scheduling generation resource or intermittent generation resource;

non-dispatchable load means a *load resource*, within the *IESO control area*, that is not *dispatchable* and whose level is not selected or set by the *IESO* based on the price of *energy* in the <u>day-ahead market or</u> real-time market;

obligation period means the period of time for which a *capacity market participant* is required to fulfill its *capacity obligation* through the *day-ahead* commitment process and *energy market;*

offer means a statement of the quantities <u>and prices</u> of a commodity that a seller <u>is willing to</u> provide at <u>different</u> <u>market</u> <u>prices</u> for that commodity</u> in the <u>day-ahead market</u>, real-time market, the <u>day-ahead market</u>, the procurement market<u>s</u>, or the <u>capacity auction</u> and includes <u>dispatch data</u> parameters that are submitted in accordance with <u>MR Ch.7 s.3</u>section 3 of <u>Chapter 7</u>;

one-day advance approval means *IESO* approval of a *planned outage* of equipment no later than <u>148</u>:00 EST on the *business day* prior to the scheduled start date of the *planned outage*;

pre-dispatch process means the process described in MR Ch.7 s.5, used to establish predispatch schedules and prices in the real-time market;

quick start facilityresource means a generation *facilityresource* or an *electricity storage facilityresource* whose electrical *energy* output can be provided to the *IESO-controlled grid* within 5 minutes of the *IESO's* request and is provided by equipment not synchronized to the *IESO-controlled grid* when the request to start providing *energy* is made;

<u>ramp up energy to minimum loading point means the amount of energy, in MWh, a generation</u> <u>resource is expected to inject in each hour from the time of synchronization to the time it</u> reaches its <u>minimum loading point</u>, as described in MR Ch.7 s.3.5.33;

<u>real-time market</u> mandatory window means the period time on a *dispatch day* that begins following the *real-time market unrestricted window* and that ends 10 minutes before the *dispatch hour*, or in the case of a *boundary entity resource*, that ends an hour and 10 minutes before the *dispatch hour*,

<u>real-time market restricted window means the period of time that begins upon day-ahead</u> <u>market expiration and that ends upon the completion of the dispatch day;</u>

<u>real-time market unrestricted window means the period of time that begins upon day-ahead</u> <u>market expiration</u> and that ends two hours prior to the <u>dispatch hour</u>;

reference bus —<u>means the bus designated by the *IESO* in accordance with MR Ch.7 App.7.5</u> s.5.2, MR Ch.7 App.7.5A s.5.2 or MR Ch.7 App 7.6 s.5.2 for the purpose of determining the components of *locational marginal price*;the *RWM* on the basis of which the *IESO* determines, where applicable in accordance with section 3.6.2 of Chapter 9, the *energy market* price for the Page 8 of 10 Public IMO_FORM_1087v12.10

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purpose of determining the losses used in calculating contributions to the *transmission charge reduction fund*;

release notification means in respect of a *variable generator* that is a *registered market participant,* a notification issued by the *IESO* providing that *energy* may be supplied from the *variable generation facilityresource* to the *IESO-controlled grid* as ambient fuel conditions allow until a *dispatch instruction* is sent;

<u>reserve loading point means the minimum level of energy output in MWs required for a</u> <u>generation resource or an injecting electricity storage resource to provide its maximum offered</u> amount of a given class of <u>operating reserve</u>;

schedule of record means the last valid set of results from the day ahead commitment process used by the *IESO* for the application of constraints and the calculation of various day ahead *settlement amounts*;

speed no-load offer means the hourly dollar amount <u>offered by the registered market</u> <u>participant</u> to operate<u>maintain</u> a <u>generation</u> unit in a<u>resource</u> synchronized status while injecting nowith zero net <u>energy</u> toinjected into the <u>IESO-controlled</u> grid as offered by the <u>registered</u> <u>market participant</u>;

stand-alone pre-dispatch operational commitment means a minimum scheduling constraint established by the *IESO* to a *GOG-eligible resource's minimum loading point* based on the *binding pre-dispatch advisory schedule* to respect the *resource's minimum generation block run-time* during the applicable hours specified by the *IESO* pursuant to MR Ch_.-7 s.-5.8.2.5B.2.2.5;

standing dispatch data means the initial dispatch data that is submitted on a resource for one or more dispatch hours of future dispatch days, as specified by a registered market participant;

start-up time means the time in hours required to bring a *generation <u>unit resource</u>* or *electricity storage <u>unit resource</u>* on line. This is measured from the time of receiving a request to start the *generation unit* or *electricity storage unit* <u>associated with that *resource*</u> to the time of synchronization;

start volume means the incremental volume of fuel consumed by a generation facility, on a per registered resource basis, for an eligible real-time generation cost guarantee submission from either: (i) the point of ignition to the *minimum loading point* of the submitting eligible registered facility, on a per registered resource basis; or (ii) the point of synchronization to the *minimum loading point* of the submitting eligible registered facility, on a per registered resource basis; or (ii) the point of synchronization to the *minimum loading point* of the submitting eligible registered facility, on a per registered resource basis; or (ii) the point of synchronization to the *minimum loading point* of the submitting eligible registered facility, on a per registered resource basis, if operating in a full speed no load state for more than five minutes in advance of synchronization to the *IESO controlled grid*;

steam turbine percentage share means the percentage of the total steam turbine generation unit capacity that is allocated to an associated pseudo-unit;

time lag means an amount of time less than 24 hours that it takes for the water discharged from an upstream <u>linked forebay</u> to reach a downstream <u>linked forebay</u> hydroelectric generation facility to reach a downstream hydroelectric generation facility with the same registered market

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participant, and that is on the same cascade river system;

unconstrained IESO controlled grid model means the model capable of being used by the *dispatch algorithm* and described in section 4.5.1.1 of Chapter 7;

variable generation forecast quantity means an energy quantity submitted by the registered market participant in the day-ahead market for a dispatchable generation resource that is classified as variable generation to be used instead for the IESO's centralized variable generation forecast quantity for that resource;

variable generation resource means a generation resource associated with a generation facility with a fuel type of wind or solar photovoltaic that (i) has an installed capacity of 5MW or greater, or (ii) that is directly connected to the *IESO-controlled grid;*

variable generator means a *generator* <u>associated with</u> <u>whose</u> <u>generation</u> <u>facility</u> is classified <u>a</u> as variable generation <u>resource</u>;

virtual transaction means a transaction in the *IESO-administered* markets in the form described in MR Ch.-7 s.-3.4.1.<u>84B of Chapter 7</u>, that creates a financial obligation to settle against the difference between the *day-ahead market virtual zonal price* and the *real-time market virtual zonal price*, without a corresponding injection or withdrawal of *energy* in the *real-time market*;

wear and tear means, for the purposes of the Real Time Generation Cost Guarantee Program, the useful life consumption of certain parts or equipment of a *generation facility* that would occur as a result of operation of the *generation facility* in accordance with prudent industry practices and original equipment manufacturer guidelines of the *generation facility*. The useful life consumption of certain parts or equipment of a *generation facility* manifests from applicable physical mechanisms (such as creep and fatigue) during different operating conditions (e.g. start-up, steady state operation, transients and shutdown);