

Applicability

- 1 Section 202.6 applies to:
 - (a) the ISO.

Requirements

Supply Adequacy Assessments Forecast

- The ISO must, in order to assist in determining whether to cancel a planned outage or unplanned outage of generation under section 306.5 of the ISO rules, Generation Outage and Reporting, assess the adequacy of supply by, at a minimum, completing a supply and load forecast using the peak demand hour of every day for a two (2) year period, calculated as the sum of the following:
 - (a) the maximum capability from all generating units in Alberta with a maximum capability equal to or greater than 5 MW;

plus

- (b) an estimate of the output from aggregated generating facilities;
- (c) import available transfer capability on interconnections with a program that increases available transfer capability;

minus

(d) declared generating unit derates;

minus

- (e) any capacity of generating units which are affected by transmission constraints;
- (f) anticipated generating unit derates;

minus

minus

(g) the daily forecast Alberta internal load;

minus

(h) operating reserves requirements;

plus

(i) price responsive load;

plus

- (j) aggregate planned outage, unplanned outage and forced outage records for load;
- (k) load for demand opportunity service.

Responses: 2022-06-21 Page 1 of 5 Public



Short Term2 The ISO must forecast supply adequacy in accordance with a prescribed methodology.

Real-time Adequacy Assessments

- The ISO must, every hour, assess and report on the short_term adequacy of supply by, at a minimum, completing a real-time adequacy assessment for each settlement interval of the current day and for the six (6) remaining days of the forecast scheduling period on the day preceding that current day, calculated as the sum of the following:
 - (a) available capability from all generating source assets in Alberta with a maximum capability equal to or greater than 5 MW with a start-up time less than or equal to one (1) hour or with a submitted start time at or before the period being assessed;
 - (b) estimated output from aggregated generating facilities;
 - (c) estimated amount of price responsive load;
 - (d) estimated amount of **demand opportunity service** load that is to be curtailed; plus
 - (e) on-site generation that supplies behind-the-fence load and submits **available capability** as a net-to-grid value;

plus

plus

- (f) import available transfer capability on the interties; minus
- (g) the peak forecast load from the day-ahead forecast of Alberta internal load;
- (h) the ISO's spinning reserve requirement;
- (i) constrained down generation, with the exception of constrained down aggregated generation facilities.

Long Term Adequacy Metrics and Reporting

4(1) The **ISO** must establish, maintain and report on long term adequacy metrics on a quarterly basis in accordance with this section 202.6.

The ISO must make publicly available the following long term adequacy metrics on a quarterly basis:

(a) and metric listing Alberta electrical generation projects and retirements metric which is a non-

Effective: 2018-09-01Blackline issued with AESO

Responses: 2022-06-21

Page 2 of

Responses: 2022-06-21 Page 2 of 5 Public



confidential project list indicating such relevant information as the project name, the project proponents, the MW size of the project and the estimated;

- (a) a 5-year of project completion;
- (b) a forecast reserve margin metric, including a reserve margin metric which must have a minimum five (5) year forecast period and be calculated using a methodology that:;
 - (i) is a measure, expressed in percentage terms, representing the amount of generation capacity at the time of system peak that is in excess of the annual peak demand;
 - (ii) utilizes ISO load forecasts;
 - (iii) utilizes existing generating unit capacity information such as maximum capability and the generation metric forecast capacity published as part of the Alberta electrical generation projects and retirements metric;
 - (iv) accounts for behind-the-fence load and generation capacity;
 - (v) excludes wind and solar generation and adjusts for hydro generation available at the time of system peak;
 - (vi) incorporates interconnection capacity; and
 - (vii) may reflect more than a single supply and load scenario for the system;
- (c) a supply cushion metric which provides a two (2)-year forecast of available daily generation capacity and peak demand both measured in MW which must be calculated using a methodology that: and
 - (i) incorporates generating unit capacity information such as the maximum capability of generating units;
 - (ii) utilizes ISO load forecasts;
 - (iii) incorporates daily average planned outages and derates as reported by pool participants in their planned outage scheduling submissions as well as a nominal average unplanned outage and forced outage rate;
 - (iv) accounts for behind-the-fence load and generation capacity;
 - (v) excludes wind and solar generation and adjusts for hydro generation available at the time of daily system peak;
 - (vi) excludes interconnection capacity; and
 - (vii) excludes existing generation that is contractually available but that does not participate in the energy market;
- (d) a two (a 2)—year probability of supply **adequacy** shortfall metric which provides a probabilistic assessment of a state of **supply shortfall** over the next two (.

Publications and Provision of Notice

5(1) The AESO must publish:

(a) the forecasts and reports set out in subsections 2) years and which must be calculated using a methodology that:, 3, and 4; and

(viii) utilizes ISO load forecasts:

Effective: 2018-09-01Blackline issued with AESO

Responses: 2022-06-21 Page 3 of 5 Public



- (ix) utilizes existing generating unit capacity information such as maximum capability and the generation metric capacity published as part of the Alberta electrical generation and retirements metric:
- (b) incorporates hourly **planned outages**details of the calculations and methodologies underlying the forecasts and reports referenced in subsection 5(1)(a).

(2) The ISO must:

- (a) give 60 days' notice of any proposed changes to the calculations and derates as reported by poolmethodologies referenced in subsection 5(1)(b); and
- (a)(b) provide an opportunity for market participants in their planned outage scheduling submissions; to provide feedback on the proposed changes.
 - (x) incorporates interconnection capacity estimates; and
 - (xi) utilizes a distribution of outcomes for the following inputs:
 - (A) intermittent or energy limited resources; and
 - (B) unplanned outages and forced outages.

Long Term Adequacy Threshold Determination and Use

- **56(1)** The **ISO** must, for the two (2)—year probability of supply **adequacy** shortfall metric model set out in subsection $4(\frac{2}{4})$, use a **long term adequacy** threshold which:
 - (a) represents the equivalent impact of the probability of having a system supply shortfall occur once every ten (10) years; and
 - (b) is calculated as the one (1) hour average **Alberta internal load** for a year divided by five (5);

being the level which, if exceeded, would indicate a need for the **ISO** to consider taking preventative action.

- (2) The ISO must, using the two (2)—year probability of supply adequacy shortfall metric, estimate on a quarterly basis the expected total system MWh not served in a subsequent two (2)—year period.
- (3) The ISO must, if the estimated total system MWh not served exceeds the long term adequacy threshold established at the time, undertake further studies to verify the likely cause, magnitude, and timing of the potential adequacy issue.

Long Term Adequacy Threshold Actions

67(1) The **ISO** may, if the **long term adequacy** threshold is exceeded and the **ISO** deems that a potential **adequacy** issue requires preventative action, procure any one (1) or more of the following services to address the potential **adequacy** issue, including:

- (a) load shed;
- (b) self-supply and back-up generation that would not otherwise be available to participate in the energy market; andor
- (c) emergency portable generation.

being long term adequacy threshold actions.



Procurement of Long Term Adequacy Threshold Actions

7 The ISO must procure long term adequacy threshold actions using established ISO procurement procedures and, where possible and practical, in a manner that encourages competition.

Recovery of Long Term Adequacy Threshold Actions Costs

8(1) The **ISO** must, if it procures **long term adequacy** threshold actions, establish a methodology that results in the recovery of the costs of **long term adequacy** threshold actions.

(2) The ISO must institute a charge to load, primarily directed to the pool participants who consume

energy during higher priced hours, which recovers the costs of long term adequacy threshold actions.

The **ISO** must, prior to procuring services in accordance with subsection 7(1), publish a report on the potential **adequacy** issues requiring preventative action.

Revision History

Date	Description
2022-xx-xx	Revised subsection 2 by adding a reference to a prescribed methodology; subsection 3 by removing the detailed calculations for short-term adequacy assessments; added requirements in subsection 5 to publish forecasts, assessments, and associated calculations and methodologies, and to provide notice of potential changes and opportunity for feedback; added a requirement in subsection 7(1) to publish a report on potential adequacy issues requiring preventative action; and other minor administrative amendments, including amendments to align with the AESOs drafting principles
2018-09-01	Revised references to "wind aggregated generating facilities" to "aggregated generating facilities"; replaced "wind" with "wind and solar generation"; administrative revisions.
2014-10-01	Amendment to the short term adequacy assessments calculation to include the ISO's spinning reserve requirement.
2013-12-20	Initial release

<u>Responses: 2022-06-21</u> Page 5 of 5 Public