ISO Rules Part 300 System Reliability and Operations Division 302 Transmission Constraint Management Section 302.1 Real Time Transmission Market Constraint Management

aeso 🏽

Applicability

- **1** Section 302.1 applies to:
 - (a) a market participant; and
 - (b) the **ISO**.

Requirements

Real Time Transmission Market Constraint Mitigation

2(1) Subject to subsection 3, the **ISO** must comply with the following procedures in the following sequence to mitigate a **transmission** <u>market</u> constraint in the present, real time:

- taking into account the constraint effective factors, determine the pool assets that would be effective in mitigating the transmission <u>market</u> constraint and apply the appropriate procedure set out in this subsection 2(1) to those effective pool assets;
- (b) ensure that any **pool assets** effective in mitigating the **transmission** <u>market</u> constraint are not generating MW above their **maximum capability**, by cancelling any related **directives**;
- (c) curtail by directives, any downstream constraint side service under ISO tariff rate schedules Rate XOS 1 Hour and Rate XOS 1 Month and any upstream constraint side service under ISO tariff rate schedule Rate IOS, -that are effective in mitigating the transmission market constraint;
- (d) curtail by directives, any loads receiving service under ISO tariff rate schedules Rate DOS 7 Minutes, Rate DOS 1 Hour and Rate DOS Term at the downstream constraint side of the transmission <u>market</u> constraint, that are effective in mitigating the transmission <u>market</u> constraint;
- (e) issue a **dispatch** to any **pool asset** that is under contract with the **ISO** to provide **transmission must-run** and that is effective in mitigating the **transmission <u>market</u> constraint** at the **downstream constraint side**;
- (f) issue a directive for transmission-must run to any pool asset that is not under contract with the ISO to provide transmission must-run and that is effective in mitigating the transmission market constraint at the downstream constraint side;
- (g) issue directives to curtail any pool assets that are effective in mitigating the transmission market constraint at the upstream constraint side using the following additional procedures:
 - the ISO must curtail using the energy market merit order with the highest priced offer that is in merit offer from the pool asset effective in mitigating the transmission market constraint being curtailed first, followed by the pool asset with the next highest priced offer that is in merit-offer, if necessary, during the remainder of the then current settlement interval and the next two (2) settlement intervals;
 - (ii) if there is a need to curtail two (2) or more such pool assets having equally priced offers, then the ISO must issue directives to the pool assets to curtail using a prorata methodology; and
 - (iii) if the transmission <u>market</u> constraint persists on a continuous basis for longer than the remainder of the then current settlement interval and the next two (2) settlement intervals, then the ISO must reallocate the required curtailment, using a pro-rata

methodology, to all **pool assets** having <u>in merit</u> offers that are <u>in merit that are</u> effective in mitigating the **transmission** <u>market</u> constraint; and

and

- (h) curtail by directives any loads receiving service under ISO tariff rate schedule Rate DTS at the downstream constraint side of the transmission <u>market</u> constraint, if so required by the reliability criteria, using the following procedures:
 - (i) the **ISO** must allocate the **load** curtailment using the energy market **merit order** with the lowest priced effective **bid** being curtailed first, followed by the next lowest priced effective **bid**, if necessary; and
 - (ii) if there is a need to curtail **loads** with equal price **bids**, or there are no **bids** remaining, then the **ISO** must curtail using a pro-rata methodology.

(2) The ISO must comply with the following procedures in order to restore the energy balance to the interconnected electric system:

- (a) -where the procedures set out in <u>subsectionsubsections</u> 2(1)(e) or (2(1)(f) are used, issue dispatches for dispatch down service in accordance with <u>sectionSection</u> 204.2 of the ISO rules, *Issuing Dispatches for Dispatch Down Service*; and
- (b) except where the procedures set out in subsection 2(1)(e) and $\frac{(2(1)(f))}{(2(1)(f))}$ are used:
 - (i) in circumstances where the ISO has notice of a transmission <u>market</u> constraint that is anticipated to be of a significant duration and magnitude, as determined by the ISO acting reasonably, issue a dispatch to any pool asset that is effective in restoring the energy balance to the interconnected electric system and that is under contract with the ISO to provide transmission must-run in accordance with <u>sectionSection</u> 205.8 of the ISO rules—<u>1</u> Transmission Must-Run and <u>sectionSection</u> 301.2 of the ISO rules—<u>1</u> ISO Directives, and issue dispatches for dispatch down service in accordance with <u>sectionSection</u> 204.2 of the ISO rules—<u>1</u> Issuing Dispatches for Dispatch Down Service; and
 - (ii) in all other circumstances, or where necessary to supplement the volume dispatched for transmission must-run in subsection 2(2)(b)(i), issue dispatches for transmission constraint rebalancing, in accordance with the energy market merit order, and make payment to a pool participant with a source asset that has provided energy for transmission constraint rebalancing in accordance with subsection 7(1) of sectionSection 103.4 of the ISO rules-, Power Pool Financial Settlement.

(3) With regard to any of the procedures set out in subsection 2(1) that involve **pool asset** or **load** curtailment, if the **pool asset** or **load** is supplying both **ancillary services** and energy production, then the **ISO** must first curtail **ancillary services** before energy production.

(4) When a **transmission <u>market</u> constraint** has activated or is expected by the **ISO** to activate a **remedial action scheme**, then after the **ISO** has ensured that the **interconnected electric system** is operating in a safe and reliable mode, the **ISO** must recommence the procedural sequence set out in subsection 2(1) to manage the **transmission <u>market</u> constraint**.

Additional Real Time Constraint Management Procedures

3 As the circumstances may warrant, the **ISO** may take into account the following alternative or complementary procedures to mitigate any present, real time **transmission** <u>market</u> constraint:

(a) if the result of following the procedures set out in subsection 2(1)(g)(i) will be to curtail any **pool asset** below its **minimum stable generation** level but the **ISO** expects the

ISO Rules Part 300 System Reliability and Operations Division 302 Transmission Constraint Management Section 302.1 Real Time Transmission Market Constraint Management

transmission <u>market</u> constraint to last only a short duration, then the ISO by directive may curtail the **pool asset** to above or at the **minimum stable generation** level of that **pool** asset;

- (b) in circumstances where abnormal operating or market conditions exist, the ISO acting reasonably may, in implementing mitigation measures to address a transmission <u>market</u> constraint, take procedural steps not listed in subsection 2(1) if those steps are substantially consistent with good electric industry <u>operating</u>-practice and the duties of the ISO under the Act to direct the safe, reliable and economic operation of the interconnected electric system;
- (c) the abnormal conditions referred to in subsection 3(b) include circumstances of unusual natural risks to the interconnected electric system, and issues raised by a unique real time system configuration or reliability concerns stemming from voltage or reactive power effects;
- (d) in mitigating a transmission <u>market</u> constraint, the ISO must follow the procedural sequence set out in subsection 2(1) and any more specific and complementary ISO rules applicable for a given regional area of the interconnected electric system, unless real time operating conditions change such that following the specified sequence would put the ISO in contravention of any reliability standard requirement by failing to achieve compliance within the operating limits or required response time specified in that reliability standard; and
- (e) if the **ISO** alters the procedural sequence as set out in subsection 2(1), or takes alternate mitigating actions because of the circumstances referred to in subsection 3(b) or 3(d) above, then once the **ISO** is assured that the **interconnected electric system** is operating in a safe and reliable mode, the **ISO** must recommence the procedural sequence set out in subsection 2(1).

Reporting

4(1) The **ISO** must use reasonable efforts to publish, as near to real time as possible, information on the location of **transmission** <u>market</u> constraints and costs of resolving these constraints.

(2) The ISO must monitor and publicly report on the costs incurred as a result of mitigating transmission <u>market</u> constraints on an annual basis.

Effective	Description
<u>20xx-xx-xx</u>	Revision to clarify "transmission constraint" as "transmission market constraint" and administrative revisions.
2015-11-26	Revisions to subsections 2(1) and 2(2). Amendment to numbering references in subsection 3(a). Addition of subsection 4 "Reporting".
2013-01-08	Previously defined terms have been un-defined and the words have been un- bolded.
	Reference to section 6.3.6.3 <i>Determining Dispatch Down Service Dispatch Quantity</i> has been replaced with section 204.2 <i>Issuing Dispatches for Dispatch Down Service</i> .
2012-03-26	Initial release

Revision History