

SHORT TERM RESERVE MANAGEMENT

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VERSION RELEASE HISTORY

Version	Effective Date	Summary of Changes
18.0	TBA	Updated section on NEM Local Temperature Alerts
17.0	22 October 2020	Added new Appendix A to incorporate procedures required under Clause 3.8.14A that relate to intervention under supply scarcity.
16.0	18 June 2020	Use of Forecast Uncertainty Measure in <i>LOR</i> trigger levels Inclusion of actions in <i>pre-dispatch</i> time frame.
15.0	15 May 2017	Updated weather stations in use.
14.0	19 December 2016	Updated information of market reporting for forecast extreme temperature. Directions for updating LOR1 market notices. Tables 5 & 6 updated to reflect the latest weather stations in use.
13.0	07 January 2015	Weather stations for extreme temperatures included.
12.0	03 November 2014	Annual Review Updated reference temperature table.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- (a) This Short Term Reserve Management operating procedure covers the AEMO processes associated with *ST PASA and pre-dispatch timeframes*.
- (b) This procedure is not intended to be a substitute for clause 3.7.3 of the National Electricity Rules (NER).
- (c) If there is any inconsistency between this Procedure and the NER, the NER will prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

1.1. Purpose and scope

These are the Short Term Reserve Management made under clause 4.10.1 of the NER (Procedures).

These Procedures have effect only for the purposes set out in the National Electricity Rules. The NER and the National Electricity Law prevail over these Procedures to the extent of any inconsistency.

The purpose of this procedure is to provide *AEMO and market participants* with information on how *AEMO* manages *low reserve* conditions and *lack of reserve* conditions based on the output of the *ST PASA and pre-dispatch processes*.

This procedure does not detail the *ST PASA or pre-dispatch processes*.

The appendix at the end of this document sets out the interim supply scarcity procedures required under clauses 11.129.2 and 3.8.14A of the NER, to describe AEMO's approach to determining its choice of *supply scarcity mechanism*.

1.2. Definitions and interpretation

1.2.1. Glossary

Terms defined in the National Electricity Law and the NER have the same meanings in these Procedures unless otherwise specified in this clause.

Terms defined in the NER are intended to be identified in these Procedures by italicising them, but failure to italicise a defined term does not affect its meaning.

The words, phrases and abbreviations in the table below have the meanings set out opposite them when used in these Procedures.

Table 1 Glossary

Term	Definition
LOR	<i>Lack of reserve</i>
LRC	<i>Low reserve condition</i>
LTTI	<i>Latest time to intervene</i>
MNSP	<i>Market network service provider</i>
NER	<i>National Electricity Rules</i>
<i>TI</i>	<i>Trading interval</i>
FUM	Forecast Uncertainty Measure

1.2.2. Interpretation

These Procedures are subject to the principles of interpretation set out in Schedule 2 of the National Electricity Law.

1.3. Application

This procedure applies to AEMO staff responsible for managing *power system reserve* conditions.

1.4. Related documents

Table 2 Relevant legislation or other legal references

Reference	Title
National Electricity Rules (NER)	3.7.1 – Administration of PASA
NER	3.7.3 – Short term PASA
NER	3.20 – Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader
NER	4.8.9 – Power to issue directions and clause 4.8.9 instructions
NER	4.8.9A – System security directions
NER	4.8.4A - Reserve level declaration guidelines

Table 3 Related policies and procedures

Policies and Procedure	Title	Location
<u>SO_OP_3707</u>	Intervention, <i>Direction</i> and <i>Clause 4.8.9 instructions</i>	http://sharedocs/app/PMS/Procedures/SO_OP_3703%20-%20Short%20Term%20Reserve%20Management.docx
SO_OP_3717	Procedure for the dispatch and activation or reserve contracts	http://sharedocs/app/PMS/Procedures/SO_OP_3717%20-%20Procedure%20for%20the%20Dispatch%20and%20Activation%20of%20Reserve%20Contracts.docx
<u>431-0002</u>	<i>Short Term PASA Process Description</i>	
<u>SO_OP_2000</u>	Glossary	http://sharedocs/app/PMS/Procedures/SO_OP_2000%20-%20Glossary.docx
<u>Reserve Level Declaration Guidelines</u>	<i>reserve level declaration guidelines</i>	

2. RESERVE CONDITIONS IN ST PASA AND PRE-DISPATCH TIME FRAME

AEMO is responsible for reviewing the *ST PASA* and *pre-dispatch* outputs and checking adequacy of *capacity reserves*.

AEMO will identify *low reserve* conditions (*LRC*) or *lack of reserve* (*LOR*) conditions in either the *ST PASA* or *pre-dispatch* time frame and proceed as per below.

2.1. Low Reserve (LRC) conditions

AEMO will not publish a market notice or intervene in the *market* for LRC conditions forecast in either the *ST PASA* or *pre-dispatch* time frame.

2.2. Lack of Reserve (LOR) trigger levels and LOR conditions

Reserve Level Declaration Guidelines require AEMO to declare *LOR* conditions when it determines that there is a non-remote probability of load shedding due to a shortfall of available *capacity reserves* at a given time in *pre-dispatch* or *ST PASA* time frame.

AEMO uses a probabilistic model which determines reserve forecasting uncertainty taking into account the prevailing conditions to achieve this. The estimated reserve forecasting uncertainty is converted to a MW value for operational use and it is called the Forecast Uncertainty Measure (FUM). FUM is used in conjunction with the largest and the second large contingency in NEM regions to determine the LOR1 and LOR2 trigger levels.

FUM is calculated up to 72 hours ahead, FUM is set to zero beyond 72 hours. This means that the LOR1 and LOR2 trigger levels vary with operating conditions and the forecasting horizon, up to 72 hours ahead.

LOR2 trigger level = MAX (LCR, FUM)

LOR1 trigger level = MAX (LCR2, FUM)

where:

LCR: The largest credible risk in the region

LCR2: The sum of the two largest credible risks in the region

The LOR3 trigger level remains unchanged.

2.2.1. Declaration of LOR Conditions

AEMO will declare an LOR condition when the *capacity reserves* of a region is less than the relevant LOR trigger level.

- In ST PASA timeframe, AEMO will issue a market notice advising forecast LOR1 conditions only if the LOR1 conditions are present in the 1400 hours run. For LOR2 conditions AEMO will issue a market notice as soon as possible after the LOR2 condition is identified in any ST PASA run.
- In *pre-dispatch* timeframe, AEMO will issue a market notice advising forecast LOR conditions if LOR conditions are present in the current *pre-dispatch* schedule.

2.2.2. Update of LOR conditions

AEMO will issue market notices advising updated LOR conditions based on the 1400 hrs STPASA run or the most recent *pre-dispatch* schedule when one and/or both of the following two conditions occur:

- The LOR condition changes by the MW amount as specified in Table 4, and/or
- The LOR period has changed by two or more TIs.

Table 4 Threshold Triggers

Region	Threshold (MW)
Queensland	120
New South Wales	190
Victoria	125
South Australia	65
Tasmania	50

2.2.3. Cancellation of LOR conditions

AEMO will publish a LOR1 cancellation market notice if the LOR1 conditions is resolved in the 1400 hrs STPASA run or the most recent *pre-dispatch* schedule.

Market notices will indicate the start time of the first *trading interval* and end time of the last *trading interval* in which the condition exists.

2.3. Determining the Latest Time to Intervene

In accordance with NER clause 4.8.5A, AEMO will estimate the latest time to intervene based on advice from market participants and information in RERT Panel Agreements or Contracts.

AEMO will advise the market of the latest time to intervene in accordance with NER clause 4.8.5B.

3. MARKET INTERVENTION

If the market mechanisms are not successful in alleviating the reserve shortfall and the latest time to intervene has been reached, AEMO may intervene in the *market* by issuing a *direction* or a clause 4.8.9 instruction or by exercising the *reliability and emergency reserve trader* (RERT) in accordance with NER clause 3.20.

Refer to Appendix A for AEMO's approach to determining its choice of *supply scarcity mechanism* when the need for intervention arises (*RERT, direction* or *clause 4.8.9 instruction*).

Refer to SO_OP 3707 - Intervention, Direction and Clause 4.8.9 instructions, and SO_OP 3717 – Procedure for the dispatch and activation or reserve contracts.

4. NEM LOCAL TEMPERATURE ALERTS

High ambient temperatures reduce the efficiency and the reliability of thermal power stations, wind farms and solar farms, hence their *available capacity*. The power transfer capability of *market network services* (MNSP) is also reduced at higher temperatures. Hence, basing *available capacities* on forecast local ambient temperatures provides a better representation of supply availability in the NEM.

When the forecast temperatures are equal to or greater than the alert levels defined as NEM Local Temperature Alert Levels listed in Table 5, AEMO will *publish a market* notice reminding Generators and/or the MNSP to review the available capacities in their dispatch and/or MNSP offers.

The market notice will include the following information:

- Period and the Region/s where Local Temperature Alert Levels are reached or exceeded
- Date
- Forecast temperature
- Request participants for a review of the weather forecast in the local area where their generating plant are located and if required, update their *available capacities* consistent with the forecast temperature.

Table 5 NEM Local Temperatures Alert Levels

Region(s)	Weather Station	Local Temperatures Alert Level (°C)
TAS1	Launceston (Ti Tree Bend)	33 °C
QLD1	Dalby Airport	37 °C
QLD1	Rockhampton Airport	39 °C
QLD1	Townsville Airport	39 °C
NSW1	Armidale Airport	39 °C
NSW1	Canberra Airport	39 °C
NSW1	Mudgee Airport	39 °C
NSW1	Sydney Observatory Hill	39 °C
VIC1/NSW1	Mildura Airport	39 °C
VIC1	Ararat Prison	39 °C
VIC1	Latrobe Valley Airport	39 °C
VIC1	Melbourne Olympic Park	39 °C
SA1/VIC1	Mt Gambier Airport	39 °C
SA1	Adelaide West Terrace	39 °C
SA1	Clare High School	39 °C
SA1	Port Augusta Airport	39 °C

Notes:

- Tasmania is a winter peaking region and the alert temperature is set based on the capacity of the Tasmanian BassLink MNSP converter station
- Some weather stations are located near the border of two regions and provide temperature information for participants in the two regions

Appendix A – INTERIM SUPPLY SCARCITY PROCEDURES

This appendix sets out the interim supply scarcity procedures published under clause 11.129.2 of the NER, to describe AEMO's approach to determining its choice of *supply scarcity mechanism* under clause 3.8.14A of the NER. Following consultation, these procedures will be finalised by 3 May 2021.

A.1 Supply scarcity mechanisms

A *supply scarcity mechanism* refers to any of the following:

- (a) exercising the *RERT*;
- (b) issuing a *direction* in accordance with clause 4.8.9 of the NER; and
- (c) issuing a *clause 4.8.9 instruction*.

If, after dispatching all *dispatch bids* and *dispatch offers*, AEMO determines additional actions are required to address conditions of *supply scarcity*², AEMO must decide which *supply scarcity mechanism(s)* to use.

In making that decision, AEMO must use reasonable endeavours to choose the mechanism, or combination of mechanisms, that is effective in addressing the *supply scarcity* conditions while minimising the associated direct and indirect costs.

A.2 Methodology

This section describes the factors AEMO will take into account in evaluating both the costs and effectiveness of each *supply scarcity mechanism*, in comparison to others, or a combination of mechanisms.

A.2.1 RERT

For *RERT*, the direct costs AEMO will consider include preactivation and activation costs payable under relevant *reserve contracts*, as well as potential compensation payable to *Affected Participants* or *Market Customers* under rule 3.12 of the NER as a consequence of exercising the *RERT*. AEMO will also have regard to any material distortionary effects due to the use of emergency *reserves*.

In terms of effectiveness, the selection of *RERT* as an appropriate *supply scarcity mechanism* will depend on the availability of *reserve contracts* for *dispatch* or *activation* that are likely to address the prevailing *supply scarcity* conditions, based on factors including:

- size of *reserve* blocks;
- length of *dispatch* or *activation* times;
- *dispatch* or *activation* constraints (for example, maximum number of days or consecutive days per week of *dispatch* or *activation*, maximum and/or minimum periods of *dispatch* or *activation*);
- historical performance of the *reserve*: and
- shutdown periods when the *reserve* blocks are not available.

² Indicating conditions in which the available *supply* may become insufficient to securely meet demand for energy. This is different from the concept of 'supply scarcity' as defined in the *frequency operating standard*.

A.2.2 Directions

With respect to the cost of *directions*, AEMO will consider any cost estimates provided to AEMO by potential *Directed Participants* and account for the amount payable under the formula compensation mechanism in clause 3.15.7 of the NER by considering the minimum *energy* required under the most likely potential *direction(s)* (MW) x estimated *direction* duration (hrs) x the price below which are 90% of the *spot prices in the relevant region, for the 12 months preceeding the trading day in which the supply scarcity conditions have occurred*. As with the *RERT*, AEMO will also have regard to potential compensation payable to *Affected Participants* or *Market Customers* and any material distortionary effects.

In terms of effectiveness, the selection of *directions* as an appropriate *supply scarcity mechanism* will depend on the availability for *direction* of *scheduled plant* or *market generation* that is likely to address the prevailing *supply scarcity* conditions, based on factors including:

- time taken to synchronise;
- recall times;
- minimum run times;
- network location;
- minimum generation or demand reduction levels;
- delivery risk and uncertainty; and
- fuel availability.

A.2.3 Instructions

For *clause 4.8.9 instructions for load shedding*, the key cost consideration is the implied value of lost load when *load shedding* occurs. For this calculation, AEMO will use the energy-weighted average aggregate value of customer reliability (VCR) values (or equivalent) published by the *AER* for each *region*. AEMO will also have regard to any material distortionary effects.

The effectiveness of *clause 4.8.9 instructions* to address the *supply scarcity* condition will be considered having regard to all relevant factors, including the amount of *load* available to be shed at key *network* locations, the relative *load shedding* priorities and the application of the relevant *load shedding procedures*.

A.2.4 Assumptions

The key assumptions in the methodology are the three cost metrics above, as some of these values are not easily determined prior to the use of the supply scarcity mechanism.

AEMO will assume all facilities will perform/deliver as anticipated (including in accordance with *performance standards* and *reserve contracts* as applicable).