Implementation Plan for Project 2010-17: Definition of BES

Prerequisite Approvals
There are no other Reliability Standards or Standard Authorization Requests (SARs), in progress or approved, that must be implemented before this project can be implemented. However, this definition relies heavily on the fact that an approved exception process exists in the NERC Rules of Procedure.

Revision to Sections of Approved Standards and Definitions
There is one new definition associated with this project.

Bulk Electric System (BES): All Transmission Elements operated at 100 kV or higher, Real Power resources as described below, and Reactive Power resources connected at 100 kV or higher unless such designation is modified by the list shown below.

Inclusions:
- I1 – Transformers, other than Generator Step-up (GSU) transformers, including Phase Angle Regulators, with two windings of 100 kV or higher unless excluded under Exclusions E1 and E3.
- I2 – Individual generating units greater than 20 MVA (gross nameplate rating) including the generator terminals through the GSU which has a high side voltage of 100 kV or above.
- I3 – Multiple generating units located at a single site with aggregate capacity greater than 75 MVA (gross aggregate nameplate rating) including the generator terminals through the GSUs, connected through a common bus operated at a voltage of 100 kV or above.
- I4 – Blackstart Resources and the designated blackstart Cranking Paths identified in the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan regardless of voltage.
- I5 – Dispersed power producing resources with aggregate capacity greater than 75 MVA (gross aggregate nameplate rating) utilizing a collector system through a common point of interconnection to a system Element at a voltage of 100 kV or above.

Exclusions:
- E1 – Any radial system which is described as connected from a single Transmission source originating with an automatic interruption device and:
  a) Only serving Load. A normally open switching device between radial systems may operate in a ‘make-before-break’ fashion to allow for reliable system reconfiguration to maintain continuity of electrical service. Or,
  b) Only including generation resources not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, I4 and I5.
  Or,
  Is a combination of items (a.) and (b.) where the radial system serves Load and includes generation resources not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, I4 and I5.
- E2 – A generating unit or multiple generating units that serve all or part of Retail Load with electric energy on the customer’s side of the retail meter if: (i) the net capacity provided to the BES does not exceed the criteria identified in Inclusions I2 or I3, and (ii) standby, back-up, and maintenance power services are provided to the generating unit or multiple generating units or to the retail Load pursuant to a binding obligation with a Balancing Authority or another Generator Owner/Generator Operator, or under terms approved by the applicable regulatory authority.
E3 - Local Distribution Networks (LDN): Groups of Elements operated above 100 kV that distribute power to Load rather than transfer bulk power across the Interconnected System. LDN’s are connected to the Bulk Electric System (BES) at more than one location solely to improve the level of service to retail customer Load. The LDN is characterized by all of the following:

Separable by automatic fault interrupting devices: Wherever connected to the BES, the LDN must be connected through automatic fault-interrupting devices;

a) Limits on connected generation: Neither the LDN, nor its underlying Elements (in aggregate), includes more than 75 MVA generation;

b) Power flows only into the Local Distribution Network: The generation within the LDN shall not exceed the electric Demand within the LDN;

c) Not used to transfer bulk power: The LDN is not used to transfer energy originating outside the LDN for delivery through the LDN; and

c) Not part of a Flowgate or Transfer Path: The LDN does not contain a monitored Facility of a permanent flowgate in the Eastern Interconnection, a major transfer path within the Western Interconnection as defined by the Regional Entity, or a comparable monitored Facility in the Quebec Interconnection, and is not a monitored Facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL).

Elements may be included or excluded on a case-by-case basis through the Rules of Procedure exception process.

Effective Dates

The effective date is the date entities are expected to meet the performance identified.

This definition shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter, 24 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, all requirements the definition shall go into effect on the first day of the second calendar quarter, 24 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

Compliance obligations for Elements included by the definition shall begin 24 months after the applicable effective date of the definition.

The SDT realizes that Order 743 suggested a maximum of 18 months for implementation of a revised definition of the BES. The 24 month period cited here is based on the various rehearing requests filed by entities expected to be affected by the revised definition. Thus, the SDT believes that this is a more realistic timeframe in which to effect any changes.

The SDT believes that the timeframe shown is needed to:

- Effectively produce reasonable transition plans – As shown in Order 743, part of the overall process of revising the definition of BES is for the ERO and Regional Entities to develop transition plans on a region by region basis to accommodate any changes needed in those regions due to the revised definition. The transition plans will include any actions necessary for entities to achieve compliance on any issues brought about by the revised definition.
• Submit any necessary registration changes – While Order 743 states that a revised definition should provide clarity and not necessarily require major changes to registration; it is possible that the revised definition may cause some registration changes. Entities will need time to submit their changes and for those changes to work their way through the process.

• File for exceptions – The revised definition does not exist in a vacuum. There is a corresponding process for entities to request exceptions for specific equipment or configurations. This process will be defined in the NERC Rules of Procedure and will involve individual entities or the Regional Entities having to make a technical case to justify the exception. This process will take some time to complete and it would be expected that there will be an initial backlog of cases to process.

• Provide training – Entities will need to train their operators and personnel on changes to their operations brought about by the revised definition.

The existing definition of BES shall be retired at midnight of the day immediately prior to upon the effective date of the new definition of BES in the particular jurisdiction in which the new definition is becoming effective.
Standard Authorization Request Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Proposed Standard: NERC Glossary of Terms - Phase 2: Revision of the Bulk Electric System definition.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request Date:</td>
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<td>SC Approval Date:</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAR Requester Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name: Project 2010-17 Definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) SDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Contact: Peter Heidrich (Manager of Reliability Standards, FRCC), Project 2010-17 Definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) SDT Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: (813) 207-7994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: (813) 289-5646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:pheidrich@frcc.com">pheidrich@frcc.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purpose** (Describe what the standard action will achieve in support of bulk power system reliability.)

Research possible revisions to the definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) (Phase 2) to address the issues identified through Project 2010-17 Definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) (Phase 1). The definition encompasses all Elements necessary for the reliable operation of the interconnected transmission network. The definition development may include other improvements to the definition as deemed appropriate by the drafting team, with the consensus of stakeholders, consistent with establishing a high quality and technically sound definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES).

**Industry Need** (Provide a justification for the development or revision of the standard, including an assessment of the reliability and market interface impacts of implementing or not implementing the standard action.)

This project supports the ERO’s obligation to identify the Elements necessary for the reliable operation of the interconnected transmission network to ensure that the ERO, the Regional Entities, and the industry have the ability to properly identify the applicable entities and Elements subject to the NERC Reliability Standards.

**Brief Description** (Provide a paragraph that describes the scope of this standard action.)

Research possible revisions to the definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) developed in Phase 1 of this
Standards Authorization Request Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Description</th>
<th>(Provide a description of the proposed project with sufficient details for the standard drafting team to execute the SAR.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research possible revisions to the definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) developed in Phase 1 of this project to provide a technically justifiable definition that identifies the appropriate electrical components necessary for the reliable operation of the interconnected transmission network. The definition development will include an analysis of the following issues, from a continent-wide and an interconnection-wide basis, which were identified by the drafting team during the development of Project 2010-17 Definition of the Bulk Electric System. Clarification of these issues will appropriately define which Elements are necessary for the reliable operation of the interconnected transmission network.</td>
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<td>• Determine the reliability benefit of a contiguous BES</td>
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<td>• Determine the appropriate ‘points of demarcation’ between Transmission, Generation, and Distribution</td>
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<td>• Determine the appropriate threshold for Generation Resources which supports reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System (BES)</td>
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<td>• Determine the scope and significance of the equipment which supports the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System (BES)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Clarify the relationship between the BES definition and the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria established in FERC Order 693</td>
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</table>

Phase 2 of the definition development may include other improvements to the definition as deemed appropriate by the drafting team, with the consensus of stakeholders, consistent with establishing a high quality and technically justifiable definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES).

Based on the potential revisions to the definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES) and an analysis of the application of, and the results from, the exception process, the drafting team will review and if necessary propose revisions to the ‘Technical Principles’ associated with the Rules of Procedure Exception Process to ensure consistency in the application of the definition and the exception process.
# Reliability Functions

The Standard will Apply to the Following Functions *(Check box for each one that applies.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reliability Assurer</th>
<th>Monitors and evaluates the activities related to planning and operations, and coordinates activities of Responsible Entities to secure the reliability of the bulk power system within a Reliability Assurer Area and adjacent areas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Reliability Coordinator</td>
<td>Responsible for the real-time operating reliability of its Reliability Coordinator Area in coordination with its neighboring Reliability Coordinator’s wide area view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Balancing Authority</td>
<td>Integrates resource plans ahead of time, and maintains load-interchange-resource balance within a Balancing Authority Area and supports Interconnection frequency in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interchange Authority</td>
<td>Ensures communication of interchange transactions for reliability evaluation purposes and coordinates implementation of valid and balanced interchange schedules between Balancing Authority Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Planning Coordinator</td>
<td>Assesses the longer-term reliability of its Planning Coordinator Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Resource Planner</td>
<td>Develops a &gt;one year plan for the resource adequacy of its specific loads within its portion of the Planning Coordinator’s Area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Transmission Owner</td>
<td>Owns and maintains transmission facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
<td>Ensures the real-time operating reliability of the transmission assets within a Transmission Operator Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Transmission Planner</td>
<td>Develops a &gt;one year plan for the reliability of the interconnected Bulk Electric System within the Transmission Planner Area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Transmission Service Provider</td>
<td>Administers the transmission tariff and provides transmission services under applicable transmission service agreements (e.g., the pro forma tariff).</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Distribution Provider</td>
<td>Delivers electrical energy to the End-use customer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Generator Owner</td>
<td>Owns and maintains generation facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Generator Operator</td>
<td>Operates generation unit(s) to provide real and reactive power.</td>
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<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity</td>
<td>Purchases or sells energy, capacity, and necessary reliability-related services as required.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Load-Serving Entity</td>
<td>Secures energy and transmission service (and reliability-related services) to serve the End-use Customer.</td>
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</table>
### Reliability and Market Interface Principles

**Applicable Reliability Principles** *(Check box for all that apply.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. Interconnected bulk power systems shall be planned and operated in a coordinated manner to perform reliably under normal and abnormal conditions as defined in the NERC Standards.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>2. The frequency and voltage of interconnected bulk power systems shall be controlled within defined limits through the balancing of real and reactive power supply and demand.</td>
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<td>3. Information necessary for the planning and operation of interconnected bulk power systems shall be made available to those entities responsible for planning and operating the systems reliably.</td>
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<td>4. Plans for emergency operation and system restoration of interconnected bulk power systems shall be developed, coordinated, maintained and implemented.</td>
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<td>5. Facilities for communication, monitoring and control shall be provided, used and maintained for the reliability of interconnected bulk power systems.</td>
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<td>6. Personnel responsible for planning and operating interconnected bulk power systems shall be trained, qualified, and have the responsibility and authority to implement actions.</td>
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<td>7. The security of the interconnected bulk power systems shall be assessed, monitored and maintained on a wide area basis.</td>
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<td>8. Bulk power systems shall be protected from malicious physical or cyber attacks.</td>
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**Does the proposed Standard comply with all of the following Market Interface Principles?** *(Select ‘yes’ or ‘no’ from the drop-down box.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. A reliability standard shall not give any market participant an unfair competitive advantage. Yes</th>
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<td>2. A reliability standard shall neither mandate nor prohibit any specific market structure. Yes</td>
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<td>3. A reliability standard shall not preclude market solutions to achieving compliance with that standard. Yes</td>
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<td>4. A reliability standard shall not require the public disclosure of commercially sensitive information. All market participants shall have equal opportunity to access commercially non-sensitive information that is required for compliance with reliability standards. Yes</td>
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### Related Standards

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<th>Standard No.</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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### Related SARs

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### Regional Variances

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<th>Region</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<td>FRCC</td>
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Local Network Exclusion

Introduction
The purpose of this document is to provide the justification for the definitional exclusion of local networks (LN) from the definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES) as proposed in NERC Standards Development Project 2010-17. Presented herein are technical, logical, and practical considerations that provide such justification for exclusion of these facilities from the Bulk Electric System.

Summary of Justification
The local network exclusion proposal is shown to be justified through the following facts:

1. In accordance with Commission Orders 743 and 743a on the matter of the revision of the Definition of the Bulk Electric System, the facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy are to be excluded;
2. The exclusion for local networks, as provided in the revised definition of the BES, ensures that a candidate for local network exclusion must satisfy all of the exclusion principles thus demonstrating that the candidate facilities are not performing a transmission function;
3. The limit on connected generation within the local network is consistent with the existing threshold above which a generating plant in aggregate becomes subject to owner and operator registration in the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria;
4. The voltage cap applied to the qualifications for a local network is established at 300 kV, which is consistent with the distinction being made between Extra High Voltage and High Voltage in the NERC Board of Trustees-approved Reliability Standard on transmission planning, TPL-001-2;
5. The power flow “shifts” that would occur on the elements of a local network are but a negligible fraction of that which distributes upon the BES elements for a given power transfer and is fully eclipsed by the Load in the local network; and
6. The interaction of the local network with the BES is similar in character to that of a radial facility.

Description of Local Network
Local networks are defined in the draft BES Definition as:

A group of contiguous transmission Elements operated at or above 100 kV but less than 300 kV that distribute power to Load rather than transfer bulk power across the interconnected system. LN’s emanate from multiple points of connection at 100 kV or higher to improve the level of service to retail customer Load and not to accommodate bulk power transfer across the interconnected system. The LN is characterized by all of the following:
a) **Limits on connected generation:** The LN and its underlying Elements do not include generation resources identified in Inclusion I3 and do not have an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation greater than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating); 

b) **Power flows only into the LN:** The LN does not transfer energy originating outside the LN for delivery through the LN; and 

c) **Not part of a Flowgate or transfer path:** The LN does not contain a monitored Facility of a permanent Flowgate in the Eastern Interconnection, a major transfer path within the Western Interconnection, or a comparable monitored Facility in the ERCOT or Quebec Interconnections, and is not a monitored Facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL).

Local networks are present to provide local electrical distribution service and are not planned, designed, nor operated to benefit or support the balance of the interconnected electrical transmission network. Their purpose is to provide local distribution service, not to provide transfer capacity for the interconnected electric transmission network. Their design and operation is such that at the point of connection with the interconnected electric transmission network, their effect on that network is similar to that of a radial facility, particularly in that flow always moves in a direction that is from the BES into the facility. Any distribution of parallel flows into the local network from the BES, as governed by the fundamentals of parallel electric circuits, is negligible, and, more importantly, is overcome by the Load served by the local network, thereby ensuring that the net actual power flow direction will always be into the local network at all interface points. The presence of a local network is not for the operability of the interconnected electric transmission network; neither will the local network’s separation or retirement diminish the reliability of the interconnected electric transmission network.

**Commission Determination on Exclusion of Local Distribution – Relation to Local Network**

In Order 743a, the Commission made it clear that facilities that are used in the local distribution of electric energy will be excluded from the Bulk Electric System. Such clarification was provided in both paragraphs 22 and 25 of the Order. The Commission agreed with certain commenters that facilities used in the local distribution of energy should be excluded from the revised Bulk Electric System definition.

In response to this facet of the Order, in developing the BES definition, the SDT has followed this guidance. Exclusion E3 was specifically designed to capture for exclusion those high voltage non-radial facilities being used for the local distribution of energy.

The exclusion characteristics in items a, b, and c above are further explained in the next section. These exclusion principles serve to ensure that facilities excluded under the local network exclusion (E3) are not necessary for the reliable operation of the interconnected electric transmission network and are instead used in the local distribution of energy.
Exclusion Principles

Of key importance is that Exclusion E3 in the draft BES definition requires the facilities of a candidate network to meet all of the characteristics listed in the exclusion. The SDT adopted this approach to ensure that none of the characteristics typical of interconnected electric transmission networks, or necessary for the operation of the interconnected electric transmission system, would be permissible in those facilities that are qualified for Exclusion E3. In the discussion below, it is shown that these characteristics successfully prevent exclusion of facilities necessary for operating an interconnected electric transmission network, and allow only facilities that are not necessary for such operation to be excluded from the BES.

A. First Exclusion Principle: Limits on Connected Generation

Limits on connected generation: The LN and its underlying Elements do not include generation resources identified in Inclusion I3, and do not have an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation greater than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating);

This characteristic places restrictions on the type and size of generation resources that can be connected within the candidate facility. By placing this generation restriction on the local network, it is ensured that the candidate facility will not under any circumstance act as a host to generation that exceeds the existing aggregate generation threshold in the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria (SCRC) and that the candidate facility will not contain Blackstart Resources. The SDT submits that this characteristic minimizes the contribution and influence the local network may have over the neighboring Elements of the BES by limiting both the magnitude and the function of the connected generation. The threshold of 75 MVA was chosen in a manner to provide consistency with the criteria applied in the ERO’s SCRC regarding the registration for entities owning and operating generation plants in aggregate.

B. Second Exclusion Principle: Power Flow and Function

Power flows only into the LN: The LN does not transfer energy originating outside the LN for delivery through the LN;

This characteristic ensures that the real power flow direction at all connection points to the BES is into the candidate local network, thereby ensuring that the candidate facilities behave in a manner that is radial in character. Further, the local network is restricted as to its use; i.e., it cannot be used for “wheel” transactions, or the transfer of energy originating outside the local network for delivery through the local network. By restricting the flow direction to be exclusively into the network at its connection points to the BES and precluding the network from providing transmission wheeling service, this exclusion characteristic further ensures that the local network is providing only a distribution service, and is not contributing to, nor is necessary for, the reliable operation of the interconnected electric transmission network. Regarding the location of the connection points to the BES, Exclusion E3 specifies that local networks “emanate from multiple points of connection at 100 kV or higher...” These points of emanation, where the local network begins and the BES ends, are established on a case-by-
case basis, but will necessarily be the points, below 300 kV, at which all of the qualifying exclusion principles are satisfied. As an example, see Appendix 1 to this document, which provides, among other things, a single line diagram depicting a local network and its interface with the BES.

C. **Third Exclusion Principle: Flowgates and Transfer Paths**

   *Not part of a Flowgate or transfer path: The LN does not contain a monitored Facility of a permanent Flowgate in the Eastern Interconnection, a major transfer path within the Western Interconnection, or a comparable monitored Facility in the ERCOT or the Quebec Interconnections, and is not a monitored Facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL).*

This characteristic further ensures that the candidate local network facilities do not contain nor comprise facilities of well-established flowgates and transfer paths throughout the Interconnections of North America. These transfer paths are customarily used to provide bulk power transfers within the Interconnections, and therefore, the function and purpose of any candidate facilities included in or among such paths extends beyond the distribution function. A number of interchange coordination Reliability Standards apply to these transfer paths and flowgates. The SDT feels that such facilities are necessary for the reliable operation of an interconnected electric transmission network and would not be excluded from the definition of the BES.

**The Use of a 300 kV Cap is Appropriate for Local Network Exclusion**

The selection of a 300 kV cap for the applicability of an exclusion for a local network was based upon recent NERC Standards Development work in Project 2006-02 “Assess Transmission Future Needs and Develop Transmission Plans.” As conveyed in its work product, TPL-001-2, the Project 2006-02 SDT sets a voltage level of 300 kV to differentiate Extra High Voltage (EHV) facilities from High Voltage facilities acting as a threshold to distinguish between expected system performance criteria.\(^1\) The Project 2010-17 SDT seeks to establish consistency in the limitations placed on the exclusion applicability for local network facilities, and has therefore adopted this 300 kV level to ensure that EHV facilities, which under the TPL-001-2 Standard are held to a higher standard of performance, are not subject to this exclusion.

**There is Minimal Effect to Flow in the Local Network due to BES Power Transfer**

Similar to the character of a radial facility, and in order to qualify for exclusion from the BES under Exclusion E3.b,a local network must only have power flow into the network at all connection points to the BES. As demonstrated below, while this flow at the connection points is always into the local

\(^1\) Per footnote #3 in TPL-001-2, “Bulk Electric System (BES) level references include extra-high voltage (EHV) Facilities defined as greater than 300 kV and high voltage (HV) Facilities defined as the 300 kV and lower voltage Systems. The designation of EHV and HV is used to distinguish between stated performance criteria allowances for interruption of Firm Transmission Service and Non-Consequential Load Loss.”
network, the magnitude of the flow at these connection points will exhibit very slight shifts as bulk power transactions are implemented on neighboring BES facilities. This occurs because local network facilities are electrically parallel to Elements comprising the BES, and hence, the local network will experience a small effect due to changes in power angle across the parallel network as BES dispatch and flow patterns change. However, such flow shift is shown to be minimal, and the resultant power flow at all BES interface points is dominated by the superimposed load flow serving the distribution Load connected within the local network. Again, Exclusion E3.b ensures that flow shall always be from the BES into the local network in order to qualify for exclusion.

In order to provide a realistic example of the electrical interaction between a typical local network and the BES, an electric system in the western United States was examined from a power transfer distribution factor (PTDF) perspective. In a PTDF analysis, the branch elements of an electrical network are examined on the basis of the percentage split of a given power flow as it propagates through the network. In the simplest example of two identical lines operated at the same voltage, arranged in parallel between a given sending bus and receiving bus, the total power transfer will divide equally among the two parallel line elements, and hence, each element would be found to have a 50% PTDF. In a more complicated network, the line elements will carry a portion of the total flow in a manner that is inversely proportional to their impedance; i.e., the lower the impedance of the network branch, the higher portion of the flow that will distribute along that branch.

The electric system in question is depicted in Appendix 1. The station name identifiers and the network topology (but not electrical connectivity) have been changed to respect the confidentiality of the information. In the represented system, a bulk power transfer was simulated, with a point of receipt (injection) at BES bus T9 and a point of delivery at the other end of the system at BES bus T10. With this simulated power transfer, power flow analysis tools were used to determine the distribution of this simulated transfer as it propagates across the various parallel branches of the network. As depicted in Appendix 1, the facilities that are presumed to be excluded via the local network exclusion (E3) are shown to carry negligible flow, with the largest PTDF at a mere 0.23% of the total transfer. Note that a PTDF analysis shows only the incremental shift in power flow and does not imply that this 0.23% actually flows in and then back out of the network. The power flow results demonstrate that the flow measured at the interface points of the BES continues to flow into the local network, and is essentially unchanged, as it is only shifted in magnitude by a mere 0.23% of the modeled transaction amount.

In addition to the PTDF analysis, another analysis of Line Outage Distribution Factors (LODF), examines the re-distribution of flow that occurs on parallel elements after a subject element is removed from service. For example, if a BES element is carrying 500 MW, and is taken out of service, LODF describes how that flow re-distributes among all parallel paths in a given network. LODF factors are measured in percent of the pre-outage flow on the outaged element. Conducting this analysis on the example network and modeling the worst case outage, which is the loss of the line element between BES buses T9 and T10, shows that the net shift in flow for the local network is 4.0% of the pre-outage flow, and the largest shift in flow on any of the individual local network elements is 2.7%. The flow direction at the interface points between the local network and the BES continues to be into the local network.
This degree of flow shift on the local network facilities is *de minimus*, and neither diminishes or improves the reliability of the parallel BES facilities. From both a PTDF and an LODF analysis perspective, the local network exhibits qualities equivalent to radial facilities in that the power flow emanates from the point of BES connection in one direction – the only difference being that in the case of the local network, in order to provide source reliability to the distribution Load, more than one connection is provided to the BES.
Appendix 1
Local Network Technical Justification
Power Transfer Distribution Factor Analysis

This appendix provides Power Transfer Distribution Factor (PTDF) and Line Outage Distribution Factor (LODF) analyses and assessments using a relevant power flow case used in actual operating studies in the Western Interconnection to assess reliable Operating Transfer Capability on a rated path in the Western Electricity Coordinating Council ("WECC"). The electrical system representation is accurate; however, the bus names and topology have been graphically rearranged to address any Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ("CEII") concerns.

Although linear analyses, such as these, are relatively independent of actual power transfer levels, the modeled system conditions represented peak load demand and high power transfer conditions. The PTDF analyzes the injection of power from BES electrical bus T9 and delivering it to BES bus T10, which is consistent with the use of the BES transfer path. Based on the PTDF assessment, 92% of the power flow is transferred over the 500 kV line that directly connects BES buses T9 and T10. The remaining flow appears on the underlying 230 kV lines and adjacent 345 kV and 500 kV lines. The largest PTDF on any local network is 0.23 percent.

The LODF analysis considers the “worst-case” outage of the strongest (lowest impedance) transmission element, the line between BES buses T9 and T10. The LODF values that are computed represent the percentage of the pre-outage T9-T10 flow that re-distributes on each of the remaining branches. The analysis shows that the net shift in flow for the local network is 4.0% of the pre-outage flow, and the largest shift in flow on any of the individual local network elements is 2.7%. The 2.7% shift occurs on the local network branch between buses LN19 and LN28, and a 1.3% shift occurs on the branch between LN27 and LN33. The flow direction at the interface points between the local network and the BES continues to be into the local network.

Below are three single line diagrams, which depict the 1) powerflow, 2) percentage distribution of flows for the PTDF analysis, and 3) the percent of flow distribution for the LODF analysis. In these diagrams, the local network elements are indicated by a green line color, and the local network station buses are indicated with an “LN” designation, for example, “LN23”.

Following the single line diagrams are two tables: Table 1 - a tabulation of the PTDF values for the network, and Table 2 - depicting the LODF values for the T9-T10 line outage case.
The Powerflow Single Line

Red lines are 345 kV to 500 kV
Orange lines are 230 kV
Green lines are 115 kV
The size of the arrow is proportional to the magnitude of powerflow in MWs
Arrows do not appear when the level of powerflow is very low
The Power Transfer Distribution Factors ("PTDF") Single Line

The transaction is from bus T9 to bus T10 where T9 is the seller and T10 is the buyer.

Red lines are 345 kV to 500 kV
Orange lines are 230 kV
Green lines are 115 kV

The size of the arrow is proportional to the magnitude of PTDF.
Arrows do not appear when the level of PTDF is very low.
The Line Outage Distribution Factors ("LODF") Single Line identifying the revised PTDF values of the transmission line from T9 to T10 is opened for the LODF assessment the transmission line from bus T9 to bus T10 is opened and the PTDF are recalculated (See the LODF table for additional details).

Red lines are 345 kV to 500 kV
Orange lines are 230 kV
Green lines are 115 kV
The size of the arrow is proportional to the magnitude of PTDF
Arrows do not appear when the level of PTDF is very low.

To generation

Local Network

LN1
LN3
LN2
LN4
LN6
LN7
LN6
T23 T24
T20
T25
T22
T8
T21
T9 T10
T5 T6
T11
LN50
LN53
LN52
T33
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Standards Announcement
Project 2010-17 BES Definition
Two Ballot Pool Windows Open August 26 – September 26, 2011
Two Formal Comment Periods Open August 26 – October 10, 2011
Two Ballot Windows Open September 30 – October 10, 2011

Available tomorrow at: https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx

The Definition of Bulk Electric System Standard Drafting Team (DBES SDT) has posted a second draft of the Definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) and associated implementation plan for a formal 45-day comment period, through 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011.

The Definition of Bulk Electric System Standard Drafting Team (DBES SDT) has also posted a draft application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request referenced in the Rules of Procedure Exception Process for a formal 45-day comment period, through 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011. (Note that the information contained in this draft form includes revisions made to the Technical Principles for Supporting BES Exceptions that was posted for comment in May and June 2011.)

A separate team is working with NERC to draft a new Appendix 5C to NERC’s Rules of Procedure to address the process for requesting BES exceptions. This team will be posting the Rules of Procedure changes for stakeholder comment in September. The comment period for the Rules of Procedure changes will overlap the comment period for the definition and application form, to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to review all three documents to understand how they will work together.

Clean and redline versions of the definition and associated implementation plan, along with a technical justification for the Local Network exclusion and a clean version of the application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request have been posted on the project page at: http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Project2010-17_BES.html. The format of the application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request has changed substantially since the first posting, making a redline impractical, so none has been provided.

The Standards Committee and NERC Board of Trustees have recommended that the drafting team address issues such as generation thresholds in a second phase of this project. This approach will ensure that the drafting team has sufficient time to adequately consider and develop a sound technical basis for an approach, and will allow the drafting team to meet the regulatory deadline in FERC Orders 743 and 743a (filing by January 25, 2012). The drafting team has posted a draft Supplemental Standards Authorization Request (SAR) for information purposes only; the SAR will be posted for comment at a future time.
Ballot Pools Forming
During the first 30 days of the comment period, two separate ballot pools will be formed: one for balloting the Definition of Bulk Electric System, and a second for balloting the application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*. The ballot pool windows will be open from **Friday, August 26 through 8 a.m. Eastern on Monday, September 26, 2011**.

During the final 10 days of the comment period, two separate initial ballots will be conducted, one for the Definition of the Bulk Electric System, and a second for the application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*. The ballot windows will begin on **Friday, September 30th and end at 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011**.

Instructions for Joining Ballot Pools
Registered Ballot Body members must join each of the ballot pools to be eligible to vote in the upcoming ballots at the following page: [https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx)

During the pre-ballot window, members of each ballot pool may communicate with one another by using their “ballot pool list server.” (Once the balloting begins, ballot pool members are prohibited from using the ballot pool list servers.) The list servers for this project are:

- Definition of BES ballot:
  bp-2010-17_BES_Def_in@nerc.com
- *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request* form:
  bp-2010-17_TechInfo_BES_in@nerc.com

Instructions for Submitting Comments
Please use this [electronic comment form](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx) to submit comments on the Definition of Bulk Electric System. Please use this separate [electronic comment form](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx) to submit comments on the draft form application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*.

If you experience any difficulties in using either of these electronic forms, please contact Monica Benson at monica.benson@nerc.net. An off-line, unofficial copy of each comment form is posted on the project page:

**Background**
On November 18, 2010 FERC issued [Order 743](http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html) (amended by Order 743A) and directed NERC to revise the definition of Bulk Electric System so that the definition encompasses all Elements and Facilities necessary for the reliable operation and planning of the interconnected bulk power system. Additional specificity will reduce ambiguity and establish consistency across all Regions in distinguishing between BES and non-BES Elements and Facilities.

In addition, NERC was directed to develop a process for identifying any Elements or Facilities that should be excluded from the BES. NERC is working to address these directives with two activities – the definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) is being revised through the standard development process and a BES Definition Exception Process is being developed as a proposed modification to the Rules of Procedure. The work of the BES Definition Exception Process has been publicly posted at: [http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html](http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html). The Rules of Procedure team expects to post the next draft of its proposed addition to the Rules of Procedure (Appendix 5C – BES Exception Process) in September.
Standard Development Timeline

This section is maintained by the drafting team during the development of the standard and will be removed when the standard becomes effective.

Development Steps Completed
1. SAR posted for comment 12/17/10 – 1/21/11
2. SC authorized moving the SAR forward to standard development 3/25/11
4. First posting of criteria 5/11/11 – 6/10/11

Description of Current Draft
This draft is the first second posting of the revised definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES). It is for a 3045-day formal comment and parallel voting period.

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Effective Dates
This definition shall become effective on the first day of the first second calendar quarter, 24 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, all requirements of the definition will go into effect on the first day of the first second calendar quarter, 24 months after Board of Trustees adoption. Compliance obligations for Elements included by the definition shall begin 24 months after the applicable effective date of the definition.

Version History

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Definitions of Terms Used in Standard

This section includes all newly defined or revised terms used in the proposed standard. Terms already defined in the Reliability Standards Glossary of Terms are not repeated here. New or revised definitions listed below become approved when the proposed standard is approved. When the standard becomes effective, these defined terms will be removed from the individual standard and added to the Glossary.

Bulk Electric System (BES): Unless modified by the lists shown below, All Transmission Elements operated at 100 kV or higher, and Real Power and Reactive Power resources as described below, and Reactive Power resources connected at 100 kV or higher unless such designation is modified by the list shown below. This does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy.

Inclusions:

- **I1** - Transformers, other than Generator Step-up (GSU) transformers, including Phase Angle Regulators, with two primary and secondary winding terminals operated at 100 kV or higher unless excluded under Exclusions E1 and E3.
- **I2** - Individual generating units greater than 20 MVA (gross nameplate rating) including the generator terminals through the GSU which has a high side voltage of 100 kV or above.
- **I32** - Generating units resource(s) located at a single site with aggregate capacity greater than 75 MVA (with gross individual or gross aggregate nameplate rating) per the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria including the generator terminals through the high-side of the step-up GSU transformer(s), connected through a common bus operated at a voltage of 100 kV or above.
- **I43** - Blackstart Resources and the designated blackstart Cranking Paths identified in the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan regardless of voltage.
- **I54** - Dispersed power producing resources with aggregate capacity greater than 75 MVA (gross aggregate nameplate rating) utilizing a system designed primarily for aggregating capacity collector system, connected through a common point of interconnection to a system Element at a voltage of 100 kV or above.
- **I5** - Static or dynamic devices dedicated to supplying or absorbing Reactive Power that are connected at 100 kV or higher, or through a dedicated transformer with a high-side voltage of 100 kV or higher, or through a transformer that is designated in Inclusion I1.

Exclusions:

- **E1** - Any Radial systems: which is described as connected. A group of contiguous transmission Elements that emanates from a single point of connection of 100 kV or higher from a single Transmission source originating with an automatic interruption device and:
a) Only serving Load. A normally open switching device between radial systems may operate in a ‘make-before-break’ fashion to allow for reliable system reconfiguration to maintain continuity of electrical service. Or,

b) Only including generation resources, not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, I4 and I5 with an aggregate capacity less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating). Or,

c) Is a combination of items (a.) and (b.) Where the radial system serves Load and includes generation resources, not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, I4 and I5, with an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating).

Note – A normally open switching device between radial systems, as depicted on prints or one-line diagrams for example, does not affect this exclusion.

- **E2** - A generating unit or multiple generating units that serve all or part of retail customer Load with electric energy on the customer’s side of the retail meter if: (i) the net capacity provided to the BES does not exceed the criteria identified in Inclusion I2 or I3 75 MVA, and (ii) standby, back-up, and maintenance power services are provided to the generating unit or multiple generating units or to the retail Load by a Balancing Authority, or provided pursuant to a binding obligation with a Balancing Authority or another Generator Owner/Generator Operator, or under terms approved by the applicable regulatory authority.

- **E3** - Local Distribution Networks (LDN): A Groups of contiguous transmission Elements operated at or above 100 kV but less than 300 kV that distribute power to Load rather than transfer bulk power across the interconnected System. LDN’s emanate from multiple points of connection at 100 kV or higher are connected to the Bulk Electric System (BES) at more than one location solely to improve the level of service to retail customer Load and not to accommodate bulk power transfer across the interconnected system. The LDN is characterized by all of the following:

  Separable by automatic fault interrupting devices: Wherever connected to the BES, the LDN must be connected through automatic fault interrupting devices;

  a) Limits on connected generation: Neither The LDN, nor its underlying Elements do not include generation resources identified in Inclusion I3 and do not have an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation greater than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating) (in aggregate), includes more than 75 MVA generation;

  b) Power flows only into the Local Distribution Network LN: The generation within the LDN shall not exceed the electric Demand within the LDN. The LN does not transfer energy originating outside the LN for delivery through the LN; and
Not used to transfer bulk power: The LDN is not used to transfer energy originating outside the LDN for delivery through the LDN; and

c) Not part of a Flowgate or Transfer Path: The LDN does not contain a monitored Facility of a permanent Flowgate in the Eastern Interconnection, a major transfer path within the Western Interconnection as defined by the Regional Entity, or a comparable monitored Facility in the ERCOT or Quebec Interconnections, and is not a monitored Facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL).

- **E4** – Reactive Power devices owned and operated by the retail customer solely for its own use.

*Note* - Elements may be included or excluded on a case-by-case basis through the Rules of Procedure exception process.
Please **DO NOT** use this form to submit comments on the 2nd draft of the Definition of the Bulk Electric System (Project 2010-17). Use the electronic comment form only to submit comments. Comments must be submitted by **October 10, 2011**.

If you have questions please contact Ed Dobrowolski at ed.dobrowolski@nerc.net or by telephone at 609-947-3673.

**Background Information**

**Definition of the BES (Project 2010-17)**

The SDT responded to the comments received for the first posting of the definition for this project by clarifying the core definition, inclusions, and exclusions to meet the concerns of the industry. The SDT has also utilized a variety of other inputs including work that was done by regional entities such as WECC, NPCC, RFC, and FRCC in coming up with the present definition. Another input was FERC Orders No. 743 and 743a which provided several specific directives on clarifying the existing definition. It should be noted that the revised definition does not address functional entity registration or standards requirements applicability. Those are separate issues.

The core definition represents a true bright-line; but, it is clear that by itself, it does not cover all of the known situations and configurations that are needed for a complete definition. Therefore, the SDT developed several specific inclusions and exclusions that will be added to the core definition to complete it. At the present time, the SDT has drafted five specific inclusions and four specific exclusions.

Iclusions represent those items that are included as part of the Bulk Electric System (BES) where they would not have been included as part of the simple core definition. The reasons that the SDT has added these items are as follows:

- **I1** – Since transformers have windings operating at different voltages, it was felt that clarification was required so as to more explicitly identify which transformers were to be included in the BES. The SDT believes that the present draft provides this needed clarification.
- **I2** – This inclusion represents a merger of the original Inclusion I2 and the original Inclusion I3 concerning generation thresholds.
- **I3** – Blackstart units are considered vital to the overall operation of the BES. Consequently, the SDT has included Blackstart Resources. However, due to industry comments, the SDT has deleted the inclusion of Cranking Paths.
- **I4** – This item was added in order to accommodate the effects of variable generation on the BES. The intent of this configuration is to include variable generation (e.g., wind and solar resources) with an aggregate rating greater than 75 MVA and was considered different enough from what was proposed in Inclusion I2 as to warrant a separate inclusion statement in order to provide greater clarity in this area.
- **I5** – This is a new inclusion brought about by industry comments to clarify the inclusion of Reactive Power devices.

In addition to inclusions, in order to complete the picture, specific exclusions also need to be considered. The SDT has currently drafted four specific exclusions:

- **E1** – This item was added to address the basic issue of radial systems. Radial exclusion was part of the existing definition and was supported moving forward in all of the regional work as well as Order No. 743 (and Order No. 743a). The SDT has
clarified this exclusion in response to industry comments by deleting the automatic interruption device.

- **E2** – This item was added to address the situation of behind-the-meter generation. The wording is basically extracted from the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria.
- **E3** – Local networks were added to the exclusion list after considerable discussions among the SDT and various registered entities that have configurations meeting these conditions. The SDT believes that any network that simply supports distribution should be excluded from the BES. The SDT has clarified the language for the exclusion and added a 300 kV upper limit.
- **E4** – The SDT has added an exclusion for Reactive Power devices used solely by retail customers for their own use as a result of comments received.

Several commenters objected to simply carrying through the generation and voltage thresholds from the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria as part of the revised definition. However, no respondents provided technical justifications for changing these values. Furthermore, the scope of this project deals mainly with responding to FERC Orders 743 and 743a which clearly stated that the intent of the order was to maintain the status quo and to only address those urgent issues identified in the order. Hence, the tight schedule that was provided in the order. After consulting with the NERC Board of Trustees and the NERC Standards Committee, the SDT has decided to forgo any attempt at changing generation or voltage thresholds at this time. There simply isn’t enough time or resources to do those topics justice with the mandated schedule. Therefore, the focus of the SDT efforts will be to address the directives in Orders 743 and 743a. However, this does not mean that the issues will be dropped. Both the NERC Board of Trustees and the NERC Standards Committee have endorsed the idea that the Project 2010-17 SDT take a phased approach to this project with a new Standards Authorization Request (SAR) to address generation thresholds as well as several other issues that have arisen from SDT deliberations. Issues such as what is necessary for the reliable operation of the BES, whether the BES needs to be a contiguous, possible interconnection difference, who is a user of the BES, and correlation of the definition of BES and the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria will be addressed with this new SAR. The proposed SAR has been posted for information purposes only concurrent with the second posting of this project. A formal comment period will follow.

In parallel with the definition project, another team has been set up to develop a change to the NERC Rules of Procedure (RoP) to allow for entities to technically justify excluding Elements from the BES that might otherwise be included according to the proposed definition. This same process would be used by Registered Entities to justify including Elements in the BES that might otherwise be excluded according to the proposed definition. This RoP team will develop the process for seeking an exemption from the definition but the DBESSDT will develop the criteria necessary for applying for an exemption through the standards development process. The DBESSDT developed exception criteria is posted separately but simultaneously to the second posting of the definition.
You do not have to answer all questions. Enter All Comments in Simple Text Format.

Insert a "check" mark in the appropriate boxes by double-clicking the gray areas.

The SDT has asked one specific question for each specific aspect of the definition.

1. The SDT has made clarifying changes to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with these changes? If you do not support these changes or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:
   
   No:
   
   Comments:

2. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I1 (transformers)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:
   
   No:
   
   Comments:

3. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I2 (generation) including the reference to the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:
   
   No:
   
   Comments:

4. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I3 (blackstart)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:
   
   No:
   
   Comments:
5. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I4 (dispersed power)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:
No:
Comments:

6. The SDT has added specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I5 (reactive resources)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:
No:
Comments:

7. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E1 (radial system)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:
No:
Comments:

8. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E2 (behind-the-meter generation)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:
No:
Comments:

9. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E3 (local network)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:
No:
Comments:

10. The SDT has added specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E4 (reactive resources)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:

   No:

   Comments:

11. Are there any other concerns with this definition that haven’t been covered in previous questions and comments remembering that the exception criteria are posted separately for comment?

   Yes:

   No:

   Comments:
Comment Form for 2nd Draft of Definition of BES (Project 2010-17)

Please DO NOT use this form to submit comments on the 2nd draft of the Definition of the Bulk Electric System (Project 2010-17). Use the electronic comment form only to submit comments. Comments must be submitted by October 10, 2011.

If you have questions please contact Ed Dobrowolski at ed.dobrowolski@nerc.net or by telephone at 609-947-3673.

Background Information
Definition of the BES (Project 2010-17)

The SDT responded to the comments received for the first posting of the definition for this project by clarifying the core definition, inclusions, and exclusions to meet the concerns of the industry. The SDT has also utilized a variety of other inputs including work that was done by regional entities such as WECC, NPCC, RFC, and FRCC in coming up with the present definition. Another input was FERC Orders No. 743 and 743a which provided several specific directives on clarifying the existing definition. It should be noted that the revised definition does not address functional entity registration or standards requirements applicability. Those are separate issues.

The core definition represents a true bright-line; but, it is clear that by itself, it does not cover all of the known situations and configurations that are needed for a complete definition. Therefore, the SDT developed several specific inclusions and exclusions that will be added to the core definition to complete it. At the present time, the SDT has drafted five specific inclusions and four specific exclusions.

Inclusions represent those items that are included as part of the Bulk Electric System (BES) where they would not have been included as part of the simple core definition. The reasons that the SDT has added these items are as follows:

- **I1** – Since transformers have windings operating at different voltages, it was felt that clarification was required so as to more explicitly identify which transformers were to be included in the BES. The SDT believes that the present draft provides this needed clarification.
- **I2** – This inclusion represents a merger of the original Inclusion I2 and the original Inclusion I3 concerning generation thresholds.
- **I3** – Blackstart units are considered vital to the overall operation of the BES. Consequently, the SDT has included Blackstart Resources. However, due to industry comments, the SDT has deleted the inclusion of Cranking Paths.
- **I4** – This item was added in order to accommodate the effects of variable generation on the BES. The intent of this configuration is to include variable generation (e.g., wind and solar resources) with an aggregate rating greater than 75 MVA and was considered different enough from what was proposed in Inclusion I2 as to warrant a separate inclusion statement in order to provide greater clarity in this area.
- **I5** – This is a new inclusion brought about by industry comments to clarify the inclusion of Reactive Power devices.

In addition to inclusions, in order to complete the picture, specific exclusions also need to be considered. The SDT has currently drafted four specific exclusions:

- **E1** – This item was added to address the basic issue of radial systems. Radial exclusion was part of the existing definition and was supported moving forward in all of the regional work as well as Order No. 743 (and Order No. 743a). The SDT has
clarified this exclusion in response to industry comments by deleting the automatic interruption device.

- E2 – This item was added to address the situation of behind-the-meter generation. The wording is basically extracted from the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria.

- E3 – Local networks were added to the exclusion list after considerable discussions among the SDT and various registered entities that have configurations meeting these conditions. The SDT believes that any network that simply supports distribution should be excluded from the BES. The SDT has clarified the language for the exclusion and added a 300 kV upper limit.

- E4 – The SDT has added an exclusion for Reactive Power devices used solely by retail customers for their own use as a result of comments received.

Several commenters objected to simply carrying through the generation and voltage thresholds from the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria as part of the revised definition. However, no respondents provided technical justifications for changing these values. Furthermore, the scope of this project deals mainly with responding to FERC Orders 743 and 743a which clearly stated that the intent of the order was to maintain the status quo and to only address those urgent issues identified in the order. Hence, the tight schedule that was provided in the order. After consulting with the NERC Board of Trustees and the NERC Standards Committee, the SDT has decided to forgo any attempt at changing generation or voltage thresholds at this time. There simply isn’t enough time or resources to do those topics justice with the mandated schedule. Therefore, the focus of the SDT efforts will be to address the directives in Orders 743 and 743a. However, this does not mean that the issues will be dropped. Both the NERC Board of Trustees and the NERC Standards Committee have endorsed the idea that the Project 2010-17 SDT take a phased approach to this project with a new Standards Authorization Request (SAR) to address generation thresholds as well as several other issues that have arisen from SDT deliberations. Issues such as what is necessary for the reliable operation of the BES, whether the BES needs to be a contiguous, possible interconnection difference, who is a user of the BES, and correlation of the definition of BES and the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria will be addressed with this new SAR. The proposed SAR has been posted for information purposes only concurrent with the second posting of this project. A formal comment period will follow.

In parallel with the definition project, another team has been set up to develop a change to the NERC Rules of Procedure (RoP) to allow for entities to technically justify excluding Elements from the BES that might otherwise be included according to the proposed definition. This same process would be used by Registered Entities to justify including Elements in the BES that might otherwise be excluded according to the proposed definition. This RoP team will develop the process for seeking an exemption from the definition but the DBESSDT will develop the criteria necessary for applying for an exemption through the standards development process. The DBESSDT developed exception criteria is posted separately but simultaneously to the second posting of the definition.
You do not have to answer all questions. Enter All Comments in Simple Text Format.

Insert a "check" mark in the appropriate boxes by double-clicking the gray areas.

The SDT has asked one specific question for each specific aspect of the definition.

1. The SDT has made clarifying changes to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with these changes? If you do not support these changes or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

2. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I1 (transformers)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

3. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I2 (generation) including the reference to the ERO Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

4. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I3 (blackstart)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:
5. The SDT has revised the specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I4 (dispersed power)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

6. The SDT has added specific inclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Inclusion I5 (reactive resources)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

7. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E1 (radial system)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

8. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E2 (behind-the-meter generation)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

9. The SDT has revised the specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E3 (local network)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

Yes:

No:
Comments:

10. The SDT has added specific exclusions to the core definition in response to industry comments. Do you agree with Exclusion E4 (reactive resources)? If you do not support this change or you agree in general but feel that alternative language would be more appropriate, please provide specific suggestions in your comments.

   Yes:
   
   No:

   Comments:

11. Are there any other concerns with this definition that haven’t been covered in previous questions and comments remembering that the exception criteria are posted separately for comment?

   Yes:
   
   No:

   Comments:
Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request

Entities that have Element(s) designated as excluded, under the BES definition and designations, do not have to seek exception for those Elements under the Exception Procedure.

General Instructions:

A one-line breaker diagram identifying the facility for which the exception is requested must be supplied with every application. The diagram(s) supplied should also show the Protection Systems at the interface points associated with the Elements for which the exception is being requested.

Entities are required to supply the data and studies needed to support their submittal. Studies should:

- Be based on an Interconnection-wide base case that is suitably complete and detailed to reflect the facility’s electrical characteristics and system topology
- Clearly document all assumptions used
- Address key performance measures of BES reliability through steady-state power flow, and transient stability analysis as necessary to support the entity’s application, consistent with the methodologies described in the Transmission Planning (TPL) standard and commensurate with the scope of the request

Supporting statements for your position from other entities are encouraged.

List any attached supporting documents:
Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request

For Transmission Facilities:

1. Is there generation connected to the facility?
   □ Yes  □ No

   If yes, what are the individual gross nameplate values of each unit?

   Description/Comments:

2. How does the facility impact permanent Flowgates in the Eastern Interconnection, major transfer paths within the Western Interconnection, or a comparable monitored facility in the ERCOT Interconnection or the Quebec Interconnection?

   Please list the Flowgates or paths considered in your analysis along with any studies or assessments that illustrate the degree of impact:

3. Is the facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL) in the Eastern Interconnection, ERCOT Interconnection, or Quebec Interconnection or a major transfer path rating in the Western Interconnection?
   □ Yes  □ No

   Please provide the appropriate list for your operating area:

4. How does an outage of the facility impact the over-all reliability of the BES? Please provide study results that demonstrate the most severe system impact of the outage of the facility and the rationale for your response:
5. Is the facility used for off-site power supply to a nuclear power plant as designated in a mutually agreed upon Nuclear Plant Interface Requirement (NPIR)?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Description/Comments:

6. Is the facility part of a Cranking Path associated with a Blackstart Resource?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Description/Comments:

7. Does power flow through this facility into the BES?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

If yes, ☐ under 10% of the calendar year  ☐ 10% - 25% of the calendar year  ☐ 25% - 50% of the calendar year  ☐ More than 50% of the calendar year

If yes, then using metered or SCADA data for the most recent consecutive two calendar year period, what is the minimum and maximum magnitude of the power flow out of the facility and describe the conditions when this could occur?
Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request

For Generation Facilities:

1. What is the MW value of the host Balancing Authority’s most severe single Contingency and what is the generator’s, or generator facility’s, percent of this value?

   Please provide the values and a reference to supporting documents:

2. Is the generator or generator facility used to provide Ancillary Services?
   
   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

   Describe what Ancillary Services the generator or generator facility is supplying:

3. Is the generator designated as a must run unit?

   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

   Please provide the appropriate reference for your operating area:

4. How does an outage of the generator impact the over-all reliability of the BES?  Please provide study results that demonstrate the most severe system impact of the outage of the generator and the rationale for your response:

5. Does the generator use the BES to deliver its actual or scheduled output, or a portion of its actual or scheduled output, to Load?

   [ ] Yes  [ ] No

   Description/Comments:
Standards Announcement
Project 2010-17 BES Definition
Two Ballot Pool Windows Open August 26 – September 26, 2011
Two Formal Comment Periods Open August 26 – October 10, 2011
Two Ballot Windows Open September 30 – October 10, 2011

Available tomorrow at: https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx

The Definition of Bulk Electric System Standard Drafting Team (DBES SDT) has posted a second draft of the Definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) and associated implementation plan for a formal 45-day comment period, through 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011.

The Definition of Bulk Electric System Standard Drafting Team (DBES SDT) has also posted a draft application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request referenced in the Rules of Procedure Exception Process for a formal 45-day comment period, through 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011. (Note that the information contained in this draft form includes revisions made to the Technical Principles for Supporting BES Exceptions that was posted for comment in May and June 2011.)

A separate team is working with NERC to draft a new Appendix 5C to NERC’s Rules of Procedure to address the process for requesting BES exceptions. This team will be posting the Rules of Procedure changes for stakeholder comment in September. The comment period for the Rules of Procedure changes will overlap the comment period for the definition and application form, to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to review all three documents to understand how they will work together.

Clean and redline versions of the definition and associated implementation plan, along with a technical justification for the Local Network exclusion and a clean version of the application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request have been posted on the project page at: http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Project2010-17_BES.html. The format of the application form titled Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request has changed substantially since the first posting, making a redline impractical, so none has been provided.

The Standards Committee and NERC Board of Trustees have recommended that the drafting team address issues such as generation thresholds in a second phase of this project. This approach will ensure that the drafting team has sufficient time to adequately consider and develop a sound technical basis for an approach, and will allow the drafting team to meet the regulatory deadline in FERC Orders 743 and 743a (filing by January 25, 2012). The drafting team has posted a draft Supplemental Standards Authorization Request (SAR) for information purposes only; the SAR will be posted for comment at a future time.
**Ballot Pools Forming**
During the first 30 days of the comment period, two separate ballot pools will be formed: one for balloting the Definition of Bulk Electric System, and a second for balloting the application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*. The ballot pool windows will be open from **Friday, August 26 through 8 a.m. Eastern on Monday, September 26, 2011**.

During the final 10 days of the comment period, two separate initial ballots will be conducted, one for the Definition of the Bulk Electric System, and a second for the application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*. The ballot windows will begin on **Friday, September 30th and end at 8 p.m. Eastern on Monday, October 10, 2011**.

**Instructions for Joining Ballot Pools**
Registered Ballot Body members must join each of the ballot pools to be eligible to vote in the upcoming ballots at the following page: [https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx)

During the pre-ballot window, members of each ballot pool may communicate with one another by using their “ballot pool list server.” (Once the balloting begins, ballot pool members are prohibited from using the ballot pool list servers.) The list servers for this project are:

- Definition of BES ballot: 
  bp-2010-17_BES_Def_in@nerc.com
- *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request* form: 
  bp-2010-17_TechInfo_BES_in@nerc.com

**Instructions for Submitting Comments**
Please use this [electronic comment form](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx) to submit comments on the Definition of Bulk Electric System. Please use this separate [electronic comment form](https://standards.nerc.net/BallotPool.aspx) to submit comments on the draft form application form titled *Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request*.

If you experience any difficulties in using either of these electronic forms, please contact Monica Benson at monica.benson@nerc.net. An off-line, unofficial copy of each comment form is posted on the project page:

**Background**
On November 18, 2010 FERC issued [Order 743](http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html) (amended by Order 743A) and directed NERC to revise the definition of Bulk Electric System so that the definition encompasses all Elements and Facilities necessary for the reliable operation and planning of the interconnected bulk power system. Additional specificity will reduce ambiguity and establish consistency across all Regions in distinguishing between BES and non-BES Elements and Facilities.

In addition, NERC was directed to develop a process for identifying any Elements or Facilities that should be excluded from the BES. NERC is working to address these directives with two activities – the definition of Bulk Electric System (BES) is being revised through the standard development process and a BES Definition Exception Process is being developed as a proposed modification to the Rules of Procedure. The work of the BES Definition Exception Process has been publicly posted at: [http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html](http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Rules_of_Procedure-RF.html). The Rules of Procedure team expects to post the next draft of its proposed addition to the Rules of Procedure (Appendix 5C – BES Exception Process) in September.
Comment Form for 2nd Draft of Project 2010-17: Definition of BES (BES) Technical Principles for Demonstrating BES Exceptions

Please DO NOT use this form to submit comments on the second draft of the Project 2010-17: Definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES) Exception Criteria. Use the electronic comment form only to submit comments on the second draft Exception Criteria. Comments must be submitted by October 10, 2011.

If you have questions please contact Ed Dobrowolski at ed.dobrowolski@nerc.net or by telephone at 609-947-3673.

Background Information
Definition of the BES (Project 2010-17) Technical Principles for Demonstrating BES Exceptions

In parallel with the definition project, another stakeholder team outside the standards development process has been set up to develop a change to the NERC Rules of Procedure (RoP) to allow for entities to apply for excluding Elements from the BES that might otherwise be included according to the proposed definition and designations. This same process would be used by Registered Entities to justify including Elements in the BES that might otherwise be excluded according to the proposed definition and designations. The RoP team will develop the process for seeking an exception from the definition and designations, but the Definition of the BES Standards Drafting Team (DBESSDT), through the standards development process, has developed the criteria necessary for applying for an exception.

The exception process has been set up as a checklist of items that an entity requesting an exception should supply to the Regional Entity as the first step in the process described in the Rules of Procedure. The same checklist will be utilized for exceptions dealing with inclusions or exclusions. The intent of the SDT is to standardize the types of information that must be supplied when seeking an exception to the extent possible. This will allow for the Regional Entities to process the requests based on standardized evidence and for the ERO to make the eventual decision on the request based on this standardized evidence. This is a significant departure from the first posting on this topic. Based on industry response from that posting and further analysis the SDT has abandoned the initial exclusion criteria and developed this new methodology that it believes will provide more clarity and continuity to the process. The initial proposal was dependent on a comparison of an entity’s characteristics to a defined value and/or limit. However, it has become apparent that it is not feasible to establish continent-wide values and/or limits due to differences in operational characteristics. The new process requires an entity to clarify the characteristics of the facilities in question and to document the operational performance as appropriate through submittal of the Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request along with any other supporting documentation for the exception being sought. The appropriate Regional Entity will review the submittal to validate information, make a recommendation of whether or not to support the exclusion or inclusion, and then file the request and recommendation with the ERO as established in the Rules of Procedure as presently being drafted and posted for comment. An ERO panel as described in the Rules of Procedure presently being drafted and posted for comment will then make the decision on the exception. At this point, the engineering judgment of the ERO panel will be utilized. Using the request document to dictate the type of supporting material that needs to be supplied plus having a common panel perform the evaluations will result in an open, transparent, and consistent process.

3353 Peachtree Road NE
Suite 600, North Tower
Atlanta, GA 30326
404.446.2560 | www.nerc.com
The SDT is seeking industry feedback on the approach being presented. Comments received from this posting will help to determine the final criteria that the industry will be required to adhere to. Therefore, industry feedback is vital to the development process.

It should be noted that the actual application process is described in the Rules of Procedure document that will be posted separately from the exception criteria document.
You do not have to answer all questions. Enter all comments in simple text format.

Insert a "check" mark in the appropriate boxes by double-clicking the gray areas.

1. Page one of the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request' contains general instructions. Do you agree with the instructions presented or is there information that you believe needs to be on page one that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

2. Pages two and three of the Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request contain a checklist of items that deal with transmission facilities. Do you agree with the information being requested or is there information that you believe needs to be on page two or three that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

3. Page four of the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request' contains a checklist of items that deal with generation facilities. Do you agree with the information being requested or is there information that you believe needs to be on page four that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

4. Do you have concerns about an entity's ability to obtain the data they would need to file the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request'? If so, please be specific with your concerns so that the SDT can fully understand the problem.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:
5. Are there other specific characteristics that you feel would be important for presenting a case and which are generic enough that they belong in the request? If so, please identify them here and provide suggested language that could be added to the document.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

6. Are you aware of any conflicts between the proposed approach and any regulatory function, rule order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement or agreement, or jurisdictional issue? If so, please identify them here and provide suggested language changes that may clarify the issue.

Yes:

No:

Comments:

7. Are there any other concerns with the proposed approach for demonstrating BES Exceptions that haven’t been covered in previous questions and comments (bearing in mind that the definition itself and the proposed Rules of Procedure changes are posted separately for comments)? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.

Yes:

No:

Comments:
Comment Form for 2nd Draft of Project 2010-17: Definition of BES (BES)
Technical Principles for Demonstrating BES Exceptions

Please **DO NOT** use this form to submit comments on the second draft of the Project 2010-17: Definition of the Bulk Electric System (BES) Exception Criteria. Use the electronic comment form only to submit comments on the second draft Exception Criteria. Comments must be submitted by **October 10, 2011**.

If you have questions please contact Ed Dobrowolski at ed.dobrowolski@nerc.net or by telephone at 609-947-3673.

**Background Information**

**Definition of the BES (Project 2010-17)**

**Technical Principles for Demonstrating BES Exceptions**

In parallel with the definition project, another stakeholder team outside the standards development process has been set up to develop a change to the NERC Rules of Procedure (RoP) to allow for entities to apply for excluding Elements from the BES that might otherwise be included according to the proposed definition and designations. This same process would be used by Registered Entities to justify including Elements in the BES that might otherwise be excluded according to the proposed definition and designations. The RoP team will develop the process for seeking an exception from the definition and designations, but the Definition of the BES Standards Drafting Team (DBESSDT), through the standards development process, has developed the criteria necessary for applying for an exception.

The exception process has been set up as a checklist of items that an entity requesting an exception should supply to the Regional Entity as the first step in the process described in the Rules of Procedure. The same checklist will be utilized for exceptions dealing with inclusions or exclusions. The intent of the SDT is to standardize the types of information that must be supplied when seeking an exception to the extent possible. This will allow for the Regional Entities to process the requests based on standardized evidence and for the ERO to make the eventual decision on the request based on this standardized evidence. This is a significant departure from the first posting on this topic. Based on industry response from that posting and further analysis the SDT has abandoned the initial exclusion criteria and developed this new methodology that it believes will provide more clarity and continuity to the process. The initial proposal was dependent on a comparison of an entity’s characteristics to a defined value and/or limit. However, it has become apparent that it is not feasible to establish continent-wide values and/or limits due to differences in operational characteristics. The new process requires an entity to clarify the characteristics of the facilities in question and to document the operational performance as appropriate through submittal of the Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request along with any other supporting documentation for the exception being sought. The appropriate Regional Entity will review the submittal to validate information, make a recommendation of whether or not to support the exclusion or inclusion, and then file the request and recommendation with the ERO as established in the Rules of Procedure as presently being drafted and posted for comment. An ERO panel as described in the Rules of Procedure presently being drafted and posted for comment will then make the decision on the exception. At this point, the engineering judgment of the ERO panel will be utilized. Using the request document to dictate the type of supporting material that needs to be supplied plus having a common panel perform the evaluations will result in an open, transparent, and consistent process.
The SDT is seeking industry feedback on the approach being presented. Comments received from this posting will help to determine the final criteria that the industry will be required to adhere to. Therefore, industry feedback is vital to the development process.

It should be noted that the actual application process is described in the Rules of Procedure document that will be posted separately from the exception criteria document.
You do not have to answer all questions. Enter all comments in simple text format.

*Insert a "check" mark in the appropriate boxes by double-clicking the gray areas.*

1. Page one of the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request' contains general instructions. Do you agree with the instructions presented or is there information that you believe needs to be on page one that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

2. Pages two and three of the Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request contain a checklist of items that deal with transmission facilities. Do you agree with the information being requested or is there information that you believe needs to be on page two or three that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

3. Page four of the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request' contains a checklist of items that deal with generation facilities. Do you agree with the information being requested or is there information that you believe needs to be on page four that is missing? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:

4. Do you have concerns about an entity’s ability to obtain the data they would need to file the 'Detailed Information to Support an Exception Request'? If so, please be specific with your concerns so that the SDT can fully understand the problem.
   Yes:
   No:
   Comments:
5. Are there other specific characteristics that you feel would be important for presenting a case and which are generic enough that they belong in the request? If so, please identify them here and provide suggested language that could be added to the document.

Yes: 

No: 

Comments: 

6. Are you aware of any conflicts between the proposed approach and any regulatory function, rule order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement or agreement, or jurisdictional issue? If so, please identify them here and provide suggested language changes that may clarify the issue.

Yes: 

No: 

Comments: 

7. Are there any other concerns with the proposed approach for demonstrating BES Exceptions that haven’t been covered in previous questions and comments (bearing in mind that the definition itself and the proposed Rules of Procedure changes are posted separately for comments)? Please be as specific as possible with your comments.

Yes: 

No: 

Comments:
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.

Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure “CEAP”
For
NPCC Regional Reliability Standards

Approved by NPCC Regional Standards Committee
XX/XX/2011
Approved by NPCC Board of Directors
XX/XX/2011
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During a 2010 FERC technical conference the Commission recognized that “reliability does not come without cost”, and significant interest was expressed in development of a process to identify costs for draft reliability Standards and their ability of the proposed standards to achieve their reliability objective(s) in an efficient manner. In addition, the NPCC Board of Directors (BOD), in its consideration of Regional Standards, expressed concern regarding what a Standard’s implementation may cost the industry and the relevant incremental reliability improvement (benefits) that implementation of that Standard may yield. Therefore, the NPCC BOD and directed NPCC Staff to develop a methodology to assess the cost and benefit of Standards. This NPCC Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure (CEAP) establishes a process represents a step to addressing those concerns.

The CEAP introduces two assessments of the estimated industrywide costs of requirements in a proposed draft Standard into that Standard’s development process. The procedure, conducted in parallel with the drafting process, is designed so it does not delay the development of the Standard, but adds supporting information and background for the NPCC stakeholders, ballot body and the NPCC Board of Directors. In addition to providing a “snapshot” looking at the cost of the proposal what may be required from a resource perspective, the CEAP will also consider and solicit input from an independent and wider range of technical perspectives of the industry as well as NPCC’s technical groups to determine if any unintended adverse impacts may be created with respect to other Regional or Continent wide Standards, should the draft Standard be approved.

The NPCC CEAP will be utilized to perform an analysis of the cost effectiveness benefit of the proposed requirements in NPCC’s Regional Standards as they are developed, and prior to their approval by the NPCC Board of Directors.

The process incorporates two separate phases of reviews,

First to be conducted is a cursory Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) that will be based on the responses to an initial set of questions posed to the industry during the Regional Standard Authorization Request (RSAR) stage to determine if the Standard project should be pursued. A cost benefit analysis is an assessment to determine and compare the relative costs and benefits of a particular course of action. Analysis of different alternatives in order to see whether the benefits outweigh the costs. Questions posed during the RSAR stage to the industry will focus on potential costs and versus perceived benefits. Questions posed during the RSAR phase will also determine and if the Standard, in the view of stakeholders, would achieve an Adequate Level of Reliability (ALR) or go “beyond” that to achieve some optimum or premium level of reliability. Once this information is gathered, the NPCC Regional Standards Committee (RSC) will review this information and make a determination whether or not to pursue the
Second will be the Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA). The Cost Effectiveness Analysis is an analytical tool whose purpose is to provide information about the relative cost value of different approaches to eliminating disparities, increasing life expectancy, or any program or initiative. This will involve two sets of questions. One to solicit industry opinion on the technical feasibility to achieve the reliability objective of the Standard with the requirements, and second will be to solicit cost, cost recovery, resource and estimated time to implement compliance to the draft Standard. These will be done on a requirement by requirement basis, and the questions will ideally be posted once the draft Standard’s requirements have firmed up later in the Standard development process. The RSC will evaluate all independent information provided and produce a CEAP report that will be posted along with the NPCC Standard during balloting. Information in the report will be aggregated and presented on a region-wide basis along with either a recommendation, or a list of potential issues for stakeholder consideration.

All cost information submitted by entities will be reviewed and compiled by NPCC Staff prior to being made public, or presented to the RSC. Market issues of individual stakeholders may exist or be revealed through the responses to the CEAP questions. Necessary confidentialities will be maintained, and no market sensitive information will be revealed.

II. BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. ("NPCC"), is to enhance the reliability of the international, interconnected bulk power system in Northeastern North America through the development of more stringent and specific Regional Reliability Standards. Additionally NPCC will perform and compliance assessment and enforcement of continent wide and Regional Reliability Standards pursuant to the execution and implementation of a Regional Delegation Agreement with the Electric Reliability Organization ("ERO") and applicable Canadian Memoranda of Understanding. These agreements that are backstopped by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and Canadian Provincial governmental authorities. In the development and enforcement of Regional Reliability Standards, NPCC, to the extent possible, facilitates attainment of fair, effective, efficient, and competitive electric markets.

General Membership in NPCC is voluntary and is open to any person or entity, including any entity participating in the Registered Ballot Body of the ERO that has an interest in the reliable operation of the Northeastern North American bulk power system.

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1 For example, if the RSAR in question addresses Geomagnetic Disturbances (GMD) and hardening the grid, questions could be posed at the onset of the process on what a cost might be to protect all the transformers (potentially billions of dollars) and what the probability of experiencing a severe GMD, based on past history is (extremely low for continent wide outage).
III. NPCC PROCEDURE FOR COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED NPCC REGIONAL STANDARDS.

1) Before accepting a NPCC Regional Standard Authorization Request (RSAR), the Regional Standards Committee (RSC) posts the CBA questions in Appendix B for stakeholder review and response. Following receipt of the responses to the CBA questions, the RSC will compile the information obtained after posting the responses to the CBA questions in Appendix B, and determine whether or not to accept the RSAR and authorize posting of the notification of intent to develop a standard along with the responses to the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) questions in Appendix B.

2) During the NPCC Regional Standards development process, a NPCC Regional Standard Drafting Team (RSDT) will deliberate on whether the requirements in a Standard are developed enough to begin the CEA process and request that the RSC initiate the second phase (CEA) of the process.

3) The RSC, upon approval of the RSDT’s request to initiate Phase two of the CEAP, will develop a CEAP Guidance Procedure document (see Appendix A for template) outlining the expectations for the CEAP, and conduct the assessment as follows:
   a. Approve a set of surveys that must be conducted to determine the appropriate impact (i.e. operational, costs, resources, etc.) of the proposed Standard’s requirements on a requirement by requirement basis. The RSC will judge whether or not sufficient stakeholder responses were received to provide valid results for analysis. If the number of responses received was not adequate the RSC will determine what course of action to take, ranging from accepting the limited information received, to the reissuance of the surveys. The surveys should be such that their results provide:
      i. Indication of what cost would be associated with the individual requirements in the Standard, if approved. The approximate costs would be aggregated by the RSC and based on surveys for the entire Region, and also by the Reliability Coordinator, Province, etc. to provide more information on how universal the impact may be.
      ii. Indication of the entities’ estimates of what resources and timeframes might be needed to comply with a Standard’s requirements and provide information on the time the entities might need to implement the requirements of the Standard, and develop documentation regarding compliance. This input would consider not only technical but budgetary concerns. The timeframe would provide further input to the RSDT’s Implementation Plan.
iii. Identification of potential alternative reliability requirements that could more cost-effectively achieve the same benefits of reliability improvements and benefits, and provide justifications, as well as any potential adverse impacts or unintended consequences, if any, that may result directly, or indirectly.

iv. Identification of any market issues that may exist and how they could affect the Standard’s requirements or applicability.

b. Approve the assignment of a particular survey to NPCC Task Forces (TF) or Working Groups (WG) and the scope of activities expected as per the Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) Guidance Document, or utilize the standard set of questions in Appendix B.

c. Upon completion of the surveys and analysis, the RSC will, (and if necessary utilize resources outside of the RSC) to conduct an assessment of available cost and perceived effectiveness of the draft Standard’s requirements to achieve the identified reliability benefit of the Standard’s objective and develop a recommendation.

4) Upon TF (or WG) completion of the CEAP and and that all RSC requested tasks have been completed or addressed, the TF (or WG) will submit the information, results and recommendations to the RSC.

5) The RSC will review the TF recommendations, information, and suggested follow up actions and will determine a course of action.

6) The RSC will communicate the outcome of their deliberations to the RSDT along with one of the following actions:
   a. Revise the Standard to address the results of the CEAP.
   b. Accept the Standard “as is” to move forward through the remainder of the process (go to Step 7).
   c. Hold the Standard in abeyance until such time as additional guidance can be provided regarding whether or how to continue.

7) Upon acceptance by the RSC of the CEAP and determination that the Standard is cost effective by virtue of information provided in the RCC report and any other input that may be available, the remainder of the NPCC Standards Development Process will be followed. The results of the CEAP will be posted along with the draft Standard and Implementation Plan along with any other pertinent information for the information of the stakeholders during ballot.

8) The NPCC Assistant Vice President of Standards will present the results of the CEAP to the NPCC Board of Directors at the same time the Standard is presented for approval.
Appendix A

CEAP Guidance Procedure

Date RSC Accepted SDT request to initiate CEA___________________________

Draft Standard Title/Project Number___________________________________

Standard Type (i.e. Planning- TPL, Protection-PRC, etc.)____________________

NPCC Subject Matter Experts (RSC, RCC, TF or WG)________________________
(Cost and Technical consideration--assigned gathering of data/surveys)

Applicability Entities Applicable (i.e. TOP, GO, TO, etc.)____________________

Suggested Additional Outreach for Survey_________________________________
(Gen. Forum, NATF, etc.)

Standard Templates Survey Questions or Custom____________________________

Assigned Group for Custom Survey(s), if applicable (RSC, TF, etc.)_____________

RSC approves Survey data requests (Date)__________________________________

Date Survey sent to stakeholders for 30 day comment period__________________
RSC analyzes Survey results and develops a recommendation

RSC posts the results of the CEAP along with the Ballot materials

1) **CEAP Phase 1 Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA)**
   RSAR proposed (but not yet accepted) accepted Date
   Results of RSC Evaluation of CBA Responses (Proceed? Y/N)
   Date RSC initiates Phase 1 CEAP, CBA

2) **CEAP Phase 2 Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)**

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**Appendix B**

**Typical CBA Questions (Phase 1 of CEAP, to be included upon notification of intention to develop an NPCC Regional Standard and posting of RSAR)**

1) Does the proposed Standard fill a reliability “gap” and is the Standard needed? If not, why not (probabilistic data may be used to make a determination)?
2) If the Standard meets a “reliability related” need would it achieve an adequate level of reliability “ALR” or exceed this ALR? If so, how? If not why?
3) What approximate one-time and ongoing estimated potential costs would/could be associated with the implementation and maintenance of a Standard in this area?
4) Is there an alternate way of achieving the reliability objective of this proposed Standard?
   5) Would a technical guideline or “best practices” whitepaper be effective in achieving a desired outcome to meet the reliability need, as opposed to a “region wide” Standard?
   6) What are the benefits of the proposed standard/requirements?
Typical CEAP Technical Survey Questions (Phase 2 of CEAP, may be included in SDT postings for comments or done separately as part of the CEAP);

1) On a requirement by requirement basis, are the Requirements effective in achieving the reliability objective of the Standard and if not, why?
2) Are there alternative ways to achieve the draft Standard’s reliability objective? If so, what alternatives are there and which requirements would they replace?
3) On a requirement by requirement basis, do the draft requirements in the Standard achieve or contribute to a level of reliability that is “adequate”, i.e. acceptable? If not, why not?
4) Are there additional “efficiencies” that could be realized for any requirement(s)? If so, which requirements, what “efficiencies”, and how realized?
5) Is there any adverse impact to reliability or any other existing standard, NPCC Regional Criteria, or in-process project draft Standard(s), of which your organization is aware of?
6) What would the probabilistic risk be for an event/issue to occur which would otherwise be addressed by this Standard? (i.e. High, Medium, or Low)

Typical CEAP Cost and Implementation Questions (Phase 2 of CEAP, may be included in SDT postings for comments or done separately as part of the CEAP);

1) Describe the size of your organization in broad general terms, e.g. GO-Total installed MWs, TOs circuit miles by kV and total load served, etc.
2) What are the gross anticipated one-time and ongoing costs of implementing the Standard as presently drafted (labor and materials)?
3) Is there a cost recovery mechanism that could be used to defray costs of implementation, i.e. tariff or market? If so, what is the anticipated “net” cost after these regulatory mechanisms are applied?
4) If the Standard were not implemented, what would be the potential cost incurred if the perceived reliability risk was not mitigated, or the projected outcome, (i.e. lack of maintenance of UFLS could render it inoperable and lead to cascading)?
5) How long would it take your organization to implement full compliance to the Standard as written? What would affect the implementation (i.e. outage scheduling, availability of materials, human resources, etc.)?
NPCC Cost Effectiveness Analysis
Procedure “CEAP”

RSC Conducts Phase 1 CBA, upon RSC approval to continue-

- Standard Drafting Team Requests RSC initiate CEA
- RSC Initiates CEAP?
  - NO
  - YES
  - RSC Develops a CEAP Guidance Document
  - RSC Transmits CEAP Document and initiates Survey Activities
  - Surveys are Drafted as necessary
  - Surveys and Data Requests Sent to RSC
  - RSC Endorses CEAP
    - NO
    - YES
    - Surveys transmitted/posted in Open Comment
    - SDT to Revise Standard or Hold in Abeyance for Further Info.
    - RSC (Cost Effective?)
      - NO
      - Yes
      - CEAP and RSC Evaluation will be Posted during Ballot and BOD Approvals

- Within 30 Days of Request, Will Initiate CEAP
- Within 30 Days RSC Will Develop a CEAP Guidance Document and Transmit to the appropriate entities.
- Within 30 days of Receipt of CEAP Guidance TF-WG will draft surveys if not standard template questions
- Depending on Information Gathering and Analysis Required, TF will Transmit Findings to proposed data requests/surveys to RSC
- RSC Endorses at the next regularly scheduled RSC Meeting and Remands or Transmits CEAP/Surveys
July XX, 2011

Subject: Notice of Posting for 30 Day Review of the NPCC Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure
“CEAP” For NPCC Regional Reliability Standards

Dear Madam/Sir:

In 2010 FERC recognized that “reliability does not come without cost”, and significant interest was expressed in the development of a process to identify costs for reliability Standards and their ability to achieve their reliability objective(s) in an efficient manner. In addition, the NPCC Board of Directors, in its consideration of Regional Standards, expressed concern regarding what a Standard’s implementation may cost the industry and the perceived associated reliability improvement that implementing a Standard might yield. NPCC Staff was directed to develop a methodology to assess the cost and benefit of Standards. The NPCC Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure (CEAP) addresses those concerns.

The CEAP introduces two assessments of the estimated industry wide costs of requirements in a proposed Standard into that Standard’s development process. The procedure, done in parallel with the drafting process, adds supporting information and background for the NPCC stakeholders, ballot body and the NPCC Board of Directors.

The process incorporates two separate phases of reviews: a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) to determine if the Standard project should be pursued, and a Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), the purpose of which will be to provide information on a requirement by requirement basis about the relative value of different approaches to achieving the objectives a Standard is designed to achieve.

Attached is the NPCC Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure “CEAP” For NPCC Regional Reliability Standards which beginning today is being posted on the NPCC Website for a 30 day comment period. The comment period will close August XX, 2011. Comments received will be reviewed, the document revised as necessary, presented to the Regional Standards Committee for approval with subsequent presentation to the NPCC Board of Directors for its approval.

To view the Cost Effectiveness Analysis Procedure “CEAP” For NPCC Regional Reliability Standards follow the link:

NPCC :: Regional Standards :: Documents:: General::CEAP

The document may be viewed and / or downloaded by clicking “Doc” under the “Document” column.

If you have any questions, please call.

Thank you.

Lee Pedowicz
Manager, Reliability Standards
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.
212.840.1070 (p)
212.302.2782 (f)
lpedowicz@NPCC.org
FYI,

Guy V. Zito
Assistant Vice President-Standards
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.
1040 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10018
212-840-1070
212-302-2782 fax

Dave and TFSS,

Thanks for your review and comments. We anticipate posting this in August and will incorporate your suggestions.

The document is meant to create a consistent and clear process to deal with Standards related development activities. To try to address your questions- yes this is something NPCC has been doing but needed to be clarified and also there is an expanded role for the RSC Executive Committee. The process is related to how the RSC and NPCC handle the increasing flow of standards related work and is something the RSC will utilize and belong to that group. RSC will discuss where the document eventually resides but I see it as perhaps an attachment to our Scope/Charter. Regarding approvals, I think it will remain an RSC and perhaps NPCC BOD approval with it being informational to the rest of NPCC's groups.

Guy V. Zito
Assistant Vice President-Standards
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.
1040 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10018
212-840-1070
212-302-2782 fax

Guy,

The TFSS has the following questions and comments on the draft RSC Triage Process for Standards Related Matters:
General Questions:
- Does the write-up capture "what we have been doing all along" or is this a new proposed approach?
- Should this become an internal NPCC business process or an NPCC member document?
- Once "approved", how would the document be updated, changed?

Content Comments:
- The request for SME task force review and comment (step 6) should consider sufficient time for Member Company review
- Consider adding a step (expansion of step 11) for feedback from RSC back to the task forces if needed
- Consider making the flow chart a swim lane type chart that shows different roles and actors

Thanks,
TFSS

-----Original Message-----
From: Conroy, David M. [mailto:David.Conroy@cmpco.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2011 1:49 PM
To: NPCC TFSS Mail Exploder (tfss@npcc.org)
Cc: Allen, John; Howes, Kevin L.; Conroy, Brian; Mahoney, R. Scott
Subject: FW: NPCC RSC Triage Process for Standards Related Matters--For Your Comments
I will add this to our TFSS agenda for this week.

-----Original Message-----
From: Guy V. Zito [mailto:gzito@npcc.org]
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2011 11:25 AM
To: jtfc
Cc: rsc; grpStaff
Subject: NPCC RSC Triage Process for Standards Related Matters--For Your Comments

Joint TF Chairs,

Attached please find a draft triage process envisioned to be used to clearly identify the process that NPCC will utilize to evaluate standards and related matters. Although upon inspection it appears to be long and cumbersome it is meant to ensure we have the proper
folks reviewing the technical subject matter and the proper policy level review in order to ensure a sufficient review is done. RSC will be posting this shortly for comment in the open process, however I wanted to give you a preliminary look at the document and also provide you with the opportunity to comment prior to its posting. I will need TF help in efficiently and effectively evaluating standards issues as we move forward and am open to suggestions on how best to accomplish this in the decreasing time frames we are faced with.

Please forward any suggestions you have to me by July 19th.

Regards,

Guy V. Zito
Assistant Vice President-Standards
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.
1040 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10018
212-840-1070
212-302-2782 fax
email is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. If you receive this email in error, please notify the sender immediately and permanently delete the original and any copy of this email and any printout.
Joint TF Chairs,

Attached please find a draft triage process envisioned to be used to clearly identify the process that NPCC will utilize to evaluate standards and related matters. Although upon inspection it appears to be long and cumbersome it is meant to ensure we have the proper folks reviewing the technical subject matter and the proper policy level review in order to ensure a sufficient review is done. RSC will be posting this shortly for comment in the open process, however I wanted to give you a preliminary look at the document and also provide you with the opportunity to comment prior to its posting. I will need TF help in efficiently and effectively evaluating standards issues as we move forward and am open to suggestions on how best to accomplish this in the decreasing time frames we are faced with.

Please forward any suggestions you have to me by July 19th.

Regards,

Guy V. Zito
Assistant Vice President-Standards
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.
1040 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10018
212-840-1070
212-302-2782 fax
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.

Regional Reliability Standards
Development Procedure

Approved by NPCC Board of Directors
September 19, 2007
Approved by NERC BOT October 23, 2007
Adopted by FERC March 21, 2008
NPCC

REGIONAL RELIABILITY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2

II. REGIONAL RELIABILITY STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE
   1. CHARACTERISTIC ATTRIBUTES 2
   2. ELEMENTS OF A REGIONAL STANDARD 5
   3. TERMS AND FUNCTIONS 8
   4. PROCEDURE DESCRIPTION 10
   5. FLOWCHART 15
   6. ERO AND REGULATORY APPROVALS 16
   7. APPEALS 16

III. APPENDIX
   A) RSAR FORM 19
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. ("NPCC"), is to enhance the reliability of the international, interconnected bulk power system in Northeastern North America through the development of more stringent and specific regional reliability standards and compliance assessment and enforcement of continent-wide and regional reliability standards pursuant to the execution and implementation of a Regional Delegation Agreement with the Electric Reliability Organization ("ERO") and applicable Canadian Memoranda of Understanding that are backstopped by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and Canadian Provincial authorities. In the development and enforcement of Regional Reliability Standards, NPCC, to the extent possible, facilitates attainment of fair, effective, efficient, and competitive electric markets.

General Membership in NPCC is voluntary and is open to any person or entity, including any entity participating in the Registered Ballot Body of the ERO that has an interest in the reliable operation of the Northeastern North American bulk power system.

The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure describes the procedures, policies and practices implemented to ensure an “open, fair, and inclusive” process for the transparent initiation, development, implementation and revision of NPCC Regional Reliability Standards necessary for the reliable operation of the international and interconnected bulk power system in Northeast North America. These Standards will, in all cases, not be inconsistent with or less stringent than any requirements of the North American Electric Reliability Council/Electric Reliability Organization (NERC/ERO) Reliability Standards. The procedure will not unnecessarily delay the development of the proposed reliability standards. Each regional reliability standard shall enable or support one or more of the reliability principles, thereby ensuring that each standard serves a purpose in support of the reliability of the regional bulk power system. Each standard shall also be consistent with all of pertinent reliability principles and criteria, thereby ensuring that no standard undermines reliability through an unintended consequence.

II. REGIONAL RELIABILITY STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURE

1. CHARACTERISTIC ATTRIBUTES

The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure is:

- Open — The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure provides any person the ability to participate in the development of a standard. Any entity that is directly and materially affected by the reliability of the NPCC’s bulk power system has the ability to participate in the development and approval of reliability standards. There are no undue financial barriers to participation. Participation in the open comment process is not conditional upon membership in the ERO, NPCC or any organization, and participation is not unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements. NPCC utilizes a website to accomplish this. Online posting and review of standards and the real time sharing of comments uploaded to the website allow complete transparency.
• **Inclusive** — The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure provides any person with a direct and material interest the right to participate by expressing an opinion and its basis, have that position considered, and appealed through an established appeals process if adversely affected.

• **Balanced** — The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure has a balance of interests and all those entities that are directly and materially affected by the reliability of the NPCC’s bulk power system are welcome to participate and shall not be dominated by any two interest categories and no single interest category shall be able to defeat a matter. This will be accomplished through the NPCC Bylaws defining eight sectors (categories) for voting.

• **Fair Due Process** — The NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure provides for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment. The procedure includes public notice of the intent to develop a standard, a 45 calendar day public comment period on the proposed standard request, or standard with due consideration of those public comments, and responses to those comments will be posted on the NPCC website. A final draft will be posted for a 30 calendar day pre-balloting period, and then a ballot of NPCC Members will be conducted. Upon approval by the NPCC Members, the NPCC Board then votes to approve submittal of the Regional Standard to NERC.

• **Transparent** — All actions material to the development of Regional Reliability Standards are transparent and information regarding the progress is posted on the NPCC website as well as through extensive email lists.

In as much as NPCC is one of several regional entities within the Eastern Interconnection of North America, there will be no presumption of validity by the ERO for any NPCC Regional Reliability Standard. In order to receive the approval of the ERO, the NPCC Reliability Standards Development Process must also achieve the following objectives:

- **No Adverse Impact on Reliability of the Interconnection** — An NPCC Regional Reliability Standard provides a level of bulk power system reliability that is necessary and adequate to protect public health, safety, welfare, and North American security and will not have an adverse impact on the reliability of the Interconnection or other Regions within the Interconnection.

- **Justifiable Difference** — An NPCC Regional Reliability Standard is based on justifiable differences between Regions, such as different electrical systems or facilities, sensitivity of load to disruptions, sensitivity of generation to disruptions, frequency and voltage sensitivity, system operating limit development and facilities ratings process, electrical system interactions, etc.

- **Uniformity**— NPCC Regional Reliability Standards shall provide for as much uniformity as possible with reliability standards across the interconnected bulk
power system of the North American continent. A NPCC Reliability Standard shall be more stringent than a continent-wide reliability standard, may include a regional variation that addresses matters that the continent-wide reliability standard does not, or shall be a regional difference necessitated by a physical difference in the northeast’s bulk power system, where the interpretation of the phrase “physical difference” will be consistent with FERC’s Order, issued September 22, 2004, Granting Request For Clarification regarding Docket No. PL04-5-000, Policy Statement on Matters Related to Bulk Power System Reliability.

- **No Undue Adverse Impact on Commerce** — An NPCC Regional Reliability Standard will not cause any undue adverse impact on business activities that are not necessary for reliability of the Region and its interconnected Regions. All regional reliability standards shall be consistent with NERC’s market principles.

Other Attributes of the NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure include:

- **Maintenance of Regional Reliability Standards**- NPCC Regional Standards will be reviewed for possible revision at least every three years and follow the same process as a new standard. The old standard will remain in place until such time as the revised version has passed through the entire process, at which point the old standard will be retired in accordance with any applicable new implementation plan associated with the approved revised standard. The review process shall be conducted by soliciting comments from the stakeholders and through open posting on the NPCC website. If no changes are warranted, Regional Standards Committee (RSC) shall recommend to the NPCC Board that the standard be reaffirmed. If the review indicates a need to revise or withdraw a standard, a regional standard authorization request shall be prepared by the RSC and submitted in accordance with the standards development process contained in this procedure.

- **Maintenance of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure**- This NPCC Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure will be reviewed for possible revision at least once every five years or more frequently if needed and subject to the same procedure as that of the development of a standard. All such revisions shall be subject to approval by the NPCC Board, NERC, FERC, and could be subject to approval, if required, by applicable authorities in Canada. The NPCC RSC has the authority to make non-substantive changes to this procedure and subsequently notify the NPCC Board for their concurrence at their next scheduled meeting.

- **Interpretation of Standards**- All persons who are directly and materially affected by the NPCC’s bulk power system reliability shall be permitted to request an interpretation of a standard. The person requesting an interpretation will send an email request to the Regional Standards Process Manager (RSPM), as noted on the NPCC website, explaining the specific circumstances surrounding the request and what clarifications are required as applied to those circumstances. The request should indicate the material
impact to the requesting party or others caused by the lack of clarity or a possibly incorrect interpretation of the standard. The RSPM along with guidance from the RSC will forward the request to the originating Task Force which acted as the drafting team for that regional reliability standard. The Task Force will address, through a written response, the request for clarification as soon as practical, but not more than 45 business days from its receipt by the Task Force. This written interpretation will be posted along with the final approved and adopted standard and will stand until such time as the standard is revised through the normal RSAR process, at which time the standard will be modified to incorporate the clarifications provided by the interpretation.

2. **Elements of a Reliability Standard**

- **Elements of a Regional Reliability Standard**

  To ensure uniformity of regional reliability standards, a regional reliability standard shall consist of the elements identified in this section of the procedure. These elements are intended to apply a systematic discipline in the development and revision of standards. This discipline is necessary to achieving standards that are measurable, enforceable, and consistent.

  All mandatory requirements of a regional reliability standard shall be within the standard document. Supporting documents to aid in the implementation of a standard may be referenced by the standard but are not part of the standard itself.

  The most current version of the approved NERC Reliability Standard template and its associated elements as or if applicable, will be used at the time of the development of the NPCC Regional Reliability Standard to ensure all essential elements are contained therein to achieve consistency and uniformity and meet all statutory requirements. A sample of the elements contained in the standard appears in Table 1 below, however the latest ERO Board approved Standard template, that may be found on the NERC website, will supersede the list below at the time the regional standard is developed.

<p>| <strong>Table 1- Elements of a Regional Reliability Standard</strong> |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <strong>Identification Number</strong> | A unique identification number assigned in accordance with an administrative classification system to facilitate tracking and reference. (i.e. “NPCC- BAL-002-0-Date” which refers to NPCC Regional Standard, referencing NERC BAL-002 Version 0, with NPCC Effective Date-final adoption by all Regional Authorities) |
| <strong>Title</strong> | A brief, descriptive phrase identifying the topic of the standard. |
| <strong>Applicability</strong> | Clear identification of the functional classes of entities responsible for complying with the standard, noting any specific additions or exceptions. The standard will be applicable to the Bulk Power System unless otherwise noted. |
| <strong>Effective Date</strong> | The effective date of the standard or, prior to approval of the |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>and Status</strong></th>
<th>standard, the proposed effective date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>The purpose of the standard. The purpose shall explicitly state what outcome will be achieved or is expected by this standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requirement(s)</strong></td>
<td>Explicitly stated technical, performance, and preparedness requirements. Each requirement identifies what entity is responsible and what action is to be performed or what outcome is to be achieved. Each statement in the requirements section shall be a statement for which compliance is mandatory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Risk Factor(s)** | The potential reliability significance of each requirement, designated as a High, Medium, or Lower Risk Factor in accordance with the criteria listed below:  

A High Risk Factor requirement (a) is one that, if violated, could directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk power system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures; or (b) is a requirement in a planning timeframe that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk power system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures, or could hinder restoration to a normal condition.  

A Medium Risk Factor requirement (a) is a requirement that, if violated, could directly affect the electrical state or the capability of the bulk power system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system, but is unlikely to lead to bulk power system instability, separation, or cascading failures; or (b) is a requirement in a planning timeframe that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk power system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk power system, but is unlikely, under emergency, abnormal, or restoration conditions anticipated by the preparations, to lead to bulk power system instability, separation, or cascading failures, nor to hinder restoration to a normal condition.  

A Lower Risk Factor requirement is administrative in nature and (a) is a requirement that, if violated, would not be expected to affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk power system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system; or (b) is a requirement in a planning timeframe that, if violated, would not, under the emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, be expected to affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk power system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk power system. |
Each requirement shall be addressed by one or more measures. Measures are used to assess performance and outcomes for the purpose of determining compliance with the requirements stated above. Each measure will identify to whom the measure applies and the expected level of performance or outcomes required demonstrating compliance. Each measure shall be tangible, practical, and as objective as is practical. It is important to realize that measures are proxies to assess required performance or outcomes. Achieving the measure should be a necessary and sufficient indicator that the requirement was met. Each measure shall clearly refer to the requirement(s) to which it applies.

Table 2 — Compliance Elements of a Regional Reliability Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Monitoring Process</th>
<th>Defines for each measure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The specific data or information that is required to measure performance or outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The entity that is responsible for providing the data or information for measuring performance or outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The process that will be used to evaluate data or information for the purpose of assessing performance or outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The entity that is responsible for evaluating data or information to assess performance or outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The time period in which performance or outcomes is measured, evaluated, and then reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Measurement data retention requirements and assignment of responsibility for data archiving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Violation severity levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supporting Information Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Any interpretation of regional reliability standard that is developed and approved in accordance with the “Interpretation of Standards” section of Appendix A of this procedure, to expound on the application of the standard for unusual or unique situations or to provide clarifications.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Plan</td>
<td>Each regional reliability standard shall have an associated implementation plan describing the effective date of the standard or effective dates if there is a phased implementation. The implementation plan may also describe the implementation of the standard in the compliance program and other considerations in the initial use of the standard, such as necessary tools, training, etc. The implementation plan must be posted for at least one public comment period and is approved as part of the ballot of the standard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supporting References

This section references related documents that support reasons for, or otherwise provide additional information related to the regional reliability standard. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Glossary of terms
- Developmental history of the standard and prior versions
- Notes pertaining to implementation or compliance
- Standard references
- Standard supplements
- Procedures
- Practices
- Training references
- Technical references
- White papers
- Internet links to related information

### 3. Terms and Functions

- **Regional Standards Committee (RSC)**—An NPCC committee charged with management of the NPCC Standards Procedure under a sector based voting structure as described in the NPCC Bylaws. The NPCC RSC will consider requests for new or revised standards and be available for advisement to the NPCC Board on the standards.

The RSC may not itself modify the standard without issuing a new notice to stakeholders regarding a vote of the modified standard. Any RSC action will only be activated in the event of a minor correction of a standard such as errata.

The RSC is an open and balanced stakeholder committee inclusive of all stakeholder interests that provide for or are materially impacted by the reliability of the bulk power system.

The RSC disposition regarding the regional standard authorization request, which will in all cases be within 60 calendar days of receipt of a completed standard request, shall include:

- Accept the standard request as a candidate for development of a new standard, revision of an existing standard, or deletion of an existing standard. The RSC may, at its discretion, expand or narrow the scope of the standard request under consideration. The RSC shall prioritize the development of standards in relation to other proposed standards, as may be required based on the volume of requests and resources.
• Reject the standard request. If the RSC rejects a standard request, a written explanation for rejection will be delivered to the requester within 30 calendar days of the decision.

• Remand the standard request back to the requester for additional work. The standards process manager will make reasonable efforts to assist the requester in addressing the deficiencies identified by the RSC. The requester may then resubmit the modified standard request using the process above. The requester may choose to withdraw the standard request from further consideration prior to acceptance by the RSC.

The NPCC Standard Process responsibilities of the RSC will include:

• Review of NPCC Draft Standards for such factors as completeness, sufficient detail, rational result, and compatibility with existing standards; clarifying standard development issues not specified in this procedure. Under no circumstance will the RSC change the substance of a draft standard.

• Due consideration to the work of the drafting team as well as the comments of stakeholders and minority objections, in approving a proposed regional reliability standard to go to ballot.

• Approve standards for pre-ballot posting under a sector based voting structure as described later in the NPCC Inc. Bylaws or

• Remand the standard back to the Task Force acting as the drafting team for further work or recommend a change in those participating in the drafting team (i.e. a new drafting team).

• **Regional Standards Process Manager (RSPM)** - The Regional Reliability Standards Procedure shall be administered by a NPCC staff Regional Standards Process Manager. The RSPM is responsible for ensuring that the development and revision of standards is in accordance with this manual. The RSPM works to ensure the integrity of the process, format, consistency of quality, and completeness of the reliability standards. The RSPM facilitates all steps in the process.

• **Reliability Coordinating Committee (RCC)** —The RCC, will support the standards development process through the assignment of NPCC Task Forces. They will also provide a technical advisory role in the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure through recommendations.

• **Requester** — A Requester is any individual or an entity (organization, company, government authority, etc.) that submits a complete request for development, revision, or withdrawal of a standard. Any person or an entity that is directly and materially affected by an existing standard or the need for a new standard may submit a request for a new standard or revision to a standard. The Requester is assisted by the RSAR drafting team (if one is appointed by the RSC) to respond to comments and to decide if and when the RSAR is forwarded to the RSC with a request to draft a standard. The Requester is responsible for the RSAR, assisted by the RSAR drafting team and Regional Standards Process Manager, until such time the RSC authorizes
development of the standard. The Requester has the option at any time to allow the RSAR drafting team to assume full responsibility for the RSAR. The Requester may choose to participate in subsequent standard drafting efforts related to the RSAR.

- **Task Forces and Working Groups,**—The committees, task forces and working groups within NPCC, serve an active role in the standards process:
  - Identify the need for new or modified regional standards.
  - Initiate NPCC Standards actions by developing Regional Standard Authorization Requests (RSARs).
  - Develop comments (views and objections) to standards actions.
  - Participate in NPCC Standard drafting.
  - Provide technical oversight in response to changing industry conditions and ERO Requirements.
  - Conduct Field Tests as required

4. **Procedure Description**

**Steps 1 and 2: Request to Develop a New Regional Standard**

Requests to develop a new Regional Reliability Standard shall be submitted to the RSPM by completing a **Regional Standard Authorization Request** (RSAR) *(see Appendix A)*. The RSAR is a description of the new or revised standard in sufficient detail to clearly define the scope, purpose, and importance of the Regional Standard, impacted parties or other relevant information. A “needs” statement will provide the justification for the development of the standard, including an assessment of the reliability and market interface impacts of implementing or not implementing the standard. The RSPM shall maintain the RSAR form and make it available electronically on the NPCC website.

Any person or entity (“Requester”) directly or materially affected by an existing standard or the need for a new or revised standard may initiate a RSAR.

The Requester will submit the RSAR to the RSPM electronically and the RSPM will acknowledge receipt of the RSAR immediately, through electronic receipt. The RSAR, as a minimum, needs to contain the following information in order to be qualified for consideration. The NPCC RSPM will assist the Requester to ensure all the following information is submitted (on the RSAR) in a form appearing in Appendix A:

1. Proposed Title and Date of New RSAR
2. Requester’s Name and Contact Information
3. Purpose of the Regional Standard
4. Description of Industry Need
5. Provide a Brief Description of the Standard
6. Identification of the Entities in the Functional Model as being responsible to adhere to the standard.
7. Necessary information to assist the drafting team, to the extent feasible, to allow them to draft the standard.
8. A cross references to existing NPCC or NERC documents
The RSPM shall forward all properly completed RSARs to the RSC. The RSC shall meet at established intervals to review all pending RSARs. The frequency of this review process will depend on workload, but in no case shall a properly completed RSAR wait for RSC action more than 60 calendar days from the date of receipt. The RSC may take one of the following actions:

- Remand the RSAR back to the RSPM for additional work. In this case, the RSPM may request additional information or clarification for the RSAR from the Requester.

- Accept the RSAR as a candidate for a new or revised standard. In this case, the RSC will forward the RSAR to the RCC to assign a NPCC Task Force to provide technical support and analysis of comments for that RSAR, and assist the Requester and the RSPM in the remaining steps of the process. The RSPM shall post notification of intent to develop a standard on both NPCC and ERO websites within 30 calendar days of acceptance.

- Reject the RSAR. In this case, the RSC will provide a written explanation for rejection to the Requester within 30 calendar days of the rejection decision.

**Steps 3, 4, and 5: RSC Accepts RSAR and RCC Assigns TF to Draft New or Revised Standard**

A RSAR that is accepted by the RSC will be submitted to the RCC. Within 60 calendar days the RCC shall assign the development of the standard to a Task Force Drafting Team. The RSPM shall solicit and recommend a list of additional candidates for appointment to the team and shall submit the list to the RSC. This list shall include the Requester. The RSC may select other individuals to serve, with the Task Force to draft the Standard. This team shall consist of a small group of people who collectively have the necessary technical expertise and work process skills.

The RSPM shall assign NPCC staff personnel to assist in the drafting of the standard including compliance measure, process and elements. The drafting of measures and compliance administration aspects of the standard will be coordinated with the Compliance Program.

**Step 6: Solicit Public Comments on Draft Standard**

Once a draft standard has been verified by the RSC to be within the scope and purpose of the RSAR, the RSPM will post the draft standard for the purpose of soliciting public comments. The posting of the draft standard will be linked to the RSAR for reference. In addition to the standard, an implementation plan shall be posted to provide additional details to the public and aid in their commenting and decision process. Comments on the draft standard will be accepted for a 45 calendar day period from the public notice of posting. Comments will be accepted on-line using the NPCC Open Process web-based application.

Final draft standards will be concurrently posted on the ERO website for comments.
STEPS 7, 8, AND 9: OPEN PROCESS POSTING AND ANALYSIS OF THE COMMENTS

The RSPM will assemble the comments on the new draft standard and distribute those comments to the Task Force acting as the standard drafting team. The Task Force shall give prompt consideration to the written views and comments of all participants. An effort to address all expressed comments shall be made, and each commenter shall be advised of the disposition of the comment and the reasons therefore, in addition to public posting of the responses.

The Task Force acting as the Standard Drafting Team shall take one of the following actions:

- Submit the draft standard for RCC endorsement as it stands, along with the comments received and responses to the comments. Based on the comments received, the Task Force acting as the standard drafting team may include revisions that are not substantive. A substantive change is one that directly and materially affects the application of the standard, including, for example: changing “shall” to “should,” changing “should” to “shall”; adding, deleting, or revising requirements; or adding, deleting, or revising measures for which compliance is mandatory.

- Make substantive revisions to the draft standard and reposts it for further open review and comment.

- Task Force recommends Field Test if necessary to RSC.

Requester also may withdraw the request for a standard.

RCC submits proposed RRS to the RSC along with its recommendation based on comments, Task Force statements and any field test results.

STEPS 10 AND 11: RSC APPROVES OF THE NEW OR REVISED STANDARD FOR POSTING

If the RSC, acting with consideration of any recommendations by the RCC and utilizing the composite sector voting structure, as outlined in the NPCC, votes to post the draft standard for approval, the draft standard, all comments received, and the responses to those comments shall be posted electronically for the NPCC Members, by the RSPM and made public through the NPCC Website (www.npcc.org) for a 30 calendar day “pre-ballot review” and request for balloting. If the RSC decides more work is needed, the draft standard will be remanded back to the drafting Task Force. All actions of the RCC, Task Forces acting as drafting teams and the Regional Standards Committee will be recorded in regular minutes of the group(s) and posted on the NPCC website. Once the notice for a ballot has been issued, no substantive modifications may be made to the proposed standard unless the revisions are posted and a new notice of the vote is issued.

STEPS 12, 13 AND 14: BALLOT OF STANDARD

Upon notification of a ballot, the Members of NPCC’s registered ballot body will cast their vote consistent with the NPCC Bylaws. This ballot shall commence no sooner than 15 calendar days and no later than 30 calendar days following the notification of ballot. All members of the NPCC are eligible to participate in the voting on proposed, standard revisions or deletions of regional standards. The ballot period will typically begin immediately following the 30 calendar day pre-ballot posting and will last at least 10 business days.

The NPCC registered ballot body comprises all entities or individuals that qualify for one of the eight NPCC stakeholder sectors and are registered with NPCC as potential
ballot participants in the voting on standards. Each member of the NPCC registered ballot body is eligible to vote on standards.

In order for a NPCC Regional Standard to be approved;

- A quorum must be established by at least 50% of the NPCC Members of at least 60% of the Voting Sectors on the roster of Members maintained by NPCC.
- A two-thirds majority of the total weighted sector votes cast must be affirmative. The number of votes cast is the sum of affirmative and negative votes, excluding abstentions, and non-responses. Weighted sector vote will be calculated as follows;
  - Affirmative votes cast in each sector will be divided by the sum of affirmative and negative votes cast, in that same sector, to determine the fractional affirmative vote for each sector. Abstentions and non-responses will not be counted for the purposes of determining the fractional affirmative vote for a sector.
  - The sum of the fractional affirmative votes from all sectors divided by the number of sectors voting will be determined if a two-thirds majority has been achieved. (A sector will be considered as “voting” if any member of the sector in the ballot pool cast either an affirmative or a negative vote.)
  - A standard will be approved if the sum of fractional affirmative votes from all sectors divided by the number of voting sectors is at least 2/3.

Ballots will be cast electronically and alternatives are as follows;

- Affirmative
- Affirmative with Comments
- Negative
- Negative with Comments
- Abstain

The RSPM shall post the final outcome of the ballot process. If the standard is rejected, it may be withdrawn by either the RCC or the original Requester, or the standard may be remanded by the RSC back to the Task Force acting as the drafting team to address the issues. All comments submitted during the process will be posted and archived for consideration when redrafting the standard upon review.

The standard, once approved by ballot, and a recommendation will be forwarded to the NPCC Board for final Regional approval. The Board may not make substantive modifications to the standard. If the Board does not approve the standard for transmittal to NERC it will be remanded back to the RSC.

If the standard is approved, the standard will be submitted to the NERC/ERO Board of Trustees for approval.
Steps 15, 16 and 17: Implementation of the NPCC Regional Standard
Upon approval within the NPCC, the standard will be submitted to the NERC/ERO for approval(s) and filing with FERC and applicable Canadian Governmental and/or Regulatory Authorities for adoption.

Once a reliability standard is adopted and made effective, all users, owners, planners, and operators of the Bulk Power System in the NPCC geographic area of the Northeast are required to comply with the standard. The NERC/ERO Board of Trustees has established a separate compliance program, also administered in the Northeast by NPCC, to measure compliance with the standards and administer sanctions as appropriate. After adoption of a NPCC Regional Standard, the standard will be forwarded to the compliance program for compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Step 18: Withdrawal of Standard
Upon rejection of a proposed standard, the RCC or the requester may withdraw the standard completely or remand it back to the Task Force acting as the standard drafting team for further work.
5. Flowchart
Regional Standards Development Procedure
(Open Process)
6. **ERO and Regulatory Process and Approvals**

- **NERC/ERO Comment Period** — NERC/ERO shall publicly notice and request comment on the NPCC Regional Reliability Standard, allowing a minimum of 45 calendar days for comment on NERC’s website and actively notify all adjoining Regions. Concurrent with this regional posting, final drafts will be forwarded to NERC for posting on the NERC website to ensure full industry awareness of the standard and expedite and coordinate all commenting. All comments will be responded to electronically through a posted response on the NPCC website or a link on the NERC website. NPCC shall have an opportunity to resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to withdraw the request, revise the NPCC Regional Reliability Standard and request another posting for comment, or submit the NPCC Regional Reliability Standard along with a response to any objections received, for approval by NERC.

- **NERC/ERO Approval of NPCC Regional Reliability Standards** — Proposed regional reliability standards shall be subject to approval by the NERC/ERO who shall have a process to evaluate and recommend whether a proposed non-Interconnection-wide NPCC Regional Reliability Standard has been developed in accordance with all applicable procedural requirements and whether NPCC has considered and addressed stakeholder objections. NPCC Board, having been notified of the results of the regional ballot concerning a NPCC Regional Reliability Standard, shall vote to submit the Standard to the NERC/ERO Board for approval as a NERC Reliability Standard. The NERC/ERO Board shall consider NPCC’s request, the scope and implications of the Standard, the recommendation for action on the Standard, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and NPCC’s consideration of comments and unresolved issues if any, in determining whether to approve the NPCC Regional Reliability Standard as a NERC Reliability Standard.

- **Regulatory Authority Approval** — An NPCC Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the NERC/ERO board shall be filed with FERC and applicable Canadian Governmental and/or Regulatory Authorities for approval and shall become effective and enforceable within the U.S., per Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, only when adopted by FERC, and within Canada, only when adopted by applicable Canadian Governmental and/or Regulatory Authorities. The regional reliability standard, once adopted will be made part of the body of NERC reliability standards and shall be mandatory and enforceable on all applicable bulk power system owners, operators, and users within the NPCC Region, regardless of membership status.

7. **Appeals**

- Persons who have directly and materially affected interests and who have been or will be adversely affected by any substantive or procedural action or inaction related to the development, approval, revision, reaffirmation, or withdrawal of a regional reliability standard shall have the right to appeal.
This appeals process applies only to the standards process as defined in this procedure.

The burden of proof to show adverse effect shall be on the appellant. Appeals shall be made within 30 calendar days of the date of the action purported to cause the adverse effect, except appeals for inaction, which may be made at any time. In all cases, the request for appeal must be made prior to the next step in the process.

The final decisions of any appeal shall be documented in writing and made public.

The appeals process provides two levels, with the goal of expeditiously resolving the issue to the satisfaction of the participants:

- **Level 1 Appeal**

  Level 1 is the required first step in the appeals process. The appellant submits a complaint in writing to the RSPM that describes the substantive or procedural action or inaction associated with a reliability standard or the standards process. The appellant describes in the complaint the actual or potential adverse impact to the appellant. Assisted by any necessary staff and committee resources, the RSPM shall prepare a written response addressed to the appellant as soon as practical, but not more than 45 calendar days after receipt of the complaint. If the appellant accepts the response as a satisfactory resolution of the issue, both the complaint and response will be made a part of the public record associated with the standard and posted with the standard.

- **Level 2 Appeal**

  If after the Level 1 Appeal the appellant remains unsatisfied with the resolution, as indicated by the appellant in writing to the regional standards process manager, the RSPM shall convene a Level 2 Appeals Panel. This panel shall consist of five members total appointed by the NPCC’s board.

  In all cases, Level 2 Appeals Panel members shall have no direct affiliation with the participants in the appeal.

  The RSPM shall post the complaint and other relevant materials and provide at least 30 calendar days notice of the meeting of the Level 2 Appeals Panel. In addition to the appellant, any person that is directly and materially affected by the substantive or procedural action or inaction referenced in the complaint shall be heard by the panel. The panel shall not consider any expansion of the scope of the appeal that was not presented in the Level 1 Appeal. The panel may in its decision find for the appellant and remand the issue to the RSC with a statement of the issues and facts in regard to which fair and equitable action was not taken. The panel may find against the appellant with a specific statement of the facts that demonstrate fair and equitable treatment of the appellant and the appellant’s objections. The panel may not, however, revise,
approve, disapprove, or adopt a reliability standard. The actions of the Level 2 Appeals Panel shall be publicly posted.

In addition to the foregoing, a procedural objection that has not been resolved may be submitted to the NPCC Board for consideration at the time the board decides whether to adopt a particular reliability standard. The objection must be in writing, signed by an officer of the objecting entity, and contain a concise statement of the relief requested and a clear demonstration of the facts that justify that relief. The objection must be filed no later than 30 calendar days after the announcement of the vote on the standard in question.
APPENDIX A

Information in a Regional Standard Authorization Request (RSAR)

The tables below identify information to be submitted in a Regional Standard Authorization Request to the NPCC Regional Standards Process Manager, NPCCstandard@npcc.org. The NPCC Regional Standards Process Manager shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining this form as needed to support the information requirements of the standards process.

Regional Standard Authorization Request Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Proposed Standard:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request Date:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RSAR Requester Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>RSAR Type (Check box for one of these selections.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company:</td>
<td>☐ New Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone:</td>
<td>☐ Revision to Existing Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>☐ Withdrawal of Existing Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td>☐ Urgent Action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purpose (Describe the purpose of the proposed standard – what the standard will achieve in support of reliability.)

Industry Need (Provide a detailed statement justifying the need for the proposed standard, along with any supporting documentation.)

Brief Description (Describe the proposed standard in sufficient detail to clearly define the scope in a manner that can be easily understood by others.)

Reliability Functions

The Standard will Apply to the Following Functions (Check all applicable boxes.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator</td>
<td>The entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System, has the Wide Area view of the Bulk Electric System, and has the operating tools, processes and procedures, including the authority to prevent or mitigate emergency operating situations in both next-day analysis and real-time operations. The Reliability Coordinator has the purview that is broad enough to enable the calculation of Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits, which may be based on the operating parameters of transmission systems beyond any Transmission Operator’s vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority</td>
<td>The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports Interconnection frequency in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange Authority</td>
<td>Authorizes valid and balanced Interchange Schedules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Authority</td>
<td>The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission facility and service plans, resource plans, and protection systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Service Provider</td>
<td>The entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Transmission Customers under applicable transmission service agreements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Owner</td>
<td>The entity that owns and maintains transmission facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
<td>The entity responsible for the reliability of its “local” transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the reliability (adequacy) of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems within its portion of the Planning Authority Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Planner</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the resource adequacy of specific loads (customer demand and energy requirements) within a Planning Authority Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator</td>
<td>The entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Owner</td>
<td>Entity that owns and maintains generating units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity</td>
<td>The entity that purchases or sells, and takes title to, energy, capacity, and Interconnected Operations Services. Purchasing-Selling Entities may be affiliated or unaffiliated merchants and may or may not own generating facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Provider</td>
<td>Provides and operates the “wires” between the transmission system and the customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-Serving Entity</td>
<td>Secures energy and transmission service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Reliability and Market Interface Principles

## Applicable Reliability Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check Box</th>
<th>Principle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>1. Interconnected bulk power systems shall be planned and operated in a coordinated manner to perform reliably under normal and abnormal conditions as defined in the NERC Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>2. The frequency and voltage of interconnected bulk power systems shall be controlled within defined limits through the balancing of real and reactive power supply and demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>3. Information necessary for the planning and operation of interconnected bulk power systems shall be made available to those entities responsible for planning and operating the systems reliably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>4. Plans for emergency operation and system restoration of interconnected bulk power systems shall be developed, coordinated, maintained, and implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>5. Facilities for communication, monitoring, and control shall be provided, used, and maintained for the reliability of interconnected bulk power systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>6. Personnel responsible for planning and operating interconnected bulk power systems shall be trained, qualified, and have the responsibility and authority to implement actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>7. The security of the interconnected bulk power systems shall be assessed, monitored, and maintained on a wide-area basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Does the proposed Standard comply with all of the following Market Interface Principles? (Select ‘yes’ or ‘no’ from the drop-down box.)

- Recognizing that reliability is a Common Attribute of a robust North American economy:
  - 1. A reliability standard shall not give any market participant an unfair competitive advantage. **Yes**
  - 2. A reliability standard shall neither mandate nor prohibit any specific market structure. **Yes**
  - 3. A reliability standard shall not preclude market solutions to achieving compliance with that standard. **Yes**
  - 4. A reliability standard shall not require the public disclosure of commercially sensitive information. All market participants shall have equal opportunity to access commercially non-sensitive information that is required for compliance with reliability standards. **Yes**
Detailed Description (Provide enough detail so that an independent entity familiar with the industry could draft a standard based on this description.)

**Related Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard No.</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related SARs or RSARs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAR ID</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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Standard Processes Manual

Effective: August 25, 2011

116-390 Village Blvd , Princeton, NJ 08540
609.452.8060 | 609.452.9550 fax
www.nerc.com
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of a Reliability Standard</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reliability Standards Program Organization</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing a Defined Term</td>
<td>2425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes for Conducting Field Tests and Collecting and Analyzing Data</td>
<td>2728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing an Interpretation</td>
<td>2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Appealing an Action or Inaction</td>
<td>3233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing a Variance</td>
<td>3435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedited Reliability Standards Development Process</td>
<td>3536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes for Developing a Reliability Standard Related to a Confidential Issue</td>
<td>3637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Approving Supporting Documents</td>
<td>4142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Correcting Errata</td>
<td>4243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Conducting Five-Year Review</td>
<td>4344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Updating Reliability Standards Processes</td>
<td>4546</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Authority
This manual is published by the authority of the NERC Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees, as necessary to maintain NERC’s certification as the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), may file the manual with Applicable Governmental Authorities for approval as an ERO document. When approved, the manual is appended to and provides implementation detail in support of the ERO Rules of Procedure Section 300 — Reliability Standards Development.

Scope
The policies and procedures in this manual shall govern the activities of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) related to the development, approval, revision, reaffirmation, and withdrawal of Reliability Standards, Interpretations, definitions, Violation Variances, Risk Factors, Violation Severity levels, and reference documents developed to support standards for the Reliable Operation and planning and operation of the North American Bulk Power Systems.

Background
NERC is a nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of becoming the North American ERO. NERC works with all stakeholder segments of the electric industry, including electricity users, to develop Reliability Standards for the reliability planning and Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power Systems. In the United States, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 added Section 215 to the Federal Power Act for the purpose of establishing a framework to make Reliability Standards mandatory for all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users. Similar authorities are provided by Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada. NERC was certified as the ERO effective July 2006.

Essential Attributes of NERC’s Reliability Standards Processes
NERC’s Reliability Standards development processes provide reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and balance of interests in developing a proposed Reliability Standard consistent with the attributes necessary for ANSI accreditation. The same attributes, as well as transparency, consensus-building, and timeliness, are also required under the ERO Rules of Procedure Section 304.

Open Participation
Participation in NERC’s Reliability Standards development balloting and approval processes shall be open to all entities materially affected by NERC’s Reliability Standards. There shall be no financial barriers to participation in NERC’s Reliability Standards balloting and approval processes. Membership in the Registered Ballot Body shall not be conditional upon membership in any organization, nor unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

Balance
NERC’s Reliability Standards development processes cannot be dominated by any two interest categories, individuals, or organizations and no single interest category, individual, or organization is able to defeat a matter.

NERC shall use a voting formula that allocates each industry segment an equal weight in determining the final outcome of any Reliability Standard action. The Reliability Standards development processes shall have a balance of interests. Participants from diverse interest categories shall be encouraged to join the Registered Ballot Body and participate in the balloting process, with a goal of achieving balance.
between the interest categories. The Registered Ballot Body serves as the consensus body voting to approve each new or proposed Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, and Interpretation.

**Coordination and harmonization with other American National Standards activities**
NERC is committed to resolving any potential conflicts between its Reliability Standards development efforts and existing American National Standards and candidate American National Standards.

**Notification of standards development**
NERC shall publicly distribute a notice to each member of the Registered Ballot Body, and to each stakeholder who indicates a desire to receive such notices, for each action to create, revise, reaffirm, or withdraw a Reliability Standard, definition, or Variance; and for each proposed Interpretation. Notices shall be distributed electronically, with links to the relevant information, and notices shall be posted on NERC’s Reliability Standards web page. All notices shall identify a readily available source for further information.

**Transparency**
The process shall be transparent to the public.

**Consideration of views and objections**
Drafting teams shall give prompt consideration to the written views and objections of all participants, providing individualized written responses to those commenting during formal comment periods and those commenting as part of the balloting process. Drafting teams shall make an effort to resolve each objection that is related to the topic under review.

**Consensus Building**
The process shall build and document consensus for each Reliability Standard, both with regard to the need and justification for the Reliability Standard and the content of the Reliability Standard.

**Consensus vote**
NERC shall use its voting process to determine if there is sufficient consensus to approve a proposed Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, or Interpretation. NERC shall form a ballot pool for each Reliability Standard action from interested members of its Registered Ballot Body. Approval of any Reliability Standard action requires:

- A quorum, which is established by at least 75% of the members of the ballot pool submitting a response with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, or an abstention; and
- A two-thirds majority of the weighted Segment votes cast shall be affirmative. The number of votes cast is the sum of affirmative and negative votes, excluding abstentions and non-responses.

**Timeliness**
Development of Reliability Standards shall be timely and responsive to new and changing priorities for reliability of the Bulk Power System.
Elements of a Reliability Standard

Definition of a Reliability Standard
A Reliability Standard includes a set of Requirements that define specific obligations of owners, operators, and users of the North American Bulk Power Systems. The Requirements shall be material to reliability and measurable. A Reliability Standard is defined as follows:

“Reliability Standard” means a requirement approved by the Commission under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System. The term includes without limiting the foregoing, requirements for the operation of existing Bulk Power System Facilities, including Cyber Security Protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such Facilities to the extent necessary for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System; but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such Bulk Power System Facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity.1

Reliability Principles
NERC Reliability Standards are based on certain reliability principles that define the foundation of reliability for North American Bulk Power Systems. Each Reliability Standard shall enable or support one or more of the reliability principles, thereby ensuring that each Reliability Standard serves a purpose in support of reliability of the North American Bulk Power Systems. Each Reliability Standard shall also be consistent with all of the reliability principles, thereby ensuring that no Reliability Standard undermines reliability through an unintended consequence.

Market Principles
Recognizing that Bulk Power System reliability and electricity markets are inseparable and mutually interdependent, all Reliability Standards shall be consistent with the market interface principles. Consideration of the market interface principles is intended to ensure that Reliability Standards are written such that they achieve their reliability objective without causing undue restrictions or adverse impacts on competitive electricity markets.

Types of Reliability Requirements
Generally, each Requirement of a Reliability Standard shall identify, “What functional entity shall do what under what conditions to achieve what reliability objective.” Although Reliability Standards all follow this format several types of Requirements may exist, each with a different approach to measurement.

- Performance-based Requirements define a specific reliability objective or outcome that has a direct, observable effect on the reliability of the Bulk Power System, i.e. an effect that can be measured using power system data or trends.

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1 § 39.1 Code of Federal Regulations.

2 The intent of the set of NERC Reliability Standards is to deliver an Adequate Level of Reliability. The latest set of Reliability Principles and the latest set of characteristics associated with an Adequate Level of Reliability are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.

3 The latest set of Market Interface Principles is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Elements of a Reliability Standard

- **Risk-based Requirements** define actions of entities that reduce a stated risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System and can be measured by evaluating a particular product or outcome resulting from the required actions.

- **Capability-based Requirements** define capabilities needed to perform reliability functions and can be measured by demonstrating that the capability exists as required.

The body of reliability Requirements collectively provides a defense-in-depth strategy supporting reliability of the Bulk Power System.

**Elements of a Reliability Standard**

A Reliability Standard includes several components designed to work collectively to identify what entities must do to meet their reliability-related obligations as an owner, operator or user of the Bulk Power System. The components of a Reliability Standard include mandatory Requirements, elements necessary to demonstrate compliance and monitor and assess compliance with Requirements, and informational sections of the Reliability Standard.

**Requirements and Elements Necessary to Demonstrate Compliance and Monitor and Assess Compliance with Requirements.**

- **Title:** A brief, descriptive phrase identifying the topic of the Reliability Standard.
- **Number:** A unique identification number assigned in accordance with a published classification system to facilitate tracking and reference to the Reliability Standards.
- **Purpose:** The reliability outcome achieved through compliance with the Requirements of the Reliability Standard.
- **Effective Dates:** Identification of when each Requirement becomes effective in each jurisdiction.
- **Requirement:** An explicit statement that identifies the Functional Entity responsible, the action or outcome that must be achieved, any conditions achieving the action or outcome, and the reliability-related benefit of the action or outcome. Each Requirement shall be a statement for which compliance is mandatory.
- **Measure:** Provides identification of the evidence or types of evidence needed to demonstrate compliance with the associated Requirement. Each Requirement shall have at least one measure. Each measure shall clearly refer to the Requirement(s) to which it applies.
- **Evidence Retention:** Identification, for each Requirement in the Reliability Standard, of the entity that is responsible for retaining evidence to demonstrate compliance, and the duration for retention of that evidence.
- **Variance:** A Requirement (to be applied in the place of the continent-wide Requirement), and its associated measure and compliance information, that is applicable to a specific geographic area or to a specific set of Functional Entities.
- **Time Horizon:** The time period an entity has to mitigate an instance of violating the associated Requirement.
- **Compliance Enforcement Authority:** The entity that is responsible for assessing performance or outcomes to determine if an entity is compliant with the associated Reliability Standard. The

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4 The latest set of approved Time Horizon classifications is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Elements of a Reliability Standard

Compliance Monitoring and Assessment Processes: Identification of the processes that will be used to evaluate data or information for the purpose of assessing performance or outcomes with the associated Reliability Standard.

Additional Compliance Information: Any other information related to assessing compliance such as the criteria or periodicity for filing specific reports.

Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels: Violation Risk Factors (VRFs) and Violation Severity Levels (VSLs) are used as factors when determining the size of a Penalty or sanction associated with the violation of a Requirement in an approved Reliability Standard. Each Requirement in each Reliability Standard has an associated VRF and a set of VSLs. VRFs and VSLs are developed by the drafting team, working with NERC staff, at the same time as the associated Reliability Standard, but are not part of the Reliability Standard. The Board of Trustees is responsible for approving VRFs and VSLs.

Violation Risk Factors
VRFs identify the potential reliability significance of noncompliance with each Requirement. Each Requirement is assigned a VRF in accordance with the latest approved set of VRF criteria.

Violation Severity Levels
VSLs define the degree to which compliance with a Requirement was not achieved. Each Requirement shall have at least one VSL. While it is preferable to have four VSLs for each Requirement, some Requirements do not have multiple “degrees” of noncompliant performance and may have only one, two, or three VSLs. Each Requirement is assigned one or more VSLs in accordance with the latest approved set of VSL criteria.

Informational Sections of a Reliability Standard

Application Guidelines: Guidelines to support the implementation of the associated Reliability Standard.

Procedures: Procedures to support implementation of the associated Reliability Standard.

5 The Sanction Guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation identifies the factors used to determine a Penalty or sanction for violation of a Reliability Standard and is posted on the NERC Web Site.
6 The latest set of approved VRF criteria is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
7 The latest set of approved VSL criteria is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Board of Trustees
The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider for adoption Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances and Interpretations and associated implementation plans that have been processed according to the processes identified in this manual. In addition, the Board shall consider for approval, VRFs and VSLs associated with each approved Reliability Standard. Once the Board adopts a Reliability Standard, definition, Variance or Interpretation, or once the Board approves VRFs or VSLs, the Board shall direct NERC staff to file the document(s) for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities.

Registered Ballot Body
The Registered Ballot Body comprises all entities or individuals that qualify for one of the stakeholder segments approved by the Board of Trustees, and are registered with NERC as potential ballot participants in the voting on Reliability Standards. Each member of the Registered Ballot Body is eligible to join the ballot pool for each Reliability Standard action.

Ballot Pool
Each Reliability Standard action has its own ballot pool formed of interested members of the Registered Ballot Body. The ballot pool comprises those members of the Registered Ballot Body that respond to a pre-ballot request to participate in that particular Reliability Standards action. The ballot pool votes on each Reliability Standards action. The ballot pool remains in place until all balloting related to that Reliability Standards action has been completed.

Standards Committee
The Standards Committee serves at the pleasure and direction of the NERC Board of Trustees, and the Board approves the Standards Committee’s Charter. Standards Committee members are elected by their respective Segment’s stakeholders. The Standards Committee consists of two members of each of the stakeholder segments in the Registered Ballot Body. A member of the Reliability Standards staff shall serve as the nonvoting secretary to the Standards Committee.

The Standards Committee is responsible for managing the Reliability Standards processes for development of Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, Variances and Interpretations in accordance with this manual. The responsibilities of the Standards Committee are defined in detail in the Standards Committee’s Charter. The Standards Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, Variances and Interpretations developed by drafting teams are developed in accordance with the processes in this manual and meet NERC’s benchmarks for Reliability Standards as well as criteria for governmental approval.

The Standards Committee has the right to remand work to a drafting team, to reject the work of a drafting team, or to accept the work of a drafting team. The Standards Committee may direct a drafting team to

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8 The industry Segment qualifications are described in the Development of the Registered Ballot Body and Segment Qualification Guidelines document posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
9 The Standards Committee Charter is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
10 In addition to balanced stakeholder Segment representation, the Standards Committee shall also have representation that is balanced among countries based on Net Energy for Load (NEL). As needed, the Board of Trustees may approve special procedures for the balancing of representation among countries represented within NERC.
11 The Ten Benchmarks of an Excellent Reliability Standard and FERC’s Criteria for Approving Reliability Standards are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
revise its work to follow the processes in this manual or to meet the criteria for NERC’s benchmarks for Reliability Standards, or to meet the criteria for governmental approval; however, the Standards Committee shall not direct a drafting team to change the technical content of a draft Reliability Standard. The Standards Committee shall meet at regularly scheduled intervals (either in person, or by other means). All Standards Committee meetings are open to all interested parties.

**Reliability Standards Staff**

The Reliability Standards staff, led by the Director of Standards, is responsible for administering NERC’s Reliability Standards processes in accordance with this manual. The Reliability Standards staff provides support to the Standards Committee in managing the Reliability Standards processes and in supporting the work of all drafting teams. The Reliability Standards staff works to ensure the integrity of the Reliability Standards processes and consistency of quality and completeness of the Reliability Standards. The Reliability Standards staff facilitates all steps in the development of Reliability Standards, definitions, Variiances, Interpretations and associated implementation plans. The Reliability Standards staff works with drafting teams in developing VRFs and VSLs for each Reliability Standard.

The Reliability Standards staff is responsible for presenting Reliability Standards, definitions, Variiances, and Interpretations to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption. When presenting Reliability Standards-related documents to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption or approval, the Reliability Standards staff shall report the results of the associated stakeholder ballot, including identification of unresolved stakeholder objections and an assessment of the document’s practicality and enforceability.

**Drafting Teams**

The Standards Committee shall appoint industry experts to drafting teams to work with stakeholders in developing and refining Standard Authorization Requests (SARs), Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, and Variances. The Reliability Standards staff shall appoint drafting teams that develop Interpretations.

Each drafting team consists of a group of technical experts that work cooperatively with the support of the Reliability Standards staff. The technical experts provide the subject matter expertise and guide the development of the technical aspects of the Reliability Standard, assisted by technical writers. The technical experts maintain authority over the technical details of the Reliability Standard. Each drafting team appointed to develop a Reliability Standard is responsible for following the processes identified in this manual as well as procedures developed by the Standards Committee from the inception of the assigned project through the final acceptance of that project by Applicable Governmental Authorities.

Collectively, each drafting team:

- Drafts proposed language for the Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.
- Solicits, considers, and responds to comments related to the specific Reliability Standards development project.
- Participates in industry forums to help build consensus on the draft Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.
- Assists in developing the documentation used to obtain governmental approval of the Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.

12 The detailed responsibilities of drafting teams are outlined in the Drafting Team Guidelines, which is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
All drafting teams report to the Standards Committee.

**Governmental Authorities**
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in the United States of America, and where permissible by statute or regulation, the provincial government of each of the eight Canadian Provinces (Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec) and the Canadian National Energy Board have the authority to approve each new, revised or withdrawn Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, Interpretation, VRF, and VSL following adoption or approval by the NERC Board of Trustees.

**Committees, Subcommittees, Working Groups, and Task Forces**
NERC’s technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces provide technical research and analysis used to justify the development of new Reliability Standards and provide guidance, when requested by the Standards Committee, in overseeing field tests or collection and analysis of data. The technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces provide feedback to drafting teams during both informal and formal comment periods.

The technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces share their observations regarding the need for new or modified Reliability Standards or Requirements with the Reliability Standards staff for use in identifying the need for new Reliability Standards projects for the three-year Reliability Standards Development Plan.

**Compliance and Certification Committee**
The Compliance and Certification Committee is responsible for monitoring NERC’s compliance with its Reliability Standards processes and procedures and for monitoring NERC’s compliance with the Rules of Procedure regarding the development of new or revised Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, Variances, and Interpretations. The Compliance and Certification Committee assists in verifying that each proposed Reliability Standard is enforceable as written before the Reliability Standard is posted for formal stakeholder comment and balloting.

**Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program**
The NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program manages and enforces compliance with approved Reliability Standards. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall provide feedback to drafting teams during the Reliability Standards development process to ensure the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program can be practically implemented for the Reliability Standards under development.

The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program may conduct field tests or data collection related to compliance elements of proposed Reliability Standards and may provide assistance with field tests or data collection when requested. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shares its observations regarding the need for new or modified Requirements with the Reliability Standards staff for use in identifying the need for new Reliability Standards projects.

**North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB)**
While NERC has responsibility for developing Reliability Standards to support reliability, NAESB has responsibility for developing business practices and coordination between reliability and business practices is needed. The NERC and NAESB developed and approved a procedure\(^1\) to guide the

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\(^1\) The NERC NAESB Template Procedure for Joint Standards Development and Coordination is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Standards Program Organization

Development of Reliability Standards and business practices where the reliability and business practice components are intricately entwined within a proposed Reliability Standard.
There are several steps to the development, modification or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard. A typical process for a project identified in the Reliability Standards Development Plan that involves a revision to an existing Reliability Standard is shown below. Note that most projects do not include a field test.

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14 The process described is also applicable to projects used to propose a new or modified definition or Variance or to propose retirement of a definition or Variance.
Post and Collecting Information on SARs

Standard Authorization Request

A Standard Authorization Request (SAR) is the form used to document the scope and reliability benefit of a proposed project for one or more new or modified Standards or the benefit of retiring one or more approved Standards. Any entity or individual may propose the development of a new or modified Standard, or may propose the retirement of a Standard, by submitting a completed SAR to the Standards staff.

Most new Standards projects will have been identified in the latest approved Standards Development Plan. The initial SAR for these projects shall be drafted by NERC staff and submitted to the Standards Committee with a request to post the SAR for stakeholder review. The Standards Committee has the authority to approve the posting of all SARs for projects that propose developing a new or modified Standard or propose retirement of an existing Standard.

The Standards staff sponsors an open solicitation period each year seeking ideas for new Standards projects (using Standards Suggestions and Comments forms). The open solicitation period is held in conjunction with the annual revision to the Standards Development Plan. While the Standards Committee prefers that ideas for new projects be submitted during this annual solicitation period through submission of a Standards Suggestions and Comments Form, a SAR proposing a specific project may be submitted to the Standards staff at any time.

Each SAR that proposes a “new” Standard, should be accompanied with a technical justification that includes, as a minimum, a discussion of the reliability-related impact of not developing the new Standard, and a technical foundation document (e.g., research paper), when needed, to guide the development of the Standard.

The Standards staff shall review each SAR and work with the submitter to verify that all required information has been provided. All properly completed SARs shall be submitted to the Standards Committee for action at the next regularly scheduled Standards Committee meeting.

When presented with a SAR the Standards Committee shall determine if the SAR is sufficiently stated to guide Standard development and whether the SAR is consistent with this manual. The Standards Committee shall take one of the following actions:

- Accept the SAR.
- Remand the SAR back to the Standards staff for additional work.
- Reject the SAR. If the Standards Committee rejects a SAR, it shall provide a written explanation for rejection to the sponsor within ten days of the rejection decision.
- Delay action on the SAR pending development of a technical justification for the proposed project.

If the Standards Committee remands, rejects, or delays action on a SAR, the sponsor may file an appeal following the appeals process provided in this manual.

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15 The SAR form can be downloaded from the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
16 The latest approved version of the Standards Development Plan is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
17 The Standards Suggestions and Comments Form can be downloaded from the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
If the Standards Committee is presented with a SAR that proposes developing a new Reliability Standard but does not have a technical justification upon which the Reliability Standard can be developed, the Standards Committee shall direct the Reliability Standards staff to post the SAR for a 30-day comment period solely to collect stakeholder feedback on the scope of technical foundation, if any, needed to support the proposed project. If a technical foundation is determined to be necessary, the Standards Committee shall solicit assistance from NERC’s technical committees or other industry experts in providing that foundation before authorizing development of the associated Reliability Standard.

If the Standards Committee accepts a SAR, the project shall be added to the list of approved projects. The Standards Committee shall assign a priority to the project, relative to all other projects under development, and those projects already identified in the Reliability Standards Development Plan that are already approved for development. The Standards Committee shall work with the Reliability Standards staff to coordinate the posting of SARs for new projects, giving consideration to each project’s priority.

SAR Posting

When the Standards Committee determines it is ready to initiate a new project the Standards Committee shall direct staff to post the project’s SAR in accordance with the following:

- For SARs that are limited to addressing regulatory directives, or revisions to Reliability Standards that have had some vetting in the industry, authorize posting the SAR for a 30-day informal comment period with no requirement to provide a formal response to the comments received.

- For SARs that address the development of new projects or Reliability Standards, authorize posting the SAR for a 30-day formal comment period.

If a SAR for a new Reliability Standard is posted for a formal comment period, the Standards Committee shall appoint a drafting team to work with the staff coordinator in giving prompt consideration to the written views and objections of all participants. The Standards Committee may use a public nomination process to populate the Reliability Standard drafting team, or may use another method that results in a team that collectively has the necessary technical expertise and work process skills to meet the objectives of the project. In some situations, an ad hoc team may already be in place with the requisite expertise, competencies, and diversity of views that are necessary to refine the SAR and develop the Reliability Standard and additional members may not be needed. The drafting team shall respond to all comments submitted during the public posting period. An effort to resolve all expressed objections shall be made and each objector shall be advised of the disposition of the objection and the reasons therefore. In addition, each objector shall be informed that an appeals procedure exists within the NERC Reliability Standards development process. If the drafting team concludes that there isn’t sufficient stakeholder support to continue to refine the SAR, the team may recommend that the Standards Committee direct curtailment of work on the SAR.

While there is no established limit on the number of times a SAR may be posted for comment, the Standards Committee retains the right to reverse its prior decision and reject a SAR if it believes continued revisions are not productive. Once again, the Standards Committee shall notify the sponsor in writing of the rejection within ten days and the sponsor may initiate an appeal using the appeals procedure.

During the SAR comment process, the drafting team may become aware of potential regional variances related to the proposed Reliability Standard. To the extent possible, any regional variances or exceptions should be made a part of the SAR so that, if the SAR is authorized, such variations shall be made a part of the draft new or revised Reliability Standard.
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

If stakeholders indicate support for the project proposed with the SAR, the drafting team shall present its work to the Standards Committee with a request that the Standards Committee authorize development of the associated Reliability Standard.

The Standards Committee, once again considering the public comments received and their resolution, may then take one of the following actions:

- Authorize drafting the proposed Reliability Standard or revisions to a Reliability Standard.
- Reject the SAR with a written explanation to the sponsor and post that explanation.

If the Standards Committee rejects a SAR, the sponsor may initiate an appeal.

Form Drafting Team

When the Standards Committee is ready to have a drafting team begin work on developing a new or revised Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall appoint a drafting team, if one was not already appointed to develop the SAR. If the Standards Committee appointed a drafting team to refine the SAR, the same drafting team shall work to develop the associated Reliability Standard.

If no drafting team is in place, then the Standards Committee may use a public nomination process to populate the Reliability Standard drafting team, or may use another method that results in a team that collectively has the necessary technical expertise and work process skills to meet the objectives of the project. In some situations, an ad hoc team may already be in place with the requisite expertise, competencies, and diversity of views that are necessary to develop the Reliability Standard and additional members may not be needed.

The Reliability Standards staff shall provide a member to support the team with technical writing expertise and shall provide administrative support to the team, guiding the team through the steps in completing its project. The individuals provided by the Reliability Standards staff serve as advisors to the drafting team and do not have voting rights. In developing the Reliability Standard, the drafting team members assigned by the Standards Committee shall have final authority over the technical details of the Reliability Standard, while the technical writer shall provide assistance to the drafting team in assuring that the final draft of the Reliability Standard meets the quality attributes identified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards.

Once it is appointed by the Standards Committee, the Reliability Standard drafting team is responsible for making recommendations to the Standards Committee regarding the remaining steps in the Reliability Standards process. The Standards Committee may decide a project is so large that it should be subdivided and either assigned to more than one drafting team or assigned to a single drafting team with clear direction on completing the project in specified phases. If a SAR is subdivided and assigned to more than one drafting team, each drafting team will have a clearly defined portion of the work such that there are no overlaps and no gaps in the work to be accomplished.”

The Standards Committee may also supplement the membership of a Reliability Standard drafting team at any time to ensure the necessary competencies and diversity of views are maintained throughout the Reliability Standard development effort.

Develop Preliminary Draft of Reliability Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs and VSLs

Project Schedule

When a drafting team begins its work, either in refining a SAR or in developing or revising a proposed Reliability Standard, the drafting team shall develop a project schedule and report progress, to the Standards Committee, against that schedule as requested by the Standards Committee.
Draft Reliability Standard

The team shall develop a Reliability Standard that is within the scope of the associated SAR that includes all required elements as described earlier in this manual with a goal of meeting the quality attributes identified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards and criteria for governmental approval. The team shall document its justification for the requirements in its proposed Reliability Standard by explaining how each meets these criteria.

Implementation Plan

As a drafting team drafts its proposed revisions to a Reliability Standard, that team is also required to develop an implementation plan to identify any factors for consideration when approving the proposed effective date or dates for the associated Reliability Standard or Standards. As a minimum, the implementation plan shall include the following:

- The proposed effective date (the date entities shall be compliant) for the requirements.
- Identification of any new or modified definitions that are proposed for approval with the associated Reliability Standard.
- Whether there are any prerequisite actions that need to be accomplished before entities are held responsible for compliance with one or more of the requirements.
- Whether approval of the proposed Reliability Standard will necessitate any conforming changes to any already approved Reliability Standards – and identification of those Reliability Standards and requirements.
- The functional entities that will be required to comply with one or more requirements in the proposed Reliability Standard.

A single implementation plan may be used for more than one Reliability Standard. The implementation plan is posted with the associated Reliability Standard or Standards during the 45-day formal comment period and is balloted with the associated Reliability Standard.

Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels

The drafting team shall work with NERC staff in developing a set of VRFs and VSLs that meet the latest criteria established by NERC and Applicable Governmental Authorities. The drafting team shall document its justification for selecting each VRF and for setting each set of proposed VSLs by explaining how its proposed VRFs and VSLs meet these criteria. NERC staff is responsible for ensuring that the VRFs and VSLs proposed for stakeholder review meet these criteria.

Before the drafting team has finalized its Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs, the team should seek stakeholder feedback on its preliminary draft documents.

Solicit Informal Feedback

Drafting teams may use a variety of methods to collect stakeholder feedback on preliminary drafts of its documents, including the use of informal comment periods, webinars, industry meetings, workshops, or other mechanisms. Informal comment periods, if used, shall have a minimum duration of 30 days. Information gathered from informal comment forms shall be publicly posted and, while drafting teams are not required to provide a written response to each individual comment received, drafting teams must post a summary response that identifies how it used comments submitted by stakeholders. The intent is to

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18 While this discussion focuses on collecting stakeholder feedback on proposed Reliability Standards, implementation plans and VRFs and VSLs, the same process is used to collect stakeholder feedback on proposed new or modified definitions and variances.
gather stakeholder feedback on a “working document” before the document reaches the point where it is considered the “final draft.”

**Conduct Quality Review**

The Reliability Standard staff shall coordinate a quality review\(^\text{19}\) of the “final draft” of the Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs to assess whether the documents are within the scope of the associated SAR, whether the Reliability Standard is clear and enforceable as written, and whether the Reliability Standard meets the criteria specified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards and criteria for governmental approval of Reliability Standards, VRFs and VSLs. This review shall be completed within 30 days of receipt of the final version of the documents from the drafting team. The detailed results of this review shall be provided to the drafting team and the Standards Committee with a recommendation on whether the documents are ready for formal posting and balloting.

If the Standards Committee agrees that the proposed Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs or VSLs pass this review, the Standards Committee shall authorize posting the proposed Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs for a formal comment period, ballot (for the Reliability Standard and implementation plan), and non-binding poll (for VRFs and VSLs) as soon as the work flow will accommodate.

If the Standards Committee finds that any of the documents do not meet the specified criteria, the Standards Committee shall remand the documents to the drafting team for additional work.

If the Reliability Standard is outside the scope of the associated SAR, the drafting team shall be directed to either revise the Reliability Standard so that it is within the approved scope, or submit a request to expand the scope of the approved SAR. If the Reliability Standard is not clear and enforceable as written, or if the Reliability Standard or its VRFs or VSLs do not meet the specified criteria, the Reliability Standard shall be returned to the drafting team with specific identification of any requirement that is deemed to be unclear or unenforceable as written.

**Conduct Formal Comment Periods**

Most proposed new or modified Reliability Standards will require a minimum of two formal comment periods where the new or modified Reliability Standard, its associated VRFs and VSLs, and implementation plan or the proposal to retire a Reliability Standard and its associated VRFs, VSLs and implementation plan are posted. The Standards Committee has the authority to waive the initial 30-day formal comment period if the proposed revision to a Reliability Standard is minor and not substantive.

The first formal comment period shall be at least 30-days long. If the drafting team makes substantive revisions to the Reliability Standard following the initial formal comment period, then the Reliability Standard shall undergo another quality review before it is posted for its second formal comment period. The second formal comment period shall have a 45-day duration and shall start after the drafting team has posted its consideration of stakeholder comments and any conforming changes to the associated Reliability Standard.

Formation of the ballot pool and the initial ballot of the Reliability Standard and the non-binding poll of the VRFs and VSLs take place during the second formal comment period. If additional formal comment periods are needed, they shall be at least 30-days in length and shall be conducted in parallel with successive ballots and if needed, successive non-binding polls of the VRFs and VSLs.

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\(^{19}\) The quality review will involve a representative from the Compliance and Certification Committee as well as others; but will not involve individuals who participated in the development of the Reliability Standard.
The intent of the formal comment periods is to solicit very specific feedback on the final draft of the Reliability Standard, VRFs, VSLs, and implementation plan. If stakeholders disagree with some aspect of the proposed set of products, comments provided should suggest specific language that would make the product acceptable to the stakeholder.

The drafting team shall consider and respond to all comments submitted during the formal comment periods at the same time and in the same manner as specified for addressing comments submitted with ballots. NERC staff shall provide assistance in responding to comments on VRFs and VSLs.

All comments received and all responses shall be publicly posted. Stakeholders who submit comments objecting to some aspect of the documents posted for comment shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies the objection. All objectors shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

**Form Ballot Pool**

The Reliability Standards staff shall establish a ballot pool during the first 30 days of the 45-day formal comment period. The Reliability Standards staff shall post the proposed Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, VRFs, and VSLs and shall send a notice to every entity in the Registered Ballot Body to provide notice that there is a new or revised Reliability Standard proposed for approval and to solicit participants for the associated ballot pool. All members of the Registered Ballot Body are eligible to join each ballot pool to vote on a new or revised Reliability Standard and its implementation plan. Members who join the ballot pool to vote on the new or revised Reliability Standard and its implementation plan are automatically entered into the ballot pool to participate in the non-binding poll of the associated VRFs and VSLs.

Any member of the Registered Ballot Body may join or withdraw from the ballot pool until the ballot window opens. No Registered Ballot Body member may join or withdraw from the ballot pool once the first ballot starts through the point in time where balloting for that Reliability Standard action has ended. The Director of Standards may authorize deviations from this rule for extraordinary circumstances such as the death, retirement, or disability of a ballot pool member that would prevent an entity that had a member in the ballot pool from eligibility to cast a vote during the ballot window. Any approved deviation shall be documented and noted to the Standards Committee.

**Conduct Initial Ballot and Conduct Non-binding Poll**

The Reliability Standards staff shall announce the opening of the initial ballot window and the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs. The ballot window and non-binding poll window shall both take place during the last 10 days of the 45-day formal comment period. This allows all stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the final draft of each proposed Reliability Standard, even those stakeholders who are not members of the ballot pool.

The ballot and non-binding poll shall be conducted electronically. The voting and polling windows shall each be a period of 10 calendar days but both shall be extended, if needed, until a quorum is achieved. During a ballot window, NERC shall not sponsor or facilitate public discussion of the Reliability Standard action under ballot.

**Consider and Respond to Stakeholder and Balloter Comments**

The drafting team shall consider every stakeholder comment submitted either in response to a formal comment period or submitted with a ballot that includes a proposal for a specific modification to the Reliability Standard or its implementation plan posted for comment and approval. The drafting team
shall provide a response to each of these proposals indicating whether the drafting team adopted the recommendation, in accordance with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a Comment:</th>
<th>Then</th>
<th>And</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is unrelated to proposed Reliability Standard action</td>
<td>Note that comment is unrelated</td>
<td>No further action needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes change that expands project scope</td>
<td>Note that comment is proposing an expansion</td>
<td>Add item to “issues database” for consideration during next update to the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes a modification based on a technical issue not previously identified</td>
<td>Provide the drafting team’s technical analysis of the proposal</td>
<td>If the team accepts the proposal, modify the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed a modification based on a technical issue previously vetted</td>
<td>Provide a summary of the vetting and resolution previously reached</td>
<td>No further action needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes a modification to provide greater clarity</td>
<td>Provide the drafting team’s view as to whether the proposed modification improves clarity</td>
<td>If the team accepts the proposal, modify the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If stakeholders submit comments that indicate a specific improvement to one or more of the VRFs or VSLs would improve consensus without violating the criteria for setting VRFs and VSLs, then the drafting team, working with NERC staff, shall consider and respond to each comment, and shall make conforming changes to reflect those comments. There is no requirement to conduct a new non-binding poll of the revised VRFs and VSLs if no changes were made to the associated Reliability Standard, however if the requirements are modified and conforming changes are made to the associated VRFs and VSLs, another non-binding poll of the revised VRFs and VSLs shall be conducted.

All comments submitted and the responses to those comments shall be publicly posted.

**Criteria for Ballot Pool Approval**

Ballot pool approval of a Reliability Standard requires:

- A quorum, which is established by at least 75% of the members of the ballot pool submitting a response with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, or an abstention; and
- A two-thirds majority of the weighted Segment votes cast shall be affirmative. The number of votes cast is the sum of affirmative and negative votes, excluding abstentions and non-responses.

The following process\(^2\) is used to determine if there are sufficient affirmative votes.

- For each Segment with ten or more voters, the following process shall be used: The number of affirmative votes cast shall be divided by the sum of affirmative and negative votes cast to determine the fractional affirmative vote for that Segment. Abstentions and

\(2\) Examples of Weighted Segment Voting calculation are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
non-responses shall not be counted for the purposes of determining the fractional affirmative vote for a Segment.

- For each Segment with less than ten voters, the vote weight of that Segment shall be proportionally reduced. Each voter within that Segment voting affirmative or negative shall receive a weight of 10% of the Segment vote.
- The sum of the fractional affirmative votes from all Segments divided by the number of Segments voting\(^{21}\) shall be used to determine if a two-thirds majority has been achieved. (A Segment shall be considered as “voting” if any member of the Segment in the ballot pool casts either an affirmative or a negative vote.)
- A Reliability Standard shall be approved if the sum of fractional affirmative votes from all Segments divided by the number of voting Segments is at least two thirds.

Each member of the ballot pool may vote one of the following positions:

- Affirmative
- Affirmative, with comment
- Negative without comment
- Negative with comments (if possible reasons should include specific wording or actions that would resolve the objection)
- Abstain

Each ballot pool member submitting a negative vote with comments shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies those stated concerns. Each such baloter shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

If a Reliability Standard achieves a quorum and there are no negative votes with comments from the initial ballot, and the overall approval is at least two thirds (weighted by Segment) then the results of the initial ballot shall stand as final and the draft Reliability Standard and associated implementation plan shall be deemed to be approved by its ballot pool.

**Successive Ballots (Reliability Standard has Changed Substantively from Prior Ballot)**

If a stakeholder or baloter proposes a significant revision to the Reliability Standard during the formal comment period or concurrent initial ballot that will improve the quality, clarity, or enforceability of that Reliability Standard then the drafting team shall make such revisions and post the revised Reliability Standard for another public comment period and ballot. If the previous ballot achieved a quorum and sufficient affirmative ballots for approval, the comment period shall be 30 days and the new ballot may focus on the entire Reliability Standard and its implementation plan or may focus only on the element(s) that were changed following the previous ballot.

The drafting team shall address comments submitted during successive ballot periods (comments submitted from stakeholders during the open formal comment period and comments submitted with negative ballots) in the same manner as for the initial ballot. Once the drafting team has a draft Reliability Standard that has been through a “successive ballot” and the team believes that no additional significant modifications are needed, the Reliability Standard shall be posted for a recirculation ballot.

**Conduct Recirculation (Final) Ballot**

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\(^{21}\) When less than ten entities vote in a Segment, the total weight for that Segment shall be determined as one tenth per entity voting, up to ten.
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

(Re liability Standard has not Changed Substantively from Prior Ballot)
When the drafting team has reached a point where it has made a good faith effort at resolving applicable objections, the team shall conduct a recirculation ballot. In the recirculation ballot, members of the ballot pool shall again be presented the proposed Reliability Standard (that has not been significantly changed from the previous ballot) along with the reasons for negative votes, the responses, and any resolution of the differences. An insignificant revision is a revision that does not change the scope, applicability, or intent of any Requirement and includes but is not limited to things such as correcting the numbering of a Requirement, correcting the spelling of a word, adding an obviously missing word, or rephrasing a Requirement for improved clarity. Where there is a question as to whether a proposed modification is “substantive” the Standards Committee shall make the final determination. There is no formal comment period concurrent with the recirculation ballot and no obligation for the drafting team to respond to any comments submitted during the recirculation ballot.

All members of the ballot pool shall be permitted to reconsider and change their vote from the prior ballot. Members of the ballot pool who did not respond to the prior ballot shall be permitted to vote in the recirculation ballot. In the recirculation ballot, votes shall be counted by exception only — members on the recirculation ballot may indicate a revision to their original vote otherwise their vote shall remain the same as in their prior ballot.

Final Ballot Results
There are no limits to the number of “successive” public comment periods and ballots that can be conducted to result in a Reliability Standard or interpretation that is clear and enforceable, and achieves a quorum and sufficient affirmative votes for approval. The Standards Committee has the authority to conclude this process or a particular Reliability Standards action if it becomes obvious that the drafting team cannot develop a Reliability Standard that is within the scope of the associated SAR, is sufficiently clear to be enforceable, and achieves the requisite weighted Segment approval percentage.

The Reliability Standards staff shall post the final outcome of the ballot process. If the Reliability Standard is rejected, the process is ended and any further work on the items within the SAR’s original scope shall require a new SAR. If the Reliability Standard is approved, the consensus Reliability Standard shall be posted and presented to the Board of Trustees for adoption by NERC.

Board of Trustee Adoption of Reliability Standards and Implementation Plans
A Reliability Standard and its implementation plan submitted for adoption by the Board of Trustees shall be provided to the NERC Board of Trustees at the same time it is posted for the ballot pool’s pre-ballot review. If the Reliability Standard and implementation plan are approved by their ballot pool, the Board of Trustees shall consider adoption of that Reliability Standard and its associated implementation plan. In making its decision, the Board shall consider the results of the balloting and unresolved dissenting opinions. The Board shall adopt or reject a Reliability Standard and its implementation plan, but shall not modify a proposed Reliability Standard. If the Board chooses not to adopt a Reliability Standard, it shall provide its reasons for not doing so.

Board of Trustee Approval of Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels
The Board shall consider approval of the VRFs and VSLs associated with a Reliability Standard. In making its determination, the Board shall consider the following:

• The Standards Committee shall present the results of the non-binding poll conducted and a summary of industry comments received on the final posting of the proposed VRFs and VSLs.
• NERC staff shall present a set of recommended VRFs and VSLs that considers the views of the Reliability Standard drafting team, stakeholder comments received on the draft
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a **Reliability Standard**

VRFs and VSLs during the posting for comment process, the non-binding poll results, appropriate governmental agency rules and directives, and VRF and VSL assignments for other Reliability Standards to ensure consistency and relevance across the entire spectrum of Reliability Standards.

**Governmental Approvals**

If the Board approves a Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and the associated VRFs and VSLs, the Board shall direct NERC staff to file the Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and its associated VRFs and VSLs, with applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for approval.

**Compliance**

For a Reliability Standard to be enforceable, it shall be approved by its ballot pool, adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees, and then approved by applicable Governmental Authorities. Once a Reliability Standard is approved or otherwise made mandatory by applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, all persons and organizations subject to the reliability jurisdiction are required to comply with the Reliability Standard in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, and agreements.
Process for Developing a Defined Term

NERC maintains a glossary of approved terms, entitled the “Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.” The glossary includes terms that have been through the formal approval process and are used in one or more NERC Reliability Standards. Definitions shall not contain statements of performance requirements. There are two sections to the glossary. The first section includes definitions for terms used in continent-wide Reliability Standards, and the second section includes definitions for terms used in Regional Entity Reliability Standards that have been adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees. The Glossary of Terms is intended to provide consistency throughout the Reliability Standards.

There are several methods that can be used to add, modify or retire a defined term used in a continent-wide Reliability Standard.

- Anyone can use a Standards Authorization Request (SAR) to submit a request to add, modify, or retire a defined term.
- Anyone can submit a Standards Comments and Suggestions Form recommending the addition, modification, or retirement of a defined term. (The suggestion would be added to a project and incorporated into a SAR.)
- A drafting team may propose to add, modify, or retire a defined term in conjunction with the work it is already performing.

Proposals to Develop a New or Revised Definition

The following considerations should be made when considering proposals for new or revised definitions:

- Some NERC Regional Entities have defined terms that have been approved for use in Regional Reliability Standards, and where the drafting team agrees with a term already defined by a Regional Entity, the same definition should be adopted if needed to support a NERC Reliability Standard.
- If a term is used in a Reliability Standard according to its common meaning (as found in a collegiate dictionary), the term shall not be proposed for addition to the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.
- If a term has already been defined, any proposal to modify or delete that term shall consider all uses of the definition in approved Reliability Standards, with a goal of determining whether the proposed modification is acceptable, and whether the proposed modification would change the scope or intent of any approved Reliability Standards.
- When practical, where The North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) has a definition for a term, the drafting team shall use the same definition to support a NERC Reliability Standard.

Any definition that is balloted separately from a proposed new or modified Reliability Standard or from a proposal for retirement of a Reliability Standard shall be accompanied by an implementation plan.

If a SAR is submitted to the Reliability Standards staff with a proposal for a new or revised definition, the Standards Committee shall consider the urgency of developing the new or revised definition and may direct staff to post the SAR immediately, or may defer posting the SAR until a later time based on its priority relative to other projects already underway or already approved for future development. If the SAR identifies a term that is used in a Reliability Standard already under revision by a drafting team, the

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22 The latest approved version of the Glossary of Terms is posted on the Standards Web Page.
Standards Committee may direct the drafting team to add the term to the scope of the existing project. Each time the Standards Committee accepts a SAR for a project that was not identified in the *Reliability Standards Development Plan* the project shall be added to the list of approved projects.

**Stakeholder Comments and Approvals**

Any proposal for a new or revised definition shall be processed in the same manner as a *Reliability Standard*. The drafting team shall submit its work for a quality review and the Standards Committee and drafting team shall consider that review when determining whether the definition and its implementation plan are ready for formal comment and balloting. Once authorized by the Standards Committee, the proposed definition and its implementation plan shall be posted for at least one 45-day formal stakeholder comment period and shall be balloted in the same manner as a *Reliability Standard*. If a new or revised definition is proposed by a drafting team, that definition may be balloted separately from the associated *Reliability Standard*.

Each definition that is approved by its ballot pool shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and then filed with applicable governmental authorities for approval in the same manner as a *Reliability Standard*. 
Process for Developing a New or Revised Definition Initiated with a SAR

- List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Work Plan
  - Planned Project - Proposed Definition Change Included in Reliability Standards Development Plan
  - Unplanned Project - Proposed Definition Change (With Time Constraints)
  - Unplanned Project - Proposed Definition Change (Without Time Constraints)

- Post SAR and Proposed Definition for 30-day Informal Comment Period
- Form Drafting Team or Assign to an Existing Drafting Team
- Post Final Draft of Definition & Implementation Plan
- Form Ballot Pool During 1st 30 Days of Comment Period
- Conduct Formal Comment Period
- Conduct Ballot During Final 10 Days of Comment Period
  - If Definition Needs Major Revisions
    - Post Response to Comments
      - If Definition Needs Minor/No Revisions
        - Conduct Recirculation Ballot
          - Submit Definition to BOT Adoption
            - Submit Definition to Governmental Approvals for Approval
Processes for Conducting Field Tests and Collecting and Analyzing Data

While most drafting teams can develop their Reliability Standards without the need to conduct any field tests and without the need to collect and analyze data, some Reliability Standard development efforts may involve field tests analysis of data to validate concepts, Requirements or compliance elements of Reliability Standards.

There are three types of field tests – tests of concepts; tests of Requirements; and tests of compliance elements.

Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Concepts
Field tests or collection and analysis of data to validate concepts that support the development of Requirements should be conducted before the SAR for a project is finalized. If an entity wants to test a technical concept in support of a proposal for a new or revised Reliability Standard, the entity should either work with one of NERC’s technical committees in collecting and analyzing the data or in conducting the field test, or the entity should submit a SAR with a request to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test to validate the concept prior to developing a new or revised Reliability Standard.

The request to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test should include, at a minimum, either the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the analysis of the results. If the SAR sponsor has not collected and analyzed the data or conducted the field test, the Standards Committee may solicit support from NERC’s technical committees or others in the industry. The results of the data collection and analysis or field test shall then be used to determine whether to add the SAR to the list of projects in the Reliability Standard Development Plan.

If a drafting team finds that it needs to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test of a concept that was not identified when the SAR was accepted, then the Standards Committee may direct the team to withdraw the SAR until the data has been collected and analyzed or until the field test has been conducted and the industry has had an opportunity to review the results for the impact on the scope of the proposed project.

Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Requirements
If a drafting team wants to conduct a field test or collect and analyze data to validate its proposed Requirements, measures, or compliance elements in a Reliability Standard, the team shall first obtain approval from the Standards Committee. Drafting teams are not required to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test to validate a Reliability Standard.

The request should include at a minimum the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the results. When authorizing a drafting team to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test of one or more Requirements, the Standards Committee may request inputs on technical matters related from NERC’s technical committees or industry experts, and may request the assistance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. All data collection and analysis and all field tests shall be concluded and the results

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23 The Process for Approving Data Collection and Analysis and Field Tests Associated with a Reliability Standard is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
incorporated into the Reliability Standard Requirements as necessary before proceeding to the formal comment period and subsequent balloting.

**Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Compliance Elements**

If the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program identifies a need to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test of one or more of the compliance elements of a proposed Reliability Standard, then the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall request the Standards Committee’s approval. The request should include at a minimum the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the results.

When authorizing a drafting team to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test of one or more compliance elements of a Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall request the assistance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in conducting the field test.

**Communication and Coordination for All Types of Field Tests and Data Analyses**

If the conduct of a field test (concepts, requirements or compliance elements) or data collection and analysis could render Registered Entities incapable of complying with the current requirements of an approved Reliability Standard that is undergoing revision, the drafting team shall request a temporary waiver from compliance to those requirements for entities participating in the field test. Upon request, the Standards Committee shall seek approval for the waiver from the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program prior to the approval of the field test or data collection and analysis.

Once a plan for a field test or a plan for data collection and analysis is approved, the Reliability Standards staff shall, under the direction of the Standards Committee, coordinate the implementation of the field test or data collection and analysis and shall provide official notice to the participants in the field test or data collection of any applicable temporary waiver to compliance with specific noted requirements. The drafting team conducting the field test shall provide periodic updates on the progress of the field tests or data collection and analysis to the Standards Committee. The Standards Committee has the right to curtail a field test or data collection and analysis that is not implemented in accordance with the approved plan.

The field test plan or data collection and analysis plan, its approval, its participants, and all reports and results shall be publicly posted for stakeholder review on the Reliability Standards Web page.

If a drafting team conducts or participates in a field test or in data collection and analysis (of concepts, requirements or compliance elements), it shall provide a final report that identifies the results and how those results will be used.
Process for Developing an Interpretation

A valid interpretation request is one that requests additional clarity about one or more requirements in approved NERC Reliability Standards, but does not request approval as to how to comply with one or more requirements. A valid interpretation response provides additional clarity about one or more requirements, but does not expand on any requirement and does not explain how to comply with any requirement. Any entity that is directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American Bulk Power Systems may request an interpretation of any requirement in any continent-wide Reliability Standard that has been adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees.

The entity requesting the interpretation shall submit a Request for Interpretation form to the Reliability Standards staff explaining the clarification required, the specific circumstances surrounding the request, and the impact of not having the interpretation provided.

The Reliability Standards staff shall form a ballot pool and assemble an interpretation drafting team with the relevant expertise to address the clarification. As soon as practical the team shall develop a “final draft” of the interpretation providing the requested clarity.

The Reliability Standards staff shall coordinate a quality review of the interpretation to assess whether the interpretation is clear and provides the requested clarity without expanding on any requirement. The detailed results of this review shall be provided to the drafting team and the Standards Committee with a recommendation on whether the documents are ready for formal posting and balloting and if the Standards Committee agrees that the proposed interpretation passes this review, the Standards Committee shall authorize posting the proposed interpretation.

The first formal comment period shall be 30-days long. If the drafting team makes substantive revisions to the interpretation following the initial formal comment period, then the interpretation shall undergo another quality review before it is posted for its second formal comment period. The second formal comment period shall have a 45-day duration and shall start after the drafting team has posted its consideration of stakeholder comments and any conforming changes to the associated Reliability Standard. Formation of a ballot pool shall take place during the first 30 days of the 45-day formal comment period, and the initial ballot of the interpretation shall take place during the last 10 days of that formal comment period. The interpretation drafting team shall consider and respond to all comments submitted during the formal comment period at the same time and in the same manner as specified for addressing comments submitted with ballots.

All comments received and all responses shall be publicly posted. Stakeholders who submit comments objecting to some aspect of the interpretation shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies the objection. All objectors shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

- If the ballot achieves a quorum and a 2/3 weighted segment approval, and there are no negative ballots with comments the ballot results are final.
- If stakeholder comments indicate the need for minor revisions, the interpretation drafting team shall make those revisions and post the interpretation for a 10-day recirculation ballot. (A minor revision is a revision that includes but is not limited to things such as correcting the

24 The Request for Interpretation Form is posted on the NERC Standards Web Page.
25 The quality review will involve a representative from the Compliance and Certification Committee as well as others; but will not involve individuals who participated in the development of the interpretation.
spelling of a word, adding an obviously missing word, or rephrasing a sentence for improved clarity without changing the scope of what was previously written.) If stakeholder comments indicate that there is not consensus for the interpretation or if stakeholders propose significant modifications that would improve the interpretation and the interpretation drafting team can revise the interpretation without violating the basic expectations outlined above, the interpretation drafting team shall post the comments received and a revised interpretation for a 30-day comment period and balloting during the last 10-days of that comment period. If the ballot achieves a quorum and a 2/3 weighted Segment approval, and additional modifications to the interpretation are not necessary (based on a review of the comments submitted with the ballot) the interpretation shall proceed to a recirculation ballot.

- If stakeholder comments indicate that there is not consensus for the interpretation, and the interpretation drafting team cannot revise the interpretation without violating the basic expectations outlined above, the interpretation drafting team shall notify the Standards Committee of its conclusion and shall submit a SAR with the proposed modification to the Reliability Standard. The entity that requested the interpretation shall be notified and the disposition of the interpretation shall be posted.

- If, during its deliberations, the interpretation drafting team identifies a reliability gap in the Reliability Standard that is highlighted by the interpretation request, the interpretation drafting team shall notify the Standards Committee of its conclusion and shall submit a SAR with the proposed modification to the Reliability Standard at the same time it provides its proposed interpretation, recommending use of the expedited Reliability Standards development process as appropriate to address any significant reliability gap.

If approved by its ballot pool, the interpretation shall be appended to the Reliability Standard and forwarded to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption. If an interpretation drafting team proposes a modification to a Reliability Standard as part of its work in developing an interpretation, the Board of Trustees shall be notified of this proposal at the time the interpretation is submitted for adoption. Following adoption by the Board of Trustees, NERC staff shall file the interpretation for approval by Applicable Governmental Authorities and the interpretation shall become effective when approved by those Applicable Governmental Authorities. The interpretation shall stand until such time as the interpretation can be incorporated into a future revision of the Reliability Standard or the interpretation is retired due to a future modification of the applicable requirement.
Processing a Request for an Interpretation
Process for Appealing an Action or Inaction

Any entity that has directly and materially affected interests and that has been or will be adversely affected by any procedural action or inaction related to the development, approval, revision, reaffirmation, or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, associated implementation plan, or Interpretation shall have the right to appeal. This appeals process applies only to the NERC Reliability Standards processes as defined in this manual, not to the technical content of the Reliability Standards action.

The burden of proof to show adverse effect shall be on the appellant. Appeals shall be made within 30 days of the date of the action purported to cause the adverse effect, except appeals for inaction, which may be made at any time.

The final decisions of any appeal shall be documented in writing and made public.

The appeals process provides two levels, with the goal of expeditiously resolving the issue to the satisfaction of the participants.

Level 1 Appeal
Level 1 is the required first step in the appeals process. The appellant shall submit (to the Director of Standards) a complaint in writing that describes the procedural action or inaction associated with the Reliability Standards process. The appellant shall describe in the complaint the actual or potential adverse impact to the appellant. Assisted by staff and industry resources as needed, the Director of Standards shall prepare a written response addressed to the appellant as soon as practical but not more than 45 days after receipt of the complaint. If the appellant accepts the response as a satisfactory resolution of the issue, both the complaint and response shall be made a part of the public record associated with the Reliability Standard.

Level 2 Appeal
If after the Level 1 Appeal the appellant remains unsatisfied with the resolution, as indicated by the appellant in writing to the Director of Standards, the Director of Standards shall convene a Level 2 Appeals Panel. This panel shall consist of five members appointed by the Board of Trustees. In all cases, Level 2 Appeals Panel members shall have no direct affiliation with the participants in the appeal.

The Reliability Standards staff shall post the complaint and other relevant materials and provide at least 30 days notice of the meeting of the Level 2 Appeals Panel. In addition to the appellant, any entity that is directly and materially affected by the procedural action or inaction referenced in the complaint shall be heard by the panel. The panel shall not consider any expansion of the scope of the appeal that was not presented in the Level 1 Appeal. The panel may, in its decision, find for the appellant and remand the issue to the Standards Committee with a statement of the issues and facts in regard to which fair and equitable action was not taken. The panel may find against the appellant with a specific statement of the facts that demonstrate fair and equitable treatment of the appellant and the appellant’s objections. The panel may not, however, revise, approve, disapprove, or adopt a Reliability Standard, definition, Variance or Interpretation or implementation plan as these responsibilities remain with the ballot pool and Board of Trustees respectively. The actions of the Level 2 Appeals Panel shall be publicly posted.

In addition to the foregoing, a procedural objection that has not been resolved may be submitted to the Board of Trustees for consideration at the time the Board decides whether to adopt a particular Reliability Standard, definition, Variance or Interpretation. The objection shall be in writing, signed
by an officer of the objecting entity, and contain a concise statement of the relief requested and a clear
demonstration of the facts that justify that relief. The objection shall be filed no later than 30 days after
the announcement of the vote by the ballot pool on the Reliability Standard in question.
Process for Developing a Variance

A Variance is an approved, alternative method of achieving the reliability intent of one or more Requirements in a Reliability Standard. No Regional Entity or Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall claim a Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard without approval of such a Variance through the relevant Reliability Standard approval procedure for the Variance. Each Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is approved by NERC and Applicable Governmental Authorities shall be made an enforceable part of the associated NERC Reliability Standard.

NERC’s drafting teams shall aim to develop Reliability Standards with Requirements that apply on a continent-wide basis, minimizing the need for Variances while still achieving the Reliability Standard’s reliability objectives. If one or more Requirements cannot be met or complied with as written because of a physical difference in the Bulk Power System or because of an operational difference (such as a conflict with a federally or provincially approved tariff), but the Requirement’s reliability objective can be achieved in a different fashion, an entity or a group of entities may pursue a Variance from one or more Requirements in a continent-wide Reliability Standard. It is the responsibility of the entity that needs a Variance to identify that need and initiate the processing of that Variance through the submittal of a SAR that includes a clear definition of the basis for the Variance.

There are two types of Variances – those that apply on an Interconnection-wide basis, and those that apply to one or more entities on less than an Interconnection-wide basis.

Interconnection-wide Variances

Any Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard Requirement that is proposed to apply to responsible Regional Entities within a Regional Entity organized on an Interconnection-wide basis shall be considered an Interconnection-wide Variance and shall be developed through that Regional Entity’s NERC-approved Regional Reliability Standards development procedure.

While an Interconnection-wide Variance may be developed through the associated Regional Reliability Entity Standards development process, Regional Entities are encouraged to work collaboratively with existing continent-wide drafting team to reduce potential conflicts between the two efforts.

An Interconnection-wide Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is determined by NERC to be just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with other applicable standards of governmental authorities shall be made part of the associated NERC Reliability Standard. NERC shall rebuttably presume that an Interconnection-wide Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is developed, in accordance with a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure approved by NERC, by a Regional Entity organized on an Interconnection-wide basis, is just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest.

Variances that Apply on Less than an Interconnection-wide Basis

Any Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard Requirement that is proposed to apply to one or more entities but less than an entire Interconnection (e.g., a Variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users), shall be considered a Variance. A Variance may be requested while a Reliability Standard is under development or a Variance may be requested at any time after a Reliability Standard is approved.

26 A sample of a SAR that identifies the need for a Variance and a sample Variance are posted as resources on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.

Standard Processes Manual
Effective August 25, 2011
Each request for a Variance shall be initiated through a SAR, and processed and approved in the same manner as a continent-wide Reliability Standard, using the Reliability Standards development process defined in this manual.

**Expedited Reliability Standards Development Process**

NERC may need to develop a new or modified Reliability Standard, VRFs, VSLs, definition, Variance, or implementation plan under specific time constraints (such as to meet a time constrained regulatory directive) or to meet an urgent reliability issue such that there isn’t sufficient time to follow all the steps in the normal Reliability Standards development process. Under those conditions, the Standards Committee shall have the authority to approve any of the following actions to expedite development:

- Shorten the 45-day formal comment period
- Shorten the 30-day period for forming the ballot pool
- Allow significant modifications following the initial ballot without the need for another formal comment period provided the modifications are highlighted before conducting any successive ballot
- Shorten any of the 10-day ballot windows

If a new or modified Reliability Standard is developed, approved by its ballot pool, and subsequently adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees through this expedited process, one of the following three actions shall occur:

- If the Reliability Standard is to be made permanent without additional substantive changes, then a SAR and a proposed Reliability Standard shall be submitted to the Reliability Standards staff immediately after the ballot. The project shall be added to the list of approved projects and shall proceed through the regular standard development process, including balloting by stakeholders, without any intentional delay.

- If the Reliability Standard is to be substantively revised or replaced by a new Reliability Standard, then a project for the new or revised Reliability Standard shall be added to the list of projects to be added to the Reliability Standard Development Plan. The project shall be initiated as soon as practical after the ballot and the project shall proceed through the regular Reliability Standard development process, including balloting by stakeholders, as soon as practical but within two years of the date the Reliability Standard was approved by stakeholders using the expedited process.

- The Reliability Standard shall be withdrawn through a ballot of the stakeholders within two years of the date the Reliability Standard was approved by stakeholders using the expedited process.

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27 For the remainder of the description of the expedited Reliability Standards development process, where the word, “standard” or “Reliability Standard” is used, the same process can be applied to a definition, Variance, or implementation plan.

28 Abbreviating the final formal comment period or a ballot window violate ANSI’s accreditation requirements. The three actions that may be taken to fully process the expedited Reliability Standard are intended to demonstrate NERC’s commitment to meet ANSI’s accreditation requirements.
Processes for Developing a Reliability Standard Related to a Confidential Issue

While it is NERC’s intent to use its ANSI-accredited Reliability Standards development process for developing its Reliability Standards, NERC has an obligation as the ERO to ensure that there are Reliability Standards in place to preserve the reliability of the interconnected Bulk Power Systems throughout North America. When faced with a national security emergency situation, NERC may use one of the following special processes to develop a Reliability Standard that addresses an issue that is confidential. Reliability Standards developed using one of the following processes shall be called, “special Reliability Standards” and shall not be filed with ANSI for approval as ANSI standards.

The NERC Board of Trustees may direct the development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a national security situation that involves confidential issues. These situations may involve imminent or long-term threats. In general, these board directives will be driven by information from the President of the United States of America or the Prime Minister of Canada or a national security agency or national intelligence agency of either or both governments indicating (to the ERO) that there is a national security threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.29

There are two special processes for developing Reliability Standards responsive to confidential issues – one process where the confidential issue is “imminent”, and one process where the confidential issue is “not imminent.”

Process for Developing Reliability Standards Responsive to Imminent, Confidential Issues
If the NERC Board of Trustees directs the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a confidential national security emergency situation, the Reliability Standards staff shall develop a SAR, form a ballot pool (to vote on the Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and to participate in the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs) and assemble a slate of pre-defined subject matter experts as a proposed drafting team for approval by the Standards Committee’s Officers. All members of the Registered Ballot Body shall have the opportunity to join the ballot pool.

Drafting Team Selection
The Reliability Standard drafting team selection process shall be limited to just those candidates who have already been identified as having the appropriate security clearance, the requisite technical expertise, and either have signed or are willing to sign a strict confidentiality agreement.

Standards Committee Authority
Depending upon the level of urgency, the Standards Committee’s Officers may authorize reducing or eliminating the 35-day pre-ballot review period, and may reduce the duration of both the initial ballot and the recirculation ballots to as few as 5 days, and shall allow significant modifications between the initial ballot and the recirculation ballot.

Work of Drafting Team
The Reliability Standard drafting team shall perform all its work under strict security and confidential rules. The Reliability Standard drafting team shall develop the new or revised Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and working with NERC staff shall develop associated VRFs and VSLs.

29 The NERC Board may direct the immediate development and issuance of an Essential Action alert and then may also direct the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard.
The Reliability Standard drafting team shall review its work, to the extent practical, as it is being developed with officials from the appropriate governmental agencies in the U.S. and Canada, under strict security and confidentiality rules.

**Formal Stakeholder Comment & Ballot Window**

The draft Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and VRFs and VSLs shall be distributed for a formal comment period, under strict confidentiality rules, only to those entities that are listed in the NERC eCompliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC. At the same time, the Reliability Standard shall be distributed to the members of the ballot pool for review and ballot. The Reliability Standard staff shall not post or provide the ballot pool with any confidential background information.

The drafting team, working with the Reliability Standards staff, shall consider and respond to all comments, make any necessary conforming changes to the Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and its VRFs and VSLs and shall distribute the comments, responses and any revision to the same population as received the initial set of documents for formal comment and ballot.

**Board of Trustee Actions**

Each Reliability Standard and implementation plan developed through this process shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and the associated VRFs and VSLs shall be filed with the Board of Trustees for approval.

**Governmental Approvals**

All approved documents shall be filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities.

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30 In this phase of the process, only the proposed Reliability Standard shall be distributed to those entities expected to comply, not the rationale and justification for the Reliability Standard. Only the special drafting team members, who have the appropriate security credentials, shall have access to this rationale and justification.
Processes for Developing a Reliability Standard Related to a Confidential Issue

Developing a Reliability Standard Responsive to an Imminent, Confidential Issue

Add to List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Plan

Draft SAR

Form Drafting Team from Pre-identified List of Subject Matter Experts

Form Ballot Pool When Forming Drafting Team (Time May be Abbreviated)

Draft Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs

Distribute Standard for Formal Comment Period Only to Entities That:
1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements
2) Are in Compliance Registry
3) Perform an Applicable Function
   (Comment Period May be Abbreviated)

Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period
   (Ballot Window May be Abbreviated)

Conduct Poll of VRFs/VSLs During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period
   (Poll Window May be Abbreviated)

Distribute Response to Comments to Members of Ballot Pool and Entities That:
1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements and
2) Are in Compliance Registry and
3) Perform an Applicable Function

Make Necessary Revisions

Distribute Standard & Conduct Recirculation Ballot (Ballot Window May be Abbreviated)

Submit Standard to BOT Adoption & VRFs/VSLs for Approval

Submit All Approved Documents to Governmental Authorities for Approval
Process for Developing Reliability Standards Responsive to Non-imminent, Confidential Issues

If the NERC Board of Trustees directs the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a confidential national security emergency situation, the Reliability Standards staff shall develop a SAR, form a ballot pool (to vote on the Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and to participate in the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs) and assemble a slate of pre-defined subject matter experts as a proposed drafting team for approval by the Standards Committee’s Officers. All members of the Registered Ballot Body shall have the opportunity to join the ballot pool.

Drafting Team Selection
The drafting team selection process shall be limited to just those candidates who have already been identified as having the appropriate security clearance, the requisite technical expertise, and either have signed or are willing to sign a strict confidentiality agreement.

Work of Drafting Team
The drafting team shall perform all its work under strict security and confidential rules. The Reliability Standard drafting team shall develop the new or revised Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and working with NERC staff shall develop associated VRFs and VSLs.

The drafting team shall review its work, to the extent practical, as it is being developed with officials from the appropriate governmental agencies in the U.S. and Canada, under strict security and confidentiality rules.

Formal Stakeholder Comment & Ballot Window
The draft Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and VRFs and VSLs shall be distributed for a formal comment period, under strict confidentiality rules, only to those entities that are listed in the NERC eCompliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC. At the same time, the Reliability Standard shall be distributed to the members of the ballot pool for review and ballot. The Reliability Standards staff shall not post or provide the ballot pool with any confidential background information.

Revisions to Reliability Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs and VSLs
The drafting team, working with the Reliability Standards staff shall work to refine the Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs in the same manner as for a new Reliability Standard following the “normal” Reliability Standards development process described earlier in this manual with the exception that distribution of the comments, responses, and new drafts shall be limited to those entities that are in the ballot pool and those entities that are listed in the NERC eCompliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC.

Board of Trustee Action
Each Reliability Standard and implementation plan developed through this process shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and the associated VRFs and VSLs shall be filed with the Board of Trustees for approval.

Governmental Approvals
All approved documents shall be filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities.

31 In this phase of the process, only the proposed Reliability Standard shall be distributed to those entities expected to comply, not the rationale and justification for the Reliability Standard. Only the special drafting team members, who have the appropriate security credentials, shall have access to this rationale and justification.
Developing a Reliability Standard Responsive to a Non-imminent, Confidential Issue

1. **Add to List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Plan**
2. **Draft SAR**
   - If Standard Needs Major Revisions
     - **Draft Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs**
     - **Conduct Quality Review & Obtain Standards Committee Approval to Ballot**
     - **Develop Final Draft of Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs**
     - **Distribute Standard for Formal Comment Period Only to Entities That: (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements (2) Are in Compliance Registry (3) Perform an Applicable Function**
     - **Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period**
   - **Form Ballot Pool During 1st 30 Days of 1st Formal Comment Period**
     - **Form Ballot Pool During 1st 30 Days of 1st Formal Comment Period**
     - **Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period**
   - **Distribute Response to Comments to Members of Ballot Pool and Entities That: (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements and (2) Are in Compliance Registry and (3) Perform an Applicable Function**
   - **If Standard Needs Minor/No Revisions**
     - **Distribute Standard & Conduct Recirculation Ballot**
     - **Submit Standard to BOT for Adoption & VRFs/VSLs for Approval**
   - **Submit All Approved Documents to Governmental Authorities for Approval**
Process for Approving Supporting Documents

The following types of documents are samples of the types of supporting documents that may be developed to enhance stakeholder understanding and implementation of a Reliability Standard. These documents may explain or facilitate implementation of Reliability Standards but do not themselves contain mandatory requirements subject to compliance review. Any requirements that are mandatory shall be incorporated into the Reliability Standard in the Reliability Standard development process.

While most supporting documents are developed by the drafting team working to develop the associated Reliability Standard, any entity may develop a supporting document associated with a Reliability Standard.

The Standards Committee shall authorize the posting of all supporting references that are linked to an approved Reliability Standard. Prior to granting approval to post a supporting reference with a link to the associated Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall verify that the document has had stakeholder review to verify the accuracy of the technical content. While the Standards Committee has the authority to approve the posting of each such reference, stakeholders, not the Standards Committee, verify the accuracy of the document’s contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Descriptive, technical information or analysis or explanatory information to support the understanding and interpretation of a Reliability Standard. A standard reference may support the implementation of a Reliability Standard or satisfy another purpose consistent with the reliability and market interface principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Recommended process that identifies a method of meeting a requirement under specific conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>Data forms, pro forma documents, and associated instructions that support the implementation of a Reliability Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Material</td>
<td>Documents that support the implementation of a Reliability Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Step-wise instructions defining a particular process or operation. Procedures may support the implementation of a Reliability Standard or satisfy another purpose consistent with the reliability and market interface principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Paper</td>
<td>An informal paper stating a position or concept. A white paper may be used to propose preliminary concepts for a Reliability Standard or one of the documents above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32 The Standards Committee’s Procedure for Approving the Posting of Reference Documents is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Process for Correcting Errata

From time to time, an error may be discovered in an approved Reliability Standard. If the Standards Committee agrees that the correction of the error does not change the scope or intent of the associated Reliability Standard, and agrees that the correction has no material impact on the end users of the Reliability Standard, then the correction shall be submitted for information to the NERC Board of Trustees and filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities. The NERC Board of Trustees has resolved to concurrently approve any errata approved by the Standards Committee.
Process for Conducting Five-Year Review

Each Reliability Standard developed through NERC’s ANSI-accredited Reliability Standards development process shall be reviewed at least once every five years from the effective date of the Reliability Standard or the date of the latest Board of Trustees adoption to a revision of the Reliability Standard, whichever is later.

The Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include projects that address this five-year review of Reliability Standards.

- If a Reliability Standard is nearing its five-year review and has issues that need resolution, then the Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a project for the complete review and review and associated revision of that Reliability Standard that includes addressing all outstanding governmental directives, all approved Interpretations, and all unresolved issues identified by stakeholders.

- If a Reliability Standard is nearing its five-year review and there are no outstanding governmental directives, Interpretations, or unresolved stakeholder issues associated with that Reliability Standard, then the Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a project solely for the “five-year review” of that Reliability Standard.

For a project that is focused solely on the five-year review, the Standards Committee shall appoint a review team of subject matter experts to review the Reliability Standard and recommend whether the Reliability Standard should be reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn. Each review team shall post its recommendations for a 45-day formal stakeholder comment period and shall provide those stakeholder comments to the Standards Committee for consideration.

- If a review team recommends reaffirming a Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall submit the reaffirmation to the Board of Trustees for adoption and then to Applicable Governmental Authorities for approval. Reaffirmation does not require approval by stakeholder ballot.

- If a review team recommends modifying or withdrawing a Reliability Standard, the team shall develop a SAR with such a proposal and the SAR shall be submitted to the Standards Committee for prioritization as a new project. Each existing Reliability Standard recommended for modification or withdrawal shall remain in effect in accordance with the associated implementation plan until the action to modify or withdraw the Reliability Standard is approved by its ballot pool, adopted by the Board of Trustees, and approved by Applicable Governmental Authorities.

In the case of reaffirmation of a Reliability Standard, the Reliability Standard shall remain in effect until the next five-year review or until the Reliability Standard is otherwise modified or withdrawn by a separate action.
Public Access to Reliability Standards Information

Online Reliability Standards Information System
The Reliability Standards staff shall maintain an electronic copy of information regarding currently proposed and currently in effect Reliability Standards. This information shall include current Reliability Standards in effect, proposed revisions to Reliability Standards, and proposed new Reliability Standards. This information shall provide a record, for at a minimum the previous five years, of the review and approval process for each Reliability Standard, including public comments received during the development and approval process.

Archived Reliability Standards Information
The staff shall maintain a historical record of Reliability Standards information that is no longer maintained online. Archived information shall be retained indefinitely as practical, but in no case less than five years or one complete standard cycle from the date on which the Reliability Standard was no longer in effect. Archived records of Reliability Standards information shall be available electronically within 30 days following the receipt by the Reliability Standards staff of a written request.
Process for Updating Standards Processes

Requests to Revise the Standard Processes Manual
Any person or entity may submit a request to modify one or more of the processes contained within this manual. The Standards Committee shall oversee the handling of each request. The Standards Committee shall prioritize all requests, merge related requests, and respond to each sponsor within 30 calendar days.

The Standards Committee shall post the proposed revisions for a 45-day formal comment period. Based on the degree of consensus for the revisions, the Standards Committee shall:

a. Submit the revised process or processes for ballot pool approval;
b. Repeat the posting for additional inputs after making changes based on comments received;
c. Remand the proposal to the sponsor for further work; or
d. Reject the proposal.

The Registered Ballot Body shall be represented by a ballot pool. The ballot procedure shall be the same as that defined for approval of a Reliability Standard, including the use of a recirculation ballot if needed. If the proposed revision is approved by the ballot pool, the Standards Committee shall submit the revised procedure to the Board for adoption. The Standards Committee shall submit to the Board a description of the basis for the changes, a summary of the comments received, and any minority views expressed in the comment and ballot process. The proposed revisions shall not be effective until approved by the NERC Board of Trustees and applicable governmental authorities.
Appendix 3B

Election Procedure for Members of the NERC Standards Committee

Effective January 18, 2007
Table of Contents

Purpose........................................................................................................................................... 2
Responsibilities for This Procedure ............................................................................................ 2
Guiding Principles ......................................................................................................................... 2
Standards Committee Membership ............................................................................................ 2
Standards Committee Membership Term .................................................................................. 3
Standards Committee Officers .................................................................................................... 3
Standards Committee Scope and Conduct of Business ............................................................. 3
Segment Representative Nominations......................................................................................... 3
Segment Representative Elections............................................................................................... 4
Election Formula........................................................................................................................... 5
Representation from Canada....................................................................................................... 6
Special Elections........................................................................................................................... 6
Alternative Procedures.................................................................................................................... 6
Purpose

This procedure is provided for use by the NERC Standards Registered Ballot Body to facilitate the election of industry stakeholder representatives to the NERC Standards Committee. This procedure is a default process that is available, on a voluntary basis, for the benefit of all Segments of the Registered Ballot Body. The use of alternative procedures is described in a later section.

Responsibilities for This Procedure

The NERC Board of Trustees provides oversight of the election of Standards Committee members. The Board provides the authority for approval of this procedure and any revisions thereto, and monitors any Segment-specific procedures that may be developed to ensure they are consistent with established principles.

The Standards Committee shall be responsible for advising the Board regarding the use of this procedure or any revisions to the procedure.

Each Registered Ballot Body entity shall be responsible for actively participating in the nomination and election of Standards Committee representatives for each Segment in which the entity is a member.

The Standards Process Manager (SPM) shall administer the implementation and maintenance of this procedure.

Guiding Principles

This procedure supports a Reliability Standards development process that is open, inclusive, balanced, and fair. This procedure shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with NERC’s mission of promoting the reliability of the North American Bulk Electric Systems, NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure, NERC’s Reliability and Market Interface Principles, and maintaining good standing as a standards developer accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

Standards Committee Membership

Each valid Segment shall be eligible to elect two voting members to represent the Segment on the Standards Committee. A Registered entity may provide only one Standards Committee member, irrespective of the number of Segments in which the entity is registered. Each representative that is elected by a Segment to fill one of those positions shall serve on behalf of the Registered Ballot Body entities in that Segment. An eligible position on the Standards Committee that is not filled by a Segment shall be shown as vacant and shall not be counted in the determination of a quorum. Each elected member of the Standards Committee shall carry one vote.

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1 Industry stakeholder Segment criteria and a list of entities in the NERC Standards Registered Ballot Body are provided at https://www.nerc.net/standards/ballotbody/. In this procedure, the term “Segment” shall mean one of the currently defined industry stakeholder Segments.

2 Validity is determined by established Segment criteria, including the minimum number of entities in a Segment.
Standards Committee Membership Term
The Standards Committee reports to the NERC Board of Trustees and is responsible for managing the NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure and other duties as assigned by the Board.

The Standards Committee also serves for the benefit of the members of the Registered Ballot Body and is accountable to them through election by the Segment representatives. Standards Committee membership shall be for a term of two years, with members’ terms staggered such that half of the member positions (one per Segment) are refilled each year by Segment election. Prior to the end of each term, nominations will be received and an election held in accordance with this procedure, or a qualified Segment procedure, to elect Standards Committee representatives for the next term. There is no limit on the number of two-year terms that a member of the Standards Committee may serve, although the setting of limits in the future is not precluded.

Standards Committee Officers
At the beginning of each annual term, the Standards Committee shall as a first order of business elect a chairman and vice chairman to serve as officers and preside over the business of the Standards Committee. The officers shall serve a term of one year, without limit on the number of terms an officer may serve, although the setting of limits in the future is not precluded. The SPM serves as a non-voting member and secretary of the Standards Committee.

Standards Committee Scope and Conduct of Business
The Standards Committee conducts its business in accordance with a separate scope document, the Standard Processes Manual, Reliability Standards Development Procedure, other applicable NERC procedures, and procedures that the Standards Committee itself may develop. This procedure addresses the nomination and election of members of the Standards Committee and is not intended to otherwise establish or limit the scope, authorities, or procedures of the Standards Committee.

Segment Representative Nominations
Approximately 90 days prior to the start of each term, the SPM shall request nominations to fill Standards Committee positions that will become open with the expiration of the current term.

Notice of the nominations process shall be announced to the Registered Ballot Body and to others that may be interested in standards for the reliability of North American Bulk Electric Systems. The SPM shall post the announcement on the NERC web page and distribute the announcement to applicable NERC e-mail lists. The announcement shall include a brief description of the responsibilities of the Standards Committee and estimates of the work effort and travel expected of Standards Committee members.

Any person or entity may submit a nomination. Self-nominations are encouraged.

To be eligible for nomination, a nominee shall be an employee or agent of an entity registered in the applicable Segment. To allow verification of affiliation, a nominee shall be a registered User in the NERC Registered Ballot Body. It is not required that the nominee be the same person as the entity’s Registered Ballot Body representative for that Segment.
The SPM shall provide a method for the submittal of nominations, preferably an on-line
nominations form using internet protocols. The nomination form shall request the following
information and other information that the SPM deems necessary to completing the election
process:

**Nomination Information**

1. Segment for which the nomination is made.
2. Nominee name (selected from list of registrants).
4. Nominee organization (must be an entity registered in the designated Segment).
5. Nominee contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail, and mailing address.
6. Nominee brief summary of qualifications related to serving on the Standards Committee
   (limited to a 3,000-character text box — approximately 500 words or one-page, single-
   spaced).
7. Indication (check box) that the nominee has been contacted and is willing to serve on the
   Standards Committee for a two-year term.
8. Person or entity making the nomination.
9. Contact information for person or entity making nomination: contact name, organization,
   telephone, fax, e-mail, and mailing address.

The SPM shall verify that each nomination received is complete and valid. The SPM may
follow up with nominees to collect additional information.

In the event that multiple nominations are received for persons from a single entity within a
Segment, that entity’s representative shall determine which person will be the nominee from that
entity.

The SPM shall post each nomination that is complete and valid. Each nomination shall be
posted as soon as practical after it has been verified.

The nomination period shall remain open for 21 calendar days from the announced opening of
the nominations, at which time the nominations shall be closed.

**Segment Representative Elections**

The SPM shall prepare a slate of nominees for each Segment. The Segment slate shall consist of
all valid nominations received for that Segment, without prejudice in the method of listing the
slate.

The SPM shall provide an electronic ballot form for each Segment, listing the slate of nominees.
Each Registered Ballot Body entity in a Segment may cast one vote per Standards Committee
member position being filled (i.e. one vote if one position is being filled and two votes if two

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3 Information items 3–5 are provided automatically from the nominee during registration.
positions are being filled). In the case that an entity casts two votes within a Segment, each vote must be for a different candidate in that Segment (i.e. an entity cannot vote twice for a nominee within a Segment).

This ballot procedure is repeated for each Segment in which an entity is a member of the Registered Ballot Body. The ballot for each Segment is conducted independently from the ballots of other Segments. Only the entities in the Registered Ballot Body for a Segment may vote in that Segment.

The ballot period shall be announced to the Registered Ballot Body and to others that may be interested in standards for the reliability of North American Bulk Electric Systems. The SPM shall post the announcement on the NERC web page and distribute the announcement to applicable NERC e-mail lists.

The ballot period shall remain open for ten calendar days from the announced opening of the ballot period, at which time the ballot period shall be closed.

Votes may be cast by the Registered Ballot Body Representative for each entity, or a proxy designated by the representative. An entity may vote in each Segment in which it is registered.

Ballot results shall remain confidential during the ballot period. As soon as practical after the close of the ballot period, the SPM shall publicly post the election results for each Segment, (i.e. the names of elected members and slates for any run-off elections that may be required).

**Election Formula**

The elected Standards Committee member for each Segment shall be the nominee receiving the highest total number of votes, with the condition that the nominee must receive a vote from a simple majority of the entities casting a vote in that Segment. If the election is being held for two positions in a Segment, the nominees receiving the highest and second highest number of votes shall be elected, with the condition that each nominee must receive a vote from a simple majority of the entities casting a vote in that Segment. In this case, if only one of the two nominees meets these criteria, then that nominee shall be deemed elected.

In the event that the election is incomplete in a Segment’s first ballot (no candidate or only one candidate meets the criteria), then a second ballot will be conducted in that Segment, using a process similar to that previously described. If two positions are remaining to be filled in the second ballot, the slate of candidates shall consist of the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first ballot. If one position is remaining to be filled in the second ballot, the slate shall consist of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. A candidate who was elected in the first ballot is considered elected and is excluded from the second ballot. In the event of a tie that precludes choosing the top four (or two) candidates, the slate will be expanded to include those candidates that are tied.

After the second ballot in the Segment, the candidate(s) receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to fill the remaining position(s) in that Segment.

---

4 Each entity in the Segment is allowed to cast two votes. This criterion means that more than fifty percent (>50%) of the entities cast one of their votes for that nominee.
In the event of a tie between two or more candidates after a second ballot, a run-off ballot may be used to break the tie. The position shall remain vacant until the tie is broken by the Segment.

**Representation from Canada**

To achieve balance of representation between the United States and Canada on the basis of net energy for load (NEL), the following special procedure shall apply:

1. If any regular election of Standards Committee members does not result in at least two Canadian members being elected, the Canadian nominees receiving the next highest percentage of votes within their respective Segment(s) will be designated as members, as needed to achieve a total of two Canadian members;

2. Each such specially designated Canadian member of the Standards Committee shall have a one year term, as the Standards Committee holds elections each year and special designation of members should not interfere with the regular election process;

3. If any Segment, as defined in Appendix B of the Reliability Standards Development Procedure, has an unfilled position following the annual Standards Committee election, the first preference is to assign each specially designated Canadian representative to an unfilled Segment for which he or she qualifies;

4. Any such specially designated members of the Standards Committee shall have the same rights and obligations as all other members of the Standards Committee;

5. For the purpose of the Standards Committee election process, Canadian representation shall be defined as: any company or association incorporated in Canada, any agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or any person with Canadian citizenship.

**Special Elections**

Between regularly scheduled elections, a Segment may hold a special election to replace an existing member or fill a vacant position. A special election request may be requested by petition of ten entities or 25% of the entities registered in a Segment, whichever is less. It is the responsibility of the requester(s) to collect the requisite number of signatories to the petition and submit it to the SPM.

If SPM receives a valid petition for a special election, the SPM shall request that the Segment ratify the need for a special election. Ratification requires approval by a two-thirds majority of the entities registered in the Segment. If the request is ratified by the Segment, the SPM shall initiate the request for nominations and election as described later in this procedure.

**Alternative Procedures**

This procedure is provided as the default method for Segments to elect representatives to the Standards Committee. Alternative procedures may be used by a Segment, or jointly by several Segments. Such a procedure shall be consistent with the principles noted in this document. Such a procedure shall be ratified by at least two-thirds of the Registered Entities in each Segment in which it will be applied, and is subject to review by the NERC Board.
Appendix 3C
Procedure for Coordinating Reliability Standards
Approvals, Remands, and Directives

Effective January 18, 2007
# Table of Contents

**Introduction** ................................................................................................................................. 1

- **Purpose** ........................................................................................................................................ 1
- **Importance of the Stakeholder Process** ...................................................................................... 1
- **Principles of Coordination** .......................................................................................................... 1

- **Coordination of Reliability Standards Work Plans** ................................................................. 2
- **Coordination of Reliability Standards Approval Actions** ......................................................... 2
- **Coordination of Remands and Directives** .................................................................................. 3
- **Principal Contacts for Coordination** .......................................................................................... 4
Introduction

Purpose

This procedure describes steps for coordinating actions on Reliability Standards proposed by the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) among the various Applicable relevant federal and provincial Governmental Authorities in North America\(^1\). This procedure also applies to Applicable Governmental Authority directives to develop or modify Reliability Standards.

The goals of coordinating these activities are:

- To ensure that Reliability Standards are applied consistently and concurrently to all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users across North America, so as to preserve reliability and avoid undue discrimination.
- To avoid and resolve disagreements regarding the approval, effective date, or remand of a proposed Reliability Standard, or a directive to develop or modify a Reliability Standard.

Importance of the Stakeholder Process

The challenge of coordinating approvals, directives, and remands of Reliability Standards among sovereign federal and provincial governments in the United States, Canada and, in time, Mexico underscores the paramount importance of granting due weight to the expertise of the industry and NERC in the development of Reliability Standards. Adopting Reliability Standards as proposed by the ERO and the industry ensures that a single set of Reliability Standards will be consistently applied across the various jurisdictions. At the same time, each Applicable Governmental Authority preserves its authorities and responsibilities established by the statutes and regulations applicable in each jurisdiction.

Principles of Coordination in the Development of Reliability Standards

Adherence to the following principles will promote effective coordination of Reliability Standards actions among the various Applicable Governmental Authorities.

NERC proposes that each Applicable Governmental Authority:

- Share with each other respective Applicable Governmental Authority and the ERO its policies and objectives for the development of Reliability Standards to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System.
- Share with each other respective Applicable Governmental Authority and the ERO, as early as possible, any concerns it may have with a particular Reliability Standard, proposed or existing.
- Seek to actively participate in the stakeholder process for developing Reliability Standards, without compromising its oversight role and authority.

\(^1\) In its July 20, 2006 order certifying NERC as the Electric Reliability Organization, the United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission directed NERC to revise its proposed coordination process to: (1) identify the relevant regulatory bodies and their respective standards approval and remand processes that will be implicated in any remand of a proposed Reliability Standard, and (2) specify actual steps to coordinate all of these processing requirements, including those that may be necessary for an expedited deadline to return a remanded proposed Reliability Standard.
NERC will:

- Share Reliability Standards development work plans and schedules with Applicable Governmental Authorities.
- Notify each Applicable Governmental Authority when a Reliability Standard is 1) proposed for development, 2) drafted for comment, and 3) balloted by stakeholders.
- Provide detailed justification for the approval of each Reliability Standard submitted.
- Actively seek input and feedback from each Applicable Governmental Authority.

**Coordination of Standards Work Plans**

Annually, approximately during the period in which the ERO budget is subject to review and approval by the Applicable Governmental Authorities, NERC will facilitate an informal conference to review Reliability Standards development work plans with the interested staffs of Applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada and, as appropriate, Mexico. NERC will host the informal conference and invite representatives from the various Applicable Governmental Authority staffs, as well as stakeholder representatives that are experts with the proposed Reliability Standards and representatives of the NERC Standards Committee. The conference will be facilitated as a collegial discussion of the objectives, priorities, schedules, and issues with regard to the development of Reliability Standards.

NERC will maintain a revolving 3-year work plan for Reliability Standards development, updated annually prior to the informal conference. Additionally, NERC’s annual business plan and budget submitted in August of each year will detail the Reliability Standards development work for the coming year.

NERC will consider the comments and priorities of the Applicable Governmental Authorities in developing and updating the work plan. Each annual work plan shall include a progress report comparing results achieved to the prior year’s plan.

**Coordination of Standards Approval Actions**

NERC will file with each Applicable Governmental Authority each Reliability Standard, modification to a Reliability Standard, or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard that is approved by the Board. Typically these filings will be made within 30 calendar days of Board approval.

Each filing shall be in the format required by the respective Applicable Governmental Authorities and shall include: a concise statement of the basis and purpose of the Reliability Standard; the text of the Reliability Standard; the implementation plan for the Reliability Standard; a demonstration that the Reliability Standard meets the essential attributes of Reliability Standards as stated in the ERO Rules of Procedure; the drafting team roster; the ballot pool and final ballot results; and a discussion of public comments received during the development of the Reliability Standard and the consideration of those comments.

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2 Webex and conference lines will be available to invitees who are unable to travel to a central location.
Where an Applicable Governmental Authority is taking formal action on a Reliability Standard, the Applicable Governmental Authority is encouraged to use a proceeding that allows dialog with the ERO, other Applicable Governmental Authorities, and, as appropriate, industry experts and stakeholders.

To coordinate the timing of approval actions by Applicable Governmental Authorities, except in situations requiring more timely action, NERC will propose that all Reliability Standards become effective uniformly across North America on a date that:

- Provides a minimum of a 90-day period for Applicable Governmental Authority review and approval of the Reliability Standard.
- Provides reasonable time for applicable Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to become compliant with the Reliability Standard.
- Coincides with the start of calendar year or quarter to facilitate implementation of compliance monitoring and reporting.

NERC will maintain an approval-action matrix for each set of proposed Reliability Standards. The action matrix will indicate the status of approval actions of all Applicable Governmental Authorities. NERC will work with the Applicable Governmental Authorities to obtain the requisite approvals and identify any concerns. NERC will notify all Applicable Governmental Authorities when a status in the approval-action matrix changes (e.g., an Applicable Governmental Authority approves the Reliability Standard). If the approval-action matrix is completed in the planned approval window, the implementation of the Reliability Standard will be set to begin on the proposed effective date.

If there is a failure to complete the approval-action matrix within the designated approval period, NERC will notify all Applicable Governmental Authorities. NERC will coordinate with the Applicable Governmental Authorities for an effective date for the Reliability Standard that is practical for the various jurisdictions. If an Applicable Governmental Authority fails to act on the Reliability Standard for a cause, the remand process will be implemented.

**Coordination of Remands and Directives**

During the approval period (minimum of 90 days), if any concern exists that would cause any Applicable Governmental Authority to disapprove a Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard, the Applicable Governmental Authority is requested to inform the ERO in writing of the nature of that concern. The Applicable Governmental Authority should indicate whether it is considering a remand of the proposed Reliability Standard, has remanded the Reliability Standard, or is taking another action such as delaying approval, or is simply requesting clarification or additional information.

Upon receiving such a notice, NERC will forward the notice to all Applicable Governmental Authorities within five business days and, where appropriate, request that each relevant Applicable Governmental Authority delay further action until the matter is resolved. Within 30 calendar days of the notice, NERC will propose a work plan and schedule to resolve the issue with the proposed Reliability Standard. The work plan may be as simple as providing additional clarification to justify approval of the Reliability Standard, or as extensive as returning the proposed Reliability Standard to the stakeholder process for further development. The work plan will provide a proposed schedule for completion of the Reliability Standard and re-submittal for approval.
A similar procedure as described above will be used if an Applicable Governmental Authority directs the development of a particular Reliability Standard, with or without a fixed time limit. NERC will notify all other Applicable Governmental Authorities of the directive within five business days of receiving the directive and will propose a work plan and schedule to meet the directive within 30 calendar days.

All Reliability Standards that are remanded for further work or directed by an ERO Governmental Authority shall be modified or developed using the Reliability Standards Development Procedure Standard Processes Manual. NERC will, during the development of a modification for the remanded Reliability Standard or directed Reliability Standard, consult and coordinate with other Applicable Governmental Authorities to ensure that any modifications to the Reliability Standard would not affect the Reliability Standard’s subsequent approval by the other relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities.

Urgent action or emergency action procedures may be applied if necessary to meet an expedited timetable required by a particular Applicable Governmental Authority. NERC will notify the other relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities on an expedited basis and will coordinate with those Applicable Governmental Authorities as required to ensure that the concerns of all relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities are addressed.

### Principal Contacts for Coordination

NERC shall maintain a current list of government contacts for coordinating actions related to proposed Reliability Standards. Two contacts will be provided, where available, including one for the filing and issuance of formal actions and a second for less formal coordination of Reliability Standards development.

Contacts on the list will be notified of the following:

- Notice of the proposal to develop a Reliability Standard, including the purpose and scope.
- Notice of the draft Reliability Standard being available for review and comment.
- Notice of the stakeholder balloting of the Reliability Standard, including the ballot results.

The list is provided in Table 1 below.

#### Table 1 — Contacts for the Coordination of Reliability Standards Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</th>
<th>Coordination Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Magalie R. Salas</td>
<td>Joseph McClelland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Director, Division of Reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>888 First Street, N.E.</td>
<td>Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20426</td>
<td>888 First Street, N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (202) 502-8661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Joseph.McClelland@ferc.gov">Joseph.McClelland@ferc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<td>British</td>
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<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
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**United States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Kolevar</td>
<td>Director, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Canada**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michel L. Mantha</td>
<td>Secretary of the Board</td>
<td>National Energy Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>444 Seventh Avenue SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Calgary, Alberta T2P 0X8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Modray</td>
<td>Technical Specialist, Economics &amp; Energy Analysis</td>
<td>National Energy Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>444 Seventh Avenue, S.W.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Calgary, Alberta T2P 0X8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 403 299-3157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 403 299-3664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Bmodray@neb-one.gc.ca">Bmodray@neb-one.gc.ca</a></td>
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**Alberta**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deb Young</td>
<td>Minister’s Secretary</td>
<td>Alberta Ministry of Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>404 Legislature Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10800 - 97 Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Denman</td>
<td>Director, Electricity Division</td>
<td>Alberta Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9945-108 Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th Floor, North Petroleum Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2G6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 780-422-9212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 780-427-8065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Anne.Denman@gov.ab.ca">Anne.Denman@gov.ab.ca</a></td>
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**British Columbia**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert J. Pellatt</td>
<td>Commission Secretary</td>
<td>British Columbia Utilities Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Box 250, 900 Howe Street</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sixth Floor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2N3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lori Ann Boychuk</td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>British Columbia Utilities Commission</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Box 250, 900 Howe Street</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2N3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (604) 660-4700</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Lori.Boychuk@bcuc.com">Lori.Boychuk@bcuc.com</a></td>
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**New Brunswick**

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine Légère</td>
<td>Board Secretary</td>
<td>New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 5001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 Market Square, Suite 1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saint John, NB E2L 4Y9</td>
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<td>Province</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Manitoba** | Gary Hastings  
  Assistant Deputy Minister  
  Energy Development Initiative  
  *Manitoba Department of Energy, Science and Technology*  
  1200-155 Carlton Street  
  Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 3H8 | Kurt Simonsen  
  Manager, Utilities and Energy Issues  
  *Manitoba Department of Energy, Science and Technology*  
  Energy Development Initiative  
  1200-155 Carlton Street  
  Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C-3H8  
  Phone: (204) 945-3376  
  Fax: (204) 943-0031  
  e-mail: ksimonsen@gov.mb.ca |
| **Newfoundland** | David Bazeley  
  Director, Electricity Industry Development  
  *Department of Natural Resources*  
  P.O. Box 8700  
  St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6  
  Phone: 709 729-6760  
  Fax: 709 729-2508  
  e-mail: dbazeley@gov.nl.ca | David Bazeley  
  Director, Electricity Industry Development  
  *Department of Natural Resources*  
  P.O. Box 8700  
  St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 4J6  
  Phone: 709 729-6760  
  Fax: 709 729-2508  
  e-mail: dbazeley@gov.nl.ca |
| **Nova Scotia** | Nancy McNeil  
  Regulatory Affairs Officer/Clerk  
  Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board  
  3rd Floor, Summit Place  
  1601 Lower Water Street  
  Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3P6 | Peter Gurnham, Q.C.  
  Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board  
  3rd Floor, Summit Place  
  1601 Lower Water Street  
  Box 1692, Unit "M"  
  Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3S3  
  Phone: (902) 424-4448  
  Fax: (902) 424-3919  
  e-mail: uarb.board@gov.ns.ca |
| **Ontario** | Kirsten Walli  
  Board Secretary  
  Ontario Energy Board  
  P.O. Box 2319  
  2300 Yonge Street  
  Toronto, Ontario M4P 1E4 | Rick Jennings  
  Assistant Deputy Minister  
  *Ontario Ministry of Energy*  
  3rd floor  
  880 Bay Street  
  Toronto, Ontario M7A 2C1  
  Phone: 416 314-6190  
  Fax: 416 314-6224  
  e-mail: rick.jennings@energy.gov.on.ca |
| **Québec** | Veronique Dubois  
  Régie de l'énergie  
  Tour de la Bourse  
  800, Place Victoria  
  Bureau 255  
  Montréal, Québec H4Z 1A2 | Gilbert Neveu  
  Régie de l'énergie  
  Tour de la Bourse  
  800, Place Victoria  
  Bureau 255  
  Montréal, Québec H4Z 1A2 |
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<tr>
<th>Saskatchewan</th>
<th>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Hoffman</td>
<td>John A. McKenzie</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan</strong></td>
<td>Manager, Strategic Corporate Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400-2400 College Avenue</td>
<td><strong>SaskPower</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 1C8</td>
<td>2025 Victoria Avenue,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regina, Saskatchewan S4P-0S1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Phone: 306- 566-3794</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:jmckenzie@saskpower.com">jmckenzie@saskpower.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Carlotta Cagigas</td>
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<td><strong>Commision Reguladora de Energia</strong></td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Phone: 011-52-555-283-1526</td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:ccagigas@cre.gob.mx">ccagigas@cre.gob.mx</a></td>
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Appendix 4A

Audit of Regional Entity Compliance Programs

Effective: January 1, 2011
Overview, Objective, and Scope

The NERC Regional Entity audit program was established to assess the Regional Entity’s implementation of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP) and determine whether the program, as implemented by the Regional Entity, effectively meets the requirements under the CMEP, the NERC Rules of Procedure (ROP), and the corresponding annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. Each year, NERC establishes which Reliability Standard Requirements will be placed into the CMEP through its annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. The scope of the Regional Entity audits includes the CMEP, related sections of the ROP, the annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan as approved by NERC, and additional directives provided by NERC for implementing the CMEP and related ROP sections.

Scheduling

Each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be audited at least once every five years. The schedule for the Regional Entity audit program is approved by NERC staff.

Audit Team

- A member of NERC staff will be designated as the Audit Team Lead (ATL) for the Regional Entity audits. In this role, the ATL maintains oversight of the auditing process, coordinates and facilitates the audit process steps with the Applicable ERO Governmental Authorities, the Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC), and the audited Regional Entity.

- NERC staff will conduct the audit, in whole or in part.

- NERC may use external, independent auditors to conduct the audit, in whole or in part.

- A representative from the CCC may participate as an observer, at the discretion of the CCC.

- Representatives from Applicable ERO Governmental Authorities may participate as observers.

Participation by a representative of an Applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall be subject to the limitations of section 3.1.6 and 8.0 of Appendix 4C of the NERC Rules of Procedure regarding disclosure of non-public compliance information related to other jurisdictions.

In addition, Compliance Staff from other Regional Entities may participate as observers, with the mutual consent of NERC and of the compliance manager of the Regional Entity being audited.
Planning or Pre-Audit

The NERC ATL shall send a Notification of Intent to Audit letter to the CEO of the Regional Entity to be audited at least sixty (60) days prior to the on-site audit. The letter will contain the scope of the audit and key audit dates. Also, within the same sixty (60) day time period, the NERC ATL shall send to the audited Regional Entity: (i) pre-audit questionnaire(s), and (ii) request(s) for information. The audited Regional Entity returns a complete questionnaire to NERC, along with the requested reports and other documentation, thirty (30) days prior to the on-site audit.

The Regional Entity may request a planning conference with NERC to review audit scope, logistics, and other pertinent coordination matters to effectuate an efficient audit process.

On-Site Audit and Fieldwork

Detailed questions related to the completed questionnaire(s) and requests for information are evaluated along with a random sampling of applicable evidence. The evidentiary review of documentation from the Regional Entity is used to determine whether the Regional Entity’s program is effective and meeting the requirements described above. NERC shall evaluate the controls, physical security tools, staff training and internal procedures to meet the requirements of the Regional Entity audit program scope.

Reporting

Upon completion of the on-site fieldwork, the audit team shall provide the Regional Entity with an exit briefing which shall include any preliminary findings and/or results from the examination. Within thirty (30) business days of the last day of on-site fieldwork, NERC shall provide the Regional Entity with a draft report which shall include a review of the scope, methodology, and evaluation of internal controls. The Regional Entity has thirty (30) business days to respond to the draft audit report and may request a conference with NERC to address any concerns with the draft report. Throughout this entire process, the information provided, discussions held, and the draft report will be kept confidential.

NERC will issue a final report to the Regional Entity forty-five (45) business days after the receipt of the Regional Entity’s comments to the draft report. The audited Regional Entity is provided an opportunity to respond to the audit conclusions. The final report, along with the Regional Entity’s response, are posted on the NERC web site after NERC presents the final report to the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee.

If there are exceptions to the identified audit scope, the Regional Entity shall develop a corrective action plan to resolve the exceptions noted by the audit and provide quarterly updates to NERC on the status of the corrective actions until completed.
Sanction Guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

Effective: January 1, 2011
# Table of Contents

1. **Preamble and Overview** .................................................................................................................................................................................. 1

2. **Document Scope and Exclusions** ................................................................................................................................................................. 2

3. **Basic Principles** .......................................................................................................................................................................................... 3
   
   3.1 Necessary Element of NERC Compliance Program .......................................................................................................................... 3
   3.2 Settlement of Compliance Violations .................................................................................................................................................... 3
   3.3 Settlement Request .................................................................................................................................................................................... 4
   3.4 Settlement Effect on Continuation of Determination of Penalties, Sanctions, or Remedial Actions .......................................................... 4
   3.5 Timing of Determination of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action .......................................................................................................... 4
   3.6 Determining Party .................................................................................................................................................................................... 4
   3.7 No Influence of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action upon Violation Confirmation Process .................................................................. 4
   3.8 Reasonable Relationship to Violation .................................................................................................................................................... 4
   3.9 Use and Facets of Factors to Determine Penalties ................................................................................................................................. 5
   3.10 Multiple Violations ................................................................................................................................................................................... 5
   3.11 Relation of the Penalty to the Seriousness of the Violation and Violator’s Ability to Pay ................................................................. 5
   3.12 Violation Time Horizon ........................................................................................................................................................................... 6
   3.13 Extenuating Circumstances ................................................................................................................................................................. 7
   3.14 Concealment or Intentional Violation ................................................................................................................................................... 7
   3.15 Economic Choice to Violate ................................................................................................................................................................. 7
   3.16 No Influence by Outcome of Economic Choice to Violate .................................................................................................................... 7
   3.17 Non-Monetary Sanctions or Remedial Actions .................................................................................................................................... 7
   3.18 Non-Exclusiveness of Monetary Penalties or Non-Monetary Sanctions ............................................................................................. 7
   3.19 Monetization of the Value of Sanctions ............................................................................................................................................... 8
   3.20 Maximum Limitations on Penalties ..................................................................................................................................................... 8
   3.21 Frequency and Duration of Violations ................................................................................................................................................ 9

4. **Determination of Monetary Penalties** .......................................................................................................................................................... 11
   
   4.1 Initial Value Range of the Base Penalty Amount ........................................................................................................................................... 11
   4.1.1 Violation Risk Factor ......................................................................................................................................................................... 11
   4.1.2 Violation Severity Level ....................................................................................................................................................................... 11
   4.2 Setting of the Base Penalty Amount .................................................................................................................................................... 12
   4.2.1 Applicability of the Violation Risk Factor ........................................................................................................................................... 12
   4.2.2 First Violation ..................................................................................................................................................................................... 12
   4.3 Application of Adjustment Factors .......................................................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.1 Repetitive Violations and Compliance History ....................................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.2 Failure to Comply with Compliance Directives .................................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.3 Self-Disclosure and Voluntary Corrective Action ............................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.4 Degree and Quality of Cooperation in Violation Investigation and Remedial Action ................................................................................ 14
   4.3.5 Presence and Quality of Compliance Program ....................................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.6 Violation Concealment .................................................................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.7 Intentional Violation ........................................................................................................................................................................ 14
   4.3.8 Extenuating Circumstances ................................................................................................................................................................. 14
   4.4 Setting of the Final Penalty Amount .................................................................................................................................................... 15
   4.4.1 Violator’s Financial Ability to Pay .......................................................................................................................................................... 15
   4.4.2 Reconfirmation of Disgorgement of Unjust Profit or Gain .................................................................................................................... 15

5. **Determination of Non-Monetary Sanctions** ................................................................................................................................. 18

6. **Remedial Action** ...................................................................................................................................................................................... 19
   
   6.1 Definition and Anticipated Use ................................................................................................................................................................. 19
   6.2 Compliance Requirements ....................................................................................................................................................................... 19
   6.3 No Obligation to Issue .............................................................................................................................................................................. 19
   6.4 Scope of Application ................................................................................................................................................................................ 19
1. Preamble and Overview

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation, as the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), and Regional Entities to whom NERC has delegated authority (hereinafter referred to collectively as “Regional Entities” or individually as a “Regional Entity”) shall determine and may levy monetary penalties and non-monetary sanctions and remedial actions against owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System for violations of the Requirements of NERC Reliability Standards (“reliability standards”) approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada and/or Mexico. This document sets out the processes and principles to be followed, and factors that will be considered when determining penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for violations. Collectively these processes, principles and factors are NERC’s penalties, sanctions, and remedial action guidelines.

NERC and the Regional Entities will exclusively follow the directives, principles and processes in these Sanction Guidelines when determining penalties, sanctions, or remedial action for a violation. However, adjustment factors are also provided to afford NERC or the Regional Entity the flexibility needed to accommodate the facts surrounding each violation. In this manner, rigid prescription of specific penalty formulae can be avoided at the same time that appropriate limitations on the degree of discretion and flexibility available to address each violation on its merits is maintained. The outcome will be remedies that are commensurate and fair compared to the reliability impact of the violation and to remedies levied for similar violations, yet appropriately reflective of any unique facts and circumstances regarding the specific violation and violator.

The adjustment factors established in this document are generally consistent with those listed in the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement issued on October 20, 2005. However, discussion of the factors presented in this document is not exhaustive as other facets of these factors, or other additional factors not discussed herein, may also be considered to determine a given penalty, sanction, or remedial action, as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Regional Entities shall follow these guidelines to determine penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions. NERC shall oversee the Regional Entities’ application of the guidelines to ensure that acceptable levels of consistency are achieved. NERC’s oversight will also ensure comparable outcomes; i.e. that there is acceptable similarity in the degree and type of sanction for violations constituting comparable levels of threat to reliability of the Bulk Power System. In order to facilitate this oversight, Regional Entities’ reporting to NERC of penalties and sanctions they have determined will be thorough and in sufficient detail that NERC can understand and reasonably replicate the outcomes reached; NERC may develop reporting requirements or a standard reporting form for use by the Regional Entities for this purpose, as NERC deems necessary or appropriate.

As experience is gained by NERC and the Regional Entities through the use and application of these guidelines, NERC will review the guidelines and may modify them as NERC deems appropriate or necessary. Authority delegated by NERC to the Regional Entities with respect to penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions does not include the authority to modify these guidelines.

Any revision to this document or to the principles and factors identified or addressed within it must first be approved by the NERC Board, then by FERC, appropriate Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada or appropriate Applicable Governmental Authorities in Mexico prior to becoming effective and applicable within the United States or these Applicable Governmental Authorities’ respective jurisdictions.

NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
2. Document Scope and Exclusions

This document identifies and discusses the processes and principles to be followed, and factors that will be considered to determine penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for violations of the reliability standards.

This document notes but does not otherwise address the progression of actions and steps that NERC or the Regional Entity will follow to process a violation from its initial incoming status upon discovery as a possible violation, through to its possible final determination as a confirmed violation. This is set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure.

This document notes but does not otherwise address how a possible violation or an alleged violation is reviewed in order to confirm or dismiss it. NERC’s process and requirements for this review are set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure. Regional Entities will undertake such reviews using the processes and requirements set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

This document notes but does not otherwise address the processes and procedural steps by which a confirmed violation can be appealed, or by which a penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined and levied for a violation can be appealed. These procedures are set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, and applicable Regional Entity program documents.

The NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program provides for the possibility of settlements within NERC or Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs. This document makes reference to settlements to but does not address them further.
3. Basic Principles

The following paragraphs identify and discuss the basic principles underpinning why and how NERC and the Regional Entities will determine penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions for violations of the Requirements of the Reliability Standards.

The principles are unique and complimentary; the order in which they are presented does not set or indicate order of precedence.

3.1 Necessary Element of NERC Compliance Program

Primary objectives of NERC as the ERO include the promotion and enforcement of compliance with the Reliability Standards by owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System; Reliability Standards made mandatory by duly-authorized legislative bodies in the U.S and Canada, and designed to maintain and promote the reliability of the two countries’ shared power grids. Consistent with these objectives, NERC and the Regional Entities will monitor and act to verify compliance with Reliability Standards’ Requirements; however, beyond monitoring and acting only to verify compliance, NERC and the Regional Entities will also hold Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users — or their delegates — accountable for Confirmed compliance violations. This accountability will include determination and the possible levying of penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions.

Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions are valid and necessary mechanisms to NERC and the Regional Entities for the enforcement and promotion of compliance to the Reliability Standards, in part because they can:

a. promote compliance behavior;

b. provide deterrence to future incidents, actions or situations of noncompliance by the violator or others;

c. implement actions that will promptly correct behavior;

d. disgorge benefits that may or may have accrued to a violator as a consequence of violating;

e. visit upon a violator some portion of any damage their violation may or may have visited upon others.

Accordingly, the determination and potential levying of appropriate penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions by NERC or the Regional Entity upon those responsible for violations shall be a required step within the NERC and Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs.

3.2 Settlement of Compliance Violations

NERC and the Regional Entities shall maintain the reliability of the Bulk Power System by enforcing compliance with NERC and Regional entity Reliability Standards. NERC and Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs will lay out how NERC and the Regional Entities will do this. In particular and by necessity, elements of these programs regarding the confirmation of violations, the determination and levying of penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions, and appeals are rigid and legalistic in form and nature in order to respect the basic tenets of due process and natural justice inherent within United States and Canadian justice systems, respectively, upon which they are being based. However, absolute adherence to the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs, to the exclusion of other options, may not be the most appropriate, efficient or desirable means by which to achieve the end goal in all circumstances, to all entities party to a violation.

As set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, violations of the Reliability Standards may be dealt with through settlements reached between NERC, Regional Entity and the Registered Entity or Entities to
whom a possible, alleged, or confirmed violation is attributed to by NERC or the regional entity. Any provisions made within a settlement regarding penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions can supersede any corresponding penalties, sanctions that would otherwise be determined pursuant to these guidelines.

3.3 Settlement Request

Any Registered Entity found in or being investigated for a violation may request settlement negotiations at any time, including prior to issuance of a Notice of Alleged violation; however, NERC or the Regional entity may decline to enter into or continue settlement negotiations after the possible violation or alleged violation becomes a confirmed violation.

3.4 Settlement Effect on Continuation of Determination of Penalties, Sanctions, or Remedial Actions

Until a settlement is finalized or parties to that settlement agree otherwise, NERC or the Regional entity may continue activities and actions towards the determination and levying of a penalty, sanction, or remedial action that would otherwise be applicable pursuant to these guidelines, or that will be applicable if the settlement is not finalized.

3.5 Timing of Determination of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action

All possible violations and alleged violations will be reviewed by NERC or the Regional entity with the outcome that either the violation will be confirmed or the violation will be dismissed.

The penalty, sanction, or other remedial action for a violation will be determined when the violation becomes a confirmed violation or is resolved as part of a settlement agreement.

At any time during confirmation review, hearing, or appeals NERC or the Regional entity may determine that remedial action is warranted by the subject Registered entity of the review, hearing, or appeals. NERC or the Regional entity may direct that such remedial actions be undertaken by the subject Registered entity at any time, including prior to confirmation of a violation, and without regulatory approval.

3.6 Determining Party

The determination of penalty, sanction or other remedial action for a violation will generally be undertaken by the same entity determining the violation to be a confirmed violation, but subject to review by NERC if the determination is made by a Regional entity.

3.7 No Influence of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action upon Violation Confirmation Process

The penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined for a violation will not influence the outcome of the Regional entity’s or NERC’s confirmation review of the violation. In particular, if the determination of penalty, sanction, or remedial action for a probable violation is being undertaken by the same entity undertaking the confirmation review, the entity will insure that there is sufficient separation, in such terms as time, process, personnel or the like, to preclude that the penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined influences the outcome of the confirmation review.

3.8 Reasonable Relationship to Violation

Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions levied or applied for the violation of a Reliability standard shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation while also reflecting consideration of the factors that these guidelines direct to take into account. In the United States, the legislation establishing mandatory enforceable Reliability Standards and the ERO requires that “Any penalty imposed … shall; (A) bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation; and
(B) take into consideration the efforts of the user, owner, or operator to remedy the violation in a timely manner.

### 3.9 Use and Facets of Factors to Determine Penalties

Penalties levied for a given violation will be based on all facts and other information relevant to the incident or situation. To that end, these guidelines include factors which NERC and the Regional Entities will consider while determining the penalty or sanction to be levied.

NERC considers, and these guidelines direct, that the presence of some factors within a violation aggravates the seriousness of that violation and should cause an increase or expansion of the penalty to be levied. Conversely, the presence of some other factors mitigates that seriousness and should cause a decrease or reduction of the penalty to be levied. Also, some factors may mitigate or aggravate, and should have commensurate impact. NERC considers, and these guidelines direct, that the absence of an aggravating or mitigating factor will have no impact, as opposed to a mitigating or aggravating impact, respectively, to a penalty.

This document presents many of the relevant facets of the factors included in these guidelines. However, additional facets of these factors, or additional factors not discussed herein, may also be considered to determine a given penalty, sanction, or remedial action, as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate under the circumstances. Where additional factors or facets are used they will be identified and their use will be justified. The effect of using these factors or facets on the penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined will also be fully and clearly disclosed.

### 3.10 Multiple Violations

A violation is a failure or inadequacy to meet a requirement of a Reliability Standard by a party responsible to comply with that requirement.

The failure or inadequacy of a violator to comply may involve more than one Reliability Standard or several requirements of a single Reliability Standard; as such, multiple individual violations may be in play when penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for an incident or situation of noncompliance are being determined.

Strictly speaking, NERC or the Regional Entity can determine and levy a separate penalty or sanction, or direct remedial action, upon a violator for each individual violation. However, in instances of multiple violations related to a single act or common incidence of noncompliance, NERC or the Regional Entity will generally determine and issue a single aggregate penalty, sanction, or remedial directive bearing reasonable relationship to the aggregate of the related violations. The penalty, sanction, or remedial action will not be that determined individually for the least serious of the violations; it will generally be at least as large or expansive as what would be called for individually for the most serious of the violations.

Some entities may be registered as being responsible for more than one function (e.g., Transmission Owner, Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority, Generation Operator), and a single requirement in some Reliability Standards may apply to the responsible entity for several functions. Where several functions are performed by the same Registered Entity, a violation will be assessed against the Registered Entity, not against each function.

### 3.11 Relation of the Penalty to the Seriousness of the Violation and Violator’s Ability to Pay

As discussed in Section 3.8, above, penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. The seriousness of a given violation by a

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**NERC Sanction Guidelines**

Effective: January 1, 2011
given violator shall be assessed by review of the applicability of the Violation Risk Factors\(^2\) associated with the violation to the characteristics of the violator’s operation or power system. Size is a characteristic of a violator’s operation or system. The size of the violator can be considered in the assessment but shall not be the only characteristic considered. Where size is considered in such a review the facts relating to the violation in question will be reviewed such that the “actual” size of the violator is properly discerned and appropriately considered; the following are provided as illustrative examples:

- If the violator belongs to a generation and transmission cooperative or joint-action agency, size will be attributed to the particular violator, rather than to that generation and transmission cooperative or joint-action agency.
- If the violator constitutes part of a corporate family the size of the violator will be attributed to that violator alone, in the absence of any facts indicating involvement of the whole corporation or corporate affiliates of the violator.
- If the violator is an entity established solely as a shell to register as subject to one or more Reliability Standards the size of the entity will be disregarded in favor of consideration of the size of parent entity or any affiliates that NERC or the Regional Entity deems involved and constituting the “actual” size of the violator.

At the request of the violator, NERC or the Regional Entity may review the penalty in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Financial ability shall include both the financial strength of the Registered Entity as well as its structure (e.g., for-profit versus non-profit). Where penalties are reduced or eliminated NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider non-monetary sanctions or remedial action as alternatives or substitutes to the penalty, pursuant to Sections 3.17, 3.18 and 3.19, below, of this document.

The above actions will: (i) promote that violators are penalized or sanctioned commensurate with the risk or effect that their specific violation of the Reliability Standards had or is having to the reliability of the Bulk Power System while also; (ii) mitigating overly burdensome penalties to less consequential or financially-limited entities concurrent with; (iii) promoting that no penalty is inconsequential to the violator to whom it is assessed. This will promote that penalties levied for violations of Reliability Standards bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation while also addressing violators’ ability to pay the penalties they are assessed.

3.12 Violation Time Horizon

Reliability Standards involving longer and broader time horizons, such as long-term planning activities, may have a lesser immediate impact and pose less immediate risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System than Reliability Standards addressing shorter and narrower timeframes, such as Registered Entities’ conduct in real time. Similarly, Reliability Standards involving longer and broader time horizons typically will provide a longer time period over which to discover and remedy a violation when compared to Reliability Standards addressing more immediate activities such as next-day planning, same-day operations or real-time operations. Using a time horizon element in the determination of penalties for violations provides for recognition of the “more immediate” nature — and hence higher risk — of the threat of some violations as opposed to the lesser-risk “future threat if not corrected” nature of other violations.

Penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall consider the time horizon of the Reliability Standard violated; violations of Reliability Standards involving more immediate or real-time activities will generally incur larger penalties than violations of Reliability Standards with longer or broader horizons.

\(^2\) See Section 4 Part 4.11 for a discussion of these factors
Time horizons inherent in Reliability Standard requirements are not reflected in their assigned Violation Risk Factors or Violation Severity Levels\(^3\). Accordingly, the time horizon element of a violation will be considered when determining the Base Penalty Amount\(^4\) for the violation.

The time horizon considered and its impact on the selection of the Base Penalty Amount for the violation will be decided upon by NERC or the Regional Entity based upon judgment and the facts of the violation. The rationale for the time horizon used and its impact on the setting of the Base Penalty Amount will be documented by NERC or the Regional Entity and provided within the Notice of Penalty issued for the violation.

### 3.13 Extenuating Circumstances

In unique extenuating circumstances, such as significant natural disasters, penalties may be significantly reduced or eliminated.

### 3.14 Concealment or Intentional Violation

Penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall always take into consideration any attempt by a violator to conceal the violation from NERC or the Regional Entity, or any intentional violation incurred for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the Bulk Power System.

### 3.15 Economic Choice to Violate

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System may be presented with situations or circumstances where compliance with the Reliability Standards preclude or reduce an economic gain that could be realized by violating the Reliability Standards. Penalties shall be sufficient to assure that entities responsible for complying with Reliability Standards do not find it attractive to make economic choices that cause or unduly risk violations to Reliability Standards, or risk or cause incidents resulting from violations of the Reliability Standards. Penalties levied to violators who have made such a choice shall reflect this aspect of the violation.

### 3.16 No Influence by Outcome of Economic Choice to Violate

Economic choices to violate are generally made for the violator’s own potential gain, but making such a choice does not always result in all potential gains being realized or may result in damage or loss. However, irrespective of the outcome to the Registered Entity making an economic choice to violate, such decisions risk others’ reliability, commonly without either their knowledge or consent. Penalties levied to violators making an economic choice to violate shall reflect only that the choice was made at all; the lack of or reduced magnitude of any actual benefit received, or any damage suffered, by the violator as a consequence of making this choice will have no influence on the determination of the Penalty to be levied.

### 3.17 Non-Monetary Sanctions or Remedial Actions

Enforcement actions taken by NERC or a Regional Entity are not limited to monetary penalties; at the discretion of NERC or the Regional Entity, sanctions or remedial actions may also be applied and can include limitations on activities, functions, operations, or other appropriate sanctions, including the establishment of a reliability watch list composed of major violators.

### 3.18 Non-Exclusiveness of Monetary Penalties or Non-Monetary Sanctions

A non-monetary sanction may be imposed either in lieu of or in addition to a monetary penalty imposed for the same confirmed violation, and vice versa. Imposition of a monetary penalty or non-monetary sanction for a violation does not preclude the imposition of the other as long as, in

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\(^3\) See Section 4 Part 4.11 for a discussion of these factors.

\(^4\) See Section 4 Part 4.2

NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
combination, the aggregate penalty continues to bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation.

### 3.19 Monetization of the Value of Sanctions

A significant element of NERC’s oversight of penalties, sanctions, and remedial action determined and levied by Regional Entities is ensuring acceptable similarity in the degree and type of sanction for violations constituting comparable levels of threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. It is also a requirement and a commitment of NERC and its designees that penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions levied or applied for the violation of a Reliability Standard bear reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. Specifically with respect to penalties and sanctions, it is intuitive that it will be easier, more objective, and more transparent to monitor and test for acceptable similarity if (monetary) penalties or monetized values of sanctions determined for violations are used as the primary basis of comparison, versus comparisons made on the basis of other (non-monetized) considerations. Similarly, there will be strong intuitiveness and transparency, particularly to those interested but not strongly familiar with the power industry, that the seriousness of a violation has been reasonably addressed if the consequences for it to the violator are determined and can be expressed clearly and quantifiably in monetary terms.

Penalties determined and levied by NERC or Regional Entities will by definition be valued in monetary terms: U.S or Canadian dollars. It will be the preference of NERC that (non-monetary) sanctions imposed either in lieu of or in addition to a penalty include disclosure of the monetary value that the sanctions represent to the violator. It is intuitive that defensible monetary values for those sanctions will be most easily determined if the penalty for the violation pursuant to these guidelines is first determined and then the sanctions to be levied are introduced and justified as appropriate alternatives to that penalty or additions to a lesser penalty. However, sanctions may be determined directly (e.g. without first determining a penalty amount) and monetized using other methods.

NERC does not have a preference between penalties and sanctions for violations. The preference expressed here will support ensuring comparability of outcomes regarding application of these guidelines and the promotion of reasonable relationship between the seriousness of a violation and the sanctions, or penalties and sanctions, levied for it.

### 3.20 Maximum Limitations on Penalties

Penalties are direct, monetary judgments levied against a violator by NERC or the Regional Entity for the violation of Requirements of the Reliability Standards. In contrast, sanctions will impose limitations or restrictions of some kind that may result in economic or other impacts to the violator, and remedial actions are directives by NERC or a Regional Entity to the violator regarding the correction of conditions, practices or any other relevant action or activity underlying the noncompliance(s) involved.

In the United States, the Federal Power Act allows for the imposition of civil penalties of up to $1,000,000 per day per violation. NERC and the Regional Entities draw their authority to levy penalties from the Federal Power Act; accordingly this figure is and can be understood as the maximum monetary penalty that NERC or Regional Entities are authorized to levy. However, as this legislation also requires that “[a]ny penalty imposed … shall; (A) bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation; and (B) take into consideration the efforts of the user, owner, or operator to remedy the violation in a timely manner” entities required to comply with the Reliability Standards must also understand that NERC and the Regional Entities will be obligated to assess penalties amounts up to and including the maximum amount for violations where warranted pursuant to these guidelines.

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NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
In Canadian jurisdictions the maximum monetary penalty potentially assessable for a Reliability Standard violation is significantly less than the amount allowed in the United States under the Federal Power Act. Also, legislation presently governing some Canadian jurisdictions does not accommodate the levying of such a penalty under some circumstances, may not accommodate the levying of such a penalty for all violations, or does not accommodate the levying of any monetary penalties.

When a penalty may be levied, or proposed to Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities with jurisdiction to be levied, the following steps will be followed:

a. NERC or the Regional Entity will initially disregard the penalty limitations of the Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities with jurisdiction, and determine what the penalties or sanctions would be pursuant to these sanction guidelines only.

b. NERC or the Regional Entity will review the maximum penalty allowed by the Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities with jurisdiction.

c. NERC or the Regional Entity will set the actual penalty to be levied, or proposed to the Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities with jurisdiction to be levied, as the lesser of that determined pursuant to these guidelines and the maximum penalty or sanction allowed by the Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities.

d. If the lesser penalty is the maximum penalty allowed by the Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities, the Notice of penalty or similar document issued by NERC or the Regional Entity regarding the violation will also list the penalty that was determined pursuant to these guidelines.

Adhering to the above steps will insure that the result of the determination of any penalty for any violation will produce output that can be directly compared (i.e. without influence of local Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities’ penalty limitations or restrictions) with the penalty determined for any other violation, assisting efforts of NERC and others to ensure that these guidelines are uniformly applied and that there is an acceptable level of consistency in the application of these sanction guidelines across North America. Regulatory Applicable Governmental regulatory Authorities with jurisdiction may also find such information useful for their determination of the appropriateness of any penalty or sanction proposed to them to be levied. Similarly, policy and legislative bodies may find such information of value to the review or development of arrangements addressing such matters.

3.21 Frequency and Duration of Violations

Section 316A of the Federal Power Act [16 U.S.C. § 825o-1(b)], as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, provides that “any person who violates any provision of Part II of this title or any provision of any rule or order thereunder shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $1,000,000 for each day that such violation continues.”

FERC Order No. 672 interprets this statement as setting a cap on the monetary penalties that the Commission, NERC and Regional entities can impose under FPA section 215. FERC has referred to this statutory provision as imposing a maximum $1,000,000 “per day, per violation” penalty and has directed that the ERO must ensure that in the U.S. such a penalty amount ($1,000,000), in such a manner (“per day, per violation”), can be imposed for a violation of the Reliability Standards should the conduct at issue so warrant.

Some Reliability Standards may not support the assessment of penalties on a “per day, per violation” basis, but instead should have penalties calculated based on an alternative penalty frequency or duration. Where NERC or the Regional entity deems that a monetary penalty is warranted, or where NERC or the Regional entity is monetizing (Section 3.19) the value of a non-monetary sanction, for the violation of such a Reliability Standard NERC or the Regional entity shall determine the penalty or monetized amount consistent with the following:
Multiple Instances of Violation on One Day

The nature of some Reliability Standards includes the possibility that an Registered Entity could violate the same Requirement two or more times on the same day. In this instance NERC or the Regional Entity is not limited to penalizing the violator a maximum of $1,000,000 per day. As NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate NERC or the Regional Entity may deem that there have been multiple violations that occurred on the same day, each of which is subject to the maximum potential penalty of $1,000,000 per violation, per day. Also, NERC or the Regional Entity is not constrained to assessing the same penalty amount for each of the multiple violations, irrespective of their proximity in time.

Cumulative Over Time

Certain Requirements of the Reliability Standards are measured not on the basis of discrete acts, but of cumulative acts over time. Reliability Standards that fall into this category are generally those involving measurements based on averages over a given period. Where a violation of such a Reliability Standard has occurred the element of averaging performance over a period of time introduces the difficulty to NERC or the Regional Entity of reasonably identifying (i) what date the violation should be deemed to have occurred and (ii) its duration.

If a Reliability Standard Requirement measured by an average over time can only be violated once per applicable period, then there is risk that a disproportionately mild penalty might be levied in a situation where the violation was serious and the effects on the Bulk-Power System severe. In the future, each Reliability Standard Requirement that is based on an average over time will specify the minimum period in which a violation could occur and how to determine when a violation arises, which may be other than once per applicable period. In the interim until relevant Reliability Standards are so modified, any ambiguity on this point will be construed conservatively, meaning that where an Registered Entity has not complied with such a Reliability Standard NERC or the Regional Entity will generally consider that only one violation occurred per measurement period. However, notwithstanding this general principle of one violation per measurement period, if an average must be measured by a span of time greater than a month, each month of that span shall constitute at a minimum one violation.

Periodically Monitored Discrete Violation

Some Reliability Standards may involve discrete events which are only monitored periodically or which are reported by exception. If a Requirement of such a Reliability Standard states that a discrete event constitutes a violation, then (i) a violation occurs when that event occurs and (ii) that violation continues until remedied; furthermore, (iii) the violation is deemed to have occurred at the point that the Registered Entity entered into noncompliance with the Reliability Standard regardless of the monitoring period for the activity or its date of discovery or reporting. For example, if a task required by a Reliability Standard Requirement has not been done by the required date, it is irrelevant that monitoring for compliance for the Requirement occurs only on a yearly or other periodic basis; NERC or the Regional Entity will deem a violation to have occurred on the first day of noncompliance and each day thereafter until compliance is effectuated. Similarly, if a discrete event occurs and is not remedied on the date of occurrence, then NERC or the Regional Entity will deem a violation to have occurred on the day of the first instance of the noncompliance and each day, or portion thereof thereafter until compliance is effectuated.

Non-compliance with a Reliability Standard of this type will subject the violator to the potential maximum monetary penalty of $1,000,000 per violation per day in violation.

6 Para. 41; FERC Order on Clarification and Rehearing [Docket No. RR06-1-006]
NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
NERC or the Regional Entity is not constrained to assessing the same Penalty amount for each day that the Registered Entity was in violation of the Reliability Standard Requirement in question.
4. Determination of Monetary Penalties

The following describes the steps that NERC or the Regional Entity will follow to determine the monetary penalty for a violation. The determination of non-monetary sanctions is discussed in Section 5 of this document; Section 6 discusses remedial action.

Step 1. The Base Penalty Amount for the violation will be set as discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, below.

Step 2. The Base Penalty Amount set in Step 1 will be reviewed pursuant to Section 4.3, below. This will result in the Adjusted Penalty Amount.

Step 3. The Adjusted Penalty Amount determined in Step 2 may be reviewed in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Also, where applicable NERC or the Regional Entity will reconfirm that the penalty set will disgorge unjust profits or economic benefits associated with an economic choice to violate. At the conclusion of this review the Final Penalty Amount will be set.

Unless NERC or the Regional Entity deems alternative frequency or duration is warranted penalties shall be assessed on a per violation per day basis. Where NERC or the Regional Entity deems that alternative penalty frequency or duration is warranted the Notice of Penalty associated with the violation will clearly identify this and provide the rationale for it. Where NERC or the Regional Entity deems that alternative penalty frequency or duration is warranted, penalties shall be determined in accordance with section 3.21 of the Sanction Guidelines.

4.1 Initial Value Range of the Base Penalty Amount

NERC or the Regional Entity will determine an initial value range for the Base Penalty Amount by considering two factors regarding the violation: the Violation Risk Factor (VRF) of the Requirement violated and the Violation Severity Level (VSL) assessed for the violation. Using the Base Penalty Amount Table provided in Appendix A NERC or the Regional Entity will look up the initial value range for the Base Penalty Amount by finding the intersection of the violation’s VRF and VSL on the table.

4.1.1 Violation Risk Factor

Each Requirement set out within NERC’s Reliability Standards has been assigned a Violation Risk Factor (VRF) through the NERC Reliability Standards development process. The factors have been defined and approved through the Reliability Standards development process and are assigned to Requirements to provide clear, concise and comparative association between the violation of a Requirement and the expected or potential impact of the violation to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. One of three defined levels of risk is assigned to each Reliability Standards Requirement: Lower Violation Risk Factor, or; Medium Violation Risk Factor, or; High Violation Risk Factor. Definitions of the factors can be found in appropriate Reliability Standards development process documentation.

4.1.2 Violation Severity Level

Violation Severity Levels (VSLs) are defined measurements of the degree to which a violator violated a Requirement of a Reliability Standard. Whereas Violation Risk Factors are determined pre-violation and indicate the relative potential impacts that

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7 The text in this section discusses the determination of a single penalty for an individual violation; however, the process laid out is also applicable to determining the individual penalties, or a single aggregate penalty, for multiple violations that are associated with each other as discussed in Section 3 Part 3.1 of this document.

8 Reference: Section 3 Parts 3.15 and 3.16.

9 As discussed in Section 3 Part 3.1 of this document where there is more than one violation in play, but the violations are sufficiently associated, NERC or the Regional Entity may set a single initial value range that is appropriate in light of the individual VRF/VSL combinations of the violations.
violations of each Reliability Standard could pose to the reliability of the Bulk Power System, the Violation Severity Level is assessed post-violation and is an indicator of how severely the violator actually violated the Reliability Standard(s) in question.

These guidelines utilize the Violation Severity Levels that have been established by NERC for Requirements of the Reliability Standards. Up to four levels can be defined for each Requirement; the levels have been designated as: Lower, Moderate, High, and Severe.

4.2 Setting of the Base Penalty Amount

NERC or the Regional Entity will set the Base Penalty Amount for the violation. The Base Penalty Amount set for the violation may be set at the highest figure of the initial value range determined pursuant to Section 4.1, above. However, NERC or the Regional Entity may set the Base Penalty Amount at or below the lowest figure of the initial value range in light of two specific circumstances regarding the violation and the violator, specifically:

a. The applicability of the Violation Risk Factor of the violation to the specific circumstances of the violator.

b. Whether this is an inconsequential first violation by the violator of the Reliability Standard(s) in question.

As noted in Section 3.12 NERC or the Regional Entity will consider the time horizon involved with the violation when setting the Base Penalty Amount for the violation. As also noted in Section 3.12 this consideration will be documented for inclusion in the Notice of Penalty issued for the violation.

The Penalty amount resulting from the this review will be the Base Penalty Amount that is used as the basis for further adjustment pursuant to the factors discussed in the next section (4.3) of this document.

4.2.1 Applicability of the Violation Risk Factor

Violation Risk Factors are assigned to Reliability Standards’ Requirements as indicators of the expected risk or harm to the Bulk Power System posed by the violation of a Requirement by a typical or median Registered Entity that is required to comply. NERC or the Regional Entity may consider the specific circumstances of the violator to determine if the violation of the Requirement in question actually produced the degree of risk or harm anticipated by the Violation Risk Factor. If that expected risk or harm was not or would not have been produced, NERC or the Regional Entity may set the Base Penalty Amount to a value it (i) deems appropriate and (ii) is within the initial value range set above pursuant to Section 4.1.

4.2.2 First Violation

If the actual or foreseen impact of the violation is judged to be inconsequential by NERC or the Regional Entity and the violation is the first incidence of violation of the Requirement in question by the violator, NERC or the Regional Entity may at its discretion: (i) set the Base Penalty Amount to a value it deems appropriate within the initial value range set above pursuant to Section 4.1, or (ii) excuse the Penalty for the violation (i.e. set the Base Penalty Amount to 0$).

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10 Assignment of these levels will be complete and filed with the Commission by March 1, 2008 in accordance with FERC Order on Compliance Filing dated June 7, 2007 [Docket No. RR06-1-007].

11 The circumstances of the violator will include but not be limited to, as appropriate: the violator’s aggregate and net load; interconnections characteristics such as voltage class and transfer ratings;
This relief will generally not be afforded to the violator if NERC or the \Regional \Entity determines that the violator has a poor compliance record; e.g. the circumstances discussed in Section 4.3.1 have been an aggravating factor in one or more previous \Penalties assessed to the violator.

This relief will not be available for consideration in instances where the violator has concealed or attempted to conceal the violation, failed or refused to comply with compliance directives from NERC or the \Regional \Entity, or intentionally violated for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the \Bulk \Power \System.

4.3 Application of Adjustment Factors

Adjustment factors provide the opportunity to NERC or the \Regional \Entity to adjust the \Base \Penalty \Amount to reflect the specific facts and circumstances material to each violation and violator.

These guidelines recognize and require that, as a minimum, NERC or the \Regional \Entity consider the following:

a. Repetitive violations and the violator’s compliance history
b. Failure of the violator to comply with compliance directives
c. Self-disclosure and voluntary corrective action by the violator
d. Degree and quality of cooperation by the violator in the violation investigation and in any remedial action directed for the violation
e. The presence and quality of the violator’s compliance program quality
f. Any attempt by the violator to conceal the violation
g. Intentional violations
h. Extenuating circumstances

Two documents issued by United States regulatory agencies will be instructive to NERC and the \Regional \Entities when they are determining \Penalties for violations of the \Reliability \Standards:

NERC or the \Regional \Entity may also consider other additional factors it deems appropriate under the circumstances as long as their use is clearly identified and adequately justified. The effect of using these factors will also be fully and clearly disclosed.

4.3.1 Repetitive Violations and Compliance History

A bulleted point under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlights repeat offenses by a violator. If a violator has had repetitive infractions of the same or a closely-related \Reliability \Standard \Requirement, particularly within a time frame defined within the \Reliability \Standard(s) or deemed appropriate by NERC or the \Regional \Entity in the absence of the \Reliability \Standard(s) defining the time frame, NERC or the \Regional \Entity shall consider some increase to the \Penalty.

The term “violation reset time period” of a \Reliability \Standard \Requirement may be defined or implied within a given \Reliability \Standard to describe the period of time generally required for a violator to continue operations without incidence of further
violation(s) of the Reliability Standards, particularly of the initial or a similar Reliability Standard violated, in order to avoid or minimize consideration of the violator’s previous violation history for sanctioning purposes in the event of a subsequent violation(s). NERC and the Regional Entities shall exercise appropriate judgment and discretion in this regard as warranted, particularly where no reset time period is specifically set within the Reliability Standard violated. Repeat violations within violation reset time periods are aggravating factors in the determination of sanctioning. Accordingly, a violation history of no violations will produce no mitigation of the Penalty otherwise determined; a violation history of infrequent minor violations of lesser risk requirements assessed lower Violation Severity Levels may result in small or no increase; a history of more frequent violations or previous violations of higher risk Requirements assessed more severe Violation Severity Levels will generally incur commensurately larger increases.

4.3.2 Failure to Comply with Compliance Directives
If the violator has violated Reliability Standard Requirements notwithstanding having received related compliance directives, such as for remedial action from NERC or the Regional Entity, NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider some increase to the Penalty.

4.3.3 Self-Disclosure and Voluntary Corrective Action
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider whether a violator self-disclosed the violation prior to detection or intervention by NERC or the Regional Entity, and any action undertaken by the violator to correct the situation. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in their consideration of these factors by the text of Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. As they deem warranted, NERC or the Regional Entity may reduce the violator’s Penalty consistent with the cited sections of the FERC policy.

4.3.4 Degree and Quality of Cooperation in Violation Investigation and Remedial Action
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the degree and quality of the violator’s cooperation with NERC or the Regional Entity in the investigation of the violation and any remedial action arising from it. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in making their determination on this by the text of Paragraphs 26 and 27 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. NERC or the Regional Entity may adjust the violator’s Penalty as they deem warranted commensurate with the cited sections of the FERC policy statement. This may result in an increase, a decrease or no change to the Penalty.

4.3.5 Presence and Quality of Compliance Program
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the presence and quality of the violator’s compliance program. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in making their determination on this factor by the text of Paragraphs 22 and 23 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. As they deem warranted, NERC or the Regional Entity may reduce the violator’s Penalty consistent with the cited sections of the FERC policy. Consistent with the FERC policy NERC or the Regional Entity may not increase a violator’s Penalty specifically on the grounds that the violator has no program or a poor quality program.

4.3.6 Violation Concealment
Two bulleted points under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlight misrepresentation of material facts and resistance or impediment to inquiry of a violation. When determining a Penalty NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider any concealment or attempt to conceal the violation, or information needed to investigate the
violation, on the part of the violator. If the violator concealed or attempted to conceal, some significant increase to the penalty shall be considered; doubling of the penalty otherwise determined is suggested. Conduct of this nature on more than one occasion regarding one violation, or with respect to more than one violation, should incur an even larger increase to the penalty otherwise determined.

4.3.7 Intentional Violation

Another bulleted point under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlights offenses as willful action by a violator. When determining a penalty NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider if the violator intentionally violated without just cause; i.e., for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the Bulk Power System. If the violator engaged in such conduct, some significant increase to the penalty shall be considered; doubling of the penalty otherwise determined is suggested. If conduct of this nature has been detected on more than one occasion, NERC or the Regional Entity should assess an even larger increase to the penalty otherwise determined.

NERC or the Regional Entity will consider violations attributable to an economic choice to violate as intentional violations. Consistent with the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement any penalty issued involving conduct of this manner shall as a minimum disgorge any profits or economic benefits acquired as a consequence of the behavior, whenever and to the extent that they can be determined or reasonably estimated.

4.3.8 Extenuating Circumstances

NERC or the Regional Entity will consider if there are extenuating circumstances regarding the violation that justify reduction or elimination of the penalty otherwise determined.

Consideration of adjusting a penalty for this factor would be inconsistent with NERC or the Regional Entity increasing a penalty after consideration of any other factor included in this section of these guidelines, such as intentional violation without justifiable cause or concealment or attempt to conceal.

4.4 Setting of the Final Penalty Amount

The Adjusted Penalty Amount determined in Step 2 may be reviewed in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Also, if the violation was an economic choice, NERC or the Regional Entity will reconfirm that the penalty set will disgorge any unjust profits or economic benefits. At the conclusion of this review the Final Penalty Amount will be set.

4.4.1 Violator’s Financial Ability to Pay

At the written request of the violator NERC or the Regional Entity will review the penalty determined in Step 2 in light of relevant, verifiable information that the violator provides regarding their financial ability to pay. At the conclusion of this review NERC or the Regional Entity may:

1. Reduce the penalty payable to an amount that NERC or the Regional Entity, as applicable, deems the violator has the financial ability to pay, or;
2. Excuse the penalty amount payable, or;
3. Sustain the penalty amount determined in Step 2.

Where the penalty amount has been reduced or excused, NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the assessment of appropriate non-monetary sanction(s) as a substitute or an

12 NERC anticipates that this will be the primary vehicle for addressing the ability to pay of “not-for-profit” and other similar organizations.
alternative for the \penalty \textit{\text{p}}\penalty \textit{\text{P}}\penalty \textit{\text{e}}\penalty \textit{\text{n}}\penalty \textit{\text{a}}\penalty \textit{\text{lt}y} \textit{\text{m}a}nt that has been excused or by which the \penalty \textit{\text{P}}\penalty \textit{\text{e}}\penalty \textit{\text{n}}\penalty \textit{\text{a}}\penalty \textit{\text{l}ty} has been reduced.

4.4.2 Reconfirmation of Disgorgement of Unjust Profit or Gain

Notwithstanding the application of any other consideration or factor applicable to the determination of a just and reasonable \penalty \textit{\text{p}}\penalty \textit{\text{P}}\penalty \textit{\text{e}}\penalty \textit{\text{n}}\penalty \textit{\text{a}}\penalty \textit{\text{l}ty} for the violation, if the violation in question involved an economic choice to violate NERC or the \regional \textit{\text{e}}\penalty \textit{\text{n}}\penalty \textit{\text{t}ity} shall reconfirm that the \penalty \textit{\text{p}}\penalty \textit{\text{P}}\penalty \textit{\text{e}}\penalty \textit{\text{n}}\penalty \textit{\text{a}}\penalty \textit{\text{l}ty} set meets the requirements set forth in Parts 3.15 and 3.16 of Section 3 of this document.
5. Determination of Non-Monetary Sanctions

The imposition of sanctions is not bounded to monetary penalties. Non-Monetary sanctions applied must be applied with the objective of promoting reliability and compliance with the reliability standards. Non-monetary sanctions may include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Limitations on activities, functions, or operations
b. Placing an entity on a reliability watch list composed of major violators
6. Remedial Action Directives

6.1 Definition and Anticipated Use

Remedial actions Directives are directives that may be issued to a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user to resolve an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard by addressing conditions, practices, or any other relevant action or activity that is immediately necessary to terminate or correct to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat. A Remedial Action Directive will be issued when NERC or the Regional Entity identifies an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard that must be corrected immediately to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from the imminent threat that NERC or the Regional Entity has identified.

NERC or the Regional Entity will generally employ Remedial actions Directives where they deem it necessary to clearly specify minimum corrective actions that the subject of the Remedial action Directive must take; additionally or alternatively a Remedial action Directive may clearly specify timelines within which the Subject Registered Entity must take specified actions, complete specified tasks, or achieve specified outcomes. Also, to the extent NERC or the Regional Entity is authorized to do so, a Remedial action Directive may communicate penalties, sanctions, or further Remedial actions Directives that may be imposed should the specific Remedial action Directive not be complied with by those to whom it has been issued. As a rule of thumb, Remedial action Directives will be of use to NERC or the Regional Entity whenever any significant combination of specificity, clarity, or time is of the essence to address a threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System brought on by lack of or inadequate compliance to the Reliability Standards.

6.2 Compliance Requirements

In the United States, the Commission has concluded that owners, operators, or users of the Bulk Power System must comply with Remedial action Directives issued to them by NERC or a Regional Entity. Noncompliance with a Remedial action Directive may result in a substantially increased penalty or sanction.

Remedial action Directives issued by NERC or the Regional Entity will include a deadline by which time the owner, operator, or user must complete requirements set out in the order Remedial Action Directive, and by which time the Registered Entity must demonstrate compliance to the Remedial action Directive to NERC or the Regional Entity that issued it. Failure or refusal to meet the requirements or deadlines set out in a Remedial action Directive may itself result in further Remedial action Directives or significantly increased penalties or sanctions by NERC or the Regional Entity.

6.3 No Obligation to Issue

NERC or the Regional Entity may, but is not obligated, to issue Remedial action Directives. Lack of being issued a Remedial action Directive does not relieve a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user from any responsibilities they otherwise have to comply or maintain compliance with Requirements of the Reliability Standards. Remedial action Directives will be used by NERC or the Regional Entities only as they deem warranted, when they deem warranted.

6.4 Scope of Application

The scope of Remedial action Directives issued by NERC or the Regional Entity will be limited to conditions, practices, or any other relevant actions or activities resulting in noncompliance, or that NERC or the Regional Entity considers at significant risk of becoming noncompliant, to Requirements of the Reliability Standards, and that present an imminent threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. However, beyond merely directing compliance or improved compliance with Reliability Standards’ requirements, where NERC or the Regional Entity is authorized to do...
so, the Remedial Action Directive may also stipulate how compliance or the improvement to compliance is to be achieved.

6.5 Availability
In the United States, the Commission has interpreted the Federal Power Act to authorize the NERC or the Regional Entity can issue a Remedial Action Directive prior to completion of the confirmation review of a probable violation, or prior to the determination of a Penalty or sanction for that violation. The Commission also concluded it is not necessary for NERC or the Regional Entity to acquire the Commission’s or other regulators’ approval prior to issuing Remedial Action Directives. Accordingly, NERC or the Regional Entity may issue Remedial Action Directives to Registered Entities in the United States whenever they deem it necessary or otherwise warranted to do so. Also, NERC or the Regional Entity may issue Remedial Action Directives to Registered Entities in the United States regarding a violation that is immediately necessary to terminate or correct to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat, irrespective of whether that violation is ultimately verified or dismissed by NERC or the Regional Entity’s investigation of the violation.

6.6 No Impact on Confirmation of Violation, or Penalties or Sanctions
Remedial Action Directives issued regarding a violation, in particular any costs incurred by the violator to comply with any such Remedial Action Directive, will not be considered when reviewing whether the aggregate of any Penalties and sanctions levied for that violation bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. Also, any Remedial Action Directives issued with respect to a violation will not influence the outcome of the confirmation review of that violation nor the determination of Penalties or sanctions for that violation; ordering a violator to correct what needs correcting anyway is no grounds for dispelling a violation nor reducing or eliminating a Penalty or sanction that would otherwise be determined appropriate for the violator for that violation.

6.7 Types of Remedial Actions
NERC or the Regional Entities may issue Remedial Action Directives to correct compliance with NERC or Regional Reliability Standards and reduce or eliminate imminent threats to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Examples of Remedial Actions Directives include:

a. Specifying operating or planning criteria, limits, or limitations
b. Requiring specific system studies
c. Defining operating practices or guidelines
d. Requiring confirmation of data, practices, or procedures through inspection testing or other methods
e. Requiring specific training for personnel
f. Requiring development of specific operating plans
Appendix A: Base Penalty Amount Table

The following lists the Base Penalty amounts corresponding to combinations of \textit{Violation} \textit{Risk Factor} and \textit{Violation Severity Level}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Risk Factor</th>
<th>Lower Range Limits</th>
<th>Moderate Range Limits</th>
<th>High Range Limits</th>
<th>Severe Range Limits</th>
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<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{NOTE:} This table describes the amount of penalty that could be applied for each day that a violation continues, subject to the considerations of Section 3.21 regarding frequency and duration of violations.
North American Electric Reliability Corporation

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

APPENDIX 4C TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: January 1, 2011
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH RELIABILITY STANDARDS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCESSES</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Compliance Audits</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Self-Certification</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Spot Checking</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Compliance Investigations</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Self-Reporting</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Periodic Data Submittals</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Exception Reporting</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Complaints</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Regional Entity Implementation Plan</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Preliminary Screen</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Assessment of Possible Violations</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Notification to Registered Entity of Alleged Violation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Registered Entity Response</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Hearing Process for Compliance Hearings</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Settlement Process</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>NERC Appeal Process</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Approval of a Notice of Confirmed Violation</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Notice of Penalty</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>Closure of Enforcement Action</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>MITIGATION OF VIOLATIONS OF RELIABILITY STANDARDS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Requirement for Submission of Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Contents of Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Timetable for Completion of Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Submission of Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Completion/Confirmation of Implementation of Mitigation Plans</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Recordkeeping</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>REMEDIAL ACTION DIRECTIVES</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>DATA RETENTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Records Management</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>Retention Requirements</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Confidentiality and Critical Energy Infrastructure Information</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

ATTACHMENT 1 – PROCESS FOR NON-SUBMITTAL OF REQUESTED DATA

ATTACHMENT 2 – COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY HEARING PROCEDURE
COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (“Compliance Program”) is the program to be used by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess, and enforce compliance with Reliability Standards within the United States. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs also will be implemented in Canada consistent with Canadian laws and agreements.

1.1 Definitions

Capitalized terms used in this Compliance Program shall have the meanings set forth in Appendix 2 Section 200 of the NERC Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, defined terms frequently used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

1.1.1 Alleged Violation: A Possible Violation for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has determined, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard.

1.1.2 Annual Audit Plan: A plan developed annually by the Compliance Enforcement Authority that includes the Reliability Standards and Registered Entities to be audited, the schedule of Compliance Audits, and Compliance Audit Participant requirements for the calendar year.

1.1.3 Applicable Governmental Authority: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) within the United States and the appropriate governmental authority with subject matter jurisdiction over reliability in Canada and Mexico.

1.1.4 Complaint: An allegation that a Registered Entity violated a Reliability Standard.

1.1.5 Compliance Audit: A systematic, objective review and examination of records and activities to determine whether a Registered Entity meets the requirements of applicable Reliability Standards.

1.1.6 Compliance Audit Participants: Registered Entities scheduled to be audited and the audit team members.

1.1.7 Compliance Enforcement Authority: NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

1.1.8 Compliance Investigation: A comprehensive investigation, which may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel, to determine if a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1.1.9 Confirmed Violation: An Alleged Violation for which an entity has: (1) accepted the finding of the violation by a Regional Entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or (2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC, or (3) allowed the time for requesting a hearing or submitting an appeal to expire, or (4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

1.1.10 End Date: The last date of the period to be covered in a Compliance Audit.

1.1.11 Exception Reporting: Information provided to the Compliance Enforcement Authority by a Registered Entity indicating that a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred (e.g., a System Operating Limit has been exceeded) or enabling the Compliance Enforcement Authority to ascertain the Registered Entity’s compliance.

1.1.12 Mitigation Plan: An action plan, required when a Registered Entity violates a Reliability Standard as determined by any means including Compliance Enforcement Authority decision, settlement agreement, or otherwise, that is developed by the Registered Entity to (1) correct a violation of a Reliability Standard and (2) prevent re-occurrence of the violation.

1.1.13 NERC Compliance Registry: A list, maintained by NERC pursuant to Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria, of the owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System, and the entities registered as their designees, that perform one or more functions in support of reliability of the Bulk Power System and are required to comply with one or more Requirements of Reliability Standards.

1.1.14 NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan or NERC Implementation Plan: The annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan that specifies the Reliability Standards that are subject to reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in order to verify compliance and identifies the appropriate monitoring procedures and reporting schedules for each such Reliability Standard.

1.1.15 Notice of Alleged Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity pursuant to Section 5.3.

1.1.16 Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity, pursuant to Section 5.10, stating than an enforcement action is closed.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1.1.17 Notice of Confirmed Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity confirming the violation of one or more Reliability Standards, as a result of (1) the Registered Entity accepting a Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed penalty or sanction, or (2) the finding of a violation through a hearing and appeal, or (3) the expiration of the period for requesting a hearing or an appeal, or (4) the Registered Entity admitting the violation as part of an executed settlement agreement.

1.1.18 Notice of Penalty: A notice prepared by NERC and filed with FERC, following approval by NERC of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or a settlement agreement, stating the penalty or sanction imposed or agreed to for the Confirmed Violation or as part of the settlement.

1.1.19 Notice of Possible Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity that (1) states a Possible Violation has been identified, (2) provides a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard requirement(s) and the date(s) involved, and (3) instructs the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

1.1.20 Periodic Data Submittals: Modeling, studies, analyses, documents, procedures, methodologies, operating data, process information or other information to demonstrate compliance with Reliability Standards and provided by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on a time frame required by a Reliability Standard or an ad hoc basis.

1.1.21 Possible Violation: The identification, by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, using one of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes in Section 3.0, of a possible failure by a Registered Entity to comply with a Reliability Standard that is applicable to the Registered Entity.

1.1.22 Preliminary Screen: An initial evaluation of evidence indicating potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard has occurred or is occurring, conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority for the purpose of determining whether a Possible Violation exists, and consisting of an evaluation of whether (1) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is registered, and (2) the Reliability Standard requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity and is enforceable.

1.1.23 Regional Implementation Plan: An annual plan, submitted by November 1 of each year to NERC for approval that, in accordance with NERC Rule of Procedure Section 401.6 and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Plan, identifies (1) all Reliability Standards identified by NERC to be actively monitored during each year, (2) other Reliability Standards proposed for active monitoring by the Regional Entity, (3) the methods to be used by the Regional Entity for reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and assessment of performance criteria with each Reliability Standard, and (4) the Regional Entity’s Annual Audit Plan.

1.1.24 Registered Entity: An owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System, or the entity registered as its designee for the purpose of compliance, that is included in the NERC Compliance Registry.

1.1.25 Remedial Action Directive: An action (other than a penalty or sanction) required by a Compliance Enforcement Authority that (1) is to bring a Registered Entity into compliance with a Reliability Standard or to avoid a Reliability Standard violation, and (2) is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat.

1.1.26 Required Date: The date given a Registered Entity in a notice from the Compliance Enforcement Authority by which some action by the Registered Entity is required.

1.1.27 Self-Certification: Attestation by a Registered Entity of compliance or non-compliance with a Reliability Standard for which Self-Certification is required by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and that is included for monitoring in the Regional Implementation Plan.

1.1.28 Self-Reporting: A report by a Registered Entity stating (1) that the Registered Entity believes it has violated a Reliability Standard, and (2) the actions that have been taken or will be taken to resolve the violation.

1.1.29 Spot Checking: A process in which the Compliance Enforcement Authority requests a Registered Entity to provide information (1) to support the Registered Entity’s Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, or Periodic Data Submittal and to assess whether the Registered Entity complies with Reliability Standards, or (2) as a random check, or (3) in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards or based on operating problems or system events.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH RELIABILITY STANDARDS

NERC shall register the organizations responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, in accordance with Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria. Organizations are responsible to register and to comply with Reliability Standards if they are owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System, perform

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

a function listed in the functional types identified in Section II of Appendix 5B, and are material to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System as defined by the criteria and notes in Appendix 5B. Regional Entities shall (i) develop and provide to NERC information to assist NERC to register organizations responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, and (ii) in the event of a Registration appeal to NERC or an Applicable Governmental Authority, provide information requested by NERC concerning how the Registered Entity meets the Registration criteria or is otherwise material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

NERC shall notify organizations of their inclusion on the NERC Compliance Registry and shall maintain the NERC Compliance Registry on its web site. NERC shall inform each Registered Entity at the time of Registration of the Reliability Standards that are applicable to reliability functions for which the Registered Entity is registered. Each Registered Entity shall inform NERC or the applicable Regional Entity promptly of changes to the Registered Entity’s Registration information. NERC will provide FERC and Applicable Governmental Authorities monthly updates to the NERC Compliance Registry.

NERC and each Regional Entity will designate a contact person(s) and require each Registered Entity to designate a contact person(s) responsible for sending and receiving all necessary information and communications concerning compliance matters. NERC and the applicable Regional Entity will designate where Registered Entities are to send information, data, Mitigation Plans, or any other compliance-related correspondence.

NERC shall maintain on its website a current listing of Reliability Standards that are applicable to all Registered Entities.

As provided for herein, during the course of compliance monitoring and enforcement activities relating to U.S. entities, NERC may obtain information that it will provide to FERC and, if the information pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority. However, NERC will not provide non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosures and subject to such limitations as FERC may place on such disclosures. Similarly, during the course of compliance monitoring and enforcement activities relating to non-U.S. entities, NERC may obtain information that it will provide to the Applicable Governmental Authorities, including FERC, that have jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System to which the information pertains, but subject to any limitations placed on the disclosure of non-public, non-U.S. compliance information by the Applicable Governmental Authority with jurisdiction or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. In any notice to, and request for permission to disclose compliance information from, FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority pursuant to any provision of this Compliance Program, NERC will identify each Applicable Governmental Authority to which it proposes to disclose the information and the specific procedures that will be used for protecting from public disclosure any non-public compliance information that will be transferred to the other Applicable Governmental Authority or Authorities. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the provision by NERC to an Applicable Governmental Authority of information that is not directly related to a specific Registered Entity’s compliance with a Requirement of a Reliability Standard.

Effective: January 1, 2011
3.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will monitor, assess, and enforce compliance with Reliability Standards using the compliance monitoring processes described in this Section 3.0 to collect information in order to make assessments of compliance. These processes are described in Sections 3.1 through 3.8 below.

Enforcement actions taken by the Compliance Enforcement Authority through the Compliance Program may include the imposition of remedial actions, sanctions, and penalties, where applicable, which shall be based on the schedule of penalties and sanctions approved for implementation by FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities. The imposition and acceptance of sanctions and penalties shall not be considered an acceptable alternative to any Registered Entity’s continuing obligation to comply with the Reliability Standards. Registered Entities found in violation of a Reliability Standard will be required to mitigate the violation regardless of any enforcement actions taken.

The Compliance Program requires timely data from Registered Entities to effectively monitor compliance with Reliability Standards. If data, information or other reports to determine compliance requested from a Registered Entity are not received by the Required Date, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may execute the steps described in Attachment 1, Process for Non-submittal of Requested Data.

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC compliance program officer.

Any report or other submission of information by a Registered Entity required by the Compliance Program shall be signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity. Electronic signatures are permitted in accordance with processes established by NERC and the Regional Entity. NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority may require the signer to provide a statement of the basis of his or her authority to sign on behalf of the Registered Entity.

3.1 Compliance Audits

All Registered Entities are subject to audit for compliance with all Reliability Standards applicable to the functions for which the Registered Entity is registered. Compliance Audits are conducted on the Registered Entity’s site to the extent required by NERC Rule of Procedure 403.11.2. Compliance Audit processes for Compliance Audits conducted in the United States shall be based on professional auditing standards recognized in the U.S., including Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and standards sanctioned by the Institute of Internal Auditors. Compliance Audit processes for Compliance Audits conducted outside the U.S. may be based on Canadian or other international standards. All Compliance Audits shall be conducted in accordance with audit guides established for the Reliability Standards included in the Compliance Audit, consistent with accepted auditing guidelines as approved by NERC. The audit guides will be posted on NERC’s website.
3.1.1 Compliance Audit Process Steps

The process steps for a Compliance Audit are as follows:1

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority distributes the Annual Audit Plan (developed in coordination with NERC) to the Compliance Audit Participants and NERC. The Compliance Enforcement Authority provides additional information to the Compliance Audit Participants, including Compliance Audit materials, coordinating agendas and changes to the Compliance Audit schedule as required. Prior to the Compliance Audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority informs the Registered Entity of the Reliability Standards to be evaluated. NERC or the Regional Entity provides the Compliance Audit schedules to FERC and to any other Applicable Governmental Authority based upon the agreements in place with the other Applicable Governmental Authority.

- At least two (2) months prior to commencement of a regularly scheduled Compliance Audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the Registered Entity of the Compliance Audit, identifies the Compliance Audit team members and their recent employment history, and requests data, including a completed NERC pre-Compliance Audit questionnaire. If the Compliance Audit team members change from the time of the original notification, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will promptly notify the Registered Entity of the change and will allow time for the Registered Entity to object to the new Compliance Audit team member(s) (see Section 3.1.5).

- The Registered Entity provides to the Compliance Enforcement Authority the required information in the format specified in the request.

- The Compliance Audit team reviews the submitted information for conformance with the Requirements of the Reliability Standards prior to performing the Compliance Audit. The Compliance Audit team follows NERC Compliance Audit guidelines in the implementation of the Compliance Audit. This shall include conducting an exit briefing with the Registered Entity, providing for a review of the Compliance Audit report with the Registered Entity before it is finalized, and issuing a Compliance Audit report, including an assessment of compliance with the Reliability Standards, to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the report developed by the Compliance Audit team and completes a Preliminary Screen for any Possible Violations of Reliability Standards, based on the potential noncompliances with Reliability Standards (if any) identified in the report.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

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1This process normally completes within sixty (60) days of the completion of the on-site Compliance Audit work at the Registered Entity’s site.

Effective: January 1, 2011
• The Compliance Enforcement Authority provides the final Compliance Audit report to the Registered Entity and to NERC.

3.1.2 Compliance Enforcement Authority Annual Audit Plan and Schedule

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall develop an Annual Audit Plan. The Annual Audit Plan of Regional Entities will be included in the Regional Implementation Plans submitted to NERC for review and approval (see Section 4.2). NERC or the Regional Entity provides the Annual Audit Plans to FERC and to any other Applicable Governmental Authority consistent with the agreements in place with the Applicable Governmental Authority.

Prior to January 1 of the year covered by the Annual Audit Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall notify Registered Entities subject to Compliance Audits during the upcoming year, of the Compliance Audit schedules, methods, and data requirements for the Compliance Audit. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will give due consideration to any schedule changes requested by Registered Entities to avoid unnecessary burdens.

Revisions and additions to a Regional Entity Annual Audit Plan shall be approved by NERC and the Registered Entity shall be notified in a timely manner (normally 60 days in advance) of changes or revisions to scheduled Compliance Audit dates.

3.1.3 Frequency of Compliance Audits

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will perform comprehensive Compliance Audits as required by the NERC Rules of Procedure based on criteria established by NERC. Additionally, an unscheduled Compliance Audit of any Registered Entity (i) may be initiated at any time by the Compliance Enforcement Authority if reasonably determined to be necessary to ensure the Registered Entity’s compliance with Reliability Standards, and (ii) shall be initiated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority or by NERC if directed by FERC. Prior to or on the same date it notifies the Registered Entity that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall notify NERC and FERC that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated. The Registered Entity shall receive at least ten (10) business days advance notice that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated, which notice shall include identification of the members of the Compliance Audit team. The Registered Entity shall make any objections to the composition of the Compliance Audit team, which shall be based on failure to meet the criteria specified in Section 3.1.5.2, at least five (5) business days prior to the start of on-site audit work for the unscheduled Compliance Audit.

3.1.4 Scope of Compliance Audits

3.1.4.1 Reliability Standards

A Compliance Audit shall include those Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity that are identified in the NERC Implementation Plan for the current year, and may include other Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity that are identified in the Regional Entity’s Regional Implementation Plan for the current year. The Compliance Audit may include any other Reliability Standards that are applicable to the Registered Entity.

Effective: January 1, 2011
3.1.4.2 Period Covered

The Registered Entity’s data and information should show compliance with the Reliability Standards that are the subject of the Compliance Audit for the period beginning with the day after the prior Compliance Audit by the Compliance Enforcement Authority ended (or the later of June 18, 2007 or the Registered Entity’s date of registration if the Registered Entity has not previously been subject to a Compliance Audit), and ending with the End Date for the Compliance Audit. However, if another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process has been conducted with respect to the Registered Entity subsequent to the date that would otherwise be the start of the period, the period covered by the Compliance Audit may, in the Regional Entity’s discretion, begin with the completion of that Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process for those Reliability Standards requirements that were the subject of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. The End Date will be stated in the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s notification of the Compliance Audit issued to the Registered Entity pursuant to Section 3.1.1. The Registered Entity will be expected to demonstrate compliance for the entire period described above. However, if a Reliability Standard specifies a document retention period that does not cover the entire period described above, the Registered Entity will not be found in noncompliance solely on the basis of the lack of specific information that has rightfully not been retained based on the retention period specified in the Reliability Standard. However, in such cases, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will require the Registered Entity to demonstrate compliance through other means.

3.1.4.3 Mitigation Plans

The Compliance Audit will include a review of any Mitigation Plans which the Registered Entity has not yet completed, for the purpose of determining whether the Registered Entity is making adequate progress towards completion of the Mitigation Plan.

3.1.5 Conduct of Compliance Audits

3.1.5.1 Composition of Compliance Audit Teams

The Compliance Audit team shall be comprised of staff from the Compliance Enforcement Authority and such other persons as are included in the Compliance Audit team pursuant to Section 3.1.5.3, and may include contractors and industry subject matter experts as determined by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to be appropriate to comprise a sufficient Compliance Audit team. The Compliance Audit team leader shall be a staff member from the Compliance Enforcement Authority and is responsible for the conduct of the Compliance Audit and preparation of the Compliance Audit report.

3.1.5.2 Requirements for Compliance Audit Team Members

Each Compliance Audit team member must:

- Be free of conflicts of interests. For example, employees or contractors of the Registered Entity being audited shall not be allowed to participate as auditors in the Compliance Audit of the Registered Entity.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- Comply with the NERC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines and shall have either signed appropriate confidentiality agreements or acknowledgments that the confidentiality agreement signed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority is applicable.

- Successfully complete all NERC or NERC-approved Regional Entity auditor training applicable to the Compliance Audit.

- Provide copies of executed confidentiality agreements or acknowledgements to be provided to the Registered Entity prior to the Compliance Audit.

3.1.5.3 Compliance Audit Observers or Other Participants

In any Regional Entity Compliance Audit of a Registered Entity: (i) NERC Staff (which may include contractors to NERC) may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members; (ii) members of the Regional Entity’s Compliance Staff, in addition to the Compliance Audit team, may participate as observers; (iii) with the permission of the Regional Entity, members of other Regional Entities may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members; (iv) representatives of FERC and of other Applicable Governmental Authorities may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members so long as the Registered Entity is subject to the Applicable Governmental Authority’s reliability jurisdiction; and (v) at the request of the Registered Entity, the Regional Entity may allow representatives of other Registered Entities to attend the Compliance Audit for educational purposes.

The Compliance Audit team leader or other staff of the Regional Entity conducting the Compliance Audit will communicate in advance with any observers or other attendees to ensure there are no undue disruptions to the Compliance Audit, such as space limitations, no conflicts of interest, and no other considerations that in the judgment of the Compliance Audit team leader may be detrimental to the conduct and quality of the Compliance Audit. If the Compliance Audit team leader identifies any such issues, he/she shall work with the proposed observers or attendees to facilitate observation in a less disruptive manner; or, alternatively, the Regional Entity Compliance staff will work with the proposed observers or attendees to schedule their participation in, observation of, or attendance at a different Compliance Audit in which such issues are not presented.

3.1.5.4 Registered Entity Objections to Compliance Audit Team

A Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Audit may object to any member of the Compliance Audit team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member’s impartial performance of his or her duties. Any such objections must be provided in writing to the Compliance Enforcement Authority no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work. This fifteen (15) day requirement shall not apply (i) where a Compliance Audit team member has been appointed less than twenty (20) days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work, in which case the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the appointment of the Compliance Audit team member; and (ii) in the case of an unscheduled Compliance Audit pursuant to Section 3.1.3, in

Effective: January 1, 2011
which case the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the Compliance Enforcement Authority at least five (5) business days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work for the unscheduled Compliance Audit. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will make a final determination on whether the member will participate in the Compliance Audit of the Registered Entity. Nothing in this paragraph shall be read to limit the participation of NERC or FERC staff in the Compliance Audit.

### 3.1.6 Compliance Audit Reports

The Compliance Audit team shall develop a draft Compliance Audit report that shall include a description of the objective, scope, and methodology of the Compliance Audit; identify any evidence of possible noncompliance with Reliability Standards by the Registered Entity found by the Compliance audit team; identify any Mitigation Plans or Remedial Action Directives which have been completed or pending in the year of the Compliance Audit; and identify the nature of any Confidential Information redacted. A separate document may be prepared that contains recommendations of the Compliance Audit team. Any recommendations contained in that document will be considered non-binding. The draft report will be provided to the Registered Entity for comment.

The Compliance Audit team will consider corrections based on comments of the Registered Entity and provide the final Compliance Audit report to the Compliance Enforcement Authority who will review the report and assess compliance with the Reliability Standards and provide the Registered Entity with a copy of the final report. Regional Entities will provide the final report to NERC, which will in turn provide the report to FERC if the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which FERC has jurisdiction and/or to another Applicable Governmental Authority if the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which the other Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction. Provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to such limitations as FERC may place on such disclosure; and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission for such disclosure from the Applicable Governmental Authority with jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System to which such non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. The Registered Entity shall receive the final Compliance Audit report at least five (5) business days prior to the release of the report to the public. Work papers and other documentation associated with the Compliance Audit shall be maintained by the Compliance Enforcement Authority in accordance with NERC requirements.

In the event the Compliance Audit report identifies any Possible Violations of one or more Reliability Standards, the final Compliance Audit report, or pertinent part thereof identifying the Possible Violations, shall not be released to the public by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority until (i) the Possible Violation is dismissed prior to becoming a Confirmed Violation, or (ii) NERC submits a Notice of Penalty to FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authority, or (iii) the Registered Entity admits to a violation or enters into a settlement agreement with the Compliance Enforcement Authority pursuant to Section 5.6.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Information deemed by a Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Registered Entity as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information or Confidential Information (as defined in Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure) shall be redacted from any public reports.

3.2 Self-Certification

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may require Registered Entities to self-certify their compliance with Reliability Standards.

If a Self-Certification accurately identifies a violation of a Reliability Standard, an identification of the same violation in a subsequent Compliance Audit or Spot Check will not subject the Registered Entity to an escalated penalty as a result of the Compliance Audit process unless the severity of the violation is found to be greater than reported by the Registered Entity in the Self-Certification.

3.2.1 Self-Certification Process Steps

The process steps for the Self-Certification process are as follows:2

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts and updates the reporting schedule and informs Registered Entities. The Compliance Enforcement Authority ensures that the appropriate Reliability Standards, compliance procedures, and required submittal forms for the Reliability Standards being evaluated are maintained and available electronically.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority requests the Registered Entity to make a Self-Certification within the advance notice period specified by the Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify the advance notice period, this request will be issued in a timely manner (normally thirty (30) days advance notice).

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information if necessary.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standard (and with the Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan, if applicable). If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

3.3 Spot Checking

2If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Spot Checking will be conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. Spot Checking may be initiated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority at any time to verify or confirm Self-Certifications, Self Reporting, and Periodic Data Submittals. Spot Checking may also be random or may be initiated in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards, or to operating problems, or system events. The Compliance Enforcement Authority then reviews the information submitted to verify the Registered Entity’s compliance with the Reliability Standard. Compliance auditors may be assigned to the Spot Checking process by the Compliance Enforcement Authority as necessary.

3.3.1 Spot Checking Process Steps

The process steps for Spot Checking are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the Registered Entity that Spot Checking will be performed and the reason for the Spot Checking within the advance notice period specified by the Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify an advance notice period, any information submittal request made by the Compliance Enforcement Authority will allow at least twenty (20) days for the Registered Entity to submit the information or make it available for review.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority, during the advance notice period, notifies the Registered Entity of the names and employment histories of the persons who will be conducting the Spot Checking. The Registered Entity may object to inclusion of any individual on the Spot Checking team in accordance with Section 3.1.5.4. Any such objections must be submitted by the later of (i) five (5) business days before the information being requested by the Compliance Enforcement Authority is submitted and (ii) five (5) business days after the Registered Entity is notified of the persons on the Spot Checking team. Nothing in this step shall be read to limit the participation of NERC or FERC staff on the Spot Checking team.

- The Spot Checking may require submission of data, documentation, or possibly an on-site review.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format specified in the request.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information if necessary for a complete assessment of compliance.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews its draft assessment of the Registered Entity’s compliance with the Registered Entity and provides an opportunity for the Registered Entity to comment on the draft assessment.

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3If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within ninety (90) days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes and documents the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standard and provides a report to the Registered Entity indicating the results of the Spot Checking.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

### 3.4 Compliance Investigations

A Compliance Investigation may be initiated at any time by the Compliance Enforcement Authority or NERC in response to a system disturbance, Complaint, or Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard identified by any other means.

Compliance Investigations will generally be led by the Regional Entity’s staff. NERC reserves the right to assume the leadership of a Compliance Investigation. The Regional Entity shall not be entitled to appeal NERC’s decision to lead a Compliance Investigation.

Compliance Investigations are confidential, unless FERC directs that a Compliance Investigation should be public or that certain information obtained in the Compliance Investigation should be publicly disclosed. Confirmed Violations resulting from a Compliance Investigation will be made public.

FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority may initiate an investigation at any time in response to a system disturbance, Complaint, or Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard identified by any other means, or for any other purpose authorized by law. Investigations initiated by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority shall be governed by and conducted pursuant to the statutory authority and rules of the Applicable Governmental Authority and not the procedures set forth herein. If an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC initiates an investigation of a U.S.-related matter, NERC shall provide notice to FERC of the investigation prior to disclosure of any non-public U.S.-related compliance information regarding the matter to be investigated to the other Applicable Governmental Authority. NERC’s notice to FERC shall identify the other Applicable Governmental Authority, shall describe the nature of the proposed disclosures to the other Applicable Governmental Authority, and shall state the procedures NERC will utilize in connection with the Compliance Investigation to ensure compliance with the requirements of 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) concerning nondisclosure of violations and Alleged Violations. If FERC initiates an investigation of a non-U.S.-related matter, NERC shall provide notice of the investigation to the Applicable Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System that is the subject of the investigation prior to disclosure to FERC of any non-

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4Examples of situations in which NERC may decide to lead a Compliance Investigation include: (i) to assure consistency in investigative processes, (ii) to coordinate Compliance Investigations into matters that may cross Regional Entity boundaries, (iii) where the potential noncompliance is related to the Regional Entity or one of its affiliates, divisions, committees or subordinate structures, or (iv) where the Regional Entity determines it cannot conduct the Compliance Investigation.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

public non-U.S.-related compliance information regarding the matter to be investigated. NERC’s notice to the other Applicable Governmental Authority shall describe the nature of the proposed disclosures to FERC and shall state the procedures NERC will utilize in connection with the investigation to ensure compliance with regulations of the other Applicable Governmental Authority or other law of the applicable jurisdiction concerning disclosure of non-public compliance information.

3.4.1 Compliance Investigation Process Steps

The process steps for a Compliance Investigation are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority is notified or becomes aware of circumstances indicating a Reliability Standard may have been or is being violated and determines whether a Compliance Investigation is warranted. Within two (2) business days of the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority:
  1. notifies the Registered Entity of the initiation and initial scope of the Compliance Investigation, the requirements to preserve all records and information relevant to the Compliance Investigation and, where appropriate, the reasons for the Compliance Investigation, and
  2. notifies NERC of the initiation of and the reasons for the Compliance Investigation. While the Compliance Enforcement Authority may, at its discretion, notify the Registered Entity of the reasons for its Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Investigation, as it unfolds, need not be limited to this scope.

- NERC assigns a NERC staff member to the Compliance Investigation and to serve as a single point of contact for communications with NERC. Within two (2) business days after NERC is notified of the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation, NERC will notify each Applicable Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over a Registered Entity or a portion of the Bulk Power System to which the Compliance Investigation relates. Provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority requests data or documentation and provides a list of individuals on the Compliance Investigation team and their recent employment history. The Registered Entity may object to any individual on the Compliance Investigation team in accordance with Section 3.1.5.4; however, the Registered Entity may not object to participation by NERC, by FERC staff or by staff of another Applicable Governmental Authority on the Compliance Investigation team. If the

5If no Possible Violation(s) are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days following the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Reliability Standard does not specify the advance notice period, a request is normally issued with no less than twenty (20) days advance notice.

- Within ten (10) business days of receiving the notification of a Compliance Investigation, a Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Investigation may object to any member of the Compliance Investigation team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member’s impartial performance of his or her duties. Such objections must be provided in writing to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within such ten (10) business day period. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will make a final determination as to whether the individual will participate in the Compliance Investigation of the Registered Entity.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format as specified in the request.

- If necessary, the Compliance Investigation may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel and review of data.

- In conducting the Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may require the Registered Entity to (i) provide a verification under oath by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity attesting to the accuracy, completeness and truth of the Registered Entity’s responses to the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s requests for information; and (ii) produce one or more officers, employees or other authorized representatives of the Registered Entity who are familiar with the matter(s) that are the subject of the Compliance Investigation, to be interviewed or to provide testimony under oath concerning such matters. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall determine in each case (i) whether representatives of the Registered Entity shall be allowed to be present when an interview is taking place or testimony is being taken, and (ii) whether, and by what method, the interview or testimony shall be recorded; provided, that counsel for the person being interviewed or giving testimony may be present when the interview is being conducted or testimony is being taken (regardless of whether such counsel also represents the Registered Entity).

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may request additional data and/or information if necessary for a complete assessment or to demonstrate compliance.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of compliance with the Reliability Standard and/or approval of the applicable Mitigation Plan, writes and distributes the report, and notifies the Registered Entity.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, at any time during the Compliance Investigation, and after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that no violation occurred, it shall send the Registered Entity and NERC a notice that the Compliance Investigation has been completed. NERC will in turn notify FERC and, if the Compliance Investigation pertained to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, will also notify such other Applicable Governmental Authority. Provided, however, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

3.5 Self-Reporting

Self-Reporting is encouraged at the time a Registered Entity becomes aware (i) of a violation of a Reliability Standard, or (ii) a change in the severity level of a previously reported violation. Self-Reporting of a violation of a Reliability Standard is encouraged regardless of whether the Reliability Standard requires reporting on a pre-defined schedule in the Compliance Program and the violation is determined outside the pre-defined reporting schedule.

3.5.1 Self-Reporting Process Steps

The process steps for Self-Reporting are as follows:6

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts the Self-Reporting submittal forms and ensures they are maintained and available on its website.

- The Registered Entity provides the Self-Reporting information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request the Registered Entity to provide clarification or additional data and/or information.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standards and any Mitigation Plan, if applicable, and notifies the Registered Entity.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after conducting a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

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6This process normally completes within sixty (60) days following the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
3.6 Periodic Data Submittals

The Compliance Enforcement Authority requires Periodic Data Submittals in accordance with the schedule stated in the applicable Reliability Standard, established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, or on an as-needed basis. Requests for data submittals will be issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to Registered Entities with at least the minimum advance notice period specified by the applicable Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify an advance notice period, the request will normally be issued with no less than twenty (20) days advance notice.

3.6.1 Periodic Data Submittals Process Steps

The process steps for Periodic Data Submittal are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts the current data reporting schedule on its web site and keeps Registered Entities informed of changes and/or updates. The Compliance Enforcement Authority ensures that the appropriate Reliability Standard compliance procedures and the required submittal forms for the Reliability Standards being evaluated are maintained and available via its web site.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority makes a request for a Periodic Data Submittal.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format as specified in the request.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the data submittal to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information for a complete assessment or to demonstrate compliance.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s assessment of the Registered Entity’s compliance indicates there may be a Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority provides an opportunity for the Registered Entity to comment on the assessment before it is finalized.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after conducting a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

3.7 Exception Reporting

Some Reliability Standards require reporting of exceptions to compliance with the Reliability Standard as a form of compliance monitoring. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall require Registered Entities to provide reports identifying any exceptions to the extent required by any Reliability Standard.

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*If no Possible Violation(s) are found, this process generally completes within ten (10) business days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.*

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall also require Registered Entities to confirm the number of exceptions that have occurred in a given time period identified by NERC, even if the number of exceptions is zero.

3.8 Complaints

Either NERC or Regional Entities may receive Complaints alleging violations of a Reliability Standard. A Regional Entity will conduct a review of each Complaint it receives to determine if the Complaint provides sufficient basis for initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process, except that NERC will review any Complaint (1) that is related to a Regional Entity or its affiliates, divisions, committees or subordinate structures, (2) where the Regional Entity determines it cannot conduct the review, or (3) if the complainant wishes to remain anonymous or specifically requests NERC to conduct the review of the Complaint.

If the Complaint is submitted to NERC, NERC will forward the information to the Regional Entity, as appropriate.

All anonymous Complaints will be reviewed and any resulting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes conducted by NERC will be conducted in accordance with Section 3.8.2 to prevent disclosure of the identity of the complainant.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority conducting the review will determine if the Complaint may be closed as a result of the initial review and assessment of the Complaint to determine if it provides sufficient basis for initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. The Regional Entity will report the results of its review of the Complaint to NERC. If, as a result of the initial review of the Complaint, the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted, that Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process will be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0.

3.8.1 Complaint Process Steps

The detailed process steps for the Complaint process are as follows:

- The complainant notifies NERC or a Regional Entity using the NERC compliance hotline, submitting a NERC Complaint reporting form, or by other means. A link to the Complaint reporting form will be posted on the NERC and Regional Entity Web sites. The Complaint should include sufficient information to enable NERC or the Regional Entity to make an assessment of whether the initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted. NERC or the Regional Entity may not act on a Complaint if the Complaint is incomplete and does not include sufficient information.

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If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days following receipt of the Complaint.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted, it initiates the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0; otherwise it takes no further action. The Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the complainant, the Registered Entity, and NERC of the initiation of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant, NERC, and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority fully documents the Complaint and the Complaint review, whether another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is initiated or not.

3.8.2 Anonymous Complainant Notification Procedure

An anonymous complainant who believes, or has information indicating, there has been a violation of a Reliability Standard, can report the information and request that the complainant’s identity not be disclosed. All Complaints lodged by a person or entity requesting that the complainant’s identity not be disclosed shall be investigated by NERC following the procedural steps described in Section 3.8.1. Anonymous Complaints received by a Regional Entity will either be directed to NERC or the Regional Entity will collect and forward the information to NERC, at the Regional Entity’s discretion. Neither NERC nor the Regional Entity shall disclose the identity of any person or entity reporting information indicating violations of Reliability Standards to NERC or to a Regional Entity that requests that his/her/its identity not be revealed. The identity of the complainant will only be known by NERC and in the case where a Regional Entity collects the information, by NERC and the Regional Entity. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant, NERC, and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.

4.0 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

4.1 NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan

NERC will maintain and update the NERC Implementation Plan, to be carried out by Compliance Enforcement Authorities in the performance of their responsibilities and duties in implementing the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The NERC Implementation Plan will be provided to the Regional Entities by October 1 of each year and will specify the Reliability Standards requiring reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority to provide verification of compliance through one of the monitoring

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9NERC has established a Compliance Hotline that may be used for the submission of Complaints by persons or entities that to do not want his/her/its identity disclosed (see www.nerc.com for additional information).

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

methods described in this Compliance Plan document. The NERC Implementation Plan will be posted on the NERC web site.

4.2 Regional Entity Implementation Plan

By November 1 of each year, Regional Entities will submit a Regional Implementation Plan for the following calendar year to NERC for approval. The Regional Implementation Plan and the Regional Entity’s other relevant Compliance Program documents shall be posted on the Regional Entity’s Web site.

5.0 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall determine (i) whether there have been violations of Reliability Standards by Registered Entities within the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility, and (ii) if so, the appropriate remedial actions, and penalties and sanctions, as prescribed in the NERC Sanction Guidelines (Appendix 4B to the NERC Rules of Procedure). NERC will work to achieve consistency in the application of the Sanction Guidelines by Regional Entities by direct oversight and review of penalties and sanctions, and each Regional Entity shall provide to NERC such information as is requested by NERC concerning any penalty, sanction, or remedial actions imposed by the Regional Entity.

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC director of enforcement.

The following enforcement process is undertaken by the Compliance Enforcement Authority following identification, through one of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes set forth in Section 3.0, of evidence of noncompliance with a Reliability Standard by a Registered Entity.

5.1 Preliminary Screen

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority identifies or obtains evidence of potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall perform a Preliminary Screen to determine whether there is a Possible Violation. A Preliminary Screen shall be limited to determining whether:

(i) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is a Registered Entity; and

(ii) the Reliability Standard Requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity, and is enforceable.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall maintain records of all Preliminary Screens.

If a Preliminary Screen results in an affirmative determination with respect to the above criteria, a Possible Violation exists. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Possible Violation to the Registered Entity. The Notice of Possible Violation shall:

Effective: January 1, 2011

-21-
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

(i) state that a Possible Violation by the Registered Entity has been identified;

(ii) provide a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard requirement(s) and date(s) involved; and

(iii) instruct the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

Upon issuing a Notice of Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority enters the Possible Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. NERC reports the Possible Violation to the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee and submits a Notice of Possible Violation, on a confidential basis, to FERC.

5.2 Assessment of Possible Violation

After issuing a Notice of Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall conduct an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation to determine whether evidence exists to indicate the Registered Entity has violated the Reliability Standard requirement(s) identified in the Notice of Possible Violation, or whether the Possible Violation should be dismissed. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may consider any additional information to demonstrate that the Possible Violation should be dismissed or modified.

5.3 Notification to Registered Entity of Alleged Violation

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding a Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard, and the Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity have not entered into settlement negotiations pursuant to Section 5.6, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Alleged Violation (signed by an officer or designee of the Compliance Enforcement Authority) to the Registered Entity (CEO or equivalent and compliance contact) and shall enter the Alleged Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. The Notice of Alleged Violation shall state, at a minimum:

(i) the Reliability Standard and requirement(s) thereof the Registered Entity has allegedly violated,

(ii) the date and time the Alleged Violation occurred (or is occurring),

(iii) the facts the Compliance Enforcement Authority believes demonstrate or constitute the Alleged Violation,

(iv) the proposed penalty or sanction, if any, determined by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to be applicable to the Alleged Violation in accordance with the NERC Sanction Guidelines, including an explanation of the basis on which the particular penalty or sanction was determined to be applicable,

(v) notice that the Registered Entity shall, within thirty (30) days, elect one of the following options or the Compliance Enforcement Authority will deem the

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Registered Entity to have accepted the determination of violation and proposed penalty or sanction:

1. agree with the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction, and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan to correct the violation and its underlying causes, and may provide a response in accordance with Section 5.4, or

2. agree with the Alleged Violation and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan to eliminate the violation and its underlying causes, but contest the proposed penalty or sanction, and may provide a response in accordance with Section 5.4, or

3. contest both the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction,

   (vi) notice that the Registered Entity may elect to submit a Mitigation Plan while contesting the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction, and that submission of a Mitigation Plan will not waive the Registered Entity’s right to contest the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction;

   (vii) notice that if the Registered Entity elects to contest the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity may elect to have a hearing conducted pursuant to either (i) the short-form procedure in Section 1.3.2, or (ii) the full hearing procedure, in Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, and

   (viii) required procedures to submit the Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan.

NERC shall forward a copy of the Notice of Alleged Violation to FERC and, if the Alleged Violation pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, within two (2) business days of receipt from the Compliance Enforcement Authority, provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

Upon acceptance by the Registered Entity of the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction, the Notice of Confirmed Violation or other enforcement action will then be processed and issued to the Registered Entity.

5.4 Registered Entity Response

If the Registered Entity does not contest or does not respond to the Notice of Alleged Violation within thirty (30) days, it shall be deemed to have accepted the Compliance Enforcement

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Authority’s determination of violation and penalty or sanction, in which case the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity and shall enter the Confirmed Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. At the time of issuing the Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity, the Regional Entity shall also provide notice to the Registered Entity that it may provide a written explanatory statement to accompany the Notice of Confirmed Violation. The Registered Entity’s statement must include the name, title, and signature of an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity.

If the Registered Entity contests the Alleged Violation or the proposed penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity shall submit to the Compliance Enforcement Authority a response explaining its position, signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative together with any supporting information and documents. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall schedule a conference with the Registered Entity within ten (10) business days after receipt of the response. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity are unable to resolve all issues within forty (40) days after the Registered Entity’s response, the Registered Entity may request a hearing. The Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity may agree in writing to extend the forty (40) day period. If no hearing request is made prior to the end of the forty (40) day period, the violation will become a Confirmed Violation, in which case the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity and to NERC.

If a hearing is requested the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall initiate the hearing process by convening a Hearing Body and issuing a written notice of hearing to the Registered Entity and the Hearing Body and identifying the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s designated hearing representative.  

5.5 Hearing Process for Compliance Hearings

The Compliance Enforcement Authority hearing process is set forth in Attachment 2.

5.6 Settlement Process

The Registered Entity can request settlement negotiations at any time, including prior to the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation; however, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may decline to engage in or continue settlement negotiations after a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation becomes a Confirmed Violation in accordance with Section 5.4. NERC shall be notified of all settlement negotiations and may participate in any settlement negotiations. All settlement negotiations will be confidential until such time as the settlement is approved by NERC. For all settlement discussions, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall require the Registered Entity to designate an individual(s) authorized to negotiate on its behalf.

10If the dispute involves a proposed Mitigation Plan, which has not been accepted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Registered Entity may file a request for hearing with the Compliance Enforcement Authority.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may consider all relevant facts in settlement negotiations. A settlement agreement must ensure that the reliability of the Bulk Power System will not be compromised by the settlement and that a violation of a Reliability Standard will not occur as a result of the settlement. All settlement agreements must provide, if the settlement is approved, for waiver of the Registered Entity’s right to further hearings and appeal.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a letter setting forth the final settlement terms including all penalties, sanctions and mitigation requirements provided for in the final settlement.

The Regional Entity shall report the terms of all settlements of compliance matters to NERC. NERC will review the settlement for the purpose of evaluating its consistency with other settlements entered into for similar violations or under other, similar circumstances. The Registered Entity may submit an explanatory statement, conforming to the requirements of Section 5.4, to be included in the settlement agreement and which shall be subject to consent of the Compliance Enforcement Authority as part of the settlement agreement. The settlement agreement may state that the Registered Entity (i) admits the Alleged Violation, or (ii) does not contest the Alleged Violation, or (iii) neither admits nor denies the Alleged Violation, but may not state that the Registered Entity denies the Alleged Violation. Based on this review, NERC will either approve the settlement or reject the settlement and notify the Regional Entity and the Registered Entity of any changes to the settlement that would result in approval. If NERC rejects the settlement, the Regional Entity will attempt to negotiate a revised settlement agreement with the Registered Entity including any changes to the settlement specified by NERC.

NERC will report the approved settlement of the violation to FERC and, if the settlement relates to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. NERC will also publicly post the violation settled (regardless of whether the settlement includes or does not include an admission of a violation) and the resulting penalty or sanction provided for in the settlement. This posting shall include a copy of the settlement or a description of the terms of the settlement, and a copy of any Mitigation Plan that is agreed to as part of the settlement. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a letter setting forth the final settlement terms including all penalties, sanctions and mitigation requirements provided for in the final settlement. Postings of Notices of Confirmed Violations are addressed in Section 8.0.

5.7 NERC Appeal Process

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Registered Entity may appeal the Hearing Body’s decision to NERC, as provided for in NERC Rules of Procedure, Section 409.\(^\text{11}\)

On appeal, NERC shall either affirm the Regional Entity decision or remand to the Regional Entity with reasons for its remand, which may include a direction to the Regional Entity to revise the decision. If NERC affirms the Regional Entity decision, the Regional Entity shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity. If NERC directs the Regional Entity to revise its decision, the Registered Entity that was the subject of the decision or the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity whose interests are adversely affected by the directed revision may reopen the proceeding on any issue whose resolution is affected by NERC’s directive, irrespective of whether the issue was previously litigated, settled or unopposed.

5.8 Approval of a Notice of Confirmed Violation

A Notice of Confirmed Violation issued to a Registered Entity pursuant to Sections 5.4 or 5.7 shall include a detailed record of the enforcement action, including the facts and circumstances analyzed and the information on which the Compliance Enforcement Authority relied in proposing a Penalty or sanction.

After receiving a Notice of Confirmed Violation through the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system, NERC shall review the Notice of Confirmed Violation and utilize the information therein to prepare a Notice of Penalty. NERC shall advise the Regional Entity of any additional detail or further development of the factual findings that NERC deems necessary before the Notice of Penalty can be issued.

NERC may direct the Regional Entity to revise a Penalty determination, in which case the Registered Entity subject to the Penalty, or the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity, may reopen the proceedings on any issue on which the Penalty was based, irrespective of whether the issue was previously litigated, settled or unopposed.

5.9 Notice of Penalty

If (i) the Registered Entity does not dispute the Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed Penalty or sanction, or (ii) a decision has been entered finding a violation and all appeals have been concluded, or (iii) a settlement agreement has been reached addressing the Possible Violation or Alleged Violation(s), NERC shall prepare a draft Notice of Penalty and provide a copy to the Regional Entity. The Regional Entity shall inform the Registered Entity that a Notice of Penalty is pending public filing. NERC will file the Notice of Penalty with FERC and any other Applicable Governmental Authority, as provided in the next paragraph, no sooner than five (5) business days after NERC approves the Notice of Confirmed Violation or settlement agreement.

NERC shall file the Notice of Penalty with FERC and, if the Possible Violation or Alleged Violation pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which

\(^\text{11}\)This process generally completes within ninety (90) days of NERC’s receipt of request for appeal.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. NERC will include with the Notice of Penalty any statement provided by the Registered Entity as set forth in Sections 5.4 or 5.7.

The penalty or sanction will be effective upon expiration of the thirty (30) day period following filing with FERC of the Notice of Penalty (or such longer period as ordered by FERC) or, if FERC decides to review the penalty or sanction, upon final determination by FERC.

5.10 Closure of Enforcement Action

Following FERC approval of, or expiration of the period for action by FERC on, a Notice of Penalty filed by NERC, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a payment due notice and invoice to the Registered Entity. The payment due notice and invoice shall state the payment due date which shall be thirty (30) days from the date of the payment due notice and invoice. Upon payment of all monetary penalties by the Registered Entity, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a notice confirming payment to the Registered Entity, and provide a copy of the notice confirming payment to NERC. Following the completion by the Registered Entity of all requirements set forth in the Notice of Penalty and any settlement agreement, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue the Registered Entity a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action.

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority dismisses or disposes of a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation that does not become a Confirmed Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action to the Registered Entity.

A copy of the Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action shall also be provided to NERC by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

The Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action shall include a release of any data retention directives that were previously issued to the Registered Entity in connection with the matter. Upon issuance of a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action, tracking of the violation is completed, and the enforcement action shall be closed.

6.0 MITIGATION OF VIOLATIONS OF RELIABILITY STANDARDS

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC director of enforcement.

Effective: January 1, 2011
6.1 Requirement for Submission of Mitigation Plans

A Registered Entity found to be in violation of a Reliability Standard shall file with the Compliance Enforcement Authority (i) a proposed Mitigation Plan to correct the violation, or (ii) a description of how the violation has been mitigated, and any requests for extensions of Mitigation Plans or a report of completed mitigation. A Registered Entity may also submit a proposed Mitigation Plan at any other time, including with a Self-Report, or, without admitting it has committed a violation, in response to a Notice of Possible Violation or Notice of Alleged Violation.

6.2 Contents of Mitigation Plans

A Mitigation Plan shall include the following information:

- The Registered Entity’s point of contact for the Mitigation Plan, who shall be a person (i) responsible for filing the Mitigation Plan, (ii) technically knowledgeable regarding the Mitigation Plan, and (iii) authorized and competent to respond to questions regarding the status of the Mitigation Plan. This person may be the Registered Entity’s point of contact described in Section 2.0.

- The Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) the Mitigation Plan will correct.

- The cause of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to correct the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to correct the cause of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation.

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to prevent recurrence of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The anticipated impact of the Mitigation Plan on the Bulk Power System reliability and an action plan to mitigate any increased risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System while the Mitigation Plan is being implemented.

- A timetable for completion of the Mitigation Plan including the completion date by which the Mitigation Plan will be fully implemented and the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s) corrected.

- Implementation milestones no more than three (3) months apart for Mitigation Plans with expected completion dates more than three (3) months from the date of submission. Additional violations could be determined for not completing work associated with accepted milestones.

- Any other information deemed necessary or appropriate
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Mitigation Plan shall be signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity, which if applicable, shall be the person that signed the Self-Certification or Self Reporting submittals.

6.3 Timetable for Completion of Mitigation Plans

The Mitigation Plan shall be completed in time to have a reasonable potential to correct all of the violation(s) prior to the next applicable compliance reporting/assessment period after occurrence of the violation for which the Mitigation Plan is submitted. In all cases the Mitigation Plan should be completed without delay, and should encompass actions necessary to prevent a recurring violation of the Reliability Standard requirements underlying the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s). The Compliance Enforcement Authority will expect full compliance with the Reliability Standard to which the Mitigation Plan is applicable at the next report or assessment of the Registered Entity. At the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s discretion, the completion deadline may be extended for good cause including: (i) short assessment periods (i.e., event driven or monthly assessments), and (ii) construction requirements in the Mitigation Plan that extend beyond the next assessment period or other extenuating circumstances. If the Mitigation Plan extends beyond the next applicable reporting/assessment period, sanctions for any violation of the applicable Reliability Standard(s) occurring during the implementation period will be held in abeyance and will be waived if the Mitigation Plan is satisfactorily completed.

Any violations assessed during the period of time the accepted Mitigation Plan is being implemented will be recorded by the Compliance Enforcement Authority with associated penalties. Regional Entities will report any findings of violations recorded during this time period to NERC with the notation that the Registered Entity is working under an accepted Mitigation Plan with an extended completion date with penalties and sanctions held in abeyance until completion of the Mitigation Plan. Upon completion of the accepted Mitigation Plan in accordance with Section 6.6, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify the Registered Entity that any findings of violations of the applicable Reliability Standard during the period that the accepted Mitigation Plan was being implemented have been waived and no penalties or sanctions will apply. Regional Entities will also notify NERC of any such waivers of violations of Reliability Standards.

A request for an extension of any milestone or the completion date of the accepted Mitigation Plan by a Registered Entity must be received by the Compliance Enforcement Authority at least five (5) business days before the original milestone or completion date. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may accept a request for an extension or modification of a Mitigation Plan if the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines the request is justified, and shall notify NERC of the extension or modification within five (5) business days.

If a Mitigation Plan submitted by a Registered Entity is rejected by the Regional Entity acting as Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Hearing Body in accordance with Section 6.5, the Registered Entity shall be subject to any findings of violation of the applicable Reliability Standards during the period the Mitigation Plan was under consideration and to imposition of any penalties or sanctions imposed for such violations.

6.4 Submission of Mitigation Plans

Effective: January 1, 2011
A Mitigation Plan may be submitted at any time but shall have been submitted by the Registered Entity within thirty (30) days after being served the Notice of Alleged Violation, if the Registered Entity does not contest the Alleged Violation and penalty or sanction. If the Registered Entity disputes the Notice of Alleged Violation or the penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity shall submit its Mitigation Plan within ten (10) business days following issuance of the written decision of the Hearing Body, unless the Registered Entity elects to appeal the Hearing Body’s determination to NERC. The Registered Entity may choose to submit a Mitigation Plan while it contests an Alleged Violation or penalty or sanction or in response to a Notice of Possible Violation; such submission shall not be deemed an admission of a violation or the appropriateness of a penalty or sanction. If the Registered Entity has not yet submitted a Mitigation Plan, or the Registered Entity submits a Mitigation Plan but it is rejected by the Regional Entity acting as Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Hearing Body in accordance with Section 6.5, any subsequent violations of the Reliability Standard identified by the Compliance Enforcement Authority before the Hearing Body renders its decision will not be held in abeyance and will be considered as repeat violations of the Reliability Standard.

6.5 Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans

Unless the time period is extended by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, it will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan, and will issue a written statement accepting or rejecting the Mitigation Plan, within thirty (30) days of receipt; otherwise the Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted. In order to extend the initial or an extended period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall, within the initial or extended review period, notify the Registered Entity (and NERC if NERC is not the Compliance Enforcement Authority) that the review period is being extended and identify the date by which the Compliance Enforcement Authority will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan. The Compliance Enforcement Authority’s extension notice shall also state that if the Compliance Enforcement Authority has not issued a notice by the end of the extended review period either stating that the Compliance Enforcement Authority accepts or rejects the proposed Mitigation Plan or further extending the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted.

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority rejects a Mitigation Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will provide the Registered Entity with a written statement describing the reasons for the rejection, and will require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan by the Required Date. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify the Registered Entity within ten (10) business days after receipt of a revised Mitigation Plan whether the Compliance Enforcement Authority will accept or reject the revised Mitigation Plan and provide a written statement describing the reasons for rejection and the Required Date for the second revised Mitigation Plan. If the second review results in rejection of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity may request a hearing in accordance with the Hearing Procedures, by submitting to the Compliance Enforcement Authority a written request for hearing including an explanation of why the Mitigation Plan should be accepted. After the hearing is completed, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a written statement accepting a Mitigation Plan it deems as appropriate.

Within five (5) business days after a Regional Entity accepts a Mitigation Plan, the Regional Entity (i) will notify NERC and the Registered Entity of the acceptance of the Mitigation Plan

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

and (ii) will provide the accepted Mitigation Plan to NERC. NERC will review the accepted Mitigation Plan and, within thirty (30) days following its receipt of the Mitigation Plan from the Regional Entity, will notify the Regional Entity and the Registered Entity, on a contemporaneous basis, as to whether the Mitigation Plan is approved or disapproved by NERC. If NERC disapproves a Mitigation Plan that was accepted by the Regional Entity, NERC shall state its reasons for the rejection, and may state the changes to the Mitigation Plan that would result in approval by NERC. The Registered Entity shall not be subject to findings of violations of the specific Requirements of Reliability Standards that are the subject of the Mitigation Plan or to imposition of penalties or sanctions for such violations with respect to the period of time the Mitigation Plan was under consideration by NERC and for a reasonable period following NERC’s disapproval of the Mitigation Plan, so long as the Registered Entity promptly submits a modified Mitigation Plan that addresses the concerns identified by NERC.

If a Registered Entity submits a Mitigation Plan prior to issuance of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or entry into a settlement, such as with a Self-Report or in response to a Notice of Possible Violation, the Regional Entity may provisionally accept the proposed Mitigation Plan. If the Regional Entity subsequently determines, upon completing its assessment of the Possible Violation, that the facts and circumstances are different than those on which the accepted Mitigation Plan was based, the Regional Entity may, by notice to the Registered Entity and to NERC, require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan that fully addresses the facts and circumstances of the violation. The Regional Entity’s notice shall state the additional or different facts and circumstances that need to be addressed in the revised Mitigation Plan. The Registered Entity shall submit a revised Mitigation Plan in response to the notice within thirty (30) days following the date of the notice, unless the Regional Entity specifies or allows a longer time period. The Registered Entity’s revised Mitigation Plan shall be subject to review and acceptance or rejection by the Regional Entity and by NERC in accordance with this Section 6.5. If the Regional Entity issues a Notice of Confirmed Violation or enters into a settlement with the Registered Entity and does not identify a need to request modifications to the provisionally-accepted Mitigation Plan based on additional or different facts and circumstances, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Registered Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the “provisional” nature of the acceptance is terminated and the acceptance is final. The Regional Entity shall issue such notice within five (5) business days of issuance of the Notice of Confirmed Violation or entry into the settlement.

NERC will submit to FERC, as non-public information, an approved Mitigation Plan relating to violations of Reliability Standards within seven (7) business days after NERC approves the Mitigation Plan. NERC shall publicly post the approved Mitigation Plan as part of the public posting of the related Notice of Penalty in accordance with Section 8.0 or settlement in accordance with Section 5.6.

6.6 Completion/Confirmation of Implementation of Mitigation Plans

The Registered Entity shall provide updates at least quarterly to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on the progress of the Mitigation Plan. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will track the Mitigation Plan to completion and may conduct on-site visits and review status during Compliance Audits to monitor Mitigation Plan implementation.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Upon completion of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity shall provide to the Compliance Enforcement Authority certification, signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity, that all required actions described in the Mitigation Plan have been completed and shall include data or information sufficient for the Compliance Enforcement Authority to verify completion. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall request such data or information and conduct follow-up assessments, on-site or other Spot Checking, or Compliance Audits as it deems necessary to verify that all required actions in the Mitigation Plan have been completed and the Registered Entity is in compliance with the subject Reliability Standard(s).

In the event all required actions in the Mitigation Plan are not completed within the applicable deadline including any extensions of the original deadline granted under Section 6.3, any violation(s) of a Reliability Standard subject to the Mitigation Plan that occurred during the originally scheduled time period for completion will be enforced immediately and a new Mitigation Plan must be submitted for acceptance by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. In addition, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may conduct a Compliance Audit of, or issue a Remedial Action Directive to, the Registered Entity.

Regional Entities will provide to NERC the quarterly status reports and such other information as NERC requests, and will notify NERC when each Mitigation Plan is verified to have been completed.

6.7 Recordkeeping

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will maintain a record containing the following information for each Mitigation Plan:

- Name of Registered Entity.
- The date of the violation.
- Monitoring method by which the violation was detected, i.e., Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, Compliance Audit, Compliance Investigation, Complaint, etc.
- Date(s) of Notice of Possible Violation and Notice of Alleged Violation (if applicable).
- Expected and actual completion date of the Mitigation Plan and major milestones.
- Expected and actual completion date for each required action.
- Accepted changes to milestones, completion dates, or scope of Mitigation Plan.
- Registered Entity’s completion notice and data submitted as evidence of completion.

7.0 REMEDIAL ACTION DIRECTIVES

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may issue a Remedial Action Directive when such action is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an
imminent threat. A Remedial Action Directive may include, but is not limited to, any of the following: specifying operating or planning criteria, limits, or limitations; requiring specific system studies; defining operating practices or guidelines; requiring confirmation of data, practices, or procedures through inspection testing or other methods; requiring specific training for personnel; requiring development of specific operating plans; directing a Registered Entity to develop and comply with a plan to remediate a violation; imposing increased auditing or additional training requirements; and requiring a Registered Entity to cease an activity that may constitute a violation of a Reliability Standard.

A Remedial Action Directive may be issued to a Registered Entity at any time, including during any procedures relating to a Possible Violation or an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will specify if a Remedial Action Directive obviates the need for a Mitigation Plan.

Prior to issuing a Remedial Action Directive, the Regional Entity shall consult the Reliability Coordinator for the Registered Entity, if applicable, to ensure that the Remedial Action Directive is not in conflict with directives issued by the Reliability Coordinator.

Any Remedial Action Directive must be provided in a notice to the Registered Entity and shall include: (i) a list of the Possible Violation(s) or Alleged Violation(s) of Reliability Standards that are the basis for issuance of the Remedial Action Directive; (ii) a discussion of the factual basis for the Remedial Action Directive; (iii) a deadline for compliance and (iv) notice to the Registered Entity that failure to comply with the directive by the Required Date may result in further Remedial Action Directives or significantly increased sanctions. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will cause the notice of the Remedial Action Directive to be delivered to the Registered Entity by (i) electronic means to the Registered Entity’s designated contact person and (ii) by a recognized express courier service that provides tracking and verification of delivery to the recipient. The date of delivery as specified by the express courier service’s verification of delivery shall be the date of actual receipt of the Remedial Action Directive. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will monitor implementation of Remedial Action Directives as necessary to verify compliance.

The Regional Entity will notify NERC within two (2) business days after issuing a Remedial Action Directive.

Once the Compliance Enforcement Authority has given the Registered Entity notice of the Remedial Action Directive, the Registered Entity may contest the Remedial Action Directive by giving written notice to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt of notice of the Remedial Action Directive. Due to the urgency of resolving any objections to a Remedial Action Directive, the hearing shall be conducted under the expedited hearing process set forth in Section 1.9 of Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures. Notice to contest the Remedial Action Directive and participation in the hearing process set forth in Section 1.9 of Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures shall constitute the Registered Entity’s right to appeal the Remedial Action Directive. The Registered Entity may elect not to implement the Remedial Action Directive until the hearing process is completed, or may proceed with implementing the Remedial Action Directive even if it is contesting the Remedial Action Directive.
8.0 REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

Regional Entities shall prepare and submit to NERC all required reports, containing current information concerning (1) Registered Entity compliance with Reliability Standards, (2) all Possible Violations, Alleged Violations and Confirmed Violations by Registered Entities, (3) the status of Possible Violations and Alleged Violations, (4) sanctions and penalties, (5) Remedial Action Directives imposed, and (6) Mitigation Plan(s) accepted including dates for all required actions and for completion.

Regional Entities shall report all Possible Violations, Alleged Violations and Confirmed Violations to NERC by promptly entering the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. NERC shall notify FERC and, where the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, shall also notify such other Applicable Governmental Authority, within two (2) business days of receiving a report of a Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation from the Regional Entity; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. Such reports shall include information regarding the nature of the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation, the name of the Registered Entity involved, the status of any ongoing review and assessment of the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation, or Confirmed Violation, the name of a Regional Entity staff person knowledgeable about the information to serve as a point of contact, as required by 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b), and, in the case of an Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation, its potential impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

Regional Entities shall report to NERC, through the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system, the status of Possible Violations and Alleged Violations, regardless of significance, that have not yet resulted in a Notice of Confirmed Violation or have not completed the hearing process, or for which mitigation activities (including activities being carried out pursuant to a settlement agreement) have not been completed. Regional Entities will ensure the information is current when these reports are provided.

Regional Entities shall report a Confirmed Violation to NERC at the same time the Notice of Confirmed Violation is issued to the Registered Entity. NERC will publicly post on its Web site each Notice of Penalty, with the identity of the violator, together with any statement submitted by the Registered Entity, when NERC files the Notice of Penalty with FERC.

NERC will provide reports quarterly to FERC and, where a report contains information pertaining to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, on the status of all Possible, Alleged and Confirmed Violations for which mitigation
activities have not been completed; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S.
compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental
Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure
and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose
non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority
(including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental
Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to
which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such
disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable
jurisdiction.

9.0 DATA RETENTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

9.1 Records Management

The Compliance Enforcement Authority records management policy shall provide for a routine
and orderly process for the retention and disposal of electronic and paper records related to the
Compliance Program, ensure verification of compliance with appropriate business, regulatory,
and legal requirements and at a minimum conform to the data retention requirements of the
Reliability Standards. The policy shall allow for the maintenance of records as required to
implement the Compliance Program.

9.2 Retention Requirements

The Compliance Enforcement Authority records management policy will require that
information and data generated or received pursuant to Compliance Program activities, including
Compliance Audits, Self-Certifications, Spot Checking, Compliance Investigations, Self-
Reporting, Periodic Data Submittals, Exception Reporting, and Complaints, as well as a hearing
process, will be retained for the longer of (i) five (5) years or (ii) any retention period specified
in a Reliability Standard or by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority. The
obligation to retain information and data commences upon the initiation of the Compliance
Program activity that produces the data or information. If the information or data is material to
the resolution of a controversy, the retention period for such data shall not commence until after
the controversy is resolved.

Upon request from NERC, Regional Entities will provide to NERC copies of such information
and data. NERC will retain the information and data in order to maintain a record of activity
under the Compliance Program. In providing the information and data to NERC, the Regional
Entity shall preserve any mark of confidentiality.

9.3 Confidentiality and Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

9.3.1 Definitions

Information or data generated or received pursuant to Compliance Program activities, including a
hearing process, shall be treated in a confidential manner pursuant to the provisions of Section
1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure. The terms “Confidential Information,” “Confidential
Business and Market Information,” “Critical Energy Infrastructure Information,” and

Effective: January 1, 2011

-35-
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

“Critical Infrastructure” shall have the meanings stated in Appendix 2 to Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

9.3.2 Protection of Confidential Information

The Compliance Enforcement Authority personnel (including any contractors, consultants and industry subject matter experts) and committee members, and participants in Compliance Program activities shall be informed of, and agree to comply with, Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure concerning Confidential Information.

9.3.3 Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will keep confidential all Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedures. Information deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information shall be redacted, in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure, and shall not be released publicly.
ATTACHMENT 1

PROCESS FOR NON-SUBMITTAL OF REQUESTED DATA

If data, information, or other reports (including Mitigation Plans) requested from a Registered Entity are not received by the Required Date, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may sequentially execute the following steps for each Reliability Standard for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has requested data, information, or other reports. The Compliance Enforcement Authority however will afford the Registered Entity reasonable opportunity to resolve a difficulty submitting data due to time or format issues.

Step 1:  The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s designated contact.

Step 2:  The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s vice president or equivalent responsible for compliance (with a copy to NERC and the Registered Entity’s designated contact).

Step 3:  The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s chief executive officer or equivalent (with a copy to NERC, the Registered Entity’s vice president or equivalent responsible for compliance and the Registered Entity’s designated contact).

A full Compliance Audit may be scheduled at this step.

Step 4:  Thirty (30) days after the Required Date, a Reliability Standard violation may be applied at the Severe Violation Severity Level.

Step 4 does not apply to Compliance Audits and Mitigation Plan tracking requests.
# ATTACHMENT 2 - HEARING PROCEDURES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.1  Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation .......................................................... 1
    1.1.1 Procedure Governed .................................................................................... 1
    1.1.2 Deviation ....................................................................................................... 1
    1.1.3 Standards for Discretion ............................................................................. 1
    1.1.4 Interpretation ............................................................................................... 2
    1.1.5 Definitions ..................................................................................................... 2

1.2  General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation 4
    1.2.1 Contents of Filings ....................................................................................... 4
    1.2.2 Form of Filings ............................................................................................. 4
    1.2.3 Submission of Documents ............................................................................ 5
    1.2.4 Service ........................................................................................................... 6
    1.2.5 Computation of Time ................................................................................... 7
    1.2.6 Extensions of Time ....................................................................................... 7
    1.2.7 Amendments ................................................................................................. 7
    1.2.8 Transcripts .................................................................................................... 7
    1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances .......................................... 8
    1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences ...................................................... 8
    1.2.11 Participant Participation ............................................................................. 8
    1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted ................................................................ 8
    1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public ............................................................... 8
    1.2.14 Docketing System ......................................................................................... 9
    1.2.15 Hold Harmless .............................................................................................. 9

1.3  Initiation of the Hearing Process ............................................................................. 9
    1.3.1 Registered Entities’ Option to Request a Hearing .................................... 9
    1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure .................................................................... 10

1.4  General Hearing Procedure ..................................................................................... 11
    1.4.1 Notice of Hearing ......................................................................................... 11
    1.4.2 Hearing Officer ............................................................................................. 12
    1.4.3 [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body ................................................................. 13
    1.4.4 Interlocutory Review ................................................................................... 14
    1.4.5 Disqualification ............................................................................................ 15
    1.4.6 Technical Advisor ...................................................................................... 15
    1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications ..................................................................... 16
    1.4.8 Appearances ................................................................................................. 16
    1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence ..................................................... 17
    1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings ..................................................................... 17

1.5  Prehearing Procedure ............................................................................................. 17
    1.5.1 [Intentionally Left Blank] ................................................................. 17
    1.5.2 Prehearing Conference .............................................................................. 17
    1.5.3 Summary Disposition ............................................................................... 18
    1.5.4 Status Hearings ........................................................................................... 18
    1.5.5 Motions ........................................................................................................ 18
    1.5.6 Experts ......................................................................................................... 19
    1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff ................. 19
1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures .................................................................22
1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence ......23
1.5.10 Protective Orders .................................................................................24
1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum ..............................................25

1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure ...............................................................26
1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings .........................................................................26
1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence ...............................................................26
1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements .........................................................26
1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence ............................................26
1.6.5 Exhibits ...............................................................................................26
1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing .......................................26
1.6.7 Admission of Evidence .......................................................................27
1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document .........................27
1.6.9 Stipulations ..........................................................................................28
1.6.10 Official Notice ....................................................................................28
1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence ..................................................................28
1.6.12 Offer of Proof .....................................................................................29
1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling ....................................................29
1.6.14 Cross-Examination ..........................................................................29
1.6.15 Redirect Examination .......................................................................29
1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant ...............................................29
1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record .......................................................30

1.7 Post-Evidentiary Hearing Procedure .......................................................30
1.7.1 Briefs ..................................................................................................30
1.7.2 Other Pleadings ..................................................................................30
1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions ..........................................................................30
1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion ..........................................................31
1.7.5 Exceptions ..........................................................................................31
1.7.6 Oral Argument ....................................................................................32
1.7.7 Additional Hearings ............................................................................32
1.7.8 Hearing Body Final Order ...................................................................32
1.7.9 The Record ..........................................................................................33
1.7.10 Appeal ...............................................................................................34

1.8 Settlement ..............................................................................................34

1.9 Remedial Action Directives .....................................................................34
1.9.1 Initiation of Remedial Action Directive Hearing ..................................34
1.9.2 Remedial Action Directive Hearing Procedure ....................................34
ATTACHMENT 2 - HEARING PROCEDURES

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed

The provisions set forth in this Attachment 2 (“Hearing Procedures”) shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance Enforcement Authority in hearings in the United States conducted into (i) whether Registered Entities within the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s area of responsibility have violated Reliability Standards, and (ii) if so, to determine the appropriate Mitigation Plans as well as any remedial actions, penalties or sanctions in accordance with the NERC Sanction Guidelines and other applicable penalty guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2). Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Body established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. The composition of the Hearing Body, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Body on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the Compliance Staff alleging noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, proposing a penalty, opposing a Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan, or requiring compliance with a Remedial Action Directive.

1.1.2 Deviation

To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Body, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Body’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion

The Compliance Enforcement Authority’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process - The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.

b) Fairness - Persons appearing in Compliance Enforcement Authority proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.
c) Independence - The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making - Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy.

e) Impartiality - Persons appearing before the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Registered Entities should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition - Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation

a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions

Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures, (i) definitions in Appendix 2 of the NERC Rules of ProcedureSection 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply. For ease of reference, the following defined terms used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Clerk,” means an individual assigned as designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to perform duties described in these Hearing Procedures.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility” means the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s corporate Region. If a Regional Entity is the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility is shown in Exhibit A to the delegation agreement between the Regional Entity and NERC.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.

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“Critical infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber security incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the Director of Compliance of NERC or of the Compliance Enforcement Authority, as applicable, who is responsible for the management and supervision of Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“ERO” means the Electric Reliability Organization, means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review, currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.

“FERC” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

“Hearing Officer” means an individual employed or contracted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used in these Hearing Procedures herein shall include the members of the Compliance Staff of the Compliance Enforcement Authority that participate in a proceeding.

“Penalty” means and as used herein includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Registered Entity or Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC Sanction Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Registered Entity’s or Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Registered Entity or Respondent to remedy the violation.
“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the [HEARING BODY].

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings

All filings made with the [HEARING BODY] must contain:

a) A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

b) A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

c) The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

d) A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

e) The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2.2 Form of Filings

a) All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.

Effective: January 1, 2011
b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least 12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

### 1.2.3 Submission of Documents

a) Where to File

Filings shall be made with the Clerk of the Compliance Enforcement Authority located at its principal office. The office will be open from [Compliance Enforcement Authority business hours] local time each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

b) When to File

Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the [Hearing Body]. Filings will be considered made when they are date stamped received by the Clerk. To be timely, filings must be received no later than [Compliance Enforcement Authority close of business] local time on the date specified.

c) How to File

Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

d) Number of Copies to File

One original and five exact copies of any document shall be filed. The Clerk will provide each member of the [Hearing Body] with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification

The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service

Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service

a) Service List

For each proceeding, the Clerk shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, Director of Compliance and the Registered Entity’s designated agent for service [as registered with the Compliance Enforcement Authority] shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the Clerk.

b) By Participants

Any Participant filing a Document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the Document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) By the Clerk
The Clerk shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body upon the members of the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Clerk shall transmit a copy of the record of a proceeding to the ERO at the time it serves the ERO with either (1) a Notice of Penalty, or (2) a [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body final order that includes a Notice of Penalty.

d) Effective Date of Service

Service by personal delivery or email is effective immediately. Service by mail or registered mail is effective upon mailing; service by a private express courier service is effective upon delivery to the private express courier service. Unless otherwise provided, whenever a Participant has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a document upon the Participant, four (4) days shall be added to the prescribed period when the document is served upon the Participant by mail or registered mail.

1.2.5 Computation of Time

The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority is closed.

1.2.6 Extensions of Time

Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.

1.2.7 Amendments

Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts

A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer states the ruling on any such matter, and
the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for Staff. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances

Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences

All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at the principal office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority unless the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation

Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer and, in the event of oral argument, the [HEARING BODY], except that witnesses shall personally appear at the evidentiary hearing if required by Paragraph 1.6.6. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted

The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC, no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.

1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public

No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the [HEARING BODY] shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY], or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of

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U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) determine that public release is appropriate. Only the members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, the Participants, the Hearing Officer and the Technical Advisors, if any, shall be allowed to participate in or obtain information relating to a proceeding.

1.2.14 Docketing System

The Clerk shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used uniformly by the Compliance Enforcement Authorities, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-”), followed by the letters “[RE]”, followed by a dash (“-”), followed by a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.

1.2.15 Hold Harmless

A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the Compliance Enforcement Authority, including without limitation its members, board of directors or trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Registered Entity’s Option to Request a Hearing

Except when contesting a Remedial Action Directive pursuant to section 1.9 of these Hearing Procedures, a Registered Entity may file a statement with the Compliance Enforcement Authority requesting a hearing if either:

a) The Registered Entity files a response to a Notice of Alleged Violation that contests either the Alleged Violation, the proposed Penalty, or both; or

b) The Compliance Staff submits to the Registered Entity a statement rejecting the Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan submitted after Compliance Staff rejected the Registered Entity’s initial proposed Mitigation Plan.

A Registered Entity must file its hearing request within forty (40) days after (i) the Registered Entity files its response to the Notice of Alleged Violation; or (ii) the Compliance Staff submits to the Registered Entity its statement identifying a disagreement with the Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable. If the Registered Entity does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Registered Entity will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the proposed Penalty, the Alleged Violation, and the conditions of the proposed Remedial Action Directive.
Violation or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the revised Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable.

Either a Notice of Alleged Violation issued to a Registered Entity or a Staff statement setting forth its rejection of a Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan shall clearly state that the Registered Entity has the option to contest the Alleged Violation, proposed Penalty, or both, or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the proposed revised Mitigation Plan, using either the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7. If the Registered Entity files a hearing request within the requisite time period, it shall state within its hearing request whether it requests the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7. If the Registered Entity (or any Respondent if there are more than one Respondent) requests the full hearing procedure, the full hearing procedure shall apply. If the Registered Entity (or all Respondents if there are more than one Respondent) requests the shortened hearing procedure, Compliance Staff and any other Participant shall submit a filing within five (5) days of the Registered Entity’s hearing request that states whether Staff or such other Participant agrees to use the shortened hearing procedure. If Staff or another Participant makes a filing requesting the full hearing procedure, then the full hearing procedure shall apply; otherwise the shortened hearing procedure requested by the Registered Entity or Entities shall be used. Once either the full or shortened hearing procedure has been selected, the Participants shall not be allowed to revert to the non-selected hearing procedure unless the Participants mutually agree.

A Registered Entity shall attach to a request for hearing whichever of the following are applicable:

- a) The Registered Entity’s Self-Reporting of a violation;
- b) The Notice of Alleged Violation and the Registered Entity’s response thereto; and/or
- c) The Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan and the Compliance Staff’s statement rejecting the proposed revised Mitigation Plan.

1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure

The shortened hearing procedure shall be as set forth in this Paragraph. The rules applicable to the full hearing procedure shall apply to the shortened hearing procedure unless the context of such a rule is inconsistent with the procedure set forth in this Paragraph or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the shortened hearing procedure. The rules concerning ex parte communications in Paragraph 1.4.7 are hereby expressly made applicable to the shortened hearing procedure under this Paragraph.

The Hearing Body may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the shortened hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. But, no evidentiary hearing will be held in the shortened hearing procedure and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except that briefs on exceptions and briefs in reply to exceptions may be allowed pursuant to Subparagraph (g). Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

Attachment 2 – Page 10
a) The prehearing conference shall be held within seven (7) days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued. In addition to any other matters set forth in Paragraph 1.5.2 that may apply, the prehearing conference will be used to develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of comments in accordance with Subparagraphs (c) through (e).

b) Within five (5) days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued, Staff shall make all Documents available to the Registered Entity for inspection and copying pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7.

c) Within twenty-one (21) days after the prehearing conference, the Staff shall file:

1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument;

2) all Documents that Staff seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

d) Within fourteen (14) days of Staff’s initial comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (c), the Registered Entity shall file:

1) responsive comments stating the Registered Entity’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument, which comment also may respond to Staff’s initial comments;

2) all Documents that the Registered Entity seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

e) Within seven (7) days after the Registered Entity’s responsive comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (d), Staff shall file reply comments that shall be limited in scope to responding to the Registered Entity’s responsive comments and be supported by a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing. Staff shall not submit any additional Documents in support of its position as part of this filing except upon motion and good cause shown. If Staff is allowed to file additional Documents in support of its position based upon such a motion, the Registered Entity shall have the right to file additional Documents in support of its position that are responsive to the additional Documents that Staff is allowed to file provided that any additional Registered Entity filing also shall be verified.

f) The Hearing Officer shall issue an initial opinion within twenty-one (21) days after the Staff’s reply comments filing or any additional filing by the Registered Entity pursuant to Subparagraph (e).
g) If either Participant requests, the Hearing Officer shall allow each Participant to file, within seven (7) days after the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion in a brief designated “brief on exceptions” in accordance with Paragraph 1.7.5 and within seven (7) days thereafter, a reply brief designated “Brief in Reply to Exceptions.”

h) The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall strive, but is not required, to issue a final order within ninety (90) days of the notice of hearing.

The Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body to issue the final order within ninety (90) days of the notice of hearing.

1.4 General Hearing Procedure

1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) days of a Registered Entity requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the Clerk shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place for the prehearing conference, which should occur no later than fourteen (14) days after the notice of hearing is issued.

1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing from the prehearing conference through the issuance of the initial opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter, and the responsibility for submission of the matter to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body for final decision through the presentation to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body of an initial opinion. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

1) To administer oaths and affirmations;

2) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;

3) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;

Effective: January 1, 2011
4) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

5) To supervise and issue orders concerning discovery;

6) To conduct prehearing conferences, status hearings and evidentiary hearings;

7) To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

8) To rule on and receive evidence;

9) To call upon a Participant to produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue;

10) To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10;

11) To issue initial opinions; and

12) To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the [HEARING BODY] uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Officer shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.3 [HEARING BODY]

The [HEARING BODY] is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

1) The [HEARING BODY] shall receive all filings in a hearing, including but not limited to all issuances of the Hearing Officer, all motions and responses thereto, and all written comments, testimony and evidence. The Hearing Body shall not receive documents made available by Staff for inspection and copying by the Respondent, or other responses to discovery between the Participants, unless such documents are placed into the record pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.7.

2) The [HEARING BODY] or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, attend any prehearing conference, status hearing or evidentiary hearing, and/or to submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.
3) The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; (ii) present oral argument on an issue; (iii) file pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums; or (iv) produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue. To this end, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

4) To the extent that the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion or upon petition for interlocutory review meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.4.4, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

5) The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order. In issuing a final order, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall consider the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion but shall have the authority to reject, modify or approve the initial opinion in whole or in part.

1.4.4 Interlocutory Review

A Participant shall be allowed to seek interlocutory review by the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body of any ruling of the Hearing Officer where the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. Failure to seek such review shall not operate as a waiver of any objection to such ruling. Unless good cause is shown or unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body, the Participant seeking review shall file a petition for interlocutory review within fourteen (14) days after the date of the action that is the subject of the petition. The petition shall contain, in a separately identified section, a demonstration that the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to the Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. The petition shall be filed with any offer of proof and supported by affidavit if based on facts that do not appear of record. Responses to petitions for interlocutory review shall be filed within seven (7) days after service of the petition. No replies to responses are allowed.

The Hearing Officer shall file a report to the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body within fourteen (14) days from the filing of the petition. The Hearing Officer’s report shall set forth the relevant facts and other background information relating to the ruling on which interlocutory review is sought, the basis for the Hearing Officer’s ruling, a summary of the Participants’ arguments on the petition for interlocutory review, and the recommendation of the Hearing Officer for the disposition of the petition by the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body.

On review of a Hearing Officer’s ruling, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body may affirm or reverse the ruling in whole or in part, and may take any other just and reasonable action with respect to the ruling, such as declining to act on an interlocutory basis. The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body
A non-Participant that has been ordered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8 to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, and has failed to obtain the relief sought from the Hearing Officer through filing objections to or a motion to quash the order, shall also be entitled to seek interlocutory review by the Hearing Officer’s order, with respect to (i) whether the non-Participant is within the class of Persons subject to such orders pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8, and (ii) the reasonableness of the Hearing Officer’s order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

1.4.5 Disqualification

A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Body shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Body from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by section 1.4.7, or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support the alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the Hearing Body’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The Hearing Body, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the Hearing Body will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.
If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall appoint a new member(s) to the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body members.

1.4.6 Technical Advisor

The Hearing Officer and/or the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to any Compliance Staff investigation, determination of a Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Penalty, or assessment of a Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan that resulted in the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications

a) Once a Registered Entity requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:

1) neither the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that

2) the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:

A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or

B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;

C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.
b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Compliance Staff from communicating with the Registered Entity, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Compliance Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.

d) Any member of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.8 Appearances

Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.

A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence

The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.
1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings

In the event that more than one Registered Entity receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the same event or transaction, and each Registered Entity selects the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7, the Hearing Body on its own motion may exercise its discretion to examine the actions of all Registered Entities in a single proceeding as long as an initial opinion has not been rendered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to Section 1.7.4 in any proceeding to be consolidated.

A Participant may file a motion pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.5 to consolidate into a single proceeding Allegations of Violations of different Reliability Standards against a single Respondent, and related contests of Penalties or Mitigation Plans, arising out of the same event or transaction. Such consolidation may be allowed in the discretion of the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, as applicable.

1.5 Prehearing Procedure

1.5.1 [Intentionally left blank]

1.5.2 Prehearing Conference

The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to:

1) Preliminarily identify the issues;

2) Discuss a schedule for any discovery to be conducted and address any discovery issues that are raised at that time;

3) Explore the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of the genuineness of documents that would avoid unnecessary proof;

4) Develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of evidence and witness testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing;

5) Schedule a date(s) for the evidentiary hearing; and

6) Address such other matters as may aid in the simplification of the evidence and disposition of the proceeding.

1.5.3 Summary Disposition

A Hearing Officer, on the Hearing Officer’s own motion or on the motion of a Participant, may issue an initial opinion granting, in whole or in part, summary disposition if it appears that there are no issues of material fact. If the Hearing Officer is considering summary disposition in the absence of a Participant motion, the Hearing Officer shall request the Participants to identify in writing any issues of material fact and to comment on the proposed disposition. Factual information in the Participants’ comments shall be supported by affidavit. Following review of the Participants’ comments, if it still appears to the Hearing Officer that there are no genuine issues of material fact, the Hearing Officer may proceed without an evidentiary hearing. The
Hearing Officer shall, however, allow the Participants the opportunity to file briefs. When the Hearing Officer issues an initial opinion granting a motion for summary disposition in whole or in part, the ruling shall set forth the rationale for the grant. An initial opinion of the Hearing Officer granting summary disposition shall be confirmed, rejected or modified in a final order issued by the Hearing Body.

1.5.4 Status Hearings

Any Participant may request, and the Hearing Officer may call, a status hearing at any time subsequent to the prehearing conference to address issues that have arisen between the Participants. Such issues may include, but are not limited to, discovery disputes and scheduling matters. The Hearing Officer shall direct the Clerk to issue a notice of status hearing that sets forth the date, time and place for the hearing, and identifies the matters to be addressed at the hearing.

1.5.5 Motions

Unless otherwise provided, a Participant may file a motion at any time requesting any relief as may be appropriate. Unless a Hearing Officer allows a motion to be made orally on the record, motions shall be filed in writing. Motions based on facts that do not appear of record shall be supported by affidavit. Unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer, responses to motions shall be filed within fourteen (14) days after service of the motion, and replies to responses shall be filed within seven (7) days after service of the responses; however, a Hearing Officer may deny dilatory, repetitive, or frivolous motions without awaiting a response. Unless otherwise ordered by a Hearing Officer, the filing of a motion does not stay the proceeding or extend any scheduled dates in the proceeding.

1.5.6 Experts

A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff

(a) Documents to be Available for Inspection and Copying

(1) Within five (5) days after issuance of the notice of hearing, Staff shall make available for inspection and copying by the Respondent, all Documents prepared or obtained by Staff through or in connection with any compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of proceedings. Such Documents shall include but are not limited to:

(A) requests for information to the Respondent;

Effective: January 1, 2011
(B) every written request, including e-mail, directed to persons not employed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to provide information or Documents or to be interviewed;

(C) the Documents provided in response to any such requests described in (A) and (B) above;

(D) all transcripts of testimony recorded during the Staff investigation and all exhibits to the transcript;

(E) all other Documents obtained from the Respondent; and

(F) all other Documents obtained from persons not employed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

The sole bases pursuant to which Staff shall be authorized to withhold Documents from inspection and copying shall be the bases set forth in Paragraph 1.5.7(b); provided, however, that the Documents made available for inspection and copying need not include (i) exact copies of Documents the Respondent previously provided to Staff, and (ii) any Documents provided to the Respondent with or as part of the Notice of Alleged Violation, Notice of Penalty, assessment of proposed Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive.

(2) Where there are Participants in a proceeding in addition to a single Respondent and Compliance Staff, the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall oversee the Staff’s designation of Documents to be produced to such other Participants and the development, execution and enforcement of any protective order deemed necessary.

(3) Staff shall promptly inform the Hearing Officer and each other Respondent if, after the issuance of a notice of hearing, requests for information are issued by Staff related to the same compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of the proceeding. If Staff receives Documents pursuant to a request for information after Documents have been made available to a Respondent for inspection and copying as set forth in Subparagraph (a), the additional Documents shall be made available to the Respondent not later than fourteen (14) days after Staff receives such Documents. If a date for the evidentiary hearing has been scheduled, Staff shall make the additional Documents available to the Respondent not less than ten (10) days before the hearing. If Staff receives such Documents ten or fewer days before the hearing is scheduled to begin or after the hearing begins, Staff shall make the additional Documents available immediately to the Respondent.

(4) Nothing in subparagraph (a)(1) shall limit the discretion of the Compliance Enforcement Authority to make any other Document available to the Respondent or the authority of the Hearing Officer to order the production of any other Documents or information by any Participant.

(b) Documents That May Be Withheld by Staff

(1) Staff may withhold a Document from inspection and copying by the Respondent if:
(A) the Document is privileged to Staff or constitutes attorney work product of Staff’s counsel (in applying this provision, the attorney-client privilege shall be recognized as absolute and any demand for production of attorney work product shall be granted only after a showing of substantial need by the Respondent);

(B) the Document is an examination or inspection report, an internal memorandum, or other note or writing prepared by a Staff member that shall not be offered in evidence;

(C) the Document would disclose (i) an examination, investigatory or enforcement technique or guideline of the Compliance Enforcement Authority, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; (ii) the identity of a source, including a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority or a self-regulatory organization, that furnished information or was furnished information on a confidential basis regarding an investigation, an examination, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action; or (iii) an examination, an investigation, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action under consideration by, or initiated by, the Compliance Enforcement Authority, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; or

(D) the Hearing Officer grants leave to withhold a Document or category of Documents as not relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, or for other good cause shown.

Provided, that where a Document contains information of the type listed in Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) or (D) that is capable of being redacted, Staff shall make the Document available for inspection and copying by Respondent in redacted form.

(2) Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1)(B), (C) or (D) authorizes Staff to withhold a Document, or a part thereof, that contains exculpatory evidence. Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1) requires Staff to withhold a Document from disclosure.

(c) Withheld Document List

At the time it is required to make Documents available for inspection and copying, Staff shall also provide to the Hearing Officer, the Respondent and any other Participant to which Documents are being made available, a list of Documents withheld by Staff pursuant to Subparagraph (b)(1). Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order Staff to make any Document withheld available to the Respondent(s) for inspection and copying.

(d) Timing of Inspection and Copying

Except as set forth in this Paragraph, the Hearing Officer shall determine the schedule of production of Documents for inspection and copying, provided that the Hearing Officer may modify any time period for production set forth in this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances.

(e) Place and Time of Inspection and Copying
Documents subject to inspection and copying pursuant to this Paragraph shall be made available to the Respondent for inspection and copying at the Compliance Enforcement Authority office where the Documents are ordinarily maintained, or at such other office as the Hearing Officer, in his or her discretion, shall designate, or as the Participants otherwise agree. A Respondent shall be given access to the Documents at the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s offices during normal business hours. A Respondent shall not be given custody of the Documents or be permitted to remove the Documents from the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s offices.

(f) Copying Costs

A Respondent may obtain a photocopy of all Documents made available for inspection. A Respondent shall be responsible for the cost of photocopying. Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer, charges for copies made at the request of a Respondent shall be at a rate to be established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

(g) Failure to Make Documents Available — Harmless Error

In the event that a Document required to be made available to a Respondent pursuant to this Paragraph is not made available by Staff, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to make the Document available was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of Staff to produce a Document, the burden shall be on Staff to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer, or, upon review, the Hearing Body shall determine whether the failure to make the Document available was harmless error.

1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures

In addition to the production of Documents by Staff for inspection and copying by Respondent pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7, the Participants shall be entitled to utilize all other discovery methods provided for in Rules 402 through 409 of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.409, including data requests, written interrogatories and requests for production of Documents or things, depositions by oral examination, requests for inspection of Documents and other property, requests for admissions, and requests for issuance of orders to one or more Registered Entities to produce Documents for inspection and copying or at the hearing or to provide testimony by an authorized representative in deposition or at the hearing. Unless otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or upon motion by a Participant or by the Hearing Officer, or by the Hearing Body on its own motion, such discovery, and the resolution of any disputes concerning such discovery, shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.410 and 385.510(e), which are hereby incorporated by reference into these Hearing Procedures, subject to the following limitations and modifications to such Rules:
(a) The provisions of Subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Paragraph 1.5.7 shall apply to any such discovery.

(b) Rule 403(b)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.403(b)(2)) and Rule 410(d)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.410(b)(2)) shall not be applicable.

(c) The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Body have the authority to issue orders to compel the appearance by or production of Documents or information by, only a Person that (i) is a Participant or (ii) is a Registered Entity (including an authorized representative thereof) that is not a Participant. The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Body do not have authority to require a United States marshal or deputy marshal to serve an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony.

(d) References to “subpoena” in Rules 404, 409, 410 and 510(e) shall be deemed to be to an order to a non-Participant Registered Entity to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony.

(e) References to the “Commission” in Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) shall be to FERC except as follows: (i) the references in Rules 402(a), 404(b)(1) and 405(b), the second reference in Rule 410(d), and the references in Rule 510(e)(1) and (2) shall be deemed to be to the Hearing Body, (ii) the reference in Rule 385.406(b)(4) to “Commission trial staff” shall be deemed to be to Compliance Staff, and (iii) the reference in Rule 510(e)(3) shall be deemed to be to the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body.

(f) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body, a data request, set of interrogatories, request for production of Documents or things, request for inspection of Documents or other property, request for admissions, or order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, shall not specify a due date or response date that is fewer than 21 days from the date of service of the request or date of the order.

(g) A list of withheld Documents, if any, shall be provided by any Participant required to produce Documents, at the time the Documents are required to be produced, to the Hearing Officer and to each Participant entitled to receive production of the Documents. Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order the Participant to make any Document withheld available to any other Participant or Participants for inspection and copying.

(h) In the event a Document or information required to be produced or provided by a Participant pursuant to discovery is not produced or provided by the Participant, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to produce or provide the Document or information was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of a Participant to produce or provide a Document or information, the burden shall be on the Participant that failed to
produce or provide the Document or information to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer or, upon review, the Hearing Body shall determine whether the failure to make the Document available was harmless error.

(i) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body, all such discovery shall be requested, scheduled and conducted so as to be completed within six (6) months following the date of the initial prehearing conference held pursuant to Paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.5.2.

(j) Notwithstanding (f) and (i), however, if the shortened hearing procedure in Paragraph 1.3.2 is used in a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on motion of a Participant, shall establish a schedule for discovery, including response periods for responding to discovery requests, that are consistent with the expedited nature of the proceeding contemplated by the shortened hearing procedure.

The Hearing Officer’s ruling on all motions relating to disputes concerning such discovery shall consider the following objectives: (i) full disclosure of all relevant Documents and information; (ii) the exercise of due diligence in the conduct of discovery by a Participant; and (iii) disallowing use of discovery as a means to delay the proceeding or to harass or burden any other Participant.

1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence

Unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise and with the exception of (i) any adverse Participant examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.16 and (ii) the testimony and Documents of a non-Participant provided pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, all witness testimony in a hearing must be prepared in written form, may have exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, and shall be filed in advance of the evidentiary hearing pursuant to a schedule determined by the Hearing Officer, as it may be amended. Where a Participant intends to use a Document or other demonstrative evidence that has not been filed as part of written testimony in the conduct of cross-examination (other than Documents that are to be produced by a non-Participant at the hearing pursuant to an order to produce Documents), the Participant intending to use such Document or demonstrative evidence shall provide it to the other Participants and the Hearing Officer at least three (3) business days prior to the date at which the witness will be cross-examined at the evidentiary hearing.

Compliance Staff shall file the Documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, first. The Registered Entity shall file the Documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, which also may be responsive to Staff’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, second. Staff shall file as its rebuttal case the Documents it intends to offer into evidence in response to the Registered Entity’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, third.
If appropriate due to the number and/or complexity of the issues, the Hearing Officer may allow for the Registered Entity to submit a rebuttal case that responds to Staff’s rebuttal case, in which event the Hearing Officer shall also allow Staff to submit a surrebuttal case that responds to the Registered Entity’s rebuttal case.

Each round of evidence shall be limited in scope to responding to the preceding round of evidence, except that the Registered Entity’s direct case may exceed the scope of Staff’s direct case if necessary for the Registered Entity to set forth its direct case fully.

The Participants shall file the Documents they intend to offer into evidence in accordance with the Hearing Officer’s schedule, as it may be amended. Such filings of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing shall not entitle the Documents to be admitted into the evidentiary record. The Participants must offer their witnesses’ testimony and other proposed evidence for admission into the evidentiary record during the evidentiary hearing.

Any Participant who fails, without good cause shown, to comply with the Hearing Officer’s schedule for the filing of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing may be limited in the presentation of its evidence during the evidentiary hearing or have its participation in the evidentiary hearing otherwise restricted by the Hearing Officer to avoid undue prejudice and delay.

1.5.10 Protective Orders

a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of any non-Participant ordered to produce Documents, information or testimony, may enter a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information, including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) information related to a Cyber Security Incident; (iv) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or that reveals personnel, financial, medical or other personal information; (v) audit work papers; (vi) investigative files or Documents that would disclose investigative techniques of Staff, any Compliance Enforcement Authority, the ERO or any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority. Nothing in this Subparagraph 1.5.10(b) shall require Staff to produce any Documents it is entitled to withhold under Subparagraph 1.5.7(b).
c) A motion for a protective order shall specify the proposed expiration date for the proprietary status of the data, Documents or information, if any, and shall propose requirements or safeguards to be met for individuals participating in the proceeding to review the protected information while maintaining its proprietary status.

d) A Document submitted and marked as proprietary, or a statement made at a hearing and identified as proprietary, shall be afforded proprietary treatment pending the timely submission of a motion to protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of that Document or statement and a ruling on such a motion by the Hearing Officer.

e) The protective order shall identify the data, Documents or information that will be accorded proprietary treatment; the individuals participating in the proceeding, by category or otherwise, entitled to view the proprietary information; and the requirements, conditions or safeguards that must be met before an individual may view the information.

f) A public redacted version of each Document and transcript that contains information that is protected pursuant to this Paragraph must be filed with the proprietary version and must be served on each Participant for distribution to those individuals participating in the proceeding who are not entitled to view the proprietary information.

g) Should it be necessary to address proprietary information during a hearing, the Hearing Officer shall, while the information is being addressed, close the hearing to all individuals other than those entitled to view the proprietary information.

1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum

The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Body may request, as needed on a case by case basis due to the number or complexity of the issue(s), the submission of memoranda prior to the evidentiary hearing that outline each Participant’s position on the issue(s) in dispute, the key facts and arguments, and the applicable Reliability Standard, rules, orders or other authority. The purpose of such memoranda will be to aid the Hearing Officer and Hearing Body in preparation for the evidentiary hearing. A Participant will not be deemed to have waived any issue, fact or argument that is not set forth in a pre-evidentiary hearing memorandum. The Hearing Officer may establish page limitations on such submissions.

1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings

The purpose of the evidentiary hearing shall be to admit the Participants’ evidence into the record, and for each Participant to have the opportunity to cross-examine the other Participant’s witnesses. A schedule for briefs, unless waived by the Participants, shall be set at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. The evidentiary hearing also may be used to address any other issue pending between the Participants.

1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence

In all proceedings Compliance Staff shall open and close.
1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements

Opening and closing statements will not be made during the evidentiary hearing as a matter of course except that such statements may be allowed when requested by a Participant, and shall be required when requested by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body. Any Participant’s request for such statements, or a Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body notice requiring such statements, shall be made at least ten (10) days in advance of the start of the evidentiary hearing.

1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence

Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.6.5 Exhibits

All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be marked for identification. A Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the Participant offers into evidence, and will provide copies of any exhibit not served in advance of the evidentiary hearing to the Participants and the Hearing Officer.

1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing

Each witness shall attend the evidentiary hearing in person unless a Participant has been informed in advance of the evidentiary hearing that all other Participants waive cross-examination of the witness and neither the Hearing Officer nor the members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body have any questions for the witness, in which event the witness does need not be present at the evidentiary hearing. All testimony offered at the evidentiary hearing is to be under oath or affirmation. If a witness is not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, then the Participant on whose behalf the witness prepared testimony shall submit an affidavit of the witness attesting to the veracity of the witness’ testimony, and the Participant shall be allowed to introduce the witness’ testimony, and the exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into the evidentiary record based on such affidavit.

1.6.7 Admission of Evidence

Compliance Staff shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Registered Entity second, unless the Participants agree otherwise.

Except for witnesses who are not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall call each witness in turn. Following the witness’ swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or
prejudice on any Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the Clerk and provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’ testimony, including all exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the introduction of the witness’ testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.6.11. Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’ testimony shall be admitted into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants, and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the [HEARING BODY], in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.14, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.15. Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the evidentiary hearing unless a Participant has served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with the schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other Participants, it is the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s policy to discourage witness testimony at an evidentiary hearing when a Participant has not served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing. If such testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.

1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document

When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or Document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or Document will not be received in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or Document and to offer in evidence in like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.6.9 Stipulations

The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant Document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record. Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.6.10 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may, upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

1) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of other Compliance Enforcement Authorities.

2) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the record of other docketed proceedings of the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

3) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.

4) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.

5) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

6) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with a schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Before ruling on a request to take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set forth in a statement on the record.

1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence

Any evidence offered, including that included in a book, paper or Document pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.8, shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.

The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.6.12 Offer of Proof

Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence
that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling

The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made; provided that the Hearing Officer has discretion to reserve such a ruling or to require the Participants to file written arguments in relation thereto. If the Hearing Officer reserves the ruling, appropriate steps shall be taken during the evidentiary hearing to ensure a full, complete and accurate record in relation to the objected to evidence in the event the objection to the evidence’s admissibility is overruled.

1.6.14 Cross-Examination

Each witness shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’ testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Body may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’ cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’ redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.15. If a member of the Hearing Body seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.15 Redirect Examination

A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Body. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’ cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Body. If a member of the Hearing Body seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant

Any Participant may call any adverse Participant, or any employee or agent thereof, during the evidentiary hearing to provide oral testimony on the Participant’s behalf, and may conduct such oral examination as though the witness were under cross-examination. If a Participant intends to call an adverse Participant for examination, it shall give notice to the Hearing Officer and all other Participants setting forth the grounds for such examination at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the evidentiary hearing, and the Participant who, or whose employee or agent, is sought to be called shall file any objection at least seven (7) days in advance of the evidentiary hearing. Any Participant may conduct oral examination of a witness testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, as though the witness were under cross-examination.

1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.

1.7 Post- Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.7.1 Briefs

a) At the close of the evidentiary hearing, Participants may file initial and reply briefs.

b) Briefs shall be concise, and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, excluding appendices, shall contain a table of contents. Statements of fact should be supported by record citations.

c) The Hearing Officer will prescribe the time for filing briefs, giving due regard to the nature of the proceeding, the extent of the record, the number and complexity of the issues, and the objective of expedition.

d) Unless the Hearing Officer prescribes otherwise, all Participants shall file initial and reply briefs simultaneously.

e) Participants’ reply briefs shall be limited in scope to responding to arguments and issues raised in other Participants’ initial briefs.

f) The Hearing Officer may, with the agreement of the Participants, allow oral closing statements to be made on the record in lieu of briefs.

g) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to briefs.

1.7.2 Other Pleadings

Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs are permitted, but, absent good cause shown, such pleadings may not seek to introduce additional evidence into the record.

1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions

The Hearing Officer may permit or require Participants to file draft initial opinions that set forth the Participants’ proposed findings of fact and conclusions.

1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion

Except as otherwise ordered by the [HEARING BODY], at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing, and following the submission of initial and reply briefs and draft orders, if any, the Hearing Officer shall prepare an initial opinion for the [HEARING BODY]’s review and consideration. The initial opinion shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The initial opinion also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive that the Hearing Officer proposes the [HEARING BODY] require. If the initial

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opinion proposes a Penalty, the initial opinion shall include a proposed Notice of Penalty. The initial opinion shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10.

1.7.5 Exceptions

a) Within twenty-one (21) days after service of the initial opinion, or such other time as is fixed by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file exceptions to the initial opinion in a brief designated "brief on exceptions" and, within fourteen (14) days after the time for filing briefs on exceptions or such other time as is set by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file as a reply, a "brief in reply to exceptions."

b) Exceptions and replies thereto with respect to statements, findings of fact or conclusion in the initial opinion must be specific and must be stated and numbered separately in the brief. With regard to each, the Participant must specify each error asserted, and include a concise discussion of any policy considerations applicable and any other arguments in support of the Participant’s position. Suggested replacement language for all statements to which exception is taken must be provided. Exceptions and arguments may be filed (1) together in one brief; or (2) in two separate documents, one designated as the brief containing arguments, and the other designed "Exceptions," containing the suggested replacement language.

c) Arguments in briefs on exceptions and replies thereto shall be concise and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, shall contain a table of contents.

d) Participants shall not raise arguments in their briefs in reply to exceptions that are not responsive to any argument raised in any other Participant's brief on exceptions.

e) Statements of fact should be supported by citation to the record.

f) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to arguments included in briefs on exceptions and briefs in reply to exceptions. Such page limitations shall not apply to a Participant’s proposed replacement language.

g) Unless good cause is shown, if a Participant does not file a brief on exceptions, or if a Participant filed a brief on exceptions that does not object to a part of the initial opinion, the Participant shall be deemed to have waived any objection to the initial opinion in its entirety, or to the part of the initial opinion to which the Participant did not object, whichever applies. This provision shall not prohibit the Participant, in its brief in reply to exceptions, from responding to another Participant’s exceptions to such part of the initial opinion or from proposing alternative replacement language to the replacement language proposed by the other Participant for such part of the initial opinion.

1.7.6 Oral Argument

The Hearing Body may elect to hear oral argument. If oral argument is held without briefs having been filed, Participants will be given the opportunity to present argument.
on all issues. If oral argument is held where briefs have been filed, argument may be limited to issues identified by the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body will direct the Clerk to issue a notice of oral argument that identifies the date, time, place and issues for the argument.

The presentation of written materials or visual aids is permitted at oral argument. To the extent such materials or aids contain factual information, they shall be supported by the record, and shall contain accurate record citations. Such materials or aids may not contain new calculations or quantitative analyses not presented in the record, unless they are based on underlying data contained in the record. Copies of all written materials or visual aids to be presented at oral argument shall be served on all Participants not less than 48 hours prior to the time and date of oral argument.

1.7.7 Additional Hearings

After the evidentiary record has been closed but before issuance of an initial opinion, the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record and hold additional hearings. Such action may be taken on the Hearing Officer’s or the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body’s own motion if there is reason to believe that reopening is warranted by any changes in conditions, or by the need to compile a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order. Any Participant may file a motion to reopen the record, which shall contain the reasons for reopening, including material changes in conditions or the identification of additional evidence that should be included in the record, and a brief statement of proposed additional evidence and an explanation why such evidence was not previously adduced.

1.7.8 [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body Final Order

Following the receipt of the initial opinion, any exceptions and replies thereto, and oral argument, if any, the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall strive, but shall not be required, to issue its final order within thirty (30) days following the last to occur of the initial opinion, exceptions or replies thereto, or oral argument. The final order may adopt, modify, amend or reject the initial opinion in its entirety or in part. The final order shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body will base its determinations in the final order on the record. The final order also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, sanction, Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan required. If the final order imposes a Penalty, it shall be entitled “Final Order and Notice of Penalty”. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall direct the Clerk to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order
shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights to the ERO or to FERC, as applicable.

1.7.9 The Record

The Clerk shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include any of the following, including all attachments thereto and documents filed therewith, that exist in any docket:

1) Notice of Alleged Violation and Registered Entity’s response thereto;

2) Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan and Staff’s statement identifying its disagreement(s) therewith;

3) Remedial Action Directives and the Registered Entity’s notice contesting the Remedial Action Directive;

4) Registered Entity’s request for a hearing;

5) Participant filings, motions, and responses;

6) Notices, rulings, orders and other issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Body;

7) Transcripts;

8) Evidence received;

9) Written comments submitted in lieu of written testimony;

10) Matters officially noticed;

11) Offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon, and any written or documentary evidence excluded from the evidentiary record;

12) Briefs, pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums, and draft opinions;

13) Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs;

14) The Hearing Officer’s initial opinion;

15) Exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, and any replies thereto;

16) The Hearing Body’s final order, any Notice of Penalty issued therewith, and the Clerk’s notice transmitting the final order to the Participants;

17) All notices of ex parte communications; and
18) Any notifications of recusal and motions for disqualification of a member of the [HEARING BODY] or Hearing Officer of Technical Advisor and any responses or replies thereto.

1.7.10 Appeal

A final order of the [HEARING BODY] may be appealed to NERC in accordance with NERC’s Rules of Procedure, Section 409. The Clerk shall transmit to NERC the record of any docket that is the subject of an appealed final order.

1.8 Settlement

Settlements may be entered into at any time pursuant to Section 5.6 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s settlement procedures, provided, that the Compliance Enforcement Authority may decline to engage in or continue settlement negotiations after a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation becomes a Confirmed Violation.

1.9 Remedial Action Directives

1.9.1 Initiation of Remedial Action Directive Hearing

Staff may issue a Remedial Action Directive to a Registered Entity at any time, including during any proceeding related to an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard. The Remedial Action Directive shall be delivered to the Registered Entity in accordance with Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify NERC within two (2) days after its Staff issues a Remedial Action Directive.

The Registered Entity may contest the Remedial Action Directive by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Compliance Enforcement Authority that states that the Registered Entity contests the Remedial Action Directive and that the Registered Entity requests a Remedial Action Directive hearing. The Registered Entity shall attach a copy of the Remedial Action Directive to its written notice. The Registered Entity must provide such notice within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt (as defined in Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program) of the Remedial Action Directive. If the Registered Entity does not give written notice to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within the required time period, the Registered Entity shall be deemed to have waived its right to contest the Remedial Action Directive.

The Clerk shall assign a docket number, and issue a notice of hearing that sets forth the date, time and place at which the hearing will convene pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.1.

1.9.2 Remedial Action Directive Hearing Procedure

Hearings to address Remedial Action Directives shall be conducted only under the expedited hearing process set forth in this Paragraph 1.9.2. The full hearing procedures described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7 are applicable to the Remedial Action Directive hearing unless the context of a provision is inconsistent with or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the procedures set forth in this Paragraph.

Effective: January 1, 2011
The Remedial Action Directive hearing may be presided over by a Hearing Officer and will be conducted according to the following guidelines:

a) The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Body will hold a prehearing conference within two (2) business days after receipt of the Registered Entity’s request for a hearing.

b) An evidentiary hearing will be conducted on the matter, in person or by teleconference, within seven (7) business days after the prehearing conference.

c) At the evidentiary hearing, Staff shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive should be complied with, and the Registered Entity shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive is not necessary or should be modified. All witness testimony shall be rendered under oath.

d) At the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make opening statements. In addition, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make closing arguments, and Staff shall have the opportunity to make a rebuttal to the Registered Entity’s closing argument.

e) The Participants may file initial briefs and reply briefs, and/or draft opinions, on an expedited schedule set by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Body. Oral argument shall not be held.

f) The Hearing Body shall issue a summary written decision within ten (10) days following the hearing, stating whether the Registered Entity shall or shall not be required to comply with the Remedial Action Directive and identifying any modifications to the Remedial Action Directive that it finds appropriate.

Within thirty (30) days following issuance of its summary written decision, the Hearing Body shall issue a full written decision. The written decision shall state the conclusions of the Hearing Body with respect to the Remedial Action Directive, and shall explain the reasons for the Hearing Body’s conclusions.
PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING AND RECEIVING
TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTIONS
TO NERC CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION STANDARDS

APPENDIX 4D TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: April 12, 2011
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0. INTRODUCTION 1

   1.1. Purpose 1

   1.2. Authority 1

   1.3. Scope 1

   1.4 Obligations of Canadian Entities and Cross-Border Regional Entities 2

2.0. DEFINITIONS 2

3.0. BASIS FOR APPROVAL OF A TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTION 4

4.0. FORM, CONTENTS AND SUBMISSION OF A TFE REQUEST 6

   4.1 Separate Submission for Each TFE Request 6

   4.2 Form and Format of TFE Request 6

   4.3 Required Information to be Included in the TFE Request 7

   4.4 Access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information Included in Required Information 10

   4.5 Submission of TFE Request in Advance of Compliant Date 11

5.0. REVIEW, ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION AND APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS 11

   5.1 Initial Screening of TFE Request for Acceptance 11

   5.2 Substantive Review of TFE Request for Approval or Disapproval 13

   5.3 No Findings of Violations or Imposition of Penalties for Violations of an Applicable Requirement for the Period a TFE Request is Being Reviewed 16

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING BY THE RESPONSIBLE ENTITY PURSUANT TO AN APPROVED TFE 17

7.0 AMENDMENT OF A TFE REQUEST OR APPROVED TFE 18

   7.1 Amendment of a Pending TFE Request 18

Effective: April 12, 2011  -i-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Amendment of an Approved TFE</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPROVED TFE</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>TERMINATION OF AN APPROVED TFE REQUEST</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>HEARINGS AND APPEAL PROCESS FOR RESPONSIBLE ENTITY</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>CONSISTENCY IN APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>CONFIDENTIALITY OF TFE REQUESTS AND RELATED INFORMATION</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>ANNUAL REPORT TO FERC AND OTHER APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>Contents of Annual Report</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>Submission of Quarterly Reports by Regional Entities to NERC</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>Due Date for Annual Reports</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>Annual Report to be a Public Document; Confidential Appendix</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>Responsible Entities Must Cooperate in Preparation of Annual Report</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING AND RECEIVING 
TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTIONS
TO NERC CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION STANDARDS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose

This Appendix to the Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) provides the procedure by which a Responsible Entity may request and receive an exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of a Requirement of certain NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Standards on the grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations. Such an exception is referred to herein as a Technical Feasibility Exception (TFE). This Appendix is intended to implement authorization granted by FERC to allow such exceptions to Applicable Requirements of CIP Standards.1

1.2. Authority

This Appendix is a NERC Rule of Procedure and an Electric Reliability Organization Rule. As such, this Appendix has been approved by (i) the NERC Board of Trustees and (ii) FERC. Any future revisions to this Appendix must be adopted in accordance with Article XI, section 2 of the NERC Bylaws and Section 1400 of the NERC Rules of Procedure, including approval by the NERC Board of Trustees and by FERC, in order to become effective.

1.3. Scope

This procedure for requesting and obtaining approval of TFEs is applicable only to those Requirements of CIP Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009 that (i) expressly provide either (A) that compliance with the terms of the Requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement, or (ii) FERC has directed should be subject to this procedure. As of the effective date of this Appendix, in the United States the Applicable Requirements are:

- CIP-005-3: R2.4, R2.6, R3.1 and R3.2
- CIP-006-3c: R1.1, including the Interpretation in Appendix 3
- CIP-007-3: R2.3, R3, R4, R5.3, R 5.3.1, R 5.3.2, R 5.3.3, R6 and R6.3

Subsequent versions of these Requirements that are approved by FERC will continue to be Applicable Requirements, without the need to amend this Appendix to reflect the new version number of the CIP Standards, (i) if the subsequent versions continue to expressly provide either (A) that compliance with their terms is required where or as technically feasible or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement2; or (ii) so

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2 Order No. 706 at P 157 and note 65 and P 178.
long as FERC does not direct that the subsequent versions are no longer Applicable Requirements. Other requirements of CIP Standards may become Applicable Requirements as the result of revisions to the CIP Standards in accordance with the NERC Bylaws and Rules of Procedure including Appendix 3A, Standards Process Manual, or as a result of FERC directive. NERC shall maintain a current list of Applicable Requirements on its website.

1.4 Obligations of Canadian Entities and Cross-Border Regional Entities

A Responsible Entity that is a Canadian Entity seeking a TFE shall work with the Regional Entity, NERC, and Applicable Governmental Authorities, to the extent permitted under Canadian federal or provincial laws, and without being obligated to authorize the disclosure of information prohibited by Canadian federal or provincial law from disclosure to FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authorities in the U.S., to comply with the requirements of this Appendix. A Canadian Entity shall not be required to subject itself to United States federal or state laws not otherwise applicable to the Canadian Entity in order to utilize this Appendix to obtain a TFE. Cross-Border Regional Entities shall implement this TFE Procedure in a manner consistent with their memoranda of understanding with Canadian Entities and Canadian Applicable Governmental Authorities concerning compliance monitoring and enforcement activities in particular provinces.

2.0. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Appendix, capitalized terms shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 to the Rules of Procedure. For ease of reference, the definitions of the following terms that are used in this Appendix are also set forth below shall be defined as set forth in this Section 2.0. Capitalized terms used in this Appendix that are not defined in this Section 2.0 shall have the meanings as defined in, as applicable, (i) the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, or (ii) Section 1.0 of the NERC Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, or (iii) Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure:

2.1 Annual Report: The annual report to be filed by NERC with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 13.0 of this Appendix.

2.2 Applicable Requirement: A requirement of a CIP Standard that (i) expressly provides either (A) that compliance with the terms of the requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the requirement; or (ii) is subject to this Appendix by FERC directive.

2.3 Canadian Entity: A Responsible Entity that is organized under Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.4 Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard or CIP Standard: Any of NERC Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009.
2.5 **Classified National Security Information:** Required Information that has been determined to be protected from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958, as amended, and/or the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §95.35; or pursuant to any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.6 **CMEP:** The NERC *Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program* (Appendix 4C to the NERC *Rules of Procedure*) or the Commission-approved program of a Regional Entity, as applicable.

2.7 **Compliant Date:** The date by which a Responsible Entity is required to be in compliance with an Applicable Requirement of a CIP Standard.

2.8 **Confidential Information:** (i) Confidential Business and Market Information; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; (vi) Cyber Security Incident Information; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition; or (vii) any other information that is designated as Confidential Information in Section 11.0 of this Appendix.

2.9 **Covered Asset:** A Cyber Asset or Critical Cyber Asset that is subject to an Applicable Requirement.

2.10 **Delegate:** A person to whom the Senior Manager of a Responsible Entity has delegated authority pursuant to Requirement R2.3 of CIP Standard CIP-003-1 (or any successor provision).

2.11 **Effective Date:** The date, as specified in a notice rejecting or disapproving a TFE Request or terminating an approved TFE, on which the rejection, disapproval or termination becomes effective.

2.12 **Eligible Reviewer:** A person who has the required security clearances or other qualifications, or who otherwise meets the applicable criteria, to have access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information, as applicable to the particular information to be reviewed.

2.13 **Expiration Date:** The date on which an approved TFE expires.

2.14 **FERC:** The United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

2.15 **FOIA:** The U.S. Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552.

2.16 **Hearing Procedures:** Attachment 2 to the NERC or Regional Entity CMEP, as applicable.

2.17 **NRC:** The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

2.18 **NRC Safeguards Information**: Required Information that is subject to restrictions on disclosure pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2167 and the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §73.21-73.23; or pursuant to comparable provisions of Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.19 **Part A Required Information**: Required Information that is to be provided in Part A of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

2.20 **Part B Required Information**: Required Information that is to be provided in Part B of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

2.21 **Protected FOIA Information**: Required Information, held by a governmental entity, that is subject to an exemption from disclosure under FOIA (5 U.S.C. §552(e)), under any similar state or local statutory provision, or under any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law, which would be lost were the Required Information to be placed into the public domain.

2.22 **Responsible Entity**: An entity that is registered for a reliability function in the NERC Compliance Registry and is responsible for complying with an Applicable Requirement, as specified in the “Applicability” section of the CIP Standard.

2.23 **Required Information**: The information required to be provided in a TFE Request, as specified in Section 4.0 of this Appendix.

2.24 **Senior Manager**: The person assigned by the Responsible Entity, in accordance with CIP Standard CIP-003-1 Requirement R2 (or subsequent versions), to have overall responsibility for leading and managing the Responsible Entity’s implementation of, and adherence to, the CIP Standards.

2.25 **Strict Compliance**: Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement without reliance on a Technical Feasibility Exception.

2.26 **Technical Feasibility Exception or TFE**: An exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement on grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations in accordance with one or more of the criteria in Section 3.0 of this Appendix.

2.27 **TFE Request**: A request submitted by a Responsible Entity in accordance with this Appendix for an exception from Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement.

3.0. **Basis for Approval of a Technical Feasibility Exception**

3.1. A Responsible Entity may request and obtain approval for a TFE on the grounds that Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement, evaluated in the context or environment of the Responsible Entity’s Covered Asset that is the subject of the TFE Request:

(i) is not technically possible or is precluded by technical limitations; or
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

(ii) is operationally infeasible or could adversely affect reliability of the Bulk Electric System to an extent that outweighs the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; or

(iii) while technically possible and operationally feasible, cannot be achieved by the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement, due to factors such as, for example, scarce technical resources, limitations on the availability of required equipment or components, or the need to construct, install or modify equipment during planned outages; or

(iv) would pose safety risks or issues that, in the determination of the Regional Entity, outweigh the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; or

(v) would conflict with, or cause the Responsible Entity to be non-compliant with, a separate statutory or regulatory requirement applicable to the Responsible Entity, the Covered Asset or the related Facility that must be complied with and cannot be waived or exempted; or

(vi) would require the incurrence of costs that, in the determination of the Regional Entity, far exceed the benefits to the reliability of the Bulk Electric System of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, such as for example by requiring the retirement of existing equipment that is not capable of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement but is far from the end of its useful life and replacement with newer-generation equipment that is capable of Strict Compliance, where the incremental risk to the reliable operation of the Covered Asset, and to the Reliable Operation of the related Facility and the Bulk Electric System of continuing to operate with the existing equipment is minimal in the determination of the Regional Entity.

3.2. A TFE does not relieve the Responsible Entity of its obligation to comply with the Applicable Requirement. Rather, a TFE authorizes an alternative (to Strict Compliance) means of compliance with the Applicable Requirement through the use of compensating measures and/or mitigating measures that achieve at least a comparable level of security for the Bulk Electric System as would Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

3.3. The burden to justify approval of a TFE Request in accordance with the provisions of this Appendix is on the Responsible Entity. It is the responsibility of the Regional Entity, subject to oversight by NERC as provided in this Appendix, to make all determinations as to whether a TFE Request has met the criteria for approval.\(^3\) NERC and the Regional Entities shall

\(^3\) If a Regional Entity that is a Responsible Entity seeks a TFE in its role as a Responsible Entity, the Regional Entity shall submit its TFE Request to, as applicable, NERC or the Regional Entity that has assumed, by agreement approved by NERC and FERC, compliance monitoring and enforcement responsibilities with respect to the first Regional Entity’s registered functions, as applicable. In such case NERC or the second Regional Entity, as applicable, will perform the duties and responsibilities of the “Regional Entity” specified in this Appendix.
carry out the activities described in Section 11.0 of this Appendix to provide consistency in the review and approval or disapproval of TFE Requests across Regional Entities and across TFE Requests.

3.4. A TFE typically must be requested for, and will be approved only for, a limited duration, until a stated Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity will be expected to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement by the Expiration Date. Under limited, justified circumstances, a TFE Request may be approved without a specified Expiration Date, subject to periodic review to verify continuing justification for the TFE.

4.0. FORM, CONTENTS AND SUBMISSION OF A TFE REQUEST

4.1. Separate Submissions for Each TFE Request

A separate TFE Request shall be submitted for each Applicable Requirement pertaining to each Covered Asset for which the Responsible Entity seeks a TFE. There is one exception to this requirement: where the Responsible Entity seeks TFEs from the same Applicable Requirement for multiple, similar Covered Assets (either at the same location or at different locations within the geographic boundaries of a Regional Entity) on the same basis, with the same compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and with the same proposed Expiration Date, the TFE Requests for all the Covered Assets may be included in one submission. A TFE Request may not be submitted for Covered Assets located within the geographic boundaries of different Regional Entities.

4.2. Form and Format of TFE Request

A TFE Request shall consist of two parts:

(i) Part A of the TFE Request is the notification to a Regional Entity that a Responsible Entity is requesting a TFE. Part A must be submitted in a secure electronic form using the template provided by the Regional Entity. Regional Entities will use the Part A Required Information for initial screening to accept or reject the TFE Request.

(ii) Part B of the TFE Request contains the detailed material to support a TFE Request and includes the documents, drawings, and other information necessary to provide the details and justification for the requested TFE. Part B must also include a detailed description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity will implement while the TFE is in effect. The Part B Required Information must be available at the Responsible Entity’s location for review by the Regional Entity and/or NERC beginning on the date the TFE Request is submitted.

(iii) A Regional Entity may also require the Responsible Entity to file all or a portion of the Part B Required Information with the Regional Entity, provided that (A) the information can be filed in a secure manner that does not compromise the confidentiality of any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information, and (B) the Responsible
Entity shall not be required to file with a Regional Entity any Part B Required Information if, and to the extent that, such filing is prohibited by law.

4.3. **Required Information to be Included in the TFE Request**

4.3.1. Part A of a TFE Request shall contain the Part A Required Information specified in this Section 4.3.1 and shall be submitted to the Regional Entity using its template referred to in Section 4.2. Consistent with the summary nature of the Part A Required Information, the Regional Entity’s template may provide lists of responses to be selected by the Responsible Entity and/or limited space for narrative descriptions, for the Part A Required Information listed below. Failure to provide all Part A Required Information will result in rejection of the TFE Request as incomplete. The Part A Required Information shall consist of the following information:

1. Responsible Entity name.

2. Responsible Entity NERC Compliance Registry ID.

3. TFE Request submittal date.

4. Whether the TFE Request is an original TFE Request or an amended TFE Request; and if it is an Amended TFE Request, the identification number of the original TFE Request.

5. Name, mailing address, phone number, facsimile number and E-mail address of the Responsible Entity’s technical contact person for the TFE Request.

6. Applicable Requirement for which the TFE is being requested.

7. Number of Covered Assets for which the TFE is being requested.

8. Whether the Responsible Entity is filing a similar TFE Request(s) with one or more other Regional Entities, and if yes, the name(s) of the other Regional Entity(ies).

9. The type(s) of equipment, process, or procedure at or associated with the Covered Asset(s) and subject to or required by the Applicable Requirement, for which the TFE is being requested.

10. The basis for the TFE Request from the criteria specified in Section 3.1.

11. A brief statement describing and justifying why the Responsible Entity cannot achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

12. The estimated impact on Reliable Operation of the Bulk Electric System of the Responsible Entity if the compensating measures and mitigating measures are not
13. A brief description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures that are planned or have been implemented in lieu of achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

14. A statement as to whether or not the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures have been fully implemented at the time the TFE Request is submitted.

15. As applicable, (i) the actual implementation date(s) for the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and/or (ii) the proposed date(s) for implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures.

16. Whether the Responsible Entity has a proposed plan and time schedule for terminating the TFE and achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; if yes, the proposed Expiration Date and a description of the plan for terminating the TFE; if no, an explanation as to why a TFE with no Expiration Date is being requested.

17. Whether the TFE Request is supported, in whole or in part, by any of the following: Classified National Security Information; NRC Safeguards Information; or Protected FOIA Information.

18. A statement of the Responsible Entity’s understanding of the requirement to submit timely periodic and other reports pertaining to the approved TFE.

19. A statement, signed and dated by the Responsible Entity’s Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read the TFE Request and approved the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures and the implementation plan, and that on behalf of the Responsible Entity that the Responsible Entity believes approval of the TFE Request is warranted pursuant to the criteria specified in Section 3.1 of this Appendix.

4.3.2 Part B of a TFE Request shall contain the Part B Required Information specified in this Section 4.3.2. Failure to include all Part B Required Information may result in disapproval of the TFE Request. The information provided for items 3 through 8 below should be comprehensive, as opposed to the summary information provided on the Part A submission, and should include any supporting documents.

1. A copy of Part A of the TFE Request.

2. Location(s) of the Covered Asset(s) for which the TFE is (are) requested.

3. A statement of the basis, consistent with Section 3.1 of this Appendix, on which the Responsible Entity contends the TFE Request should be approved, with
supporting documentation. Without limiting the content of this statement, it must include: (i) a description of the specific equipment, device(s), process(es) or procedure(s) at or associated with the Covered Asset(s) and subject to or required by the Applicable Requirement, for which the TFE is requested; and (ii) an explanation of why the Responsible Entity cannot achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

4. A description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity proposes to implement and maintain as an alternate approach to achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, with supporting documentation. Without limiting the content of this description, it must include an explanation of how, and the extent to which, the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures will reduce or prevent any adverse impacts on (i) the reliable operation of the Covered Asset(s) and (ii) Reliable Operation of the Element(s) and Facility(ies) of the Bulk Electric System for which the Responsible Entity is responsible, resulting from the failure to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, including reducing or eliminating any vulnerabilities resulting from lack of Strict Compliance.

5. An assessment of the impacts on (i) reliable operation of the Covered Asset(s) and (ii) Reliable Operation of the Elements and the Facility(ies), of the Bulk Electric System for which the Responsible Entity is responsible, if the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures are insufficient or unsuccessful.

6. The Responsible Entity’s proposed time schedule for implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures. The TFE Request may identify compensating measures and or mitigating measures that have already been implemented by the Responsible Entity.

7. The Responsible Entity’s proposed plan and time schedule for terminating the TFE and achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, including the Responsible Entity’s proposed Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity should either (i) describe the specific steps it plans to take to achieve Strict Compliance and the planned schedule for each step, including the date by which the Responsible Entity intends to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, and/or (ii) describe the specific research, design, analytical, testing or other activities the Responsible Entity intends to engage in to determine a means of achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, and the Responsible Entity’s proposed time schedule for these activities.

8. If the Responsible Entity contends it will not be possible for it to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement and that the TFE being requested should have no Expiration Date, an explanation of why it will not be possible for the Responsible Entity to establish a date by which it can achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, why the TFE Request should be
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

approved with no Expiration Date, and under what conditions, if any, the Responsible Entity will be able to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement at a future unknown and unspecified date.

9. The Responsible Entity’s commitment to file quarterly reports with the Regional Entity on the Responsible Entity’s progress (i) in implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and (ii) towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

10. If the proposed Expiration Date is more than one (1) year from the date the TFE Request is submitted, or if the Responsible Entity contends the TFE should have no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity’s agreement to submit annual reports to the Regional Entity on the continued need for and justification for the TFE, for so long as the TFE remains in effect.

11. If the TFE Request is supported, in whole or in part, by Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and/or Protected FOIA Information, a statement identifying which of these categories each such item of information falls into and explaining why each such item of information is Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and/or Protected FOIA Information. If the Responsible Entity is prohibited by law from disclosing any Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information to any person who is not an Eligible Reviewer (such as, for example, the restriction on access to Classified National Security Information specified in Section 4.1 of Executive Order No. 12958, as amended), the TFE Request shall identify the Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information that is subject to such restrictions on disclosure and shall identify the criteria which a person must meet in order to be an Eligible Reviewer of the Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information.

12. A statement, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read the TFE Request and approved the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures and the implementation plan, and on behalf of the Responsible Entity that the Responsible Entity believes approval of the TFE Request is warranted pursuant to the criteria in Section 3.1 of this Appendix.

4.3.3. All scheduled implementation dates and other activity dates, and the Expiration Date, in the TFE Request shall be stated as specific calendar dates.

4.4 Access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information Included in Required Information
4.4.1. Upon reasonable advance notice from a Regional Entity or NERC, and subject to
Section 4.4.2, the Responsible Entity must provide the Regional Entity or NERC (i) with access
to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards
Information, and Protected FOIA Information included in the Part B Required Information, and
(ii) with access to the Covered Asset(s) and the related Facility(ies) for purposes of making a
physical review and inspection.

4.4.2. If the Responsible Entity is prohibited by law from disclosing any Confidential
Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected
FOIA Information to any person who is not an Eligible Reviewer (such as, for example, the
restriction on access to Classified National Security Information specified in Section 4.1 of
Executive Order No. 12958, as amended), then such Confidential Information, Classified
National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information
shall only be reviewed by a representative or representatives of the Regional Entity or NERC
(which may include contractors) who are Eligible Reviewers.

4.4.3. The Regional Entity or NERC, as applicable, will work cooperatively with the
Responsible Entity to access Protected FOIA Information in a way that does not waive or
extinguish the exemption of the Protected FOIA Information from disclosure.

4.5 Submission of TFE Request in Advance of Compliant Date

The Responsible Entity should submit a TFE Request at least sixty (60) calendar days
prior to the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement that is the
subject of the TFE Request, to avoid the risk that the initial screening will not be completed by
the Compliant Date and the Responsible Entity will become subject to issuance of a Notice of
Alleged Violation for noncompliance with the Applicable Requirement. However, if a
Responsible Entity whose Compliant Date for an Applicable Requirement was on or before
December 31, 2009, submits a TFE Request for the Applicable Requirement by January 31, 2010
(either pursuant to this Appendix or pursuant to NERC Compliance Process Bulletin #2009-007
and Attachments 1 and 2 to that Bulletin), the Compliant Date will be deemed to be the date of
submission of the TFE Request for purposes of Section 5.3 of this Appendix.

5.0 REVIEW, ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION, AND APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF
TFE REQUESTS

5.1. Initial Screening of TFE Request for Acceptance or Rejection

5.1.1. Upon receipt of Part A of a TFE Request, the Regional Entity (i) will assign a
unique identifier to the TFE Request, and (ii) will review the TFE Request to determine that the
TFE Request is for an Applicable Requirement and that all Part A Required Information has
been provided.

5.1.2. The unique identifier assigned to the TFE Request will be in the form of XXXX-
YYY-TFEZZZZZ, where “XXXX” is the year in which the TFE Request is received by the
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

Regional Entity (e.g., “2009”); “YYY” is the acronym for the Regional Entity within whose geographic boundaries the Covered Asset is located; and “ZZZZZ” is the sequential number of the TFE Requests received by the Regional Entity in that year. If the TFE Request is amended or resubmitted, “-AZ” will be added to the end of the identifier, where “Z” is the number of the amendment to the TFE Request.

5.1.3. (a) The Regional Entity will typically complete its initial screening within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving the TFE Request.

(b) If the Regional Entity determines at any time that for a specified period of time, the Regional Entity will be unable to complete initial screenings of TFE Requests within sixty (60) calendar days after receipt and substantive reviews of TFE Requests within one year after receipt, the Regional Entity, based on consultation with NERC, shall establish an alternative time period objective and work plan for completing initial screenings and substantive reviews of TFE Requests during the specified period of time. The alternative time period objective and work plan shall be publicly issued by issuance of a notice to all Registered Entities within the geographic boundaries of the Regional Entity and by posting on the Regional Entity’s Website.

(c) If the Regional Entity is unable to complete its initial screening within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving the TFE Request, the Responsible Entity will not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request, beginning on the sixty-first (61st) calendar day after the Regional Entity received the TFE Request and continuing thereafter in accordance with Section 5.3.

5.1.4. If, based on its initial screening, the Regional Entity determines the TFE Request is for an Applicable Requirement and contains all Part A Required Information, and that the Part A Required Information provided by the Responsible Entity indicates the TFE Request satisfies the criteria for approval of a TFE in Section 3.1 of this Appendix, the Regional Entity shall send a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, accepting the TFE Request as complete.

5.1.5. If the Regional Entity determines, based on its review of the Part A Required Information provided by the Responsible Entity, that the TFE Request (i) is not for an Applicable Requirement, or (ii) does not contain all Part A Required Information, or (iii) does not satisfy the criteria for approval of a TFE in Section 3.1 of this Appendix, the Regional Entity shall send a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, rejecting the TFE Request. The notice

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4 The acronyms to be used are: FRCC (Florida Reliability Coordinating Council); MRO (Midwest Reliability Organization); NPCC (Northeast Power Coordinating Council); RFC (ReliabilityFirst Corporation); SERC (SERC Reliability Corporation); SPP (Southwest Power Pool Regional Entity); TRE (Texas Regional Entity/Texas Reliability Entity); and WECC (Western Electricity Coordinating Council).
shall state an Effective Date which shall be no less than thirty-one (31) calendar days and no more than sixty-one (61) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice, unless the Regional Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than sixty-one (61) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice.

5.1.6. If the Regional Entity rejects the TFE Request because not all Part A Required Information was provided, the Regional Entity’s notice shall identify the Part A Required Information that was not provided in the TFE Request. The Responsible Entity may resubmit the TFE Request with all Part A Required Information included. If the Responsible Entity resubmits the TFE Request with all Part A Required Information included prior to the Effective Date, the Responsible Entity will not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request, during the period the Regional Entity is conducting initial screening of the resubmitted TFE Request. The Responsible Entity may resubmit a TFE Request pursuant to this Section 5.1.6 only one time.

5.1.7. The Regional Entity must either accept the TFE Request in its entirety or reject the TFE Request in its entirety, even if the TFE Request is for two or more Covered Assets subject to the same Applicable Requirement.

5.2 Substantive Review of TFE Request for Approval or Disapproval

5.2.1 The Regional Entity shall conduct a substantive review of an accepted TFE Request to determine if it should be approved in accordance with Section 3.1 of this Appendix, or disapproved. The Regional Entity will conduct the substantive review in accordance with established compliance monitoring processes under the CMEP, such as a Compliance Audit or Spot Check. The compliance monitoring activity may be conducted solely for the purpose of substantive review of the TFE Request, or may include review of the Responsible Entity’s compliance with other reliability standards. As part of its substantive review, the Regional Entity may request access to and review the Part B Required Information, including any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information that is necessary to support the TFE Request; may conduct one or more physical inspections of the Covered Asset(s) and the related Facility(ies); may request additional information from the Responsible Entity; and may engage in discussions with the Responsible Entity concerning possible revisions to the TFE Request.

5.2.2. The Regional Entity shall complete its substantive review of the TFE Request and make its determination of whether the TFE Request is approved or disapproved, and issue a notice (in accordance with Sections 5.2.4 or 5.2.5) stating the TFE Request is approved or disapproved, within one (1) year after receipt of the TFE Request or within an alternative time period objective as specified in a work plan established under Section 5.1.3(b). In addition, the Regional Entity may extend the one-year time period for individual TFE Requests by issuing a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating the revised date by which the Regional Entity will issue its notice approving or disapproving the TFE Request.

Effective: April 12, 2011
5.2.3. The Regional Entity must either approve the TFE Request in its entirety or disapprove the TFE Request in its entirety, even if the TFE Request is for two or more Covered Assets subject to the same Applicable Requirement.

5.2.4. If the Regional Entity approves the TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the TFE Request is approved.

5.2.5. If the Regional Entity disapproves the TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the TFE Request is disapproved and stating the reasons for the disapproval. In its notice disapproving a TFE Request, the Regional Entity may also, but is not required to, state any revisions to the TFE Request the Regional Entity has identified, based on its review of the TFE Request, that, if made by the Responsible Entity, would result in approval of the TFE Request. Such revisions may include, but are not limited to, changes to the Responsible Entity’s proposed (i) compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, (ii) implementation schedules, or (iii) Expiration Date. If the Responsible Entity submits an amended TFE Request to the Regional Entity incorporating, to the Regional Entity’s satisfaction, the revisions to the TFE Request set forth in the notice of disapproval, then the Regional Entity shall issue a notice, in accordance with Section 5.2.4, approving the revised TFE Request.

5.2.6. A notice disapproving a TFE Request shall state an Effective Date, which shall be no less than sixty-one (61) calendar days and no more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice, unless the Regional Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice. Following the Effective Date, the Responsible Entity is subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation by the Regional Entity with respect to the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the disapproved TFE Request, unless the Responsible Entity (i) has submitted an amended TFE Request in accordance with Section 5.2.5, or (ii) has achieved Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement. Provided, that if the Effective Date occurs prior to the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement, then the Responsible Entity is not subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation until the Compliant Date. A Notice of Alleged Violation issued with respect to the Applicable Requirement shall be processed in accordance with Sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 of the CMEP.

5.2.7 Within thirty (30) calendar days after issuing a notice approving or disapproving a TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall submit a report to NERC setting forth the basis on which the Regional Entity approved or disapproved the TFE Request. If the Regional Entity has disapproved the TFE Request and determined there were exceptional circumstances justifying an Effective Date more than ninety-one (91) days after the date of issuance of the notice, the Regional Entity’s report to NERC shall include a description of such exceptional circumstances.

5.2.8 A Responsible Entity may submit to NERC information that the Responsible Entity believes demonstrates that the approval, disapproval or rejection by a Regional Entity of a
TFE Request submitted by the Responsible Entity constitutes an inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 as compared to other determinations of TFE Requests made by the same Regional Entity or another Regional Entity for the same type of Covered Assets, and with such submission may suggest that NERC request the Regional Entity to reconsider its approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request. A Responsible Entity’s submission to NERC under this Section 5.2.8 shall be in writing and shall set forth (i) the TFE Request for which the Responsible Entity received a determination that the Responsible Entity believes represents an inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 (using the identifier assigned to the TFE Request pursuant to Section 5.1.2), (ii) a copy of the Regional Entity’s notice of approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request, and (iii) a description of the inconsistency in determinations that the Responsible Entity believes has occurred, including specific reference(s) to any other determinations of TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets that the Responsible Entity believes constitutes inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1. The Responsible Entity’s submission shall provide a clear and compelling demonstration that inconsistent applications of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 have occurred in the determinations of two or more TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets made by the same Regional Entity or two or more Regional Entities. NERC will provide a copy of the Responsible Entity’s submission to the Regional Entity that approved, disapproved or rejected the TFE Request that is the subject of the submission. NERC will review the Responsible Entity’s submission and the reports submitted by the Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to Section 5.2.7 with respect to the TFE Requests that are the subject of the Responsible Entity’s submission, and may decide, in accordance with Section 5.2.9, to request the Regional Entity to reconsider its determination. NERC will send a written notice to the Responsible Entity stating that NERC has determined to request reconsideration by the Regional Entity or has determined not to request reconsideration by the Regional Entity, as applicable.

5.2.9 NERC may request the Regional Entity to reconsider the approval, disapproval or rejection of a TFE Request, solely on the grounds that the approval, disapproval or rejection would result in inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 as compared to determinations made on TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets by the same Regional Entity or a different Regional Entity. Requests for reconsideration on any other grounds are not allowed. A request for reconsideration shall be submitted in writing to the Regional Entity and shall set forth (i) the TFE Request that is the subject of the request for reconsideration (using the identifier assigned to the TFE Request pursuant to Section 5.1.2), (ii) a copy of the Regional Entity’s notice of approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request, and (iii) a description of the inconsistency in determinations on which NERC relies as the basis for the request for reconsideration, including specific reference(s) to other determinations of TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Asset that NERC believes constitutes inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1. The Regional Entity shall consider the request for reconsideration and shall issue a notice to NERC and the affected Responsible Entity(ies) approving, disapproving or rejecting the TFE Request in accordance with Section 5.1.4, Section 5.1.5, Section 5.2.4, Section 5.2.5, Section 5.2.6 and/or Section 9.2, as applicable, within one hundred twenty (120) days following receipt of the request for reconsideration. A determination on a request for reconsideration approving, disapproving or rejecting a TFE Request shall be effective prospectively only, from its Effective Date, provided, that if a Regional Entity receives a request for reconsideration of the rejection or disapproval of a TFE Request prior to the

Effective: April 12, 2011
Effective Date of the notice of rejection or disapproval, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the affected Responsible Entity pursuant to Section 5.1.5 or Section 5.2.6, as applicable, suspending the Effective Date pending determination of the request for reconsideration.

5.3 No Findings of Violations or Imposition of Penalties for Violations of an Applicable Requirement for the Period a TFE Request is Being Reviewed

The Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of a TFE Request, for the period from:

(i) the earlier of (A) the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is accepted as complete and (B) the date that is sixty (60) calendar days after submission of the TFE Request,

to:

(ii) (A) the Effective Date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is rejected, or (B) the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is approved, or (C) the Effective Date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is disapproved, whichever is applicable.

Provided, that:

(1) while a TFE Request is undergoing initial screening, the Regional Entity shall not issue a Notice of Alleged Violation to the Responsible Entity for being noncompliant with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request during the period on and after the TFE Request was submitted;

(2) if the TFE Request is accepted, the Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the accepted TFE Request, during the period from submission of the TFE Request to the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is accepted; and

(3) if the TFE Request is rejected or disapproved, and is found by the Regional Entity, NERC or FERC to have been fraudulent or submitted not in good faith, the provisions of this Section 5.3 shall not apply, the Responsible Entity shall be subject to imposition of findings of violations and imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the TFE Request, for the entire period subsequent to the date the TFE Request was submitted, and the Responsible Entity’s fraudulent or not-in-good-faith submission of the TFE Request shall be an aggravating factor in determining the amounts of penalties or sanctions to be imposed on the Responsible Entity for such violations.
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING BY THE RESPONSIBLE ENTITY PURSUANT TO AN APPROVED TFE

6.1. The Responsible Entity will be required to implement compensating measures and/or mitigating measures as described, and in accordance with the time schedule(s) set forth, in the approved TFE.

6.2. Unless the TFE has been approved with no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity will be required to implement steps, or conduct research and analysis, towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirements and eliminating the TFE, as described, and in accordance with the time schedule set forth, in the approved TFE.

6.3. The Responsible Entity shall submit quarterly reports to the Regional Entity on (i) the Responsible Entity’s progress in implementing the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity is adopting pursuant to the approved TFE, and (ii) the Responsible Entity’s progress in implementing steps and/or conducting research and/or analysis to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

6.4. All quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Regional Entity by no later than the last business day of the month immediately following the end of the calendar quarter for which the report is being submitted.

6.5. If the Expiration Date of the TFE is more than one (1) year after the TFE Request was submitted, or if the approved TFE has no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity shall submit annual reports to the Regional Entity supporting the continuing need and justification for the approved TFE. The first annual report shall be due on the last business day of the month immediately following the end of the fourth calendar quarter after acceptance of the TFE Request. The annual report shall contain information as specified in items 1 through 10 and 13 of Section 4.3.2, but revised as appropriate based on current information as of the date of the report. The annual report shall not propose revisions to implementation, research and reporting dates that were specified in the approved TFE, but rather shall report on the Responsible Entity’s progress and accomplishments in carrying out the implementation and research activities. Any revisions to implementation, research and reporting dates, or to other requirements, that were specified in the approved TFE shall be requested by an amendment filing in accordance with Section 7.2 of this Appendix.

6.6. Each report submitted pursuant to Section 6.3 or Section 6.5 shall include a statement, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read, and approved the submission of, the report.

6.7. The Regional Entity shall issue an acknowledgement notice to the Responsible Entity and to NERC that a report has been received, but no other issuances shall be required from the Regional Entity in response to submission of such a report.
6.8. If a Responsible Entity fails to implement or maintain a compensating measure or mitigating measure or fails to conduct research or analysis towards achieving Strict Compliance, in accordance with the approved TFE; or fails to submit one or more reports by the required submission date, the Responsible Entity (i) is required to file a Self Report in accordance with Section 3.5 of the CMEP, and (ii) will be subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation for noncompliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the approved TFE. Any such Notice of Alleged Violation shall be processed in accordance with Sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 of the CMEP.

6.9. At least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity shall submit a report to the Regional Entity, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, demonstrating that the Responsible Entity has achieved, or will be able to achieve by the Expiration Date, Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

7.0 AMENDMENT OF A TFE REQUEST OR APPROVED TFE

7.1. Amendment of a Pending TFE Request

A Responsible Entity may at any time amend a pending TFE Request that is under review by a Regional Entity, for the purpose of providing additional or revised Required Information. The Responsible Entity shall submit an amended Part A and shall include in the Part B Required Information a written explanation of what Required Information is being added or revised and the purpose of the amendment. Submission of an amendment to a pending TFE Request may, in the Regional Entity’s discretion, extend the time period for the Regional Entity’s initial screening or substantive review, as applicable, of the TFE Request.

7.2. Amendment of an Approved TFE

7.2.1. A Responsible Entity may submit an amendment to an approved TFE for the purpose of requesting revision to any of the requirements specified in the approved TFE, such as, for example, revisions to the specific compensating measures and/or mitigating measures to be implemented, revisions to the schedule for implementing the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, or a change in the Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity shall submit all the Part A Required Information, as amended, as specified in Section 4.3.1, and make available the Part B Required Information, as amended, as specified in Section 4.3.2. The Responsible Entity shall also include in the Part B Required Information a written explanation of the amendment, the reason for and purpose of the amendment, and the reason the requirements in the approved TFE should be revised.

7.2.2. The Regional Entity shall review the amended Part A Required Information to determine if it is complete, and shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating if the amendment is accepted as complete or rejected as incomplete. If the Regional Entity issues a notice that the amendment is accepted as complete, the Regional Entity shall conduct a substantive review of the amendment, including such review of the amended Part B Required Information as the Regional Entity deems necessary, to determine if the amended TFE Request should be approved or disapproved, and shall issue a notice of approval or
disapproval, in accordance with Section 5.2. If the Regional Entity determines the amendment should be approved, the TFE as amended replaces the previously approved TFE.

7.2.3. An approved TFE that is the subject of an amendment filing remains in effect unless and until the amendment is approved by the Regional Entity.

8.0 COMPLIANCE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPROVED TFE

8.1. Following approval of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request, subsequent Compliance Audits of the Responsible Entity conducted prior to the Expiration Date shall include audit of (i) the Responsible Entity’s implementation and maintenance of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures specified in the approved TFE, in accordance with the time schedule set forth in the approved TFE, and (ii) the Responsible Entity’s implementation of steps and conduct of research and analyses towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, in accordance with the time schedule set forth in the approved TFE. These topics shall be included in such Compliance Audits regardless of whether a Compliance Audit was otherwise scheduled to include the CIP Standard that includes the Applicable Requirement.

8.2 The first Compliance Audit of the Responsible Entity subsequent to the Expiration Date shall include audit of the Responsible Entity’s Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the approved TFE. This topic shall be included in such Compliance Audit regardless of whether it was otherwise scheduled to include the CIP Standard that includes the Applicable Requirement.

9.0 TERMINATION OF AN APPROVED TFE

9.1. An approved TFE shall terminate on its Expiration Date, unless it is terminated at an earlier date pursuant to this Section 9.0.

9.2. The Responsible Entity may terminate an approved TFE by submitting a notice to the Regional Entity stating that the Responsible Entity is terminating the TFE and the Effective Date of the termination.

9.3. A Regional Entity or NERC may terminate an approved TFE based on the results of a Spot Check initiated and conducted pursuant to the CMEP to determine whether the approved TFE should be terminated prior to its Effective Date or should be revised to impose additional or different requirements or to advance the Expiration Date to an earlier date. Following issuance to the Responsible Entity of a draft Spot Check report concluding that the approved TFE should be terminated or revised (including by advancement of the Expiration Date), and opportunity for the Responsible Entity to submit comments on the draft Spot Check report, the Regional Entity or NERC, if it has determined that the approved TFE should be terminated or revised, shall issue a notice of termination to the Responsible Entity (with a copy to NERC if the notice is issued by the Regional Entity) stating the Effective Date of termination of the approved TFE. The Effective Date shall be no less than sixty-one (61) calendar days and no more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice of termination, unless the Regional
Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the issuance of the notice of termination due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice of termination.

9.4. The Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of a TFE that has been terminated, until the Effective Date of the notice of termination.

10.0 HEARINGS AND APPEALS PROCESS FOR RESPONSIBLE ENTITY

A Responsible Entity whose TFE Request has been rejected or disapproved, or whose approved TFE has been terminated, and thereafter receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the TFE Request or the approved TFE, is entitled to a hearing before the Regional Entity Hearing Body (or before the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee if NERC is the Compliance Enforcement Authority with respect to the Responsible Entity’s compliance with the Applicable Requirement), in accordance with the Hearing Procedures, if the Responsible Entity contests the Notice of Alleged Violation, the proposed penalty or sanction, or Mitigation Plan components. The Responsible Entity may raise issues relating to the rejection or disapproval of its TFE Request or the termination of the approved TFE in the hearing concerning the Notice of Alleged Violation, proposed penalty or sanction, or Mitigation Plan components.

11.0 CONSISTENCY IN APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS

11.1. NERC and the Regional Entities will engage in the activities specified in this Section 11.0 for the purpose of assuring consistency in the review, approval and disapproval of TFE Requests (i) among the Regional Entities, (ii) among different types of Covered Assets that are subject to the same Applicable Requirement, (iii) with respect to the application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 for approval of TFE Requests, including the comparison of safety risks and costs of Strict Compliance to reliability benefits of Strict Compliance, and (iv) with respect to the types of mitigating measures and compensating measures that are determined to be appropriate to support approval of TFE Requests. In appropriate cases, NERC will submit a request for reconsideration to a Regional Entity in accordance with Section 5.2.9.

11.2. The activities in which NERC and the Regional Entities will engage for the purposes stated in Section 11.1 will include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

1. NERC will review the reports of approved and disapproved TFE Requests submitted by the Regional Entities pursuant to Section 5.2.7 as the reports are received, and based on its review of such reports, NERC will issue to the Regional Entities, as Confidential Information, such guidance as NERC deems appropriate to achieve greater consistency in approval and disapproval of TFE Requests in the respects listed in Section 11.1.
2. NERC will maintain, as Confidential Information, based on reports submitted by Regional Entities, a catalogue of the types of Covered Assets for which TFE Requests from the various Applicable Requirements have been approved and disapproved. The catalogue will be accessible to the Regional Entities for their use in connection with their substantive reviews of TFE Requests.

3. NERC and the Regional Entities will form a committee comprised of NERC and Regional Entity representatives involved in the review of TFE Requests and other Critical Infrastructure program activities, which shall be charged to review approved and disapproved TFE Requests for consistency and to issue such guidance to the Regional Entities, as Confidential Information, as the committee deems appropriate to achieve greater consistency in approval and disapproval of TFE Requests in the respects listed in Section 11.1. The committee shall include persons with appropriate subject matter expertise for the responsibilities and activities of the committee.

4. NERC will submit to the FERC and to other Applicable Governmental Entities an annual informational report containing the following information concerning the manner in which Regional Entities have made determinations to approve or disapprove TFE Requests based on the criteria of Section 3.1:

   (i) whether any issues were identified during the period covered by the informational report with respect to the consistency of the determinations made based on the criteria in Section 3.1, either within a Regional Entity or among Regional Entities;

   (ii) a description of any such identified consistency issues;

   (iii) how each consistency issue was resolved;

   (iv) the numbers of TFE Requests for which reconsideration was requested pursuant to Section 5.2.9 based on purported inconsistencies in determinations applying the criteria in Section 3.1 and the numbers of such requests which resulted in TFE Requests being approved, disapproved and rejected; and

   (v) whether NERC has developed or is in a position to develop a uniform framework for Regional Entities to use to appraise the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance when making determinations based on the criteria in Section 3.1(iv) and (vi).

The first such informational report shall cover the period through June 30, 2011, and shall be filed with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Entities no later than September 28, 2011. Subsequent annual informational reports shall cover the period from July 1 through June 30 and shall be filed within 90 days following the end of the period covered by the report.
If NERC determines it is necessary to include any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information in an informational report in order to satisfy the information requirements specified above, such Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information shall be contained in a separate non-public, confidential appendix to the informational report. Prior to submitting to FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority a non-public, confidential appendix that provides specific Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, or Protected FOIA Information of a particular Responsible Entity and identifies the Responsible Entity or one of its Facilities by name, NERC shall provide at least twenty-one (21) days advance notice to the Responsible Entity. The non-public, confidential appendix shall be submitted to FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with their procedures for receiving confidential, proprietary and other protected information.

12.0 CONFIDENTIALITY OF TFE REQUESTS AND RELATED INFORMATION

Except as expressly stated in this Section 12.0, the submission, review, acceptance/rejection, and approval/disapproval of TFE Requests, and the implementation and termination of approved TFES, shall be maintained as confidential. The following Documents are Confidential Information and shall be treated as such in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure:

(i) All TFE Requests and proposed amendments, including without limiting the foregoing the Required Part A Information and Required Part B Information submitted, filed or made available by the Responsible Entity;

(ii) All notices issued by a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(iii) All requests for Documents or information made by a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(iv) All submissions of Documents and information by a Responsible Entity to a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(v) All post-approval reports submitted by a Responsible Entity pursuant to this Appendix;

(vi) All correspondence, notes, drawings, drafts, work papers, electronic communications, reports and other Documents generated by a Regional Entity or NERC in connection with a TFE Request, including (without limiting the scope of this provision) in connection with reviewing a TFE Request and supporting Documents and information submitted, filed or made available by the...
Responsible Entity, conducting a physical inspection of the Covered Asset(s) or the related Facility(ies), reviewing and analyzing post-approval reports submitted by a Responsible Entity, or conducting compliance monitoring processes pursuant to the CMEP with respect to a TFE Request or approved TFE.

(vii) All guidance issued to Regional Entities pursuant to Section 11.2 by NERC or by the committee described in Section 11.2(3), and all minutes of meetings of the committee and discussions between or among its members.

(viii) All submissions by Responsible Entities to NERC pursuant to Section 5.2.8.

(ix) All requests for reconsideration pursuant to Section 5.2.9.

(x) Any confidential appendix to an informational report prepared and submitted pursuant to Section 11.2(4) or to an Annual Report prepared and submitted pursuant to Section 13.0.

13.0 ANNUAL REPORT TO FERC AND OTHER APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES


NERC shall submit an Annual Report to FERC that provides a wide-area analysis or analyses, which NERC shall prepare in consultation with the Regional Entities, regarding the use of TFEs and the impact on the reliability of the Bulk Electric System, as required by Paragraphs 220 and 221 of Order No. 706, which state:

. . . [W]e direct the ERO to submit an annual report to the Commission that provides a wide-area analysis regarding use of the technical feasibility exception and the effect on Bulk-Power System reliability. The annual report must address, at a minimum, the frequency of the use of such provisions, the circumstances or justifications that prompt their use, the interim mitigation measures used to address vulnerabilities, and efforts to eliminate future reliance on the exception. . . [T]he report should contain aggregated data with sufficient detail for the Commission to understand the frequency with which specific provisions are being invoked as well as high level data regarding mitigation and remediation plans over time and by region . . . .

Copies of the Annual Report shall be filed with other Applicable Governmental Authorities. The Annual Report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The frequency of use of the TFE Request process, disaggregated by Regional Entity and in the aggregate for the United States and for the jurisdictions of other Applicable Governmental Authorities, including (A) the numbers of TFE Requests that have been submitted, accepted/rejected, and approved/disapproved during the preceding year and cumulatively since the effective date of this Appendix, (B) the numbers of
unique Covered Assets for which TFEs have been approved, (C) the numbers of approved TFEs that are still in effect as of on or about the date of the Annual Report; (D) the numbers of approved TFEs that reached their Expiration Dates or were terminated during the preceding year; and (E) the numbers of approved TFEs that are scheduled to reach their Expiration Dates during the ensuing year;

(ii) Categorization of the submitted and approved TFE Requests to date by broad categories such as the general nature of the TFE Request, the Applicable Requirements covered by submitted and approved TFE Requests, and the types of Covered Assets that are the subject of submitted and approved TFE Requests;

(iii) Categorization of the circumstances or justifications on which the approved TFEs to date were submitted and approved, by broad categories such as the need to avoid replacing existing equipment with significant remaining useful lives, unavailability of suitable equipment to achieve Strict Compliance in a timely manner, or conflicts with other statutes and regulations applicable to the Responsible Entity;

(iv) Categorization of the compensating measures and mitigating measures implemented and maintained by Responsible Entities pursuant to approved TFEs, by broad categories of compensating measures and mitigating measures and by types of Covered Assets;

(v) For each TFE Request that was rejected or disapproved, and for each TFE that was terminated, but for which, due to exceptional circumstances as determined by the Regional Entity, the Effective Date was later than the latest date specified in Section 5.1.5, 5.2.6, or 9.3, as applicable, a statement of the number of days the Responsible Entity was not subject to imposition of findings of violations of the Applicable Requirement or imposition of penalties or sanctions pursuant to Section 5.3.

(vi) A discussion, on an aggregated basis, of Compliance Audit results and findings concerning the implementation and maintenance of compensating measures and mitigating measures, and the implementation of steps and the conduct of research and analyses to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirements, by Responsible Entities in accordance with approved TFEs;

(vii) Assessments, by Regional Entity (and for more discrete areas within a Regional Entity, if appropriate) and in the aggregate for the United States and for the jurisdictions of other Applicable Governmental Authorities, of the Wide-Area impacts on the reliability of the Bulk Electric System of approved TFEs in the aggregate, including the compensating measures and mitigating measures that have been implemented; and

(viii) Discussion of efforts to eliminate future reliance on TFEs.

13.2. Submission of Quarterly Reports by Regional Entities to NERC

In order to facilitate timely preparation of the Annual Report, each Regional Entity shall submit to NERC, within thirty (30) calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter, a
report listing (i) the types of Covered Assets with respect to which TFE Requests were approved during such quarter, and (ii) final totals for the quarter of TFE Requests accepted and rejected and TFE Requests approved and disapproved. The reports submitted by the Regional Entities to NERC shall be Confidential Information.

13.3. Due Date for Annual Reports

The first Annual Report shall cover the period through June 30, 2011, and shall be filed with FERC and with other Applicable Governmental Authorities no later than 90 days after the end of such calendar quarter. Subsequent Annual Reports shall be filed at one year intervals thereafter.

13.4. Annual Report to be a Public Document; Confidential Appendix

It is the intent of this Appendix that the Annual Report be a public document. Therefore, NERC shall prepare the annual report in such a manner that it does not include or disclose any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information. However, if NERC determines it is necessary to include any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information in an Annual Report in order to satisfy the information requirements specified in this Appendix or required by FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authorities, such Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information shall be contained in a separate non-public, confidential appendix to the Annual Report. Prior to submitting to FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority a non-public, confidential appendix that provides specific Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, or Protected FOIA Information of a particular Responsible Entity and identifies the Responsible Entity or one of its Facilities by name, NERC shall provide at least twenty-one (21) days advance notice to the Responsible Entity. The non-public, confidential appendix shall be submitted to FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with their procedures for receiving confidential, proprietary and other protected information.

13.5. Responsible Entities Must Cooperate in Preparation of Annual Report

As specified in Paragraph 220, note 74 of Order No. 706, Responsible Entities must cooperate with NERC and Regional Entities in providing information deemed necessary for NERC to fulfill its reporting obligations to FERC.
Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures, Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals, and Mediation Procedures

Effective: June 10, 2010
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Mediation Procedures</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NERC Compliance and Certification Committee
Hearing Procedures

CCC Monitoring Program — CCCPP-004-1

Version 1.0
**Summary**

The provisions set forth in this document (“Hearing Procedures”) shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings in the United States as described in the North America Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) Rules of Procedure (“ROP”). Specifically, as directed by the NERC Board of Trustees, CCC serves as the hearing body for any contest regarding findings of or penalties or sanctions for violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) where NERC is directly monitoring the Registered Entity for compliance with those Reliability Standards (Registered Entity by agreement with a Regional Entity or absent a delegation agreement; the Regional Entity itself where approved Reliability Standards are applicable to the Regional Entity) as described in the ROP Section 409.

**Revision History**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version Number</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/03/09</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Approved by CCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/06/09</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Approved by the Board of Trustees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1. **Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures**................................. 1
   
   1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation.............................................................. 1
   
   1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation..... 4
   
   1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process............................................................................... 9
   
   1.4 General Hearing Procedure....................................................................................... 12
   
   1.5 Prehearing Procedure............................................................................................... 18
   
   1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure................................................................................. 26
   
   1.7 Post- Evidentiary Hearing Procedure....................................................................... 30
   
   1.8 Settlement ................................................................................................................. 33
   
   1.9 Remedial Action Directives...................................................................................... 34
1. Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed

The provisions set forth in this document (“Hearing Procedures”) shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings as described in the North America Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) Rules of Procedure (“ROP”). Specifically, as directed by the NERC Board of Trustees, CCC serves as the hearing body for any contest regarding findings of or penalties or sanctions for violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) where NERC is directly monitoring the Registered Entity for compliance with those Reliability Standards (Registered Entity by agreement with a Regional Entity or absent a delegation agreement; the Regional Entity itself where approved Reliability Standards are applicable to the Regional Entity) as described in the ROP Section 409.

CCC shall determine (i) whether such Registered Entities as described above or whether Regional Entities have violated Reliability Standards and if so, the appropriate Mitigation Plans as well as any remedial actions, penalties or sanctions in accordance with the NERC ERO Sanction Guidelines and other applicable Penalty guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), or (ii) a challenge by a Regional Entity regarding a Regional Entity compliance program audit finding by NERC (in either case, such Respondent or Regional Entity, hereafter a “Respondent”). Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Panel established by the CCC in accordance with Section 8.3 of the CCC Charter. The composition of the Hearing Panel, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Panel on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the Compliance Staff alleging noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, proposing a Penalty, opposing a Mitigation Plan, or requiring compliance with a Remedial Action Directive.

1.1.2 Deviation

To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Panel, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion

The CCC’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process — The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.
b) Fairness — Persons appearing in CCC proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.

c) Independence — The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making — Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the NERC’s conflict of interest policy.

e) Impartiality — Persons appearing before the Hearing Panel should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Respondents should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition — Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation

a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions

Capitalized terms Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions of the following terms that are used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below: (i) definitions in Section 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Bulk Power System,” for the purposes of these Hearing Procedures, means has the identical meaning as the definition of “Bulk Electric System” under the NERC Glossary.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.
“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber Security Incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the NERC Director of Compliance who is responsible for the management and supervision of the Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System of the United States, subject to Commission review. Electric Reliability Organization, currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.


“Hearing Officer” means (1) a CCC member or (2) an individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures. The CCC shall approve the individual appointed as the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer shall not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Paragraph 1.1.1 above. Specifically, the CCC shall not have a standing Hearing Panel. When a hearing is to be conducted, the CCC shall select five members to serve as the adjudicatory panel for that hearing. Members to serve on the Hearing Panel shall be selected by vote of a valid quorum of the CCC. Voting members of the CCC at arm’s length from parties to the hearing may be nominated or volunteer to stand for selection to the Hearing Panel. One or more alternates may also be selected if the CCC deems appropriate for the circumstances. A member may serve on more than one Hearing Panel concurrently. A Hearing Panel is disbanded upon conclusion of the hearing proceedings for which it was formed.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used herein shall include the members of the Compliance Staff that participate in a proceeding.
“Penalty” as used herein includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC ERO Sanction Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Respondent to remedy the violation.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Reliable Operation” means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements has the meaning set forth in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act.

“Reliability Standards” means standards approved by the Commission FERC pursuant to Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System. The term includes requirements for the operation of existing Bulk Power System Facilities, including Cyber Security Protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such Facilities to the extent necessary for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such Facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity and 18 C.F.R. Section 39.5, as such standards are authorized and in effect from time to time.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity or Regional Entity who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC in its Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Respondents Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies NERC’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel.

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings
All filings made with the CCC must contain:
1. Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures

Effective: May 6, 2009

1.1 Hearing Procedures

April 2009; Version 1.0

1.1.1 A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

1.1.2 A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

1.1.3 The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

1.1.4 A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

1.1.5 The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2 Form of Filings

1.2.1 a) All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.

1.2.1 b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least 12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

1.2.1 c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

1.2.1 d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

1.2.1 e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

1.2.2 Submission of Documents

1.2.2 a) Where to File

Filings shall be made with the NERC Director of Compliance located at NERC’s principal office. The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern, each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by NERC.

1.2.2 b) When to File

Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Filings will be
considered made when they are date stamped received by the NERC Director of Compliance. To be timely, filings must be received no later than 5 p.m., Eastern, on the date specified.

c) How to File
Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the NERC Director of Compliance.

d) Number of Copies to File
One original and seven exact copies of any document shall be filed. The NERC Director of Compliance will provide the Hearing Officer, if any, and each member of the Hearing Panel with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an Officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification
The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service
Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service
a) Service List
For each proceeding, the NERC Director of Compliance shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, NERC Director of Compliance and the Respondent’s designated agent for service as registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of
change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the NERC Director of Compliance.

b) **By Participants**
Any Participant filing a document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) **By the NERC Director of Compliance**
The NERC Director of Compliance shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel upon the members of the Hearing Panel and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Hearing Panel shall ensure that the NERC Director of Compliance has a copy of the record of a proceeding at the time it issues a final order.

d) **Effective Date of Service**
Service by personal delivery or email is effective immediately. Service by mail or registered mail is effective upon mailing; service by a private express courier service is effective upon delivery to the private express courier service. Unless otherwise provided, whenever a Participant has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a document upon the Participant, four (4) calendar days shall be added to the prescribed period when the document is served upon the Participant by mail or registered mail.

1.2.5 **Computation of Time**
The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the NERC office is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the NERC office is closed.

1.2.6 **Extensions of Time**
Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.
1.2.7 Amendments
Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts
A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel states the ruling on any such matter, and the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) calendar days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

NERC will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for the Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances
Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences
All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at NERC’s principal office unless the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation
Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, except that witnesses shall personally appear at the evidentiary hearing if required by Paragraph 1.6.6. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted
The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings), no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.
1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public
No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the Hearing Panel shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) determines that public release is appropriate. Only the members of the Hearing Panel, the Participants, the Hearing Officer and the Technical Advisors, if any, shall be allowed to participate in or obtain information relating to a proceeding.

1.2.14 Docketing System
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation or the findings of a Regional Entity compliance program audit. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by the letters “NERC”, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.

1.2.15 Hold Harmless
A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the NERC and the CCC, including without limitation their Members, Board of Directors or Trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, Hearing Panel members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Respondent’s Option to Request a Hearing
Except when contesting a Remedial Action Directive pursuant to Paragraph 1.9 of these Hearing Procedures, a Respondent may file a statement with the NERC Director of Compliance requesting a hearing if either:

a) The Respondent files (i) a response to a Notice of Alleged Violation that contests either the Alleged Violation, the proposed Penalty, or both, or (ii) a response that challenges a Regional Entity compliance program audit finding; or

b) The Compliance Staff submits to the Respondent a statement rejecting the Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan submitted after Compliance Staff rejected the Respondent’s initial proposed Mitigation Plan.
A Respondent must file its hearing request within forty (40) calendar days after (i) the Respondent files its response to the Notice of Alleged Violation or to the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding; or (ii) the Compliance Staff submits to the Respondent its statement identifying a disagreement with the Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable. If the Respondent does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Respondent will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the proposed Penalty, the Alleged Violation, the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the revised Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable.

A Notice of Alleged Violation issued to a Respondent, a Staff statement setting forth its rejection of a Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan, or a report of the findings from a Regional Entity compliance program audit shall clearly state that the Respondent has the option to contest the Alleged Violation or proposed Penalty, or both, the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding, or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the proposed revised Mitigation Plan, using either the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7. If the Respondent (or any Respondent if there are more than one Respondent) files a hearing request within the requisite time period, it shall state within its hearing request whether it requests the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7. If the Respondent requests the shortened hearing procedure, Compliance Staff and any other Participant shall submit a filing within five (5) calendar days of the Respondent’s hearing request that states whether Staff or such other Participant agrees to use the shortened hearing procedure. If the Respondent requests the shortened hearing procedure, Compliance Staff and any other Participant shall submit a filing within five (5) calendar days of the Respondent’s hearing request that states whether Staff or such other Participant agrees to use the shortened hearing procedure. If Staff or another Participant makes a filing requesting the full hearing procedure, then the full hearing procedure shall apply; otherwise the shortened hearing procedure requested by the Respondent or Respondents shall be used. Once either the full or shortened hearing procedure has been selected, the Participants shall not be allowed to revert to the non-selected hearing procedure unless the Participants mutually agree.

A hearing request shall include:

a) A concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision being appealed;
b) A clear statement of the relief being sought;
c) Argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief; and
d) Attachments of the full text of the decision being appealed and whichever of the following are applicable:
   1) The Respondent’s Self-Reporting of a violation;
   2) The Notice of Alleged Violation and the Respondent’s response thereto;
   3) The report of the Regional Entity compliance program audit and the Respondent’s response thereto; and/or
   4) The Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan and the Compliance Staff’s statement rejecting the proposed revised Mitigation Plan.
1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure

The shortened hearing procedure shall be as set forth in this Paragraph. The rules applicable to the full hearing procedure shall apply to the shortened hearing procedure unless the context of such a rule is inconsistent with the procedure set forth in this Paragraph or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the shortened hearing procedure. The rules concerning ex parte communications in Paragraph 1.4.7 are hereby expressly made applicable to the shortened hearing procedure under this Paragraph.

The Hearing Panel may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the shortened hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. But, no evidentiary hearing will be held in the shortened hearing procedure and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except that briefs on exceptions and briefs in reply to exceptions may be allowed pursuant to Subparagraph (g). Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

a) The prehearing conference shall be held within seven (7) calendar days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued. In addition to any other matters set forth in Paragraph 1.5.2 that may apply, the prehearing conference will be used to develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of comments in accordance with Subparagraphs (c) through (e).

b) Within five (5) calendar days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued, Staff shall make documents available to the Respondent for inspection and copying pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7.

c) Within twenty-one (21) calendar days after the prehearing conference, the Staff shall file:

1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument;

2) all documents that Staff seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

d) Within fourteen (14) calendar days of Staff’s initial comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (c), the Respondent shall file:

1) responsive comments stating the Respondent’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument, which comment also may respond to Staff’s initial comments;

2) all documents that the Respondent seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

e) Within seven (7) calendar days after the Respondent’s responsive comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (d), Staff shall file reply comments that shall be limited in scope to responding to the Respondent’s responsive comments and be supported by a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing. Staff shall not submit any additional documents in support of its position as part of this filing except upon motion and good cause shown. If Staff is allowed to file additional documents in support of its position based upon such a
motion, the Respondent shall have the right to file additional documents in support of its position that are responsive to the additional documents that Staff is allowed to file provided that any additional Respondent filing also shall be verified.

d) The Hearing Officer shall issue an initial opinion within twenty-one (21) calendar days after the Staff’s reply comments filing or any additional filing by the Respondent pursuant to Subparagraph (e).

g) If either Participant requests, the Hearing Officer shall allow each Participant to file, within seven (7) calendar days after the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion in a brief designated “brief on exceptions” in accordance with Paragraph 1.7.5 and within seven (7) calendar days thereafter, a reply brief designated “Brief in Reply to Exceptions.”

h) The Hearing Panel shall strive, but is not required, to issue a final order within ninety (90) calendar days of the notice of hearing.

The Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the Hearing Panel to issue the final order within ninety (90) calendar days of the notice of hearing.

### 1.4 General Hearing Procedure

#### 1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) calendar days of a Respondent requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the NERC Director of Compliance shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place for the prehearing conference, which should occur no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued.

#### 1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The CCC may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the Hearing Panel as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the Hearing Panel may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The Hearing Panel may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing from the prehearing conference through the issuance of the initial opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter, and the responsibility for submission of the matter to the Hearing Panel for final decision through the presentation to the Hearing Panel of an initial opinion. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

a) To administer oaths and affirmations;

b) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;
c) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;

d) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

e) To supervise and issue orders concerning discovery;

f) To conduct prehearing conferences, status hearings and evidentiary hearings;

g) To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

h) To rule on and receive evidence;

i) To call upon a Participant to produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue;

j) To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10;

k) To issue initial opinions; and

l) To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the Hearing Panel uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) calendar days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.3 Hearing Panel

The Hearing Panel is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

a) The Hearing Panel shall receive all filings in a hearing, including but not limited to all issuances of the Hearing Officer, all motions and responses thereto, and all written comments, testimony and evidence. The Hearing Panel shall not receive documents made available by Staff for inspection and copying by the Respondent, or other responses to discovery between the Participants, unless such documents are placed into the record pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.7.

b) The Hearing Panel or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, attend any prehearing conference, status hearing or evidentiary hearing, and/or to submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.

c) The Hearing Panel shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; (ii)
present oral argument on an issue; (iii) file pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums; or (iv) produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue. To this end, the Hearing Panel shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

d) To the extent that the Hearing Panel disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion or upon petition for interlocutory review meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.4.4, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

e) The Hearing Panel shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order. In issuing a final order, the Hearing Panel shall consider the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion but shall have the authority to reject, modify or approve the initial opinion in whole or in part.

1.4.4 Interlocutory Review

A Participant shall be allowed to seek interlocutory review by the Hearing Panel of any ruling of the Hearing Officer where the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. Failure to seek such review shall not operate as a waiver of any objection to such ruling. Unless good cause is shown or unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, the Participant seeking review shall file a petition for interlocutory review within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date of the action that is the subject of the petition. The petition shall contain, in a separately identified section, a demonstration that the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to the Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. The petition shall be filed with any offer of proof and supported by affidavit if based on facts that do not appear of record. Responses to petitions for interlocutory review shall be filed within seven (7) calendar days after service of the petition. No replies to responses are allowed.

The Hearing Officer shall file a report to the Hearing Panel within fourteen (14) calendar days from the filing of the petition. The Hearing Officer’s report shall set forth the relevant facts and other background information relating to the ruling on which interlocutory review is sought, the basis for the Hearing Officer’s ruling, a summary of the Participants’ arguments on the petition for interlocutory review, and the recommendation of the Hearing Officer for the disposition of the petition by the Hearing Panel.

On review of a Hearing Officer’s ruling, the Hearing Panel may affirm or reverse the ruling in whole or in part, and may take any other just and reasonable action with respect to the ruling, such as declining to act on an interlocutory basis. The Hearing Panel may reject the petition for interlocutory review on the grounds that the ruling for which review is sought does not present an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding, without considering or ruling on the substance of the petitioner’s arguments. Issuance of a ruling on a petition for interlocutory review shall require (i) a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of
members voting shall not be less than a quorum). Petitions to rehear or reconsider the Hearing Panel’s action taken on interlocutory review shall not be allowed. Filing and disposition of a petition for interlocutory review of a ruling of the Hearing Officer shall not suspend or otherwise delay a hearing or any other scheduled dates in the proceeding except as authorized by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel based on a finding of exceptional circumstances.

A non-Participant that has been ordered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8 to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, and has failed to obtain the relief sought from the Hearing Officer through filing objections to or a motion to quash the order, shall also be entitled to seek interlocutory review by the Hearing Panel of the Hearing Officer’s order, with respect to (i) whether the non-Participant is within the class of Persons subject to such orders pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8, and (ii) the reasonableness of the Hearing Officer’s order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

1.4.5 Disqualification
A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the NERC’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by Paragraph 1.4.7, or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support its alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within fifteen (15) calendar days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the Hearing Panel’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The Hearing Panel, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the Hearing Panel will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.

If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the Hearing Panel does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the CCC shall appoint a new member(s) to the Hearing Panel to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the Hearing Panel through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The CCC shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the Hearing Panel shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all Hearing Panel members.
1.4.6 Technical Advisor
The Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to any Compliance Staff investigation, initial determination of Alleged Violation or Penalty, Regional Entity compliance program audit, or assessment of a Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan that resulted in the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) calendar days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications
a) Once a Respondent requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:
   1) neither the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that
   2) the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:
      A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or
      B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;
      C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.

b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Compliance Staff from communicating with the Respondent, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Compliance Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.
d) Any member of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) calendar days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.8 Appearances

Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.

A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or of another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings).

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence

The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.

1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings

In the event that more than one Respondent receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the same event or transaction, and each Respondent selects the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7, the Hearing Panel on its own motion may exercise its discretion to examine the actions of all Respondents in a single proceeding as long as an initial opinion has not been rendered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to Paragraph 1.7.4 in any proceeding to be consolidated.
A Participant may file a motion pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.5 to consolidate into a single proceeding allegations of violations of different Reliability Standards against a single Respondent, and related contests of Penalties or Mitigation Plans, arising out of the same event or transaction. Such consolidation may be allowed in the discretion of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, as applicable.

1.5 Prehearing Procedure

1.5.1 [Intentionally left blank.]

1.5.2 Prehearing Conference

The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to:

a) Preliminarily identify the issues;

b) Discuss a schedule for any discovery to be conducted and address any discovery issues that are raised at that time;

c) Explore the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of the genuineness of documents that would avoid unnecessary proof;

d) Develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of evidence and witness testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing;

e) Schedule a date(s) for the evidentiary hearing; and

f) Address such other matters as may aid in the simplification of the evidence and disposition of the proceeding.

1.5.3 Summary Disposition

A Hearing Officer, on the Hearing Officer’s own motion or on the motion of a Participant, may issue an initial opinion granting, in whole or in part, summary disposition if it appears that there are no issues of material fact. If the Hearing Officer is considering summary disposition in the absence of a Participant motion, the Hearing Officer shall request the Participants to identify in writing any issues of material fact and to comment on the proposed disposition. Factual information in the Participants’ comments shall be supported by affidavit. Following review of the Participants’ comments, if it still appears to the Hearing Officer that there are no genuine issues of material fact, the Hearing Officer may proceed without an evidentiary hearing. The Hearing Officer shall, however, allow the Participants the opportunity to file briefs. When the Hearing Officer issues an initial opinion granting a motion for summary disposition in whole or in part, the ruling shall set forth the rationale for the grant. An initial opinion of the Hearing Officer granting summary disposition shall be confirmed, rejected or modified in a final order issued by the Hearing Panel.

1.5.4 Status Hearings

Any Participant may request, and the Hearing Officer may call, a status hearing at any time subsequent to the prehearing conference to address issues that have arisen between the Participants. Such issues may include, but are not limited to, discovery disputes and scheduling matters. The Hearing Officer shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to issue a notice of status hearing that sets forth the date, time and place for the hearing, and identifies the matters to be addressed at the hearing.
1.5.5 Motions
Unless otherwise provided, a Participant may file a motion at any time requesting any relief as may be appropriate. Unless a Hearing Officer allows a motion to be made orally on the record, motions shall be filed in writing. Motions based on facts that do not appear of record shall be supported by affidavit. Unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer, responses to motions shall be filed within fourteen (14) calendar days after service of the motion, and replies to responses shall be filed within seven (7) calendar days after service of the responses; however, a Hearing Officer may deny dilatory, repetitive, or frivolous motions without awaiting a response. Unless otherwise ordered by a Hearing Officer, the filing of a motion does not stay the proceeding or extend any scheduled dates in the proceeding.

1.5.6 Experts
A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff
a) Documents to be Available for Inspection and Copying
(1) Within five (5) calendar days after issuance of the notice of hearing, Staff shall make available for inspection and copying by the Respondent, all documents prepared or obtained by Staff through or in connection with any compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of proceedings. Such documents shall include but are not limited to:
   (A) requests for information to the Respondent;
   (B) every written request, including e-mail, directed to persons not employed by NERC to provide information or documents or to be interviewed;
   (C) the documents provided in response to any such requests described in (A) and (B) above;
   (D) all transcripts of testimony recorded during the Staff investigation and all exhibits to the transcript;
   (E) all other documents obtained from the Respondent; and
   (F) all other documents obtained from persons not employed by NERC.

The sole bases pursuant to which Staff shall be authorized to withhold documents from inspection and copying shall be the bases set forth in Paragraph 1.5.7(b); provided, however, the documents made available for inspection and copying need not include (i) exact copies of documents the Respondent previously provided to Staff, and (ii) any documents provided...
to the Respondent with or as part of the Notice of Alleged Violation, Notice of Penalty, assessment of proposed Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive.

(2) Where there are Participants in a proceeding in addition to a single Respondent and Compliance Staff, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall oversee the Staff’s designation of Documents to be produced to such other Participants and the development, execution and enforcement of any protective order deemed necessary.

(3) Staff shall promptly inform the Hearing Officer and each other Respondent if, after the issuance of a notice of hearing, requests for information are issued by Staff related to the same compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of the proceeding. If Staff receives Documents pursuant to a request for information after Documents have been made available to a Respondent for inspection and copying as set forth in Subparagraph (a), the additional Documents shall be made available to the Respondent not later than fourteen (14) calendar days after Staff receives such Documents. If a date for the evidentiary hearing has been scheduled, Staff shall make the additional Documents available to the Respondent not less than ten (10) calendar days before the hearing. If Staff receives such Documents ten or fewer calendar days before the hearing is scheduled to begin or after the hearing begins, Staff shall make the additional Documents available immediately to the Respondent.

(3) Nothing in subparagraph (a)(1) shall limit the discretion of NERC to make any other Document available to the Respondent or the authority of the Hearing Officer to order the production of any other Documents or information by any Participant.

b) Documents That May Be Withheld by Staff

(1) Staff may withhold a Document from inspection and copying by the Respondent if:

(A) the Document is privileged to Staff or constitutes attorney work product of Staff’s counsel (in applying this provision, the attorney-client privilege shall be recognized as absolute and any demand for production of attorney work product shall be granted only after a showing of substantial need by the Respondent);

(B) the Document is an examination or inspection report, an internal memorandum, or other note or writing prepared by a Staff member that shall not be offered in evidence;

(C) the Document would disclose (i) an examination, investigatory or enforcement technique or guideline of NERC, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; (ii) the identity of a source, including a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority or a self-regulatory organization, that furnished information or was furnished information on a confidential basis regarding an investigation, an examination, an enforcement
proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action; or (iii) an examination, an investigation, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action under consideration by, or initiated by, the NERC, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; or

(D) the Hearing Officer grants leave to withhold a document or category of documents as not relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, or for other good cause shown.

Provided, that where a document contains information of the type listed in Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) or (D) that is capable of being redacted, Staff shall make the document available for inspection and copying by Respondent in redacted form.

(2) Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1)(B), (C), or (D) authorizes Staff to withhold a document, or a part thereof, that contains exculpatory evidence. Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1) requires Staff to withhold a document from disclosure.

c) Withheld Document List

At the time it is required to make documents available for inspection and copying, Staff shall also provide to the Hearing Officer, the Respondent and any other Participant to which documents are being made available, a list of documents withheld by Staff pursuant to Subparagraph (b)(1). Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order Staff to make any document withheld available to the Respondent(s) for inspection and copying.

d) Timing of Inspection and Copying

Except as set forth in this Paragraph, the Hearing Officer shall determine the schedule of production of documents for inspection and copying, provided that the Hearing Officer may modify any time period for production set forth in this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances.

e) Place and Time of Inspection and Copying

Documents subject to inspection and copying pursuant to this Paragraph shall be made available to the Respondent for inspection and copying at the NERC office where the documents are ordinarily maintained, or at such other office as the Hearing Officer, in his or her discretion, shall designate, or as the Participants otherwise agree. A Respondent shall be given access to the documents at NERC's offices during normal business hours. A Respondent shall not be given custody of the documents or be permitted to remove the documents from NERC's offices.

f) Copying Costs

A Respondent may obtain a photocopy of all documents made available for inspection. A Respondent shall be responsible for the cost of photocopying. Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer, charges for copies made at the request of a Respondent shall be at a rate to be established by NERC.
g) Failure to Make Documents Available — Harmless Error

In the event that a document required to be made available to a Respondent pursuant to this Paragraph is not made available by Staff, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to make the document available was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of Staff to produce a document, the burden shall be on Staff to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer, or, upon review, the Hearing Panel shall determine whether the failure to make the document available was harmless error.

1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures

In addition to the production of documents by Staff for inspection and copying by Respondent pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7, the Participants shall be entitled to utilize all other discovery methods provided for in Rules 402 through 409 of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.409, including data requests, written interrogatories and requests for production of documents or things, depositions by oral examination, requests for inspection of documents and other property, requests for admissions, and requests for issuance of orders to one or more Registered Entities to produce documents for inspection and copying or at the hearing or to provide testimony by an authorized representative in deposition or at the hearing. Unless otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel upon motion by a Participant or by the Hearing Officer, or by the Hearing Panel on its own motion, such discovery, and the resolution of any disputes concerning such discovery, shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.410 and 385.510(e), which are hereby incorporated by reference into these Hearing Procedures, subject to the following limitations and modifications to such Rules:

a) The provisions of Subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Paragraph 1.5.7 shall apply to any such discovery.

b) Rule 403(b)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.403(b)(2)) and Rule 410(d)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.410(b)(2)) shall not be applicable.

c) The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel have the authority to issue orders to compel the appearance by or production of documents or information by, only any Person that (i) is a Participant, or (ii) is a Registered Entity (including an authorized representative thereof) that is not a Participant. The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel do not have authority to require a United States marshal or deputy marshal to serve an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

d) References to “subpoena” in Rules 404, 409, 410 and 510(e) shall be deemed to be to an order to a non-Participant Registered Entity to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

e) References to the “Commission” in Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) shall be to FERC except as follows: (i) the references in Rules 402(a), 404(b)(1) and 405(b), the second reference in Rule 410(d), and the references in Rule 510(e)(1) and (2) shall be deemed to be to the Hearing Panel, (ii) the reference in Rule 385.406(b)(4) to “Commission trial staff” shall be deemed to be to Compliance.
f) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, a data request, set of interrogatories, request for production of documents or things, request for inspection of documents or other property, request for admissions, or order to produce or provide documents, information, or testimony shall not specify a due date or response date that is fewer than 21 calendar days from the date of service of the request or date of the order.

g) A list of withheld documents, if any, shall be provided by any Participant required to produce documents, at the time the documents are required to be produced, to the Hearing Officer and to each Participant entitled to receive production of the documents. Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order the Participant to make any document withheld available to any other Participant or Participants for inspection and copying.

h) In the event a document or information required to be produced or provided by a Participant pursuant to discovery is not produced or provided by the Participant, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to produce or provide the document or information was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of a Participant to produce or provide a document or information, the burden shall be on the Participant that failed to produce or provide the document or information to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer or, upon review, the Hearing Panel shall determine whether the failure to make the document available was harmless error.

i) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, all such discovery shall be requested, scheduled and conducted so as to be completed within six (6) months following the date of the initial prehearing conference held pursuant to Paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.5.2.

j) Notwithstanding (f) and (i), however, if the shortened hearing procedure in Paragraph 1.3.2 is used in a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on motion of a Participant, shall establish a schedule for discovery, including response periods for responding to discovery requests, that are consistent with the expedited nature of the proceeding contemplated by the shortened hearing procedure.

The Hearing Officer’s ruling on all motions relating to disputes concerning such discovery shall consider the following objectives: (i) full disclosure of all relevant documents and information; (ii) the exercise of due diligence in the conduct of discovery by a Participant; and (iii) disallowing use of discovery as a means to delay the proceeding or to harass or burden any other Participant.

1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence

Unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise and with the exception of (i) any adverse Participant examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.16 and (ii) the testimony and documents of a non-Participant provided pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or
testimony, all witness testimony in a hearing must be prepared in written form, may have exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, and shall be filed in advance of the evidentiary hearing pursuant to a schedule determined by the Hearing Officer, as it may be amended. Where a Participant intends to use a document or other demonstrative evidence that has not been filed as part of written testimony in the conduct of cross-examination (other than documents that are to be produced by a non-Participant at the hearing pursuant to an order to produce documents), the Participant intending to use such document or demonstrative evidence shall provide it to the other Participants and the Hearing Officer at least three (3) business days prior to the date at which the witness will be cross-examined at the evidentiary hearing.

Compliance Staff shall file the documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, first. The Respondent shall file the documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, which also may be responsive to Staff’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, second. Staff shall file as its rebuttal case the documents it intends to offer into evidence in response to the Respondent’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, third.

If appropriate due to the number and/or complexity of the issues, the Hearing Officer may allow for the Respondent to submit a rebuttal case that responds to Staff’s rebuttal case, in which event the Hearing Officer shall also allow Staff to submit a surrebuttal case that responds to the Respondent’s rebuttal case.

Each round of evidence shall be limited in scope to responding to the preceding round of evidence, except that the Respondent’s direct case may exceed the scope of Staff’s direct case if necessary for the Respondent to set forth its direct case fully.

The Participants shall file the documents they intend to offer into evidence in accordance with the Hearing Officer’s schedule, as it may be amended. Such filings of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing shall not entitle the documents to be admitted into the evidentiary record. The Participants must offer their witnesses’ testimony and other proposed evidence for admission into the evidentiary record during the evidentiary hearing.

Any Participant who fails, without good cause shown, to comply with the Hearing Officer’s schedule for the filing of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing may be limited in the presentation of its evidence during the evidentiary hearing or have its participation in the evidentiary hearing otherwise restricted by the Hearing Officer to avoid undue prejudice and delay.

1.5.10 Protective Orders

a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to
this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on
his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of any non-
Participant ordered to produce Documents, information or testimony, may enter
a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential,
proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other
information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a
Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection
through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information, including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or
competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii)
information related to a Cyber Security Incident; (iv) personnel information that
identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or that reveals
personnel, financial, medical or other personal information; (v) audit work papers;
(vi) investigative files or documents that would disclose investigative techniques
of the ERO or any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority. Nothing in this
Subparagraph 1.5.10(b) shall require Staff to produce any Documents it is
entitled to withhold under Subparagraph 1.5.7(b).

c) A motion for a protective order shall specify the proposed expiration date for the
proprietary status of the data, Documents or information, if any, and shall
propose requirements or safeguards to be met for individuals participating in the
proceeding to review the protected information while maintaining its proprietary
status.

d) A Document submitted and marked as proprietary, or a statement made at a
hearing and identified as proprietary, shall be afforded proprietary treatment
pending the timely submission of a motion to protect the confidential, proprietary
or trade secret nature of that Document or statement and a ruling on such a
motion by the Hearing Officer.

e) The protective order shall identify the data, Documents or information that will
be accorded proprietary treatment; the individuals participating in the proceeding,
by category or otherwise, entitled to view the proprietary information; and the
requirements, conditions or safeguards that must be met before an individual may
view the information.

f) A public redacted version of each Document and transcript that contains
information that is protected pursuant to this Paragraph must be filed with the
proprietary version and must be served on each Participant for distribution to
those individuals participating in the proceeding who are not entitled to view the
proprietary information.

g) Should it be necessary to address proprietary information during a hearing, the
Hearing Officer shall, while the information is being addressed, close the hearing
to all individuals other than those entitled to view the proprietary information in
accordance with the protective order.
1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum
The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may request, as needed on a case by case basis due to the number or complexity of the issue(s), the submission of memoranda prior to the evidentiary hearing that outline each Participant’s position on the issue(s) in dispute, the key facts and arguments, and the applicable Reliability Standard, rules, orders or other authority. The purpose of such memoranda will be to aid the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel in preparation for the evidentiary hearing. A Participant will not be deemed to have waived any issue, fact or argument that is not set forth in a pre-evidentiary hearing memorandum. The Hearing Officer may establish page limitations on such submissions.

1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings
The purpose of the evidentiary hearing shall be to admit the Participants’ evidence into the record, and for each Participant to have the opportunity to cross-examine the other Participant’s witnesses. A schedule for briefs, unless waived by the Participants, shall be set at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. The evidentiary hearing also may be used to address any other issue pending between the Participants.

1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence
In all proceedings Compliance Staff shall open and close.

1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements
Opening and closing statements will not be made during the evidentiary hearing as a matter of course except that such statements may be allowed when requested by a Participant, and shall be required when requested by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Any Participant’s request for such statements, or a Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel notice requiring such statements, shall be made at least ten (10) calendar days in advance of the start of the evidentiary hearing.

1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence
Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.6.5 Exhibits
All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide dDocuments, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be marked for identification. A Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the Participant offers into evidence, and will provide copies of any exhibit not served in advance of the evidentiary hearing to the Participants and the Hearing Officer.

1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing
Each witness shall attend the evidentiary hearing in person unless a Participant has been informed in advance of the evidentiary hearing that all other Participants waive cross-examination of the witness and neither the Hearing Officer nor the members of the Hearing
Panel have any questions for the witness, in which event the witness does need not be present at the evidentiary hearing. All testimony offered at the evidentiary hearing is to be under oath or affirmation. If a witness is not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, then the Participant on whose behalf the witness prepared testimony shall submit an affidavit of the witness attesting to the veracity of the witness’ testimony, and the Participant shall be allowed to introduce the witness’ testimony, and the exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into the evidentiary record based on such affidavit.

### 1.6.7 Admission of Evidence

Compliance Staff shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Respondent second, unless the Participants agree otherwise.

Except for witnesses who are not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall call each witness in turn. Following the witness’ swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or prejudice on any Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the NERC Director of Compliance and provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’ testimony, including all exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the introduction of the witness’ testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.6.11. Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’ testimony shall be admitted into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants, and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the Hearing Panel, in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.14, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.15. Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the evidentiary hearing unless a Participant has served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with the schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other Participants, it is the CCC’s policy to discourage witness testimony at an evidentiary hearing when a Participant has not served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing. If such testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.

### 1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document

When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the
material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or document will not be received in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or document and to offer in evidence in like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.6.9 Stipulations
The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record. Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.6.10 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may, upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

a) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of NERC and Regional Entities.
b) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the record of other docketed proceedings of NERC.
c) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.
d) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.
e) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the NERC.
f) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with a schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Before ruling on a request to take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set forth in a statement on the record.

1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence
Any evidence offered, including that included in a book, paper or document pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.8, shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.

The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by
the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.6.12 Offer of Proof
Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling
The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made; provided that the Hearing Officer has discretion to reserve such a ruling or to require the Participants to file written arguments in relation thereto. If the Hearing Officer reserves the ruling, appropriate steps shall be taken during the evidentiary hearing to ensure a full, complete and accurate record in relation to the objected to evidence in the event the objection to the evidence’s admissibility is overruled.

1.6.14 Cross-Examination
Each witness shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’ testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Panel may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’ cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’ redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.15. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.15 Redirect Examination
A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Panel. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’ cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Panel. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant
Any Participant may call any adverse Participant, or any employee or agent thereof, during the evidentiary hearing to provide oral testimony on the Participant’s behalf, and may conduct such oral examination as though the witness were under cross-examination. If a Participant intends to call an adverse Participant for examination, it shall give notice to the Hearing Officer and all other Participants setting forth the grounds for such examination at least fourteen (14) calendar days in advance of the evidentiary hearing, and the Participant who, or whose employee or agent, is sought to be called shall file any objection at least seven (7) calendar days in advance of the
evidentiary hearing. Any Participant may conduct oral examination of a witness testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, as though the witness were under cross-examination.

1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.

1.7 Post-Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.7.1 Briefs

a) At the close of the evidentiary hearing, Participants may file initial and reply briefs.

b) Briefs shall be concise, and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, excluding appendices, shall contain a table of contents. Statements of fact should be supported by record citations.

c) The Hearing Officer will prescribe the time for filing briefs, giving due regard to the nature of the proceeding, the extent of the record, the number and complexity of the issues, and the objective of expedition.

d) Unless the Hearing Officer prescribes otherwise, all Participants shall file initial and reply briefs simultaneously.

e) Participants’ reply briefs shall be limited in scope to responding to arguments and issues raised in other Participants’ initial briefs.

f) The Hearing Officer may, with the agreement of the Participants, allow oral closing statements to be made on the record in lieu of briefs.

g) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to briefs.

1.7.2 Other Pleadings
Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs are permitted, but, absent good cause shown, such pleadings may not seek to introduce additional evidence into the record.

1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions
The Hearing Officer may permit or require Participants to file draft initial opinions that set forth the Participants’ proposed findings of fact and conclusions.

1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion
Except as otherwise ordered by the Hearing Panel, at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing, and following the submission of initial and reply briefs and draft orders, if any, the Hearing Officer shall prepare an initial opinion for the Hearing Panel’s review and consideration. The initial opinion shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The initial
opinion also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive that the Hearing Officer proposes the Hearing Panel require. If the initial opinion proposes a Penalty, the initial opinion shall include a proposed Notice of Penalty. The initial opinion shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10.

1.7.5 Exceptions

a) Within twenty-one (21) calendar days after service of the initial opinion, or such other time as is fixed by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file exceptions to the initial opinion in a brief designated "brief on exceptions" and, within fourteen (14) calendar days after the time for filing briefs on exceptions or such other time as is set by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file as a reply, a "brief in reply to exceptions."

b) Exceptions and replies thereto with respect to statements, findings of fact or conclusion in the initial opinion must be specific and must be stated and numbered separately in the brief. With regard to each, the Participant must specify each error asserted, and include a concise discussion of any policy considerations applicable and any other arguments in support of the Participant’s position. Suggested replacement language for all statements to which exception is taken must be provided. Exceptions and arguments may be filed (1) together in one brief; or (2) in two separate documents, one designated as the brief containing arguments, and the other designed "Exceptions," containing the suggested replacement language.

c) Arguments in briefs on exceptions and replies thereto shall be concise and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, shall contain a table of contents.

d) Participants shall not raise arguments in their briefs in reply to exceptions that are not responsive to any argument raised in any other Participant's brief on exceptions.

e) Statements of fact should be supported by citation to the record.

f) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to arguments included in briefs on exception and briefs in reply to exceptions. Such page limitations shall not apply to a Participant’s proposed replacement language.

g) Unless good cause is shown, if a Participant does not file a brief on exceptions, or if a Participant filed a brief on exceptions that does not object to a part of the initial opinion, the Participant shall be deemed to have waived any objection to the initial opinion in its entirety, or to the part of the initial opinion to which the Participant did not object, whichever applies. This provision shall not prohibit the Participant, in its brief in reply to exceptions, from responding to another Participant’s exceptions to such part of the initial opinion or from proposing alternative replacement language to the replacement language proposed by the other Participant for such part of the initial opinion.
1.7.6 Oral Argument
The Hearing Panel may elect to hear oral argument. If oral argument is held without briefs having been filed, Participants will be given the opportunity to present argument on all issues. If oral argument is held where briefs have been filed, argument may be limited to issues identified by the Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel will direct the NERC Director of Compliance to issue a notice of oral argument that identifies the date, time, place and issues for the argument.

The presentation of written materials or visual aids is permitted at oral argument. To the extent such materials or aids contain factual information, they shall be supported by the record, and shall contain accurate record citations. Such materials or aids may not contain new calculations or quantitative analyses not presented in the record, unless they are based on underlying data contained in the record. Copies of all written materials or visual aids to be presented at oral argument shall be served on all Participants not less than 48 hours prior to the time and date of oral argument.

1.7.7 Additional Hearings
After the evidentiary record has been closed but before issuance of an initial opinion, the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record and hold additional hearings. Such action may be taken on the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion if there is reason to believe that reopening is warranted by any changes in conditions, or by the need to compile a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order. Any Participant may file a motion to reopen the record, which shall contain the reasons for reopening, including material changes in conditions or the identification of additional evidence that should be included in the record, and a brief statement of proposed additional evidence and an explanation why such evidence was not previously adduced.

1.7.8 Hearing Panel Final Order
Following the receipt of the initial opinion, any exceptions and replies thereto, and oral argument, if any, the Hearing Panel shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the Hearing Panel, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The Hearing Panel shall strive, but shall not be required, to issue its final order within thirty (30) calendar days following the last to occur of the initial opinion, exceptions or replies thereto, or oral argument. The final order may adopt, modify, amend or reject the initial opinion in its entirety or in part. The final order shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The Hearing Panel will base its determinations in the final order on the record. The final order also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, sanction, Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan required. If the final order imposes a Penalty, it shall be entitled “Final Order and Notice of Penalty”. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber-Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The Hearing Panel shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights pursuant to Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.
1.7.9 The Record
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include any of the following, including all attachments thereto and documents filed therewith, that exist in any docket:

a) Notice of Alleged Violation and Respondent’s response thereto;
b) Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan and Staff’s statement identifying its disagreement(s) therewith;
c) Remedial Action Directives and the Respondent’s notice contesting the Remedial Action Directive;
d) Respondent’s request for a hearing;
e) Participant filings, motions, and responses;
f) Notices, rulings, orders and other issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel;
g) Transcripts;
h) Evidence received;
i) Written comments submitted in lieu of written testimony;
j) Matters officially noticed;
k) Offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon, and any written or documentary evidence excluded from the evidentiary record;
l) Briefs, pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums, and draft opinions;
m) Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs;
n) The Hearing Officer’s initial opinion;
o) Exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, and any replies thereto;
p) The Hearing Panel’s final order, any Notice of Penalty issued therewith, and the NERC Director of Compliance’s notice transmitting the final order to the Participants;
q) All notices of ex parte communications; and
r) Any notifications of recusal and motions for disqualification of a member of the Hearing Panel or Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor and any responses or replies thereto.

1.7.10 Appeal
A final order of the Hearing Panel may be appealed to NERC in accordance with NERC’s Rules of Procedure, Subsections 409.5 et seq.

1.8 Settlement
Settlements may be entered into at any time pursuant to Section 5.4 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and NERC’s settlement procedures.
1.9 Remedi al Action Directives

1.9.1 Initiation of Remedi al Action Directive Hearing

Staff may issue a Remedi al Action Directive to a Respondent at any time, including during any proceeding related to an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard. The Remedi al Action Directive shall be delivered to the Respondent in accordance with Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

The Respondent may contest the Remedi al Action Directive by filing a written notice with the NERC Director of Compliance that states that the Respondent contests the Remedi al Action Directive and that the Respondent requests a Remedi al Action Directive hearing. The Respondent shall attach a copy of the Remedi al Action Directive to its written notice. The Respondent must provide such notice within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt (as defined in Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program) of the Remedi al Action Directive. If the Respondent does not give written notice to the NERC Director of Compliance within the required time period, the Respondent shall be deemed to have waived its right to contest the Remedi al Action Directive.

The NERC Director of Compliance shall assign a docket number, and issue a notice of hearing that sets forth the date, time and place at which the hearing will convene pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.1.

1.9.2 Remedi al Action Directive Hearing Procedure

Hearings to address Remedi al Action Directives shall be conducted only under the expedited hearing process set forth in this Paragraph 1.9.2. The full hearing procedures described in Paragraph 1.4 to 1.7 are applicable to the Remedi al Action Directive hearing unless the context of a provision is inconsistent with or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the procedures set forth in this Paragraph.

The Remedi al Action Directive hearing may be presided over by a Hearing Officer and will be conducted according to the following guidelines:

a) The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel will hold a prehearing conference within two (2) business days after receipt of the Respondent’s request for a hearing.

b) An evidentiary hearing will be conducted on the matter, in person or by teleconference, within seven (7) business days after the prehearing conference.

c) At the evidentiary hearing, Staff shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedi al Action Directive should be complied with, and the Respondent shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedi al Action Directive is not necessary or should be modified. All witness testimony shall be rendered under oath.

d) At the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make opening statements. In addition, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make closing arguments, and Staff shall have the opportunity to make a rebuttal to the Respondent’s closing argument.
e) The Participants may file initial briefs and reply briefs, and/or draft opinions, on an expedited schedule set by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Oral argument shall not be held.

f) The Hearing Panel shall issue a summary written decision within ten (10) calendar days following the hearing, stating whether the Respondent shall or shall not be required to comply with the Remedial Action Directive and identifying any modifications to the Remedial Action Directive that it finds appropriate.

Within thirty (30) calendar days following issuance of its summary written decision, the Hearing Panel shall issue a full written decision. The written decision shall state the conclusions of the Hearing Panel with respect to the Remedial Action Directive, and shall explain the reasons for the Hearing Panel’s conclusions.
NERC Compliance and Certification Committee

Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

CCC Monitoring Program — CCCPP–005–1

Version 1.0
**Summary**

The provisions set forth in this document ("Hearing Procedures") shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings as described in Section 504 of the NERC Rules of Procedure ("ROP") conducted into appeals to resolve any disputes related to Certification activities.

**Revision History**

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</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters ................................ 1
   1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation ......................................................... 1
   1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation ...... 4
   1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process ......................................................................... 9
   1.4 General Hearing Procedure ................................................................................. 10
   1.5 Hearing Procedure ............................................................................................... 15
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed
The provisions set forth in this document ("Hearing Procedures") shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings as described in Section 504 and Appendix 5 of the NERC Rules of Procedure ("ROP") conducted into appeals to resolve any disputes related to Certification activities. Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Panel established by the CCC in accordance with Section 8.3 of the CCC Charter and Appendix 5A of the NERC ROP. The composition of the Hearing Panel, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Panel on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the entity seeking Certification.

1.1.2 Deviation
To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Panel, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion
The CCC’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process — The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.

b) Fairness — Persons appearing in CCC proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.

c) Independence — The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making — Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the NERC’s conflict of interest policy.
e) Impartiality — Persons appearing before the Hearing Panel should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Respondents should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition — Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation

a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions

Capitalized terms Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions of the following terms that are used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below: (i) definitions in Section 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Bulk-Power System,” for the purposes of these Hearing Procedures, means has the identical meaning as the definition of “Bulk Electric System” under the NERC Glossary.

“Certification” means the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that an entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator and/or Reliability Coordinator. Certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.

“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber Security Incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and
communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the NERC Director of Compliance who is responsible for the management and supervision of the Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review. Electric Reliability Organization, currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.


“Hearing Officer” means (1) a CCC member or (2) another individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures; the CCC shall approve the individual appointed as the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer shall not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Paragraph 1.1.1 above. Specifically, the CCC shall not have a standing Hearing Panel. When a hearing is to be conducted, the CCC shall select five members to serve as the adjudicatory panel for that hearing. Members to serve on the Hearing Panel shall be selected by vote of a valid quorum of the CCC. Voting members of the CCC at arm’s length from parties to the hearing may be nominated or volunteer to stand for selection to the Hearing Panel. One or more alternates may also be selected if the CCC deems appropriate for the circumstances. A member may serve on more than one Hearing Panel concurrently. A Hearing Panel is disbanded upon conclusion of the hearing proceedings for which it was formed.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used herein shall include the members of the Certification Staff that participate in a proceeding.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.
“Reliable Operation” has the meaning set forth in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity who is the subject of the Certification decision that is the basis for the proceeding.

“Staff” or “Certification Staff” or “Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC who have the authority to make initial determinations of Certification of entities performing reliability functions.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies NERC’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel.

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings
All filings made with the CCC must contain:

a) A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

b) A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

c) The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

d) A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

e) The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2.2 Form of Filings

a) All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.

b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters    Effective: May 6, 2009

12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

1.2.3 Submission of Documents

a) Where to File
Filings shall be made with the NERC Director of Compliance located at NERC’s principal office. The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern, each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by NERC.

b) When to File
Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Filings will be considered made when they are date stamped received by the NERC Director of Compliance. To be timely, filings must be received no later than 5 p.m., Eastern, on the date specified.

c) How to File
Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the NERC Director of Compliance.

d) Number of Copies to File
One original and seven exact copies of any document shall be filed. The NERC Director of Compliance will provide the Hearing Officer, if any, and each member of the Hearing Panel with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an Officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification
The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service
Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service
a) Service List
For each proceeding, the NERC Director of Compliance shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, NERC Director of Compliance and the Respondent’s designated agent for service as registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the NERC Director of Compliance.

b) By Participants
Any Participant filing a document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) By the NERC Director of Compliance
The NERC Director of Compliance shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel upon the members of the Hearing Panel and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Hearing Panel shall ensure that the NERC Director of Compliance has a copy of the record of a proceeding at the time it issues a final order.
d) Effective Date of Service

Service by personal delivery or email is effective immediately. Service by mail or registered mail is effective upon mailing; service by a private express courier service is effective upon delivery to the private express courier service. Unless otherwise provided, whenever a Participant has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a document upon the Participant, four (4) calendar days shall be added to the prescribed period when the document is served upon the Participant by mail or registered mail.

1.2.5 Computation of Time

The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the NERC office is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the NERC office is closed.

1.2.6 Extensions of Time

Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.

1.2.7 Amendments

Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts

A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel states the ruling on any such matter, and the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) calendar days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) calendar days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

NERC will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for the Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek
to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances
Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences
All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at NERC’s principal office unless the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation
Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted
The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings), no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.

1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public
No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the Hearing Panel shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) determines that public release is appropriate. Only the members of the Hearing Panel, the Participants, the Hearing Officer and the Technical Advisors, if any, shall be allowed to participate in or obtain information relating to a proceeding.

1.2.14 Docketing System
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings to record appeals of Certification decisions. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a notice of an appeal of a Certification decision. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by the letters “NERC”, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by the letters “CERT” and a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.
1.2.15 Hold Harmless

A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the NERC and the CCC, including without limitation their Members, Board of Directors or Trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, Hearing Panel members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Respondent’s Option to Request a Hearing

To appeal a Certification decision, a Respondent must file a statement with the NERC Director of Compliance requesting a Certification hearing within fourteen (14) calendar days after (i) the Certification report or finding is issued, or (ii) the final Regional Entity appeal process ruling is made. If the Respondent does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Respondent will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the Certification decision.

A hearing request shall include:

a) A concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision being appealed;

b) A clear statement of the relief being sought;

c) Argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief; and

d) Attachments of the full text of the Certification decision being appealed and whichever of the following are applicable:

1) the Respondent’s statement explaining and supporting its disagreement with the Certification decision;

2) all Documents, including affidavits, supporting its position; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

1.3.2 Hearing Procedure

The Hearing Panel may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. No evidentiary hearing will be held, and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except as requested by the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel. Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

a) Within ten (10) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued, the Staff shall file:

1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues raised by Respondent and the rationale in support of Staff’s position, including all factual and legal argument;
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

Effective: May 6, 2009

Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

April 2009; Version 1.0

1.4 General Hearing Procedure

1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) calendar days of a Respondent requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the NERC Director of Compliance shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place of the hearing, which should occur no less than twenty-one (21) calendar days and no later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued.

1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The CCC may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the Hearing Panel as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the Hearing Panel may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The Hearing Panel may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing through the issuance of the opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

a) To administer oaths and affirmations;

b) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;

c) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;

The Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the Hearing Panel to issue the final order within twenty-nine (29) calendar days of the notice of hearing.
d) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

e) To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

f) To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.10; and

g) To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the Hearing Panel uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) calendar days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.4.

1.4.3 Hearing Panel
The Hearing Panel is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

a) The Hearing Panel shall receive all filings in a hearing.

b) The Hearing Panel or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.

c) The Hearing Panel shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; or (ii) present oral argument on an issue. To this end, the Hearing Panel shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

d) To the extent that the Hearing Panel disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

e) The Hearing Panel shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order.

1.4.4 Disqualification
A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the NERC’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by Paragraph 1.4.6, or the existence of other...
circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support its alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within five (5) business days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the Hearing Panel’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The Hearing Panel, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the Hearing Panel will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.

If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.5.15) of the Hearing Panel does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the CCC shall appoint a new member(s) to the Hearing Panel to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the Hearing Panel through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The CCC shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the Hearing Panel shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all Hearing Panel members.

1.4.5 Technical Advisor
The Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) calendar days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.4.

1.4.6 No Ex Parte Communications
a) Once a Respondent requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:
   1) neither the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that
2) the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:

A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or

B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;

C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.

b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Certification Staff from communicating with the Respondent, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Certification Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.

d) Any member of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) calendar days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.7 Appearances
Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.
A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or of another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S-related proceedings).

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.8 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence
The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.

1.4.9 Experts
A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.4.10 Protective Orders

a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of a non-Participant ordered to produce documents, information or testimony, may enter a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information, including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii)
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

1.5 Hearing Procedure

1.5.1 Order of Argument

In all proceedings Respondent shall open and close.

1.5.2 Right of Participant to Present Evidence

Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.5.3 Exhibits

All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be
marked for identification. Except for exhibits created for demonstrative purposes, only
documents (including affidavits) previously filed in the matter may be presented as exhibits. A
Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the
Participant offers into evidence and must provide copies to the Participants and the Hearing
Panel.

1.5.4 Witness Attendance at Hearing
Each witness shall attend the hearing in person only if a Participant has been informed in
advancement of the hearing that the witness needs to be present at the hearing. All testimony offered
at the hearing is to be under oath or affirmation.

1.5.5 Admission of Evidence
Respondent shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Certification Staff second, unless
the Participants agree otherwise.

If witnesses are required to attend the hearing, the Participants shall call each such witness in
turn. Following the witness’s swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her
written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written
testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such
changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of
obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or prejudice on any
Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written
testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the NERC Director of Compliance and
provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose
behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’s testimony, including all
exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the
introduction of the witness’s testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.5.8.
Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’s testimony shall be admitted
into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants,
and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the Hearing Panel, in accordance
with Paragraph 1.5.11, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.5.12.
Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or
surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying
pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a
non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the hearing unless a Participant has
served the witness’s written testimony in advance of the hearing in accordance with Paragraph
1.3.1. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other
Participants, it is the CCC’s policy to discourage witness testimony at a hearing when a
Participant has not served the witness’s written testimony in advance of the hearing. If such
testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide
the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.
1.5.6 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document
When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or document will not be received in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or document and to offer in evidence in like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.5.7 Stipulations
The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record. Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.5.8 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may, upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

a) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of NERC and Regional Entities.

b) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the record of other docketed proceedings of NERC and Regional Entities.

c) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.

d) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.

e) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the NERC.

f) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted as part of the filings made pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.1. Before ruling on a request to take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set forth in a statement on the record.

1.5.9 Admissibility of Evidence
Any evidence offered shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.
The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.5.10 Offer of Proof
Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.5.11 Evidentiary Ruling
The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made.

1.5.12 Cross-Examination
Any witness personally attending the hearing shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’s testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Panel may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’s cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’s redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.12. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.5.13 Redirect Examination
A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Panel. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’s cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Panel. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.5.14 Close of the Evidentiary Record
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.
1.5.15 Closing Statements
At the close of the hearing, Participants shall present oral closing statements. The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable time limitations applicable to closing statements.

1.5.16 Hearing Panel Final Order
Following the hearing, the Hearing Panel shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the Hearing Panel, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The Hearing Panel shall issue its final order within one (1) day following the close of the hearing. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The Hearing Panel shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights pursuant to Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.

1.5.17 The Record
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include all filings made in the matter, a transcript of the hearing, including all exhibits presented, the final order and any other written correspondence or communications between the Participants and either the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel.

1.5.18 Appeal
A Final Order of the Hearing Panel may be appealed to NERC in accordance with the NERC Organization Registration and Certification Manual, Section VI, Paragraph 4 of Appendix 5 to the NERC ROP.
NERC Compliance and Certification Committee

Mediation Procedures

CCC Monitoring Program — CCCPP-006-1
Summary:
The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) Mediation Program is designed as an informal, voluntary process in which a CCC mediation panel assists NERC and a Regional Entity to understand and work through disagreements or disputes concerning NERC performance audits of a Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

Revision History

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<td>05/06/09</td>
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</table>
# Table of Contents

1. Introduction ........................................................................................................................... 1
2. Mediators ............................................................................................................................... 2
3. Mediation Process.................................................................................................................. 3
   - Introductory Remarks........................................................................................................... 3
   - Statements of the Issue (s) by the Parties ........................................................................ 4
   - Information Gathering ....................................................................................................... 4
   - Issue Identification .......................................................................................................... 4
   - Determination and Discussion of Options ....................................................................... 4
   - Written Mediation Settlement Agreement ..................................................................... 4
1. Introduction

The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) Mediation Program is designed as an informal, voluntary process in which a CCC mediation panel assists NERC and a Regional Entity (RE) (NERC and the Regional Entity individually a Party, collectively, the Parties) to understand and work through disagreements or disputes concerning NERC performance audits of an RE’s Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. Mediation is the intervention into a dispute or negotiation of an acceptable, impartial, and neutral third party panel that has no decision-making authority. The objective of the neutral third-party is to assist the Parties in voluntarily reaching an acceptable resolution of the issues in dispute. The mediation process is voluntary and does not eliminate other dispute resolution options. Also, the mediation process is confidential, whether or not it results in settlement.

This alternative dispute resolution mechanism is intended to be a more collaborative, less adversarial method to attain a mutually agreeable resolution to the dispute, consistent with the NERC Rules of Procedure and without formal hearing proceedings.

The Parties to mediation are not obligated to reach agreement. If they do not reach a consensus, either Party may elect to proceed with other more “traditional” methods of resolving the dispute. In those instances where consensus is reached and memorialized in a written Mediation Settlement Agreement, the agreements of the Parties as expressed therein will be binding and enforceable.
2. Mediators

The program follows a model of team mediation — having three mediators facilitate the mediation — in order to ensure a broad spectrum of perspectives and approaches to problem solving.

Once NERC and a Regional Entity have decided to pursue a resolution of their dispute through mediation, each Party will provide the chair of the CCC with introductory information (i.e., brief statements of the nature and history of the dispute, participants’ names, and contact information). Each Party must be represented by participants who will have the authority to enter into an agreement to resolve the matter in dispute, if the Parties are able to reach an agreement. The chair then provides the introductory information to three impartial and independent third party neutral members of the CCC to whom the chair assigns to serve as mediators and who are acceptable to both Parties. Subject to the consent of both Parties, the chair may appoint in addition to the CCC members a disinterested professional mediator who is acceptable to both Parties, with the cost of the professional mediator shared equally between the Parties. The mediators may choose, but are not required, to select one of their number as the Lead Mediator to coordinate the process and serve as their primary contact with the Parties; if a professional mediator is appointed by the chair, then that person will serve as the Lead Mediator. After reviewing the information provided by the Parties, the Lead Mediator, if any, or the mediators will communicate with the Parties to arrange an agreeable time and location for the mediation to be held.

Because mediation is an informal process and is only successful when a mutually agreeable resolution occurs, there is no single correct procedure required for mediators to follow. In any specific matter, one or more mediators may elect to discuss individual issues and concerns with one or more of the Parties prior to the session, one or more mediators may elect to wait until the mediation session to hold any discussion. Both approaches are acceptable.

The materials provided as introductory information and all communications made during or in connection with mediation will be kept confidential by the mediators and both Parties, and statements made by the Parties during mediation may not be used against them in later proceedings. The sole exception to this rule of confidentiality would be any written Mediation Settlement Agreement entered into by the Parties, as discussed below. Should the mediation be unsuccessful, no one who participated as a mediator will serve in any capacity in connection with any subsequent legal, regulatory, administrative, or grievance proceeding regarding the subject of the mediation.

Mediators will not provide legal advice or counsel. Mediators also may not be called to testify in any legal, regulatory, administrative, or grievance proceedings concerning the mediation or its subject, nor may they be requested to provide documentation, records, etc., concerning the mediation.
3. Mediation Process

Mediators will focus on helping the Parties clearly identify their basic concerns and issues and use this information to develop a mutually agreeable resolution. To succeed, this approach must encourage and require open communication, cooperation, and participation.

Although no single process needs to apply to all mediations, generally a successful mediation will involve six elements:

- Introductory remarks;
- Statements of the issue(s) by the Parties;
- Information gathering;
- Issue identification;
- Determination and discussion of options; and
- A written Mediation Settlement Agreement.

Once the mediation process begins, Parties may discuss their interests and concerns with the mediators (and particularly with the Lead Mediator, if any) at any time.

In some cases, the Parties and mediators may agree that the mediation will adjourn and reconvene at a later agreed upon time and place. All participants should give the mediation every chance to resolve the dispute. Because mediation is a voluntary process, at any time, any participant may comment on any aspect of the process or propose changes. Also at any time, either Party or the mediators has the authority to terminate the mediation for any reason. If the mediation terminates without a written Mediation Settlement Agreement, either Party is free to pursue all other available legal, regulatory, administrative or grievance procedures.

**Introductory Remarks**

Early in the mediation, at a time when all participants are present, the mediators will introduce themselves and ask the participants to do likewise. Some mediators may make comments about what they see as the nature of the dispute and seek to confirm or clarify some of the factual data from the introductory information.

The mediators or Lead Mediator may describe ground rules intended to help the mediation move smoothly. Ground rules may include such things as turning off beepers and cell phones, appropriate conduct, mutual respect, note taking, and any other special instructions concerning the mediation. The mediators shall remind the Parties that the mediation process is confidential, whether or not it results in settlement.

From time to time during the mediation, the mediators may ask each Party’s participants to meet separately from the other Party, or to “caucus,” in order to discuss aspects of the dispute and possible resolution among themselves or with some or all of the mediators. Throughout the process, Parties should try not to interrupt each other; the mediators will give each Party the opportunity to fully share their side.
3. Mediation Process

**Statements of the Issue(s) by the Parties**

The mediators will allow each Party the opportunity to explain, without interruption, its position and perception of the dispute. This statement is not necessarily a recital of the facts, but it is to give each Party an opportunity to frame the issues and to give the mediator more information on the Party’s position. If a Party’s attorney(ies) make the initial statement, the mediators may also invite the Party’s other participants to supplement the statement. The intent is for each Party and the mediators to better understand the other Party’s position or point of view.

**Information Gathering**

The mediators may ask one or both Parties questions, repeat back key ideas to the Parties, and summarize their understandings. This helps the mediators and Parties build rapport and ensure common understanding. Mediators will attempt to identify common agreements on the facts and to steer the discussion increasingly towards the future rather than merely reiterating the past.

**Issue Identification**

The mediators will try to identify the Parties’ goals and interests in order to reach agreement on the nature of the issues that must be addressed in any resolution and the relationships between those issues. For example, a particular resolution of one issue may necessarily require a certain approach to another issue, or one issue must be resolved prior to another issue being resolved or even meaningfully discussed. It is possible that at some point the Parties may conclude that one or more of their issues can not be resolved through the mediation, but nonetheless decide to set those aside for later proceedings and move on to resolve through the mediation their other disputed issues.

**Determination and Discussion of Options**

Methods for developing options may include caucuses, group processes, discussion groups or sub-groups, developing hypothetical plausible scenarios, or a mediator’s proposal where the mediator puts a proposal on the table and the Parties take turns modifying it. If a caucus is held, discussions in the caucus are confidential and the mediators will not share those discussions with the other Party unless the Party in the caucus specifically asks them to do so.

To better explore potential solutions, the mediators may propose one or more brainstorming sessions by the Parties together or separately in caucus. This can lead to a final agreement, which diffuses the conflict and provides a new basis for future relations. The goal is to find some common ground by exploring lots of options, and to create possible solutions for the Parties to consider. Especially when meeting separately in caucus, through this process a Party may be able to entertain alternative solutions without committing to them as concessions.

**Written Mediation Settlement Agreement**

Mediation may be terminated at any time by either Party or by the mediators, but mediation has only successfully resolved the subject dispute when they Parties have executed a written Mediation Settlement Agreement.
As the parties reach a sense that they may be able to agree on all or some of the issues being mediated, the parties and mediators can begin crafting language to address resolutions of the issues comprising the dispute. This language must be satisfactory to both parties. The elements and wording of the agreement must be those of the parties, and need to be specific enough that the parties’ intentions will be clear to others who may read it and to each participant at a later time.

It is important that each element of the Mediation Settlement Agreement be listed separately and be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and set to a timetable.

The draft Mediation Settlement Agreement probably will be reviewed and revised repeatedly by each party and will continue to be edited, expanded, condensed, and rewritten as necessary until both parties reach an acceptable settlement. Only after final agreement is reached on all its parts, and a final version memorialized in writing, will the parties be asked to sign the Mediation Settlement Agreement to indicate their understanding of and agreement to the Mediation Settlement Agreement and their willingness to abide by its provisions.

The parties’ mutual execution of the Mediation Settlement Agreement resolves the dispute (or at least those aspects of the dispute addressed in the Mediation Settlement Agreement if they decided to set aside any specific issues for later proceedings). An executed Mediation Settlement Agreement is enforceable between the parties in accordance with federal and state law.
Proposed Revisions 9-2-11

Appendix 5A

Organization Registration and Certification Manual

Effective: June 10, 2010
# Table of Contents

Section I — Executive Summary.................................................................................................. 1  
Overview.......................................................................................................................................... 1  
To Whom Does This Document Apply? ......................................................................................... 1  
When did These Processes Begin? .................................................................................................. 2  
Where to Access and Submit Form(s)? ........................................................................................... 2  
Roles and Responsibilities ............................................................................................................... 2  
Section II — Introduction to Organization Registration and Organization Certification Processes .................................................................................................................. 4  
Organization Registration — Entities Required to Register ............................................................ 4  
Organization Certification ............................................................................................................... 4  
Section III — Organization Registration Process ........................................................................... 5  
Section IV — Organization Certification Process ........................................................................... 8  
Section V — NERC Organization Registration Appeals Process ..................................................... 14  
Section VI — NERC Organization Certification Appeals Process .................................................... 18  
Definitions.......................................................................................................................................... 21
Section I — Executive Summary

Overview

The purpose of this document is twofold: (1) to define the process utilized in the Organization Registration Program by identifying which functional entities must register as owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System for compliance with Reliability Standards; and (2) to define the process utilized in the Organization Certification Program for certifying the following entities: Reliability Coordinator (RC), Balancing Authority (BA), and Transmission Operator (TOP). The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) is responsible for approving and forwarding these processes to the NERC Board of Trustees for its approval. Where a proposal for revisions to these processes comes to the Board of Trustees from sources other than the CCC, the Board of Trustees will seek the concurrence of the CCC before taking action on the proposal.

To Whom Does This Document Apply?

All industry participants responsible for or intending to be responsible for, the following functions must register with NERC through the Organization Registration process. The entities are defined in the NERC Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards with responsibilities designated by the individual Reliability Standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities that Must Register</th>
<th>Entities that Need to be Certified</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator (RC)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator (TOP)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority (BA)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Coordinator (PC)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner (TP)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Service Provider (TSP)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Owner (TO)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Planner (RP)</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distribution Provider (DP)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Owner (GO)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator (GOP)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-Serving Entity (LSE)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity (PSE)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange Authority (IA)</td>
<td>√</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve Sharing Group (RSG)</td>
<td>√</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
When did These Processes Begin?
The initial Registration process began in January of 2006. Registration of new entities is an ongoing process. If a Registered Entity’s information changes, these changes must be submitted to the applicable Regional Entity(s).

Certification is ongoing for new entities in accordance with Section IV of this manual.

Where to Access and Submit Form(s)?
Registration and Certification forms are provided on each Regional Entity’s website. Completed forms are to be sent electronically to the Compliance and Certification Manager of the applicable Regional Entity(s). It is desirable that entities operate within a single Regional Entity; however, if an entity operates in more than one Region, separate Registration applications must completed and submitted to each of the Regional Entities.

Roles and Responsibilities
The following is a high-level overview of the roles and responsibilities in the Registration and Certification processes:

NERC
1. Oversight of entity processes performed by the Regional Entities, including:
   a. Governance per the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement with NERC.
      a.a Coordination of process execution when an entity is registering and/or certifying with multiple Regional Entities.

2. Manage each entity’s NERC Compliance Registry identification number (NERC ID) including:
   a. Sending a Registration or Certification letter that contains the NERC ID to the applicable Regional Entity(ies) for review and approval. If the Regional Entity(ies) agrees with all the information provided, it will notify NERC to issue the NERC ID to the Registered Entity and will send a copy of the notification being provided to the Regional Entity(ies).
      a.b Ensuring each Registered Entity has only one NERC ID for all Regional Entities in which registered.

3. Make modeling changes based on Registration information.
   3.4 Maintain accurate Registration and Certification records including granting Certification certificates for the Registered Entity(ies) responsible for compliance (including JRO/CFR).
   3.5 Maintain published up-to-date list of Registered Entities (i.e. the NERC Compliance Registry) on the NERC website.

Regional Entity
1. Performs data collection and Mapping of Bulk Power System Facilities and those Facilities that have a material impact on the Bulk Power System within its Regional Entity defined reliability Region boundaries.
1. Approves or disapproves entity Registration applications.
2. Reviews entity Certification applications for completeness.
3. Notifies NERC of entities registered with the Regional Entity.
4. Approves or denies Certification Team (CT) recommendations and notifies the entity and NERC of the decision.
5. Provides leadership to the CT throughout the Certification process.

Entity Submitting the Application

1. Completes and submits Registration and/or Certification application.
2. Submits updates to Registration and/or Certification information as necessary and/or requested.
3. Responds to Regional Entity and/or NERC questions pertaining to Registration and/or Certification.
4. Provides documentation or other evidence requested or required to verify compliance with Certification requirements.
Section II — Introduction to Organization Registration and Organization Certification Processes

The processes utilized to implement the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs are administered by each Regional Entity. Pursuant to its delegation agreement with NERC, each Regional Entity is responsible for registering and certifying industry participants within its Regional Entity reliability region boundaries. Each Regional Entity must use the following NERC processes.

Organisation Registration — Entities Required to Register

All industry participants responsible for one or more of the functions below must register for each function through the Organization Registration Program. These entities are defined in the NERC Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards with responsibilities designated by the individual Reliability Standards and the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria document.

- Reliability Coordinator
- Transmission Operator
- Balancing Authority
- Planning Coordinator
- Transmission Planner
- Transmission Service Provider
- Transmission Owner
- Resource Planner
- Distribution Provider
- Generator Owner
- Generator Operator
- Load-Serving Entity
- Purchasing-Selling Entity
- Interchange Authority
- Reserve Sharing Group

The Registration procedure is in Section III of this manual.

Organization Certification

All Registered Entities registered in the NERC Compliance Registry (NCR) for the RC, TOP, and/or BA functions shall be certified. Certification requires the Registered Entity to start operation within 12 months of being NERC certified. This Certification process is described in Section IV of this manual.
Section III — Organization Registration Process

Purpose and Scope

The purpose and scope of this process is to provide guidance on how a user, owner, and/or operator of the Bulk Power System should be registered in the NCR.

Overview

Section 39.2 of the Commission’s regulations, and Title 18 of the C.F.R. § 39.2, requires each owner, operator, and user of the Bulk Power System to be registered with NERC and to comply with approved Reliability Standards.

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System will be registered by function(s) and are:

1. Responsible for compliance with all applicable Requirements/sub-Requirements within Reliability Standards approved by Applicable Governmental Authorities, for the applicable functions for which the Registered Entity is registered; and,

2. Subject to the compliance monitoring and enforcement requirements of Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.

See Figure 1 Organization Registration Process Overview.

Organization Registration Process

1. Applicable entities shall begin the Registration process by submitting a completed Registration application to the Regional Entity(ies) of the reliability Region(s) where the entity intends to perform its function(s) (Registration forms are provided on each Regional Entity’s website).

   a. At any time an entity may recommend in writing, with supporting documentation, to the Regional Entity(ies) that an entity be added to or removed from the Compliance Registry.

      a.b. The Registration process for an entity may also be initiated by a Regional Entity, NERC, or Applicable Governmental Authority.

2. NERC shall coordinate Registration of entities that are required to register with multiple Regional Entities in order to ensure consistency of the Registration process.

2.3. For entities that are required to be certified, the applicable Regional Entity(ies) shall ensure that the Registration information provided is accurate for updating the NCR per items 4 through 12 below and notifies the entity to initiate the Certification process per Section IV of this manual.

2.4. Entities that have a NERC ID shall use it on the form.

   a. If an entity does not have a NERC ID, NERC shall assign one.

      a.b. An entity responsible for more than one function will use a single NERC ID.
5. Regional Entities shall evaluate the submitted information and determine if the information is complete/correct. If the information is not complete/correct, the entity will be notified to complete/correct or clarify the registration information.

5.6. A single entity must register for all functions that it performs itself. In addition, that entity may register as a Joint Registration Organization (JRO) on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for one or more functions for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register and, thereby, accept on behalf of such members or related entities all compliance responsibility for all requirements of Reliability Standards applicable to that function or those functions including reporting requirements. (Rules of Procedure Section 507)

5.7. Multiple entities may each register using a Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) for one or more Reliability Standards and/or for one or more requirements within particular Reliability Standards applicable to a specific function. (Rules of Procedure Section 508)

5.8. In completing the Regional Entity responsibilities for the registration process, the following are key items the Regional Entity must verify:

a. That Regional Entity registrations meet the geographical and electrical registration boundaries requirements of the Rules of Procedure Section 501(1.4).

b. The registration submission includes all data requested by NERC that is necessary for accurately identifying and contacting the registered entity.

9. The Regional Entity shall forward all registration information to NERC:

a. NERC forwards the proposed additions or changes to the NCR to the Regional Entity for review and comments.

b. The Regional Entity has 5 working days to respond to the proposed changes.

c. If NERC does not receive any comments, the NCR will be revised.

10. NERC updates the NCR and notifies the applicable Registered Entities within 5 days of the update.

11. The Registered Entity may appeal the registration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure Section 500 and Section V of Appendix 5.

12. The NCR shall be dynamic and will be revised as necessary to take account of changing circumstances such as corrections, revisions, and or deletions. Per the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement, the Regional Entity will take any recommendation received under Section 1.a., and other applicable information, under advisement as it determines whether an entity should be on the NCR.

a. Each Registered Entity identified in the NCR shall notify its corresponding Regional Entity and/or NERC of any corrections, revisions, deletions, changes in ownership, corporate structure, or similar matters that affect the Registered Entity’s responsibilities with respect to the Reliability Standards. Failure to notify will not relieve the Registered Entity from any responsibility to comply with the Reliability Standards or shield it from any penalties or sanctions associated with failing to comply with the Reliability Standards. (Rules of Procedure Section 400).
Any entity (i.e., entity, NERC, Regional Entity) submits registration form to each Regional Entity in which the applicable entity operates.

**Figure 1: Organization Registration Process Overview**

- Any entity (i.e., entity, NERC, Regional Entity) submits registration form to each Regional Entity in which the applicable entity operates.

- **Regional Entity(s):**
  - Does the entity require NERC coordination as required for multiple Regions?
    - Yes
      - **Regional Entity(s):** Notifies entity to initiate the Certification process.
    - No
      - **Regional Entity(s):** Notifies entity to correct registration information.

- **Regional Entity(s):**
  - Is the data correct?
    - Yes
      - **Regional Entity(s):** Forwards registration information to NERC.
    - No
      - **Regional Entity(s):** Proposes changes to the NCR for 3 day review.

- **NERC:**
  - Provides Regional Entity(s) proposed changes to the NCR for 3 day review.
  - Updates the NCR and notifies the entity when listed in the NCR.

- **Entity may appeal the Registration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5.**
Section IV — Organization Certification Process

Purpose and Scope

The purpose and scope of this process is to provide guidance for completing the Certification of a new entity that will become NERC certified and registered as an RC, TOP, or BA.

Overview

See Figure 2 Organization Certification Process Overview for an overview of the Certification process.

Organization Certification Process

1. Certification:
   a. An entity in a single Regional Entity reliability Region shall initiate the Certification process by completing a Certification application (Certification applications are provided on each Regional Entity’s website) and sending it to the Regional Entity which will manage the Certification process.
   
   b. An entity in multiple Regional Entity reliability Regions shall initiate the Certification process by completing a Certification application (Certification applications are provided on each Regional Entity’s website) and sending it to the Regional Entities in those reliability Regions. Each Regional Entity will inform NERC of the request. The Regional Entities will determine which Regional Entity will provide the leadership to manage the Certification process.

   b-c. Provisional Certification Process - All Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities, and/or Transmission Operators that were already registered and operating on June 18, 2007 become “NERC Certified” upon completion of (1) a NERC Readiness Evaluation (on site activities completed by the evaluation team); and (2) a CMEP Compliance Audit (on site activities completed by the Compliance Audit team) after June 18, 2007. Recertification on a periodic basis of these Registered Entities will not be required. Demonstration of ongoing satisfactory performance of applicable RC, BA, and TOP functional Requirements shall be accomplished by completion of a CMEP Compliance Audit every three years per the requirements of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

2. For an entity that is not required to be certified, the Regional Entity(ies) shall reject the application and notify the entity that Certification is not required.

3. If the application is not complete or accurate, the Regional Entity will notify the entity to revise the application as needed. When the application is deemed complete and accurate, it will be accepted. The entity and the Regional Entity shall agree to a timeline including specific milestones for the Certification process.

3.4. The decision to certify changes to an already operating and certified Registered Entity is a collaborative decision between the affected Regional Entity(s) and NERC. NERC has the final
authority regarding this decision. Items to consider for this decision include one or more of the following:

- Changes to the Registered Entity’s footprint or operational challenges (i.e., TLRs) due to the changes
- Organizational restructuring that could impact the Bulk Power System reliability
- Relocation of the control center
- Changes to Registered Entity ownership requiring major operating procedure changes
- Significant changes to JRO / CFR assignments or agreements changes
- Addition or removal of member JRO / CFR utilities or entities
- Complete replacement of a SCADA/EMS system

5. The Certification process shall be completed within nine months of the date of acceptance of the application unless agreed to by all parties involved in the process and approved by NERC.

5.6. The Regional Entity(ies) shall notify NERC that the Certification process has begun to enable NERC to carry out its roles and responsibilities.

5.7. The Regional Entity will send a questionnaire with a submission deadline and a statement of expectations to all entities participating in the Certification process. These questionnaires and other related documents are located on the NERC Web site. The Regional Entity shall distribute questionnaires and other related documents to the following entities, as required:

- Entity seeking Certification.
- Participating BAs, RCs, and TOPs in footprints in which the entity intends to operate or with which the entity intends to interconnect transmission facilities.
- Participating TOs, TSPs, PAs, GOs, IAs, GOPs, TPs, DPs, and/or other applicable entities.

8. The Regional Entity shall assemble a Certification Team (CT) that will be responsible for performing the activities included in the Certification process.

- The CT members shall adhere to NERC’s confidentiality agreements for any data or information made available to the CT member through the Certification process. Team members shall not be employees of or have a direct financial interest in the entity or any of its affiliates.

- The Regional Entity, with concurrence of NERC, may increase or decrease the distribution of the questionnaires and other related documents based upon the complexity of the Certification.

- If the entity objects to any member of the CT, the entity must make that known, in writing, to the Regional Entity listing the reasons for the objection. The Regional Entity will either replace the team member or respond with written justification for keeping the member on the team.

- CT composition
  - The BA CT shall consist of representatives from an existing BA, the entity’s proposed RC, TOP, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.
iii. The RC CT shall consist of representatives from an existing RC, a BA and a TOP in the proposed RC area, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.

iii. The TOP CT shall consist of representatives from an existing TOP, the entity’s proposed RC, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.

iv. Additional CT members with expertise in any of the NERC Compliance Registry functional areas can be added as necessary.

v. Additional CT members from NERC or Regional Entity staff may be added as necessary.

vi. Entities such as government representatives or other stakeholders may be observers in the Certification process.

9. Each CT member must complete the NERC auditor training prior to participation.

10. The CT will review the entity’s submitted documentation and address any issues prior to the site visit.

10.1. The CT shall inform the entity before the on-site visit of any documentation or clarification that is necessary to support the questionnaires.

10.12. The entity shall identify to the CT prior to the on-site visit all Reliability Standards or Requirements/sub-Requirements which have been delegated to another entity.

a. The CT will review the entity(ies) ability to perform those delegated Requirements/sub-Requirements or Reliability Standards.

13. The CT shall conduct at least one on-site visit to the entity’s facilities. At a minimum, the team will:

a. Review with the entity the data collected through the questionnaires, and such data that is available only onsite;

a-b. Interview the operations and management personnel;

a-c. Inspect the facilities and equipment associated with the applicable Reliability Standards referenced in the questionnaire;

a-d. Request demonstration of all tools identified in the Certification process;

a-e. Review documents and data including agreements, processes, and procedures identified in the Certification process;

a-f. Verify operating personnel NERC Certification documents and proposed work schedules; and,

a-g. Review any additional documentation resulting from inquiries arising during the site-visit.

14. The entity, in conjunction with the CT, shall attempt to resolve any deficiencies prior to issuance of the draft report.

14.1. The draft report is provided to the entity for review for fourteen (14) days and any resulting comments will be assessed by the CT for possible inclusion in the report.

14.16. The Regional Entity(ies) may grant a time extension, not to exceed 180 days, to the entity to allow the entity to resolve any open Certification issues.
17. The CT shall provide an eCertification recommendation and identification of audit deficiencies in the final written report. All members of the CT shall have an equal voice in the eCertification recommendation. This allows for a minority opinion if the review team cannot reach a consensus. The final written eCertification report is distributed to NERC, the entity, and the other affected Regional Entities, as applicable.

17.18. The following is the format for the final report:

- Title page
- Table of Contents
- Introduction – A brief discussion on the Regional Entity(ies) involved, the entity being certified, a description of the function the entity(ies) are being certified for, and a brief timeline of the eCertification project
- Certification Team (CT) – Provide the Certification Team makeup.
- Objective and Scope – Discussion on entity application (who, what, when, & how).
- Overall Conclusion – Recommendation being made by the CT.
- Certification Team Findings – Any item(s) needing to be closed prior to operation that do not hinder the eCertification Team from making a recommendation.
- Positive Observations.
- Company History – Discussion on the applicant’s company history.
- Company Details – Specific details regarding why the entity is being certified and its relationship with other entities (BAs, RCs, and TOPs etc).
- Documentation List – Provide a list of critical documentation reviewed by the CT used to make the CT’s conclusion and the documentation retention requirements.
- Attachments – Describe those attachments that are for public viewing and those that are separated from the report due to confidentiality issues such as Critical Infrastructure documentation.

19. Certification recommendation and approval.

a. If the entity intends to operate in a single Regional Entity’s reliability region, the CT shall make a eCertification recommendation to that Regional Entity. The Regional Entity shall approve or disapprove the recommendation. The Regional Entity shall notify the entity and NERC of the eCertification decision.

b. If the entity intends to operate in multiple Regional Entities, the CT shall make a eCertification recommendation to all applicable Regional Entities in a single report. Certification recommendation by the Regional Entities must be unanimous. The Regional Entities shall notify the entity and NERC of the eCertification decision.

c. NERC shall approve or disapprove all final eCertification recommendations and notify the entity of the decision.

20. The entity may appeal the decision in accordance with the NERC Rules of Procedure and Section VI of this manual.
20.21. If the entity is approved for eCertification, NERC shall provide the entity an eCertification letter and a NERC certificate indicating that that entity is NERC certified as a BA, RC, and/or TOP as applicable.

a. For those CFR entities that agree upon a division of compliance responsibilities for one or more Reliability Standards or Requirements/sub-requirements, NERC shall provide all entities responsible for BA, RC and/or TOP Requirements/sub-requirements and approved for eCertification as BA, RC and/or TOP a NERC certificate indicating that those entities are NERC certified as a BA, RC, and/or TOP.

b. NERC shall update the Compliance Registry prior to the entity(s) going operational.

22. After the entity has been awarded eCertification, the Regional Entity(ies) shall notify all applicable entities as to the date that the entity may begin its operation as a certified entity. The entity must commence operation within 12 months of eCertification. Failure to begin operation within the 12-month period shall require the entity to reapply for eCertification.
Figure 2: Organization Certification Process Overview

1. Entity submits Certification application to the applicable Regional Entity(s).
2. Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require Certification?
   - Yes: Regional Entity(s): Is the Application complete and Regional Entity(s) provides the entities information regarding process, duties, schedule & documentation requests.
   - No: Regional Entity(s) notifies NERC.
3. Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require Certification?
   - Yes: NERC issues letter & certificate to the entity & updates NCR.
   - No: The Certification Team (CT) develops a final report recommending Certification.
4. CT: Does entity resolve open items (180 days)?
   - Yes: CT develops a final report recommending Certification.
   - No: CT develops a final report NOT recommending Certification.
5. Regional Entity(s) & NERC: Agree with recommendation?
   - Yes: NERC notifies entity & Regional Entity(s) of decision to deny.
   - No: Entity may appeal the decision in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5.
Purpose and Scope

This section describes the process that any organization may appeal its listing and functional assignment on the NCR.

Overview

NERC has established documented procedures to ensure a fair and impartial appeals process. No one with a direct interest in a dispute may participate in the appeals process except as a party or witness. See Figure 3, Organization Registration Appeals Process Overview.

Organization Registration Appeals Procedure

Any Registered Entity included on the NCR may challenge its listing and functional assignments with NERC.

1. All registration appeals must be filed in writing to NERC, via registered mail. Appeals are sent to:
   Vice President and Director of Compliance
   North American Electric Reliability Corporation
   116-390 Village Blvd.
   Princeton, New Jersey, 08540

2. Each party in the appeals process shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.

3. A stipulation of invoking the appeals process is that the Regional Entity or Registered Entity requesting the appeal agrees that NERC (its Members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, and staff), any person assisting in the appeals process, and any company employing a person assisting in the appeals process, shall not be liable for, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.

4. Parties retain the right to seek further review of a decision in whatever regulatory agency or court that may have jurisdiction.

5. All appeals must be received within 21 Days of receipt of the NERC letter informing the entity that it is listed on the NCR. The appeal must state why the Registered Entity believes it should not be registered based on the NERC Rules of Procedure and the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria.
6. After receipt of the appeal, the Registered Entity has a 30 day period to work with the Regional Entity to resolve the appeal, if possible. If the appeal is resolved, the Regional Entity will notify NERC with the details of the resolution and NERC will close the appeal.

7. At any time through this appeals process, an Registered Entity may agree with the decision and/or agree to close the appeal. NERC shall notify the involved parties and the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee (BOTCC) that the appeal is resolved and update the NCR as applicable.

8. NERC will notify the Registered Entity and the applicable Regional Entity(ies) regarding the appeal with the following expectations:
   a. The Registered Entity will provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entity(ies) any additional data supporting its appeal within 10 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   b. The applicable Regional Entity(ies) will provide a copy of its assessment directly to the Registered Entity, as well as to NERC, within 20 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   c. The Registered Entity may submit a response to the Regional Entity(ies) assessment, with copies to the Regional Entity(ies) and NERC, within 30 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   d. To ensure there is no confusion with respect to the rights and responsibilities of the Registered Entity during the appeal process, the notification also confirms whether the Registered Entity will remain on the NERC Compliance Registry and will be responsible for compliance with approved Reliability Standards applicable to the function under appeal during the appeal.

9. Hearing and Ruling by the BOTCC
   a. The BOTCC will resolve Registration disputes.
      b. The BOTCC may request additional data from NERC, the relevant Regional Entity(ies) or the Registered Entity, and prescribe the timeframe for the submitting the requested data.
   c. The BOTCC will provide a written decision regarding any appeals, along with the basis for its decision.
   d. If the BOTCC upholds the appeal, NERC will:
      • Notify the Registered Entity and Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was granted.
      • Update the NCR.
   e. If the BOTCC does not uphold the appeal, NERC will:
      • Notify the Registered Entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was denied.
      • The Registered Entity may appeal to FERC or another Authority Canadian Provincial regulator within 21 days of the notification of the decision.
Section V — NERC Organization Registration Appeals Process

decision.

f. A record of the appeals process shall be maintained by NERC. Confidentiality of the record of the appeal will be based on the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 1500.
Figure 3: Organization Registration Appeals Process Overview

Registered Entity appeals to NERC in writing with details of appeal (21 Days from Registration)

NERC notifies Registered Entity and Regional Entity(s) on receipt of appeal

Entity provides NERC and Regional Entity(s) additional data regarding the appeal (21 Days)

Regional Entity(s) provides Registered Entity and NERC its assessment regarding the appeal (30 Days from NERC notification)

Hearings and rulings by NERC Board of Trustees CC (BOTCC)

BOTCC: Uphold the appeal?

Yes

NERC notifies the Registered Entity and Regional Entity(s) that the appeal was granted; NERC updates the NCR

No

Registered Entity response to Regional Entity(s) assessment to NERC & the Regional Entity(s) (30 Days from NERC notification)

Registered Entity may appeal to applicable Governmental Authority (21 Days)
Section VI — NERC Organization Certification Appeals Process

Purpose and Scope

This section describes the process for an organization to appeal the eCertification decision that was determined in the eCertification process.

Overview

The NERC Organization Certification Program provides a key means to fulfill NERC’s mission. In conducting this program, NERC has established documented procedures to ensure a fair and impartial appeals process. No one with a direct interest in a dispute may participate in the appeals process except as a party or witness. See Figure 4 Organization Certification Appeals Process Overview.

Organization Certification Appeals Procedure

1. Appeal for an Organization Certification Finding.
   
   Any entity can appeal an organization eCertification decision issued as a result of the eCertification process.

2. Requirements and Conditions for Appeals.
   
   a. For all appeals under the NERC Organization Certification Program, the appeals process begins when an entity notifies the NERC Vice President and Director of Compliance, in writing, that it wishes to use the NERC appeals process.
      
      • The Vice President and Director of Compliance is the main contact for all parties in all steps of the appeals process.
      
      • If an appeal is not filed within twenty one (21) days of the date that the eCertification report or finding is issued, or the final Regional Entity appeals process ruling is made, the finding shall be considered final and un-appealable.
   
   b. Each party in the appeals process shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.
   
   b.c. A stipulation of invoking the appeals process is that the Regional Entity or entity requesting the appeal agrees that NERC (its Members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, and staff), any person assisting in the appeals process, and any company employing a person assisting in the appeals process, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction of or any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.
   
   b.d. Parties retain the right to seek further review of a decision in whatever regulatory agency or court that may have jurisdiction.
3. At any time through this appeals process, an entity may withdraw its appeal.

3.4 Hearing and Ruling by the Compliance and Certification Committee.

a. Within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving notice from the NERC Vice President and Director of Compliance, the CCC will conduct a hearing where all the parties or representatives of the disputing parties will present the issue in question, in accordance with CCC procedure CCCPP-005, Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters, which is incorporated in Appendix 4E of the Rules of Procedure.

a-b. If the appeal is upheld, NERC notifies the entity and Regional Entity(s), updates the NCR, and issues any appropriate letter and certificate to the entity.

a-c. If the appeal is denied, NERC notifies the entity and Regional Entity(s).

5. Hearings and Ruling by the BOTCC.

a. The BOTCC will be asked to resolve a dispute related to the NERC Organization Certification Program if any party to the appeal contests the CCC final order.

a-b. The BOTCC may request additional data from NERC, Regional Entity(s) or the entity and prescribe the timeframe for the submitting the requested data.

a-c. At the next regularly scheduled BOTCC meeting, or at a special meeting if the Board determines it is necessary, the Chairman of the CCC will present a summary of the dispute and the actions taken to the BOTCC Board.

- Each party will have an opportunity to state its case.
- The BOTCC will then rule on the dispute.

d. If the BOTCC upholds the appeal, NERC will:

- Notify the entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was upheld.
- Update the NCR.
- Issue a Certification letter and a certificate to the entity as applicable.

e. If the BOTCC does not uphold the appeal, NERC will notify the entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was denied.

- The entity may appeal to Applicable Governmental Authorities within 21 days of the issuance of the decision.

f. A record of the appeals process shall be maintained by NERC and available upon request. Confidentiality of the record of the appeal will be based on the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 1500.
Section VI — Organization Certification Appeals Process

Entity appeals to NERC in writing with details of appeal (21 Days)

Hearings and rulings by Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) (28 Days)

NERC notifies entity and Regional Entity(s) that the appeal was denied

Entity: Appeals to BOTCC?

Yes

BOTCC: Upholds the appeal?

Yes

The appeals process is complete.

NERC notifies entity and Regional Entity(s) that appeal was granted, updates the NCR, issues letter & certificate

No

The appeals process is complete.

NERC notifies entity and Regional Entity(s) that the appeal was denied

Figure 4: Organization Certification Appeals Process Overview
**Definitions**

Capitalized terms used in this Appendix shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NERC Organization Certification</strong></td>
<td>The process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that a new entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator, and/or Reliability Coordinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compliance and Certification Manager</strong></td>
<td>The individual/individuals within the Regional Entity that is/are responsible for monitoring compliance of entities with applicable NERC Reliability Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Days</strong></td>
<td>Days as used in the Registration and Certification processes are defined as calendar days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Footprint</strong></td>
<td>The geographical or electric area served by an entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Functional Entity</strong></td>
<td>An entity responsible for a function that is required to ensure the Reliable Operation of the electric grid as identified in the NERC Reliability Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mapping</strong></td>
<td>The process of determining whether a Regional Entity’s footprintRegion is being served by Registered Entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NERC Identification Number (NERC ID)</strong></td>
<td>A number given to NERC Registered Entities that will be used to identify the entity for certain NERC activities. Note: corporate entities may have multiple NERC IDs to show different corporate involvement in NERC activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Entity</strong></td>
<td>An entity having enforcement authority pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 39.8 NERC works with eight Regional Entities to improve the reliability of the bulk power system. The members of the Regional Entities come from all segments of the electric industry. These entities account for virtually all the electricity supplied in the United States, Canada, and a portion of Baja California Norte, Mexico. NERC delegates enforcement authority to these Regional Entities (FRCC, RFC, SPP, TRE, NPCC, MRO, SERC, &amp; WECC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
<td>Process undertaken by a Regional Entity to identify which entities are responsible for reliability functions within the Regional Entity’s footprintRegion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR)</strong></td>
<td>Where two or more entities (parties) agree in writing upon a division of compliance responsibility among the parties for one or more Reliable Standard(s) applicable to a particular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
function, and/or for one or more Reliability Standard(s).
Proposed Revisions 9-2-11

Appendix 5B

Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria

Revision 5.0 — Approved: NERC Board of Trustees July 30, 2008

Effective: October 16, 2008
Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria (Revision 5.0)

Summary

Since becoming the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), NERC has initiated a program to identify candidate organizations for its eCompliance rRegistry. The program, conducted by NERC and the Regional Entities¹, will also confirm the functions and information now on file for currently-registered organizations. NERC and the Regional Entities have the obligation to identify and register all entities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the eCompliance rRegistry, as further explained in the balance of this document.

This document describes how NERC will identify organizations that may be candidates for rRegistration and assign them to the eCompliance rRegistry.

Organizations will be responsible to register and to comply with approved rReliability sStandards to the extent that they are owners, operators, and users of the bBulk pPower sSystem, perform a function listed in the functional types identified in Section II of this document, and are material to the rReliable eOperation of the interconnected bBulk pPower sSystem as defined by the criteria and notes set forth in this document. NERC will apply the following principles to the eCompliance rRegistry:

- In order to carry out its responsibilities related to enforcement of Reliability Standards, NERC must identify the owners, operators, and users of the bBulk pPower sSystem who have a material impact² on the bBulk pPower sSystem through a eCompliance rRegistry. NERC and the Regional Entities will make their best efforts to identify all owners, users and operators who have a material reliability impact on the bBulk pPower sSystem in order to develop a complete and current Compliance rRegistry list. The Compliance rRegistry will be updated as required and maintained on an on-going basis.

- Organizations listed in the eCompliance rRegistry are responsible and will be monitored for compliance with applicable mandatory rReliability sStandards. They will be subject to NERC's and the Regional Entities' eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement Pprograms.

¹ The term “Regional Entities” includes Cross-Border Regional Entities.
² The criteria for determining whether an entity will be placed on the Compliance rRegistry are set forth in the balance of this document. At any time a person may recommend in writing, with supporting reasons, to the Director of eCompliance that an organization be added to or removed from the eCompliance rRegistry, pursuant to NERC ROP 501.1.3.5.
• NERC and Regional Entities will not monitor nor hold those not in the Compliance Registry responsible for compliance with the Reliability Standards. An entity which is not initially placed on the Compliance Registry, but which is identified subsequently as having a material reliability impact, will be added to the Compliance Registry. Such entity will not be subject to a sanction or penalty by NERC or the Regional Entity for actions or inactions prior to being placed on the Compliance Registry, but may be required to comply with a Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan in order to become compliant with applicable Reliability Standards. After such entity has been placed on the Compliance Registry, it shall be responsible for complying with Reliability Standards and may be subject to sanctions or penalties as well as any Remedial Action Directives and Mitigation Plans required by the Regional Entities or NERC for future violations, including any failure to follow a Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan to become compliant with Reliability Standards.

• Required compliance by a given organization with the Reliability Standards will begin the later of (i) inclusion of that organization in the Compliance Registry and (ii) approval by the Applicable Governmental Authority of mandatory Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity.

Entities responsible for funding NERC and the Regional Entities have been identified in the budget documents filed with FERC. Presence on or absence from the Compliance Registry has no bearing on an entity’s independent responsibility for funding NERC and the Regional Entities.

**Background**

In 2005, NERC and the Regional Entities conducted a voluntary organization registration program limited to Balancing Authorities, Planning Authorities, regional reliability organizations, Reliability Coordinators, Transmission Operators, and Transmission Planners. The list of the entities that were registered constitutes what NERC considered at that time as its Compliance Registry.

NERC has recently initiated a broader program to identify additional organizations potentially eligible to be included in the Compliance Registry and to confirm the information of organizations currently on file. NERC believes this is a prudent activity at this time because:

- As of July 20, 2006, NERC was certified as the ERO created for the U.S. by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct) and FERC Order 672. NERC has also filed with Canadian authorities for similar recognition in their respective jurisdictions.
- FERC’s Order 672 directs that owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System shall be registered with the ERO and the appropriate Regional Entities.
- As the ERO, NERC has filed its current Reliability Standards with FERC and with Canadian authorities. As accepted and approved by FERC and appropriate Canadian authorities, the Reliability Standards are no longer voluntary, and organizations that do not fully comply with them may face penalties or other sanctions determined and levied by NERC or the Regional Entities.
NERC’s Reliability Standards include compliance requirements for additional reliability function types beyond the six types registered by earlier registration programs.

Based on selection as the ERO, the extension and expansion of NERC’s current registration program is the means by which NERC and the Regional Entities will plan, manage and execute Reliability Standard compliance oversight of owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System.

Organizations listed in the Compliance Registry are subject to NERC’s and the Regional Entities’ Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs.

Statement of Issue

As the ERO, NERC intends to comprehensively and thoroughly protect the reliability of the grid. To support this goal NERC will include in its Compliance Registry each entity that NERC concludes can materially impact the reliability of the Bulk Power System. However, the potential costs and effort of ensuring that every organization potentially within the scope of “owner, operator, and user of the Bulk Power System” becomes registered while ignoring their impact upon reliability, would be disproportionate to the improvement in reliability that would reasonably be anticipated from doing so.

NERC wishes to identify as many organizations as possible that may need to be listed in its Compliance Registry. Identifying these organizations is necessary and prudent at this time for the purpose of determining resource needs, both at the NERC and Regional Entity level, and to begin the process of communication with these entities regarding their potential responsibilities and obligations. NERC and the Regional Entities believe that primary candidate entities can be identified at this time, while other entities can be identified later, as and when needed. Selection principles and criteria for the identification of these initial entities are required. This list will become the “Initial Non-binding Organization Registration List”. With FERC having made the approved Reliability Standards enforceable, this list becomes the NERC Compliance Registry.

Resolution

NERC and the Regional Entities have identified two principles they believe are key to the entity selection process. These are:

1. There needs to be consistency between regions and across the continent with respect to which entities are registered, and;

2. Any entity reasonably deemed material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System will be registered, irrespective of other considerations.

To address the second principle the Regional Entities, working with NERC, will identify and register any entity they deem material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

In order to promote consistency, NERC and the Regional Entities intend to use the following criteria as the basis for determining whether particular entities should be identified as candidates.

---

3 See: NERC ERO Application; Exhibit C; Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification.
for Registration. All organizations meeting or exceeding the criteria will be identified as candidates.

The following four groups of criteria (Sections I-IV) plus the statements in Section V will provide guidance regarding an entity’s Registration status:

- **Section I** determines if the entity is an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System and, hence, a candidate for organization Registration.
- **Section II** uses NERC’s current functional type definitions to provide an initial determination of the functional types for which the entities identified in Section I should be considered for Registration.
- **Section III** lists the criteria regarding smaller entities; these criteria can be used to forego the Registration of entities that were selected to be considered for Registration pursuant to Sections I and II and, if circumstances change, for later removing entities from the Registration list that no longer meet the relevant criteria.
- **Section IV** — additional criteria for joint Registration. Joint Registration criteria may be used by joint Action Agencies, Generation and Transmission Cooperatives and other entities which agree upon a clear division of compliance responsibility for Reliability Standards by written agreement. Pursuant to FERC’s directive in paragraph 107 of Order No. 693, rules pertaining to joint Registration and Joint Registration Organizations will now be found in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

### I. Entities that use, own or operate Elements of the Bulk Electric System as established by NERC’s approved definition of Bulk Electric System below are (i) owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System and (ii) candidates for Registration:

> “As defined by the Regional Entity Reliability Organization, the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections with neighboring systems, and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100 kV or higher. Radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition.”

### II. Entities identified in Part I above will be categorized as Registration candidates who may be subject to Registration under one or more appropriate Functional Entity types based on a comparison of the functions the entity normally performs against the following function type definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Type</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition/Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4 However, ownership of radial transmission facilities intended to be covered by the vegetation management standard (applicable to transmission lines 200 kV and above) would be included in this definition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Type</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition/Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports Interconnection frequency in real-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Provider</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Provides and operates the “wires” between the transmission system and the end-use customer. For those end-use customers who are served at transmission voltages, the Transmission Owner also serves as the Distribution Provider. Thus, the Distribution Provider is not defined by a specific voltage, but rather as performing the Distribution function at any voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>The entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Owner</td>
<td>GO</td>
<td>Entity that owns and maintains generating units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange Authority</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that authorizes implementation of valid and balanced Interchange Schedules between Balancing Authority Areas, and ensures communication of Interchange information for reliability assessment purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-Serving Entity</td>
<td>LSE</td>
<td>Secures energy and Transmission Service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Authority</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission Facility and service plans, resource plans, and Protection Systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity</td>
<td>PSE</td>
<td>The entity that purchases or sells and takes title to energy, capacity, and Interconnected Operations Services. PSE may be affiliated or unaffiliated merchants and may or may not own generating Facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>The entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, has the Wide Area view of the Bulk power Electric System, and has the operating tools, processes and procedures, including the authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Type</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition/Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to prevent or mitigate emergency operating situations in both next-day analysis and real-time operations. The <strong>Reliability Coordinator</strong> has the purview that is broad enough to enable the calculation of <strong>Reliability Operating Limits</strong>, which may be based on the operating parameters of transmission systems beyond any Transmission Operator’s vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Sharing Group</td>
<td>RSG</td>
<td>A group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating reserves required for each <strong>Balancing Authority</strong>’s use in recovering from contingencies within the group. Scheduling energy from an adjacent <strong>Balancing Authority</strong> to aid recovery need not constitute reserve sharing provided the transaction is ramped in over a period the supplying party could reasonably be expected to load generation in (e.g., ten minutes). If the transaction is ramped in quicker, (e.g., between zero and ten minutes) then, for the purposes of disturbance control performance, the areas become a <strong>RSG Reserve Sharing Group</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Planner</td>
<td>RP</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the resource adequacy of specific loads (customer demand and energy requirements) within a <strong>Planning Authority</strong> area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Owner</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>The entity that owns and maintains transmission <strong>Facilities</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>The entity responsible for the reliability of its local transmission system and operates or directs the operations of the transmission <strong>Facilities</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the reliability (adequacy) of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems within its portion of the <strong>Planning Authority</strong> area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Service Provider</td>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>The entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides <strong>Transmission Service</strong> to <strong>Transmission Customers</strong> under applicable <strong>Transmission Service agreements</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Entities identified in Part II above as being subject to registration as an LSE, DP, GO, GOP, TO, or TOP should be excluded from the Compliance Registry for these functions if they do not meet any of the criteria listed below:

III (a) Load-serving Entity:

   III.a.1 Load-serving entity peak load is > 25 MW and is directly connected to the bulk system, or;

   III.a.2 Load-serving entity is designated as the responsible entity for facilities that are part of a required underfrequency load shedding (UFLS) program designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk system, or;

   III.a.3 Load-serving entity is designated as the responsible entity for facilities that are part of a required undervoltage load shedding (UVLS) program designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk system.

[Exclusion: A load-serving entity will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]

   III.a.4 Distribution providers registered under the criteria in III.b.1 or III.b.2 will be registered as a load-serving entity (LSE) for all load directly connected to their distribution facilities.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on this criterion if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]
III(b) Distribution Provider:

III.b.1 Distribution provider system serving >25 MW of peak load that is directly connected to the bulk power system.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on this criterion if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.] or;

III.b.2 Distribution provider is the responsible entity that owns, controls, or operates facilities that are part of any of the following protection systems or programs designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk power system:

- a required UFLS program.
- a required UVLS program.
- a required special protection system.
- a required transmission protection system.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]

III(c) Generator Owner/Operator:

III.c.1 Individual generating unit > 20 MVA (gross nameplate rating) and is directly connected to the bulk power system, or;

III.c.2 Generating plant/facility > 75 MVA (gross aggregate nameplate rating) or when the entity has responsibility for any facility consisting of one or more units that are connected to the bulk power system at a common bus with total generation above 75 MVA gross nameplate rating, or;
III.c.1 Any generator, regardless of size, that is a Blackstart Resource unit material to and designated as part of a Transmission Operator entity’s restoration plan, or;

III.c.3 Any generator, regardless of size, that is material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

Exclusions:
A Generator Owner/Operator will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC Reliability Standards or associated Requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a Load-Serving Entity, G&T generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

As a general matter, a customer-owned or operated generator/generation that serves all or part of retail load with electric energy on the customer’s side of the retail meter may be excluded as a candidate for registration based on these criteria if (i) the net capacity provided to the Bulk Power System does not exceed the criteria above or the Regional Entity otherwise determines the generator is not material to the Bulk Power System and (ii) standby, back-up and maintenance power services are provided to the generator or to the retail load pursuant to a binding obligation with another Generator Owner/Operator or under terms approved by the local regulatory authority or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as applicable.

III(d) Transmission Owner/Operator:

III.d.1 An entity that owns/operates an integrated transmission Element associated with the Bulk Power System 100 kV and above, or lower voltage as defined by the Regional Entity necessary to provide for the Reliable Operation of the interconnected transmission grid; or

III.d.2 An entity that owns/operates a transmission Element below 100 kV associated with a Facility that is included on a critical Facilities list that is defined by the Regional Entity.

Exclusion: A Transmission Owner/Operator will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC Reliability Standards or associated Requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a Load-Serving Entity, G&T generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.
IV. Joint Registration Organization and applicable Member Registration.

Pursuant to FERC’s directive in paragraph 107 of Order No. 693, NERC’s rules pertaining to joint Registrations and Joint Registration Organizations are now found in Section 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

V. If NERC or a Regional Entity encounters an organization that is not listed in the Compliance Registry, but which should be subject to the Reliability Standards, NERC or the Regional Entity is obligated and will add that organization to the Compliance Registry, subject to that organization’s right to challenge as provided in Section 500 of NERC’s Rules of Procedure and as described in Note 3 below.

Notes to the above Criteria

1. The above are general criteria only. The Regional Entity considering Registration of an organization not meeting (e.g., smaller in size than) the criteria may propose Registration of that organization if the Regional Entity believes and can reasonably demonstrate that the organization is a Bulk Power System owner, or operates, or uses Bulk Power System assets, and is material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Similarly, the Regional Entity may exclude an organization that meets the criteria described above as a candidate for Registration if it believes and can reasonably demonstrate to NERC that the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user does not have a material impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

2. An organization not identified using the criteria, but wishing to be registered, may request that it be registered. For further information refer to: NERC Rules of Procedure, Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification; Part 1.3.

3. An organization may challenge its Registration within the Compliance Registry. NERC or the Regional Entity will provide the organization with all information necessary to timely challenge that determination including notice of the deadline for contesting the determination and the relevant procedures to be followed as described in the NERC Rules of Procedure; Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification.

4. If an entity is part of a class of entities excluded based on the criteria above as individually being unlikely to have a material impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System, but that in aggregate have been demonstrated to have such an impact it may be registered for applicable Reliability Standards and Requirements irrespective of other considerations.

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5 The reasonableness of any such demonstration will be subject to review and remand by NERC itself, or by any Applicable Governmental Authority having regulatory or statutory oversight of NERC as the ERO (e.g., FERC or appropriate Canadian authorities).
## Program Manual Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>06/2006</td>
<td>I and II</td>
<td>4, 17</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

**Program Manual Changes** ........................................................................................................... ii

**Executive Summary** ................................................................................................................... 1

**Section I — Certification Examinations** ..................................................................................... 2

  - **Overview** ................................................................................................................................. 2
  - **Earning a Credential** ............................................................................................................... 2
    - Examinations ................................................................................................................................. 2
    - Applying for Certification Examinations .................................................................................... 3
    - Eligibility Period ......................................................................................................................... 3
    - Fees ............................................................................................................................................... 4
    - Scheduling an Examination ......................................................................................................... 4
    - Examination Content Outline .................................................................................................... 4
    - Day of the Examination .............................................................................................................. 5
    - Testing Center Requirements ..................................................................................................... 6
  - **Cancellations and No-shows** .................................................................................................. 7
  - **Minimum Time Between Examinations** .................................................................................. 7
  - **Special Accommodations/Disabilities** .................................................................................... 7
  - **Withdrawal from Examination Process** .................................................................................. 7
  - **Examination Change Request** ................................................................................................ 8
  - **Results and Awarding of Certificates** ..................................................................................... 8
  - **System Operator Certificate Numbering Convention** ............................................................... 9
    - **Credential Designations** ......................................................................................................... 9
    - **Confirmation of Credential to Third Parties** .......................................................................... 9

**Section II — Credential Maintenance** ............................................................................................. 10

  - **Overview** .................................................................................................................................. 10
  - **When to Start Accumulating CE Hours** .................................................................................. 11
  - **Specifics of the Credential Maintenance Program** ................................................................... 11
  - **Certificate** .................................................................................................................................. 12
  - **Deficits of CE Hours for Credential Holders** ......................................................................... 12
  - **Carry-Over Hours** .................................................................................................................... 13
  - **Reporting of CE Hours Earned by Certified System Operators** ............................................. 13
  - **Application for Credential Maintenance** ................................................................................ 13
    - Procedure for applying for Credential Maintenance ............................................................... 13
    - **Hardship Clause** .................................................................................................................... 14
    - **Changing Certification Levels** .............................................................................................. 14
    - **Transition Plan — 5-year Program to 3-year Program** ....................................................... 15

**Section III — Program Rules** .......................................................................................................... 16

  - **Rules for NERC-Certified System Operator** .......................................................................... 16
  - **Recognized Learning Activities** ............................................................................................. 16
  - **Provider Access to Database** .................................................................................................. 16
  - **System Operator Access to Database** ..................................................................................... 16
  - **Retain Documentation** ............................................................................................................ 16
  - **Learning Activity Credit Only Once Per Year** ........................................................................ 16
  - **Instructor Credits** .................................................................................................................... 17
  - **Treatment of Disputes Between Certified System Operator and Providers** .......................... 17
  - **Fees** .......................................................................................................................................... 17

**Section IV — Dispute Resolution** .................................................................................................. 18

**Section V — Disciplinary Action** .................................................................................................... 20

**Glossary** ........................................................................................................................................ 24

**Appendix A — Recognized Operator Training Topics** ................................................................. 26
Executive Summary

Maintaining the reliability of the bulk electric system through implementation of the reliability standards requires skilled, trained and qualified system operators. The System Operator Certification Program provides the mechanism to ensure system operators are provided the education and training necessary to obtain the essential knowledge and skills and are therefore qualified to operate the bulk electric system.

The System Operator Certification Program provides the framework for the examinations used to obtain initial certification in one of four NERC credentials: Transmission Operator, Balancing and Interchange Operator, Balancing, Interchange and Transmission Operator, and Reliability Operator. A system operator credential is a personal credential issued to a person for successfully passing a NERC system operator certification exam. The credential is maintained by accumulating a specified number of continuing education hours within a specified period of time. The program will allow system operators to maintain their credential through continuing education rather than to recertify by retaking an examination.

The NERC Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) is the governing body that establishes the policies, sets fees, and monitors the performance of the System Operator Certification Program. As program administrator, NERC maintains databases, records, and applications, collects fees, maintains contracts with vendors, and provides reports on system operator certification related activities. The PCGC is responsible for ensuring the program is not-for-profit and financially sound, and annually reviews the program to ensure that it is adequately funded.
Section I — Certification Examinations

Overview
The System Operator Certification Program awards Certification Credentials to those individuals who demonstrate that they have attained sufficient knowledge relating to NERC Reliability Standards as well as the basic principles of Bulk Power System operations by passing one of four specialty examinations. A certificate is issued to a candidate who successfully completes an examination. Certificates issued prior to the implementation of the new Continuing Education Hours requirement will be valid for five years. Certificates issued after the implementation of this requirement will be valid for three years.

The members of the Examination Working Group (EWG) represent each of the specialty areas tested in the examinations. The EWG develops the examinations under the guidance of a psychometric consultant. The examinations are based on content outlines that were developed through a job analysis. Prior to being used in the scoring process, each question is ‘piloted’ (not scored) for one full examination cycle (eighteen months), and the performance of each question is continually tracked. The direct involvement of system operators, supervisors, and trainers in the examination development process will remain a primary requirement of future NERC system operator Certification examinations.

Earning a Credential

Examinations
There are four specialty examinations: Reliability Operator, Balancing and Interchange Operator, Transmission Operator, and Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator. Each of the examinations has its own content outline that can be accessed from the Program’s web page. The specifics of the individual examinations can be obtained from the table below. The individual content outlines for each of the specialty examinations can be obtained by clicking on the name of the exam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination Title</th>
<th>Total Questions</th>
<th>Scored Questions</th>
<th>Passing Score (# of answers correct)</th>
<th>Passing Score (% of answers correct)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing and Interchange Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applying for Certification Examinations

1. You must first establish a NERC.net user account. Once you are registered, you can access the on-line application form.
   
a. If you do not have a NERC.net user account, please click here (https://soc.nerc.net/registration/default.aspx) to set up your free account.

2. If you already have a NERC.net user account, please click here (https://soc.nerc.net/default.aspx) to sign-in to your NERC.net user account to access the on-line examination application form.
   
a. If you have forgotten your user name or password, contact the NERC office at phone number (609) 452-8060 (Mon–Fri, 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Eastern).

3. Select Exam Application Form

4. Select the examination you wish to take then click SUBMIT

5. You may submit your payment either by selecting credit card (VISA or MasterCard only) or invoice for check payments. A copy of the invoice and check or money order must be mailed to NERC to complete your examination application process.

North American Electric Reliability Corporation
System Operator Certification Program
116-390 Village Boulevard
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-5731

Applications are accepted year round. Allow two weeks for the processing of your application and receipt of notification that you are approved to take the examination.

An application is considered complete and processed only when all required information is provided and fees are received. After the application is processed, the Authorization-to-Test (ATT) letter containing the assigned ATT number is sent to each eligible candidate by e-mail followed by regular mail.

Eligibility Period

Eligibility to take the examination remains in effect for one year from the date the ATT number is issued. Candidates are encouraged to schedule an appointment to sit for the examination promptly. If a candidate fails to schedule and take the examination during the one-year eligibility period, the candidate shall forfeit all payments made to NERC. Candidates who fail to take the examination within the one-year eligibility must submit a new application and pay the full fee to be considered for eligibility again.
Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application to test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to retest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad check/credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All funds shall be payable in U.S. dollars.**

Before scheduling an examination, please do the following:

- Review all parts of this Program Manual.
- Complete and submit the application to NERC, along with the appropriate fee.
- Receive an ATT letter containing the assigned ATT number by e-mail and regular mail from NERC declaring that you are eligible to take the examination. The letter will also provide instructions on how you may arrange the location, date, and time of your examination. The ATT number will be needed when you contact Prometric to schedule your test appointment.

Scheduling an Examination

NERC will send you an ATT letter by e-mail and regular mail with instructions about the identification items to bring with you on the day of the examination. To select your examination location, date, and time go to the Prometric web site at http://www.prometric.com. All attempts should be made to schedule your examination as soon as possible because testing center appointments are in high demand by other professions. Waiting to schedule your appointment may significantly limit the locations, dates, and times available. Examinations may be administered on any Monday through Saturday. Examinations may be taken on any day that accommodates your schedule and where and when examination space is available.

During the scheduling process, you will be required to confirm your ATT number and your first and last name. You will be advised of available testing locations, dates, and times.

Note: *When you schedule your test date, you will receive a confirmation number from Prometric. Please retain this number, as it will be useful should you have to use Prometric’s automated cancellation system or if there is a conflict with the test center appointment. Prometric will not mail you a confirmation notice.*

Examination Content Outline

The computer-based examination consists of objective, multiple-choice questions. The questions are based on the published Content Outline for each of the NERC system operator Certification examinations.
Day of the Examination

Time at Testing Center — Plan to arrive at the testing center at least thirty minutes early to sign in. You should allocate at least four hours to accommodate the total time you might be at the testing center. This includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination Stages</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Review of Candidate Identification</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer-Based Tutorial</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination</td>
<td>2 hours &amp; 45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Examination Survey</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Time to be Allocated</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 hours &amp; 45 minutes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computer Familiarization — A fifteen-minute tutorial on operating instructions for the computer-based examination will be provided before the start of each examination. The tutorial is self-explanatory, and no prior computer knowledge is needed. You may bypass this feature if you wish (not recommended).

Computer-based testing allows you to skip questions, mark, and return to them at a later time. During the examination, you may change your answer to any question. A clock is on the screen at all times indicating the time remaining. Before exiting the examination, the computer will indicate any question(s) you have marked for review or those that remain unanswered.

Post-Examination Survey — At the completion of the examination, you will be invited to complete a brief questionnaire on your reactions to the examination experience and the quality of the testing center staff and services. This is also your opportunity to comment on the content of the examination and to challenge any particular examination questions or answers.

Comments — Comments on the examination process or questions will be collected in the post-examination survey. All comments will be forwarded to NERC.
Testing Center Requirements

Required Methods of Identification — You will be required to show two forms of identification before being admitted to the examination. You will be required to show at least one primary form of identification and either another primary or a secondary form of identification.

- Primary identification — Primary identification is a government-issued form of identification and must have both your picture and your signature on it. Some examples of primary identification are: a driver’s license (if it has both your picture and your signature), a passport, or a military ID.

- Secondary identification — Secondary identification must have either your picture or your signature or both. Acceptable forms of secondary ID are: a second government-issued ID as above, or an employment ID, or a credit card or debit card.

Identification(s) that have been altered or damaged will not be accepted at the Prometric Test Center. If there is any discrepancy between the name on the identification presented to the test center staff and the NERC registration, the candidate will not be admitted to test and will be marked as a no-show. All no-shows forfeit all funds paid – no refunds are granted to no-shows.

Testing Center Regulations

- Candidates who arrive late for the examination might not be seated for the examination, depending on the criteria established by that testing center. Late arrivals that are not permitted to take the examination will be considered a no-show and must reapply and pay the full test fee to take the examination.

- No reference materials, calculators, or recording equipment may be taken into the examination. Candidates will be provided a keyed locker to store personal items while taking the examination.

- No test materials, documents, notes, or scratch paper of any sort may be taken from the examination.

- Visitors are not permitted during the examination.

- Testing center staff is instructed to answer questions about testing procedures only. They cannot respond to inquiries regarding the examination’s content.

- During the examination, candidates may use the rest rooms for a biological break; however, the examination clock will continue running during such times.

- Candidates may not leave the testing center until they have finished the examination.

- Smoking is not permitted in any testing center.

- Any candidate giving or receiving assistance, or making a disturbance, will be required to turn in their examination materials, exit the examination room, and leave the testing center. Your test will be scored whether you have completed it or not. The Disciplinary Action Procedure will be initiated upon notification by Prometric to NERC that such activity had occurred.

- Any instances of cheating, or attempts to impersonate another candidate, will be dealt with through the Disciplinary Action Procedure.
Cancellations and No-shows

You may cancel and reschedule an examination appointment either by calling Prometric at the
toll free number listed in your ATT letter or through their Web site (http://www.prometric.com).
Your request to cancel must be no later than noon, local test center time, two days (Monday–
Saturday excluding local holidays) before the examination date. You may reschedule the
examination date within your period of eligibility without paying an additional fee. If you are
late in canceling your examination appointment, do not appear for it, or arrive late, you will be
considered a no-show. All no-shows will have to reapply to take the examination and pay the
full test fee. Refunds will not be issued to no-shows.

Minimum Time Between Examinations

Candidates who fail the examination must wait 42 days from the date of the failed examination
to retest. Candidates who pass one of the NERC system operator Certification examinations
may take the examination thirty-six months after the date they were last certified (this only
applies to those certificates valid for five years that were issued prior to the implementation of
Continuing Education Hours as a means of Credential Maintenance).

Special Accommodations/Disabilities

Allowance will be made for all documented requests for special testing conditions. Applicants
must notify NERC by e-mail or telephone. The Certification coordinator will contact the
applicant with further instructions. Disability requests must be supported by a letter (original
copy) from a recognized health care provider and be signed by a physician or psychologist. All
other requests must be similarly supported. NERC will review each request and provide
appropriate accommodations. The decision will be included in the notice of eligibility/
registration approval sent to the applicant.

Note: All testing centers are in compliance with the regulations governing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Withdrawal from Examination Process

As described in the Eligibility Period section of this Administrative Program Manual, the
eligibility period is one year from the date the ATT number is issued. If a candidate wishes to
withdraw from the process within the stated period for any reason, they must complete the
Withdrawal request on the system operator Certification Web site on or before the last eligibility day. Candidates who submit the request within the time period will be
reimbursed for the fees submitted to NERC less the withdrawal fee in effect at the time of the
application. Failure to properly withdraw will result in the candidate forfeiting all submitted
fees.

If you have already scheduled an appointment with Prometric to take the exam, you must first
cancel that Prometric appointment or you will be charged a no-show fee.
To access the Exam Withdrawal
On the System Operator Certification Program homepage, logon to your NERC.net account:
- Enter User name and Password
- Click on Logon
- Click on Exam Withdrawal
- Select the exam you are registered to take and from which you wish to withdraw, then click on Submit

Examination Change Request
If a candidate wishes to change the examination (i.e., from BI to TO, or from RC to BIT, etc.) that they are registered to take, they must use the Program’s webpage. An examination change request will not change the candidate’s eligibility period. The eligibility period will remain valid for one year from the date that the original ATT number was issued. This change request must be submitted at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the candidate's eligibility period.

To access the Examination Change
On the System Operator Certification Program homepage, logon to your NERC.net account:
- Enter User Name and Password
- Click on Logon
- Click on Exam Change
- Select the exam for which you are authorized then click on Submit
- Select the desired exam from the drop-down list, then click on Submit

You will be issued a new ATT number with the original expiration date. After receiving your new ATT you must schedule/reschedule an appointment with Prometric to take the exam.

Results and Awarding of Certificates
Candidates can view pass/fail results on the computer screen when the examination is terminated. Before exiting the Prometric Testing Center, a copy of this display will be provided. This is an unofficial summary of the examination.

After grading and analysis of the examination results, NERC will mail an official summary. This will take about ten to twelve weeks. The official summary will include the grade achieved and the percentage of correctly answered questions in each content outline category.

Candidates who pass the examination will receive the appropriate NERC-certified system operator certificate based on the examination taken and signed by the President of NERC. The date on the certificate will be the day the candidate took the examination.
System Operator Certificate Numbering Convention

Numbering certificates for certified system operators follows a specific convention. There have been two numbering conventions used since the start of the program.

The original credential, issued from 1998 into 2002, was the NERC System Operator. These certificates were assigned the letter N followed by four digits indicating the year the candidate registered, followed by a four digit sequential number.

Example: N19980109 = NERC System Operator that registered in 1998 and was the 109th system operator registered in the program.

When the specialty credentials were implemented in late 2002, a new numbering convention was implemented. The new numbering convention consists of a two-letter designation of the credential type, followed by six digits that indicate year and month the credential was awarded, followed by a three digit sequential number in that month.

Example: RA200306109 = NERC Reliability Operator certified in June of 2003 and was the 109th system operator certified in that month.

Credential Designations

| N/RA/RC | Reliability Operator |
|____|____|
| BT | Combined Balancing and Interchange/Transmission Operator |
| BA | Balancing and Interchange Operator |
| TO | Transmission Operator |

Confirmation of Credential to Third Parties

NERC will confirm to an employer that an individual holds a valid NERC system operator certificate (including releasing the certificate number and the issuance date) in response to a written request, on the employer’s letterhead (or e-mail), providing the name of the individual. NERC will release the certificate numbers and issuance dates for individuals holding a current NERC system operator certificate to the Regional Entity Compliance Staff or designated agents of those Regions in which an individual’s employer operates in response to a written request, submitted on organization letterhead (or e-mail), that provides the names of the individuals for whom information is sought. No further information will be provided.

NERC will confirm to an employment search firm, or a potential employer, whether an individual holds a valid NERC system operator certificate (including releasing the certificate number and the issuance date) if the search firm has a release from the individual. No further information will be provided.
Section II — Credential Maintenance

Effective Date: October 1, 2006

Overview

The System Operator Certification Program incorporates a requirement to use Continuing Education Hours (CE Hours) to maintain a Credential that is valid for three years. Successfully passing an examination earns a Credential and a certificate that is valid for three years. Accumulation of the proper number and type of CE Hours from NERC-approved learning activities within that three-year period maintains the validity of that Credential for the next three years. A new certificate is issued indicating the new expiration date.

The program provides that:

1. System operators seeking to obtain a Credential will have to pass an examination to earn a Credential.
2. A certificate, valid for three years, will be issued to successful candidates.
3. A certified system operator must accumulate a minimum number of CE Hours, in specific training topics, before their certificate expires to maintain their Credential. The minimum number of CE Hours is based on each Credential:
   a. 200 CE Hours for Reliability Operator
   b. 160 CE Hours for Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator
   c. 140 CE Hours for Balancing and Interchange Operator
   d. 140 CE Hours for Transmission Operator
4. A minimum of 30 CE Hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
5. A minimum of 30 CE Hours must be in simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, training simulators, emergency drills, practice emergency procedures, restoration, black start, etc.).
6. CE Hours can concurrently count for both NERC Reliability Standards and simulations but will only be counted once for the total CE Hours requirement.
   a. For example: A one-hour simulation learning activity that focuses on NERC Standards can count towards the requirements for both NERC Reliability Standards and simulation. However, the Credential holder will only be awarded a total of one CE Hour toward the total CE Hours requirement. In other words, the CE Hours will not be double counted.
7. Retaking the examination is not an option for Credential Maintenance.
8. If a certified system operator does not accumulate enough CE Hours to maintain their current Credential prior to the certificate expiration date, their Credential will be Suspended for a maximum of one year. At the end of the suspension period, their Credential will be Reinvoked.
9. If, prior to the end of the one-year suspension, the certified system operator accumulates the proper number and type of CE Hours, their Credential will be reinstated with the original expiration date (three years after the previous expiration date).
10. A system operator with a Revoked credential will have to pass an examination to become certified.

**When to Start Accumulating CE Hours**

CE hours earned (date of learning activity) in the six months prior to the implementation date will be recognized if they are earned from an approved learning activity that meets the Certification program requirements. Each learning activity will have to be approved for use for credential maintenance prior to the CE hours being issued.

**Specifics of the Credential Maintenance Program**

Certified system operators are required to accumulate CE hours through the NERC Continuing Education Program in recognized training topics for credential maintenance. See Appendix A for the list of recognized training topics. Described below are the requirements for each of the four credentials:

**Transmission Operator Certification**

To maintain a valid Transmission Operator credential, system operators must earn 140 CE hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate.

The 140 CE hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

**Balancing and Interchange Operator Certification**

To maintain a valid Balancing and Interchange Operator credential, system operators must earn 140 CE hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate.

The 140 CE hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

**Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator Certification**

To maintain a valid Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator credential, system operators must earn 160 CE hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate.

The 160 CE hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
Section II — Credential Maintenance

- A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

Reliability Operator Certification
To maintain a valid Reliability Operator credential, system operators must earn 200 CE hours within the three-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate.

The 200 CE hours must include:
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

Certificate
System operators that have: 1) completed the Certification Maintenance application, 2) satisfied the CE hours requirements, and 3) paid the required fee will be issued a certificate valid for three years.

Deficits of CE Hours for Credential Holders
The Certification of a certified system operator who does not accumulate the required number and balance of CE hours within the three-year period will be Suspended. A system operator with a Suspended certificate cannot perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The system operator with a Suspended Certification will have up to twelve months to acquire the necessary CE Hours.

During the time of suspension, the original anniversary date will be maintained. Therefore, should the system operator accumulate the required number of CE hours within the twelve-month suspension period, they will be issued a certificate that will be valid for three years from the previous expiration date. The system operator will be required to accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to the current expiration date.

At the end of the twelve-month suspension period, if the system operator has not accumulated the required number of CE hours, the Certification will be Reverted and all CE hours earned will be forfeited. After a Certification is Reverted, the system operator will be required to pass an examination to become certified.

For example, a system operator whose Certification expires on July 31, 2009 does not accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to that date:
1. The Certification will be Suspended on August 1, 2009.
2. If the system operator then accumulates and submits the required number of CE hours by March 1, 2010, the Certification will be reinstated on March 1, 2010, and will be valid until July 31, 2012.
3. The system operator will have to accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to July 31, 2012 or the credential will be suspended again.

4. CE hours previously used to maintain the credential cannot be reused for credential maintenance.

5. A record of the suspension between August 1, 2009 and March 1, 2010 will be maintained.

**Carry-Over Hours**

For all credentials, up to 30 CE hours accumulated in the six months prior to the certificate expiration date and not used for credential maintenance may be carried over to the next three-year period.

CE hours will be allocated on a first-in, first-out basis. In other words, CE hours from a learning activity occurring first according to the calendar will be used to satisfy the CE hours requirement first and continuing sequentially by the date of the learning activities.

**Reporting of CE Hours Earned by Certified System Operators**

Normally, the Providers will make the submittals of electronically into the NERC system operator certification database. However, should some conflict occur, the certified system operator must be able to submit proof of having acquired the necessary CE hours from the Continuing Education Program Provider’s approved learning activities.

System operators will be able to track their status/progress towards maintaining their credential through the NERC system operator certification web site. Certified system operators should review their CE hours records at least 90 days before their certificate expiration date to allow sufficient time to acquire CE hours prior to the system operator’s certificate expiration date should there be a deficit.

If a Provider does not submit the CE hours, the certified system operator must submit proof of sufficient CE hours to the NERC Manager of Personnel Certification no less than 30 days before the system operator’s certificate expiration date. NERC staff may be able to process/resolve discrepancies in credential holder CE hours records in less than 30 days; however, submissions received at NERC within the 30-day window may not be credited to the system operator’s account in time to prevent the credential from being suspended. Suspended credentials based on incomplete data will be reinstated retroactively once proof of completion is verified.

For system operators who meet the CE hours requirements, and upon receipt of an application and necessary fees, NERC will issue a new certificate with an expiration date three years from the previous expiration date (a new certificate will be mailed to the address on record).

**Application for Credential Maintenance**

**Procedure for applying for credential maintenance**

Application procedure will be completed after the software is developed.
Hardship Clause

It is understood that, due to unforeseen events and extenuating circumstances, a certified system operator may be unable to accumulate the necessary CE hours in the time frame required by the Program to maintain the Credential. In such an event, an individual must submit a written request containing a thorough explanation of the circumstance and supporting information to:

Manager–Personnel Certification
NERC
116-390 Village Boulevard
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The PCGC retains the right to invoke this hardship clause and deviate from the Program rules, as it deems appropriate, to address such events or circumstances. Examples of extenuating circumstances would include, but not limited to, extended military service, extended illness of the system operator or within the system operator’s immediate family, or system operator temporary disability that results in an extended period of time away from work.

Changing Certification Levels

Certified system operators that want to transition to a lower credential can do so. Many system operators hold a Reliability Operator credential but are not working in a reliability operator capacity. Those certified system operators could easily transition to a credential that more closely matches the work they perform without taking an examination. However, system operators currently holding a Transmission Operator or Balancing and Interchange Operator credential will have to pass an examination to move to a higher credential such as the combined Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator credential or the Reliability Operator credential.

A certified system operator can change the type of their credential by indicating their desire on their Credential Maintenance application. A system operator has the following options:

To change a credential from:

- Balancing and Interchange Operator to any other NERC Credential: the system operator must pass the examination for that Credential.
- Transmission Operator to any other NERC Credential: the system operator must pass the examination for that Credential.
- Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator to Reliability Operator: the system operator must pass the examination for that Credential.
- Reliability Operator to any other NERC Credential: the system operator must submit the proper number and type of CE hours for the new Credential.
- Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator to Transmission Operator or Balancing and Interchange Operator: the system operator must submit proper number and type of CE hours for the new Credential.
Transition Plan — 5-year Program to 3-year Program

A certified system operator whose certificate expires during the first three years after implementation of this Program has the option to either accumulate the required number of CE \( H \)ours according to the rules stated previously or passes the examination for the desired CE Credential. Certified system operators who accumulate the required number and balance of CE \( H \)ours will receive a certificate that will be valid for three years from the expiration date on their current certificate. System operators who pass an examination will receive a certificate valid for three years from the date they pass the examination.

Certified system operators whose certificate expires after the third anniversary of the implementation of this Program, must accumulate the required number of CE \( H \)ours prior to the expiration date of their certificate regardless of the issuance date of their certificate.
Section III — Program Rules

Rules for NERC-Certified System Operator

Recognized Learning Activities

CE hours will be recognized for credential maintenance only for training topics/learning activities listed in Appendix A and where Providers have complied with the Continuing Education Program rules.

Provider Access to Database

Providers will be able to access the database to upload certified system operator CE hours activity. The process for doing this will be determined after the database is developed.

System Operator Access to Database

Certified system operators will be able to access the database to track their CE hours activity. The process for doing this will be determined after the database is developed.

Retain Documentation

The certified system operator is responsible for retaining appropriate documentation for proof of credential maintenance. Documentation includes:

- Name and contact information of the Provider
- Title and identification number of the learning activity and description of its content
- Date(s) of the learning activity
- Location (if applicable)
- Number and type of CE hours
- System operator’s NERC certificate number

Training Providers shall retain comparable documentation. Electronic forms of documentation are acceptable.

Learning Activity Credit Only Once Per Year

CE hours for a particular course or learning activity will not be recognized for credential maintenance more than once a year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Exception: CE hours for courses dealing with emergency operations will be recognized no more than two times per year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the 12-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Learning Activity Approved Status Revoked after CE Hours Granted

CE hours granted for a course or learning activity that had been approved for credential maintenance will still be recognized if, subsequent to the system operator attending the course or learning activity, the approved status is revoked.
Instructor Credits

For those instructors who are also certified system operators, 1.0 CE hour for each CE hours of a learning activity delivered will be recognized towards the instructor’s system operator credential maintenance. CE hours for a particular course or learning activity will not be recognized for credential maintenance more than once a year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Exception: CE hours for courses dealing with emergency operations will be recognized no more than two times per year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Treatment of Disputes Between Certified System Operator and Providers

Disputes between a Provider and a certified system operator must be resolved between the Provider and the certified system operator. NERC will not become involved in resolving the dispute. Additionally, it is the obligation of the certified system operator to periodically review their CE hours’ records in the NERC system operator certification database and to maintain their own training records to provide proof that CE hour requirements have been achieved.

Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Schedule**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application to test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application to maintain or change credential using CE hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to retest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to withdraw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bad check/credit application</td>
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**All funds must be payable in U.S. dollars.

The Program must be financially independent as well as not-for-profit. The on-going expenses to develop and maintain the examinations and the management and administrative costs associated with both the examination process and credential maintenance necessitate these fees. These fees will be periodically reviewed and adjusted accordingly.
Section IV — Dispute Resolution

1. Applicability

Any dispute arising under the NERC agreement establishing a *NERC System Operator Certification Program* or from the establishment of any NERC rules, policies, or procedures dealing with any segment of the *Certification* process shall be subject to the NERC System Operator Certification *Dispute Resolution Process* (hereafter called the “Process”). The Process is for the use of persons who hold an operator *Certification* or persons wishing to be certified to dispute the validity of the examination, the content of the test, the content outlines, or the registration process. The Process is not for trainers or certified persons disputing CE *Hours*.

2. Dispute Resolution Process

The dispute resolution process consists of three steps.

a. **NERC System Operator Certification Program Staff**

   The first step in the process is for the person with a dispute to contact the NERC System Operator Certification Program staff. Contact may be made by a phone call or e-mail to the program staff. This first step can usually resolve the issues without further actions. It is expected that most disputes will be resolved at this step.

   Any dispute that requires resolution will first be brought to the NERC System Operator Certification Program staff. Should the issue(s) not be resolved to the satisfaction of the parties involved, the issue can be brought to the Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) Dispute Resolution Task Force.

b. **Personnel Certification Governance Dispute Resolution Task Force**

   If the NERC staff did not resolve the issue(s) to the satisfaction of the parties involved, a written request should be submitted to the chairman of the PCGC through NERC staff explaining the issue(s) and requesting further action. Upon receipt of the letter, the PCGC chairman will present the request to the PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force for action. This task force consists of three current members of the PCGC. The PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force will investigate and consider the issue(s) presented and make a decision. This decision will then be communicated to the submitting party, the PCGC chairman, and the NERC staff within 45 calendar days of receipt of the request.

   If a French-Canadian or Mexican party raises a dispute, the PCGC shall appoint a French-Canadian speaking or Spanish-speaking interpreter, respectively, as requested.

c. **Personnel Certification Governance Committee**

   If the PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force’s decision did not resolve the issue(s) to the satisfaction of the parties involved, the final step in the process is for the issue(s) to be brought before the PCGC. The disputing party shall submit a written request to the PCGC chairman through NERC staff requesting that the issue(s) be brought before the
PCGC for resolution. The chairman shall see that the necessary documents and related data are provided to the PCGC members as soon as practicable. The PCGC will then meet or conference to discuss the issue(s) and make their decision within 60 calendar days of the chairman’s receipt of the request. The decision will be provided to the person bringing the issue(s) and the NERC staff. The PCGC is the governing body of the Certification Program and its decision is final.

3. Process Expenses

All individual expenses associated with the Process, including salaries, meetings, or consultant fees, shall be the responsibility of the individual parties incurring the expense.

4. Decision Process

Robert’s Rules of Order shall be used as a standard of conduct for the Process. A simple majority vote of the members present will decide all issues. The vote will be taken in a closed session. No one on the PCGC may participate in the dispute resolution process, other than as a party or witness, if he or she has an interest in the particular matter.

A stipulation of invoking the appeals process is that the entity requesting the appeal agrees that neither NERC (its members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, and staff), any person assisting in the appeals process, nor any company employing a person assisting in the appeals process, shall be liable, and they shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.
Section V — Disciplinary Action

1. Purpose
This disciplinary action procedure is necessary to protect the integrity of the system operator credential. Should an individual act in a manner that is inconsistent with expectations, this procedure describes the process to investigate and take action necessary to protect the credential.

2. Grounds for Action
The following shall serve as grounds for disciplinary action:

a. Willful, gross, and/or repeated violation of the NERC Reliability Standards as determined by a NERC investigation.
   i. Both the organization and the certified system operator are bound by the NERC Reliability Standards. If a certified system operator, either in concert with the organization or on his or her own initiative, performs a willful, gross, and/or repeated violation of the NERC Reliability Standards, he or she is liable for those actions and disciplinary actions may be taken against him or her.

b. Willful, gross, and/or repeated negligence in performing the duties of a certified system operator as determined by a NERC investigation.

c. Intentional misrepresentation of information provided on a NERC application for a system operator Certification exam or to maintain a system operator credential using CE hours.

d. Intentional misrepresentation of identification in the exam process.
   i. This includes, but is not limited to, a person identifying himself or herself as another person to obtain Certification for the other person.

e. Any form of cheating during a Certification exam.
   i. This includes, but is not limited to, bringing unauthorized reference material in the form of notes, crib sheets, or other methods of cheating into the testing center.

f. A certified system operator’s admission to or conviction of any felony or misdemeanor directly related to their duties as a system operator.

3. Hearing and Appeals Process
Upon report to NERC of a candidate’s or certified system operator’s alleged misconduct, the NERC Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) Credential Review Task Force will convene for the determination of facts. An individual, government agency, or other investigating authority can file reports.

Unless the task force initially determines that the report of alleged misconduct is without merit, the candidate or certified system operator will be given the right to notice of the allegation. A hearing will be held and the charged candidate or certified system operator will be given an
Section V — Disciplinary Action

opportunity to be heard and present further relevant information. The task force may seek out information from other involved parties. The hearing will not be open to the public, but it will be open to the charged candidate or certified system operator and his or her representative. The task force will deliberate in a closed session, but the task force cannot receive any evidence during the closed session that was not developed during the course of the hearing. The task force’s decision will be unanimous and will be in writing with inclusion of the facts and reasons for the decision. The task force’s written decision will be delivered to the PCGC and by certified post to the charged candidate or certified system operator. In the event that the task force is unable to reach a unanimous decision, the matter shall be brought to the full committee for a decision.

The task force’s decision will be one of the below:

a. **No Action**
   Allegation of misconduct was determined to be unsubstantiated or inconsequential to the credential.

b. **Probation**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. The length of time of the probationary period (to be determined by the PCGC).
      (a) Credential will remain valid during the probationary period.
      (b) The probationary period does not affect the expiration date of the current certificate.
   ii. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.
      (a) Extension of probation,
      (b) Revocation for cause, or
      (c) Termination of credential.

c. **Revoke for Cause**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. The length of time of the revocation period (to be determined by the PCGC).
      (a) Credential is no longer valid.
      (b) Successfully passing an exam will be required to become certified.
      (c) An exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires.

d. **Termination of Credential**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. Permanent removal of credential.

4. **Appeal Process**
The decision of the task force may be appealed using the NERC System Operator Certification Dispute Resolution process.
5. **Credential Review Task Force**

The Credential Review Task Force shall be comprised of three active members of the PCGC assigned by the Chairman of the PCGC on an ad hoc basis. No one on the Credential Review Task Force may have an interest in the particular matter.

The task force will meet in a venue determined by the task force chairman.

If a French-Canadian or Mexican party raises a dispute, the PCGC shall appoint a French-Canadian speaking or Spanish-speaking interpreter, respectively, as requested.
Glossary

Capitalized terms used in this Appendix shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

G01. **Continuing Education Hour or CE Hour**: Sixty minutes of participation in a group, independent study, or self-study learning activity as approved by the NERC Continuing Education Program.

G02. **Continuing Education Program Provider or Provider**: The individual or organization offering a learning activity to participants and maintaining documentation required by these criteria.

G03. **Certification**: An official recognition that indicates the recipient has passed a NERC exam or completed a specified number of Continuing Education Hours.

G04. **Credential**: NERC designation that indicates the level of qualification achieved (i.e., Reliability Operator; Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator; Balancing and Interchange Operator; and Transmission Operator).

G05. **Credential Maintenance**: Meet NERC CE Hours’ requirements to maintain a valid NERC-issued system operator Credential.

G06. **NERC-Approved Learning Activity**: Training that maintains or improves professional competence and has been approved by NERC for use in its Continuing Education Program.

G07. **Probation**: A step in the disciplinary process during which the certificate is still valid. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.

G08. **Revoked**: A NERC certificate which has been Suspended for more than twelve months. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The certificate holder will be required to pass an exam to be certified again. Any CE Hours accumulated prior to or during the revocation period will not be counted towards Credential Maintenance.

G09. **Revoke for Cause**: A step in the disciplinary process during which the certificate is no longer valid and requiring successfully passing an exam to become certified. However, an exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires. CE Hours earned before or during this revocation period will not be counted for maintaining a Credential.

G10. **Suspended**: Certificate status due to an insufficient number of CE Hours being submitted prior to the expiration of a certificate. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified.

G11. **Termination of Credential**: A step in the disciplinary process whereby a Credential is permanently Revoked.
G12. **Type of CE Hours:** NERC-approved Learning Activity covering topics from Appendix A, NERC Reliability Standards and/or simulations for which there is a minimum requirement for Credential Maintenance.
Appendix A — Recognized Operator Training Topics

1. **Basic Concepts**
   a. Basic electricity including capacitance, inductance, impedance, real and reactive power
   b. Single phase & three phase power systems
   c. Transmission line and transformer characteristics
   d. Substation layouts including the advantages and disadvantages of substation bus schemes

2. **Production & Transfer of Electric Energy**
   a. How generators produce electricity
   b. Types of generators including advantages and disadvantages of each type
   c. Economic operation of generators
   d. Real and reactive power flow

3. **System Protection**
   a. Transmission line, transformer, and bus protection principles
   b. Generator protection principles
   c. Types of relays used in different protection schemes
   d. The role of communication systems in system protection

4. **Interconnected Power System Operations**
   a. Voltage control
   b. Frequency control
   c. Power system stability
   d. Facility outage response
   e. Automatic Generator Control (AGC) including the different modes of AGC
   f. Extra High voltage (EHV) operation
   g. Energy accounting
   h. Inadvertent energy

5. **Emergency Operations**
   a. Loss of generation resource
   b. Operating reserves
   c. Contingency reserves
   d. Line loading relief
   e. Loop flow
   f. Load shedding
   g. Voltage and reactive flows during emergencies
   h. Loss of critical transmission facilities

6. **Power System Restoration**
   a. Restoration philosophies
   b. Facility restoration
   c. Black start restoration
   d. Load shedding
   e. Under-frequency load shedding
   f. Under-voltage load shedding
7. **Market Operations**
   a. Standards of conduct
   b. Tariffs
   c. Transmission reservations and transmission priorities
   d. Transaction tagging

8. **Tools**
   a. Supervisory control and data acquisition
   b. Automatic generation control application
   c. Power flow application
   d. State estimator application
   e. Contingency analysis application
   f. P-V curves
   g. Load forecasting application
   h. Energy accounting application
   i. OASIS application
   j. E-Tag application
   k. Voice and data communication systems

9. **Operator Awareness**
   a. Identifying loss of facilities
   b. Recognizing loss of communication facilities
   c. Recognizing telemetry problems
   d. Recognizing and identifying contingency problems
   e. Communication with appropriate entities including the Reliability Coordinator

10. **Policies & Procedures**
    a. NERC reliability standards
    b. ISO/RTO operational and emergency policies and procedures
    c. Regional operational and emergency policies and procedures
    d. Local & company specific policies and procedures
    e. Emergency operating plans
    f. Line loading relief procedures
    g. Physical and cyber sabotage procedures
    h. Outage management and switching procedures

11. **NERC Reliability Standards**
    a. Application and/or implementation of NERC reliability standards
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures

Effective October 18, 2007

North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures

Introduction
NERC, through its professional staff and the Regional Entities and their members, provide the best source of technical and managerial expertise for responding to major events that affect the Bulk Power System.

NERC’s role following a blackout or other major Bulk Electric System disturbance or emergency is to provide leadership, coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to the event. Working closely with the Regional Entities and Reliability Coordinators, NERC will coordinate efforts among industry participants, and with state, federal, and provincial governments in the United States and Canada to support the industry’s response.

When responding to any event where physical or cyber security is suspected as a cause or contributing factor to an event, NERC will immediately notify appropriate government agencies and coordinate its analysis with them.

During the conduct of some NERC-level analyses, assistance may be needed from government agencies. Collaborative analysis with certain government agencies may be appropriate in some cases; e.g., collaborating with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission technical staff when a system event involves a nuclear unit. This assistance could include: authority to require data reporting from affected or involved parties; communications with other agencies of government; analyses related to possible criminal or terrorist involvement in the event; resources for initial data gathering immediately after the event; authority to call meetings of affected or involved parties; and technical and analytical resources for studies. If a federal or multi-national government analysis is called for, government agencies should work in primarily an oversight and support role, in close coordination with the NERC analysis.

It is critical to establish, up front, a clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and coordination requirements among industry and government for the analysis and reporting of findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to major blackouts, disturbances, or other emergencies affecting the Bulk Power System.

Depending on the severity and of the event and the area impacted, the event analysis may be conducted either by NERC or by the impacted Regional Entity. If the analysis is conducted by the Regional Entity, NERC staff, at least one member of the NERC Event Analysis Working Group (in addition to the Event Analysis Working Group member from the impacted Regional Entity), and other appropriate technical experts from the NERC community will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team.

A Regional Entity may request NERC to elevate an analysis to a NERC-level. In such cases, all team responsibilities will shift to NERC, and the Regional Entity may continue to participate in the analysis on appropriate teams.

These procedures do not represent a “cookbook” to be followed blindly. They provide a framework to guide NERC’s response to events that may have multiregional, national, or
international implications. Experienced industry leadership would still be required to tailor the response to the specific circumstances of the event.

Responding to major blackouts and other system disturbances can be divided into four phases:
1. situation assessment and communications;
2. situation tracking and communications;
3. data collection, investigation, analysis and reporting; and
4. follow-up on recommendations.

Phase 1 — Situation Assessment and Communications
NERC’s primary roles in Phase 1 are to:
- conduct an initial situation assessment;
- call for the collection of and analyze necessary initial data and information for the event;
- assist the Regional Entity-lead analysis with determining the need for supplemental technical expertise from the NERC community;
- issue initial findings, conclusions, and recommendations;
- maintain detailed data records (not subject to Freedom of Information Act);
- assist government agencies in criminal analyses when relevant;
- provide technical expertise for modeling and analyzing the event; and
- follow up on recommendations.

While conducting its initial situation assessment, NERC will make an early determination as to whether the cause of the event may be related to physical or cyber security, and communicate as appropriate with government agencies.

Notice of an event is typically received by the NERC Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ESISAC) person on duty and relayed to other appropriate NERC personnel. NERC performs an initial situation assessment by contacting the appropriate Reliability Coordinator(s), and makes a decision on whether to activate its crisis communications plan. At the initial stage in gathering information about an incident, it is critical to minimize interference with Bulk Electric System operators who are in the process of restoring the system. To minimize interference with their work, NERC, in its capacity as the ESISAC, should serve as the primary communications link with government agencies.


It is important that during these early hours the ESISAC, in coordination with government agencies, determine whether this event was caused by the actions of criminal or terrorist parties. The results of this criminal assessment are essential to operators because if there is a possibility that the “attack” is still ongoing, restoration and response actions would need to be tailored to

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1 NERC maintains 24x7 contact information for its key personnel to facilitate such contacts.
these circumstances. If NERC and government agencies deem it necessary for further criminal analyses, NERC will issue a formal notice to affected systems to retain all relevant information gathered during this and subsequent phases of an analysis.

The specific criteria for reporting disturbances and other events are described in NERC Reliability Standard EOP-004-1. These criteria and procedures are intended to provide a common basis for consistent reporting of abnormal system conditions and events that occur in North America. All entities responsible for the reliability of Bulk Power Systems in North America must ensure that sufficient information is submitted to NERC within the time frame required. Reliability Coordinators will use the Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS) as the primary method of communications to NERC. The ESISAC duty person is responsible for monitoring the RCIS for such notifications.

Depending on the scope and magnitude of the event, NERC will issue media advisories through its crisis communications plan.

**Phase 2 — Situation Tracking and Communications**

Based on the nature and severity of the event, in Phase 2 NERC will continue to track progress in restoring the Bulk Power System and service to customers, and keep industry, government agencies, and the public informed. The most important thing to recognize in this phase is that the primary focus of Reliability Coordinators and Transmission Operators is the prompt restoration of the Bulk Electric System. NERC will coordinate requests by government agencies for information from Reliability Coordinators and Transmission Operators, and serve as a conduit and coordinator between industry and government for regular status reports on the restoration.

As events continue, NERC will determine whether a detailed analysis of the event should be conducted, and start to identify manpower requirements, data collection and retention requirements, and at what level the analysis should be conducted. If the event is localized within a Region, NERC will participate in the event analysis of the Regional Entity.

**Phase 3 — Data Collection, Investigation, Analysis, and Reporting**

Based on the scope, magnitude, and impact of an event, during Phase 3 NERC may:

1. perform an overview analysis of system and generator response;
2. rely on one of its Regional Entities to conduct the analysis and monitor the analysis results;
3. work with a Regional Entity in its analysis; or
4. conduct a NERC-level analysis.

The NERC CEO will decide, based on the initial situation assessment and consultation with the NERC technical committee officers, if a NERC-level analysis is warranted. If a NERC-level analysis is to be conducted, the NERC CEO will appoint the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange to lead the analysis and assemble a high-level technical steering group to provide guidance and support throughout the analysis.

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2 NERC will maintain a list of 24x7 contact information for its technical committee officers.
NERC reserves the right to elevate or augment an analysis performed by a Regional Entity pending the results of the Regional Entity analysis. Additional requests for analyses or supporting data may be made by NERC at any time in the investigation process.

A Regional Entity may request NERC to elevate an analysis to a NERC-level. In such cases, all team responsibilities will shift to NERC, and the Regional Entity may continue to participate in the analysis on appropriate teams.

If the analysis is to be led by one of the Regional Entities, a member of the NERC staff, at least one member of the NERC Event Analysis Working Group (in addition to an Event Analysis Working Group member from the impacted Regional Entity), and other appropriate technical experts from the NERC community will participate as a triage team. The triage team will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team. The triage team will also will assist the Regional Entity with determining if additional technical expertise from the NERC community are needed for the analysis.

For NERC-level analyses, the first task of the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange would be to identify what technical and other resources and data would be needed from staff, the industry, and government, and to issue those requests immediately. This task will include identification of any special managerial, forensic, or engineering skills needed for the analysis. Secondly, the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange must issue requests for those resources and information. Third, the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange must organize the teams that will conduct and report on the analysis.

The teams needed for a particular analysis will vary with the nature and scope of the event. Attachment A describes the typical teams that would be required for a NERC-level analysis, and Attachment B provides suggested guidelines for the NERC-level analysis team scopes. Individuals that participate on these teams will be expected to sign an appropriate confidentiality agreement. NERC uses a standard (pro forma) confidentiality agreement (Attachment C) for participants in event analyses, which it will adapt for specific analyses.

The Blackout and Disturbance Analysis Objectives, Approach, Schedule, and Status (Attachment D) and Guidelines for NERC Reports on Blackouts and Disturbances (Attachment E) are used to guide and manage analysis and reporting on major blackouts and disturbances.

A NERC-level analysis will comprise (a) collecting pertinent event data; (b) constructing a detailed sequence of events leading to and triggering the disturbance; (c) assembling system models and data and conducting detailed system analysis to simulate pre- and post-event conditions; and (d) issuing findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The details of these four phases of the analysis are:

a. **Collecting Pertinent Event Data**
   - Collect all pertinent event logs, disturbance recorders, operator transcripts, and other system data.
b. Detailed Sequence of Events
- Construct a detailed sequence of events leading to and triggering the event. Reconcile event logs, disturbance recorders, operator transcripts, and other system data to create an accurate sequence of events.
- Enter and preserve all data in a secure data warehouse.

c. Detailed System Analysis
- Assess the sequence of events to determine critical times for study.
- Assemble the necessary system models and data from Regional Entity and operating entities to accurately model (with power flow and dynamic simulations) the pre-event conditions. Determine pre-event conditions at critical times prior to event initiation, including an assessment of reliability margins in the pre-event time frame.
- Analyze data from phasor measurement units, high-speed data recorders, digital fault recorders, digital relays, and system relay targets.
- Analyze generator and load performance, including underfrequency and undervoltage relay actions.
- Use the model information and sequence of events to dynamically model the trigger events and the outage sequence. Identify the system phenomena that propagated the failure. Provide graphical results showing the nature of the cascade. Conduct additional analyses as initial findings identify the need for further study.

d. Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations
- Identify and assess failures contributing to the event, including possible instability conditions, system protection mis-operations, generator actions, etc.
- Either identify or rule out man-made/criminal cyber or physical attacks on the electric system.
- Determine if the system was being operated within equipment and system design criteria at the time of the outage.
- Assess the qualifications, training, SCADA/EMS tools, and communications available to system operators and Reliability Coordinators, and how effective these were leading up to and during the event.
- Assess the adequacy of communications system and communications among system operators.
- Identify any issues regarding maintenance or equipment conditions that may have contributed to the outage.
- Determine whether system restoration procedures were available and adequate. Identify any issues that caused unexpected delays in the restoration of generators and loads.
- Identify the root causes and contributing factors of the cascading outage.

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3 NERC is developing standards for data and model validation that will facilitate modeling activities in future blackout analyses.
4 NERC is developing standards for dynamic monitoring equipment and the deployment of such equipment at critical locations in the Bulk Electric System.
5 NERC will rely on root cause analysis experts, both from within the industry and outside consultants, to conduct these analyses.
• Recommend actions to prevent cascading outages in the future and to improve system reliability.
• Determine whether the system is adequately designed.
• All compliance issues will be referred to the NERC Director of Compliance.

Phase 4 — Follow-up on Recommendations
For Phase 4 NERC and the Regional Entities will follow up on specific recommendations coming from all analyses, whether done at the Regional Entity or NERC level. In certain cases, where government agencies have taken a direct role in the analysis, reports will be made to those agencies on progress in addressing the recommendations.
Attachment A

Typical Team Assignments for Analysis of Blackouts or Disturbances

Fact-Finding Teams
- Physical and/or cyber security (if needed)
- On-site interviews
- System data collection (frequency, voltages, generation and loads)
- System protection and control information
- System restoration
- Coordination with Regional Entity teams

Assessment and Analysis Teams
- Performance of generation and transmission protection systems
- Frequency analysis
- Equipment maintenance
- SCADA/EMS/Tools
- Operator training
- Reliability Standards compliance
- System planning
- System operation
- System restoration
- Root cause analysis
- System simulation
- Interregional coordination
- Vegetation management
- Recommendations for future actions
- Security and law enforcement liaison

Data Management Teams
- Data requests
- Data collection
- Data warehouse – entry, logging, retention, and maintenance
- Data release

Report Writing Teams
- Text
- Graphics
- Presentations

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6 The analysis team leader will specify the tasks required of each team.
7 Standard forms and procedures for the collection of data and information will be adapted for particular circumstances.
8 Experience with data warehousing and access procedures gained during the investigation of the August 2003 blackout will be used in future investigations.
9 Data release procedures will prevent inappropriate disclosure of information.
Communications Teams
- Press releases
- Interface with government agencies
- Interviews
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures
Guidelines for Analysis Team Scopes

Each blackout or disturbance is unique and will therefore demand a customized approach to its analysis. The following guidelines for analysis team scopes are suggestive rather than definitive. Not all the teams listed may be needed for a particular analysis.

Data Requests and Management — This team organizes large volumes of raw data and value-added information produced by analysts in support of the blackout analysis into a data warehouse. The team issues data requests from affected entities, catalogs and stores all data received, and provides secure and confidential access to teams and personnel supporting the analysis. The team serves as the single point for issuing data requests, receiving and storing data, and managing data queries by the analysts, and is responsible for assuring consistency, security, and confidentiality of the data and minimizing redundant data requests.

Sequence of Events — A precise, accurate sequence of events is a building block for all other aspects of the analysis, and is a starting point for the root cause analysis. It is the basis for developing computer models to simulate system conditions and evaluate steady state and stability conditions in the period leading to blackout. The sequence of events is the foundation of facts upon which all other aspects of the analysis can proceed.

System Modeling and Simulation Analysis — System modeling and simulation allows the investigators to replicate system conditions leading up to the blackout. While the sequence of events provides a precise description of discrete events, it does not describe the overall state of the electric system and how close it was to various steady state, voltage stability, and power angle stability limits. An accurate computer model of the system, benchmarked to actual conditions at selected critical times, allows analysts to conduct a series of sensitivity studies to determine if the system was stable and within limits at each point in time leading up to the blackout, and at what point the system became unstable. It also allows analysts to test different solutions to prevent cascading. Although it is not possible recreate the entire blackout sequence, simulation methods will reveal the mode(s) of failure initiating the blackout and propagating through the system.

Root Cause Analysis — Root cause analysis guides the overall analysis process by providing a systematic approach to evaluating root causes and contributing factors leading to the blackout or disturbance. This team works closely with the technical analysis teams and draws on other data sources as needed to record verified facts regarding conditions and actions (or inactions) that contributed to the blackout or disturbance. The root cause analysis guides the overall analysis by indicating areas requiring further inquiry and other areas that may be of interest regarding lessons learned, but are not causal to the blackout. Root cause analysis enables the analysis process develop a factual record leading to logical and defensible conclusions in the final report regarding the causes of the blackout.

Operations Tools, SCADA/EMS, Communications, and Operations Planning — This team will assess the observability of the electric system to operators and reliability coordinators, and the availability and effectiveness of operational (real-time and day-ahead)
reliability assessment tools, including redundancy of views and the ability to observe the “big picture” regarding Bulk Electric System conditions. The team also investigates the operating practices and effectiveness of those practices of operating entities and Reliability Coordinators in the affected area. This team investigates all aspects of the blackout related to operator and Reliability Coordinator knowledge of system conditions, action or inactions, and communications.

**Frequency/ACE** — This team will analyze potential frequency anomalies that may have occurred, as compared to typical interconnection operations, to determine if there were any unusual issues with control performance and frequency and any effects they may have had related to the blackout.

**System Planning, Design, and Studies** — This team will analyze the responsibilities, procedures, and design criteria used in setting System Operating Limits, and compare them to good utility practice. The team will review the actual limits in effect on day of the blackout and whether these limits were being observed. The team will review voltage schedules and guides, and reactive management practices in the affected areas, including use of static and dynamic reactive reserves. The team will analyze the tagged and scheduled transactions to determine if inter-regional transfer limits were understood and observed. The team will analyze system planning and design studies completed in the affected areas to determine if operating conditions were consistent with the assumptions of those studies and whether the planning and design studies were sufficient and effective.

**Transmission System Performance, Protection, Control, Maintenance, and Damage** — This team investigates the causes of all transmission Facility automatic operations (trips and reclosures) leading up to the blackout on all facilities greater than 100 kV. This review includes relay protection and remedial action schemes, identifying the cause of each operation, and any misoperations that may have occurred. The team also assesses transmission Facility maintenance practices in the affected area as compared to good utility practice and identifies any transmission equipment that was damaged in any way as a result of the blackout. The team will assess transmission line rating practices and the impact that ambient temperature and wind speeds had on the transmission line performance in terms of the design temperature of the transmission conductors. The team shall report any patterns and conclusions regarding what caused transmission facilities to trip; why the blackout extended as far as it did and not further into other systems; why the transmission separated where it did; any misoperations and the effect those misoperations had on the blackout; and any transmission equipment damage. The team will also report on the transmission Facility maintenance practices of entities in the affected area compared to good utility practice. Vegetation management practices are excluded here and covered in a different team.

**Generator Performance, Protection, Controls, Maintenance and Damage** — This team will investigate the cause of generator trips for all generators with a 10 MW or greater nameplate rating leading to and through the end of the blackout. The review shall include the cause for the generator trips, relay targets, unit power runbacks, and voltage/reactive power excursions. The team shall report any generator equipment that was damaged as a result of the blackout. The team shall report on patterns and conclusions regarding what caused generation facilities to trip. The team shall identify any unexpected performance anomalies or unexplained events. The team shall assess generator maintenance practices in the affected area as compared
to good utility practice. The team will analyze the coordination of generator under-frequency settings with transmission settings, such as under-frequency load shedding. The team will gather and analyze data on affected nuclear units and work with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to address nuclear unit issues.

**Vegetation/ROW** — This team investigates the practices of transmission facility owners in the affected areas for vegetation management and ROW maintenance. These practices will be compared with accepted utility practices in general, and with NERC Reliability Standards. The team will evaluate whether the affected parties were within their defined procedures at the time of the blackout and will investigate historical patterns in the area related to outages caused by contact with vegetation.

**Analysis Process and Procedures Review** — This team will review the process and procedures used in the analysis of the blackout, make recommendations for improvement, and develop recommendations for appropriate processes, procedures, forms, etc. to guide and expedite future analyses including coordination and cooperation between NERC, its regional entities, and government agencies.

**Restoration Review** — All entities operating portions of the bulk electric system in North America are required by NERC Reliability Standards to maintain system restoration plans and blackout start plans, and Reliability Coordinators are required to coordinate the implementation of those plans. This team will review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the restoration plans implemented and the effectiveness of the coordination of these plans.

**NERC and RE Standards/Procedures and Compliance** — This team reviews the adequacy of NERC Reliability Standards, regional reliability entity standards and regional entity procedures, and the compliance monitoring and enforcement program to address issues leading to the blackout. The team also reviews the compliance of the affected operating entities with Reliability Standards. For less significant event analyses, this team may not be needed. However, all compliance issues will be referred to the NERC Director of Compliance.
NERC CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT
FOR
ANALYSIS OF BLACKOUTS AND DISTURBANCES

This Confidentiality Agreement (“Agreement”), dated _______________, is between the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”), and ____________________________________________, a member of the NERC Event Analysis Team (“Team Member”) (collectively referred to as “Parties”).

WHEREAS, NERC is conducting an analysis of the power event that occurred in __________________________ on __________________ and related matters (“Event”); and

WHEREAS, NERC has established a team to carry out that analysis (“Event Analysis Team”); and

WHEREAS, in order for the Event Analysis Team to fulfill its objectives, it is necessary for the Event Analysis Team have access to confidential or business sensitive information from operating entities within the ________________ and to be able to conduct open and unconstrained discussions among team members,

The Parties therefore agree as follows:

1. The term “Event Analysis Information” means all information related in any way to the Event that operating entities within the______________ or their representatives have furnished or are furnishing to NERC in connection with NERC’s analysis of the Event, whether furnished before or after the date of this Agreement, whether tangible or intangible, and in whatever form or medium provided (including, without limitation, oral communications), as well as all information generated by the Event Analysis Team or its representatives that contains, reflects or is derived from the furnished Event Analysis Information; provided, however, the term “Event Analysis Information” shall not include information that (i) is or becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of acts by the undersigned Parties or anyone to whom the undersigned Parties supply the Information, or (ii) is known to or acquired by the Team Member separate from receiving the information from the Event Analysis Team.

2. The Team Member understands and agrees that the Event Analysis Information is being made available solely for purposes of the Event Analysis and that the Event Analysis Information shall not be used in any manner to further the commercial interests of any person or entity. The Team Member further understands and agrees that he or she will not disclose Event Analysis Information to any person who has not signed this Agreement except as such disclosure may be required by law or judicial or regulatory order.

3. If Team Member’s employing organization has signed the NERC Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Security Data (“NERC Security Data Agreement”), paragraph 2 shall not be deemed to prohibit Team Member from disclosing Event Analysis Information to NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures – Effective October 18, 2007
other employees of that organization, but only to the extent that “security data” as defined in the NERC Security Data Agreement is shared within the organization.

4. The Parties expressly agree that Event Analysis Information shall otherwise only be disclosed through official releases and reports as authorized by NERC.

5. It shall not be a violation of the NERC Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Security Data for a Reliability Coordinator to furnish Event Analysis Information to an Event Analysis Team Member who has signed this Agreement.

6. This Agreement shall be for sole benefit of the parties hereto. This Agreement may be modified or waived only by a separate writing signed by the Parties. If any clause or provision of this Agreement is illegal, or unenforceable, then it is the intention of the Parties hereto that the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby, and it is also the intention of the Parties that in lieu of each clause or provision that is illegal, invalid or unenforceable, there be added as part of this Agreement a clause or provision as similar in terms to such illegal, invalid or unenforceable clause or provision as may be possible and be legal, valid and enforceable. This Agreement will be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, except for any choice of law requirement that otherwise may apply the law from another jurisdiction.

7. This Agreement shall have a term of two (2) years from the date hereof, except that the obligations of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 shall continue for five (5) years from the date hereof.

NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

By: ______________________________________

Printed: _________________________________

Title: _________________________________

NERC EVENT ANALYSIS TEAM MEMBER

Signed: _________________________________

Printed: _________________________________
# NERC Blackout and Disturbance Analysis Objectives, Analysis Approach, Schedule, and Status

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<td><strong>Pre-Event Conditions</strong></td>
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| 1. What was the precursor sequence of events leading to the event? | • Assemble data/alarm logs and time-stamped sequence information.  
• Develop and maintain an expanding database of log and time-stamped sequence information.  
• Develop a precursor sequence of high-level, events relevant to, and leading to event initiation.  
• Reconcile the precursor sequence of events with those emerging from Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities. |          |        |
| 2. What time frames are relevant for pre-event assessment of system conditions? What points in time should be used to establish a baseline set of study conditions when the system was last known to be stable and within normal operating criteria? | • Referencing precursor sequence of events, determine relevant times to develop base case conditions (stable and within normal operating criteria).  
• Verify relevant time horizons and availability of system data at those times with Regional Entities organizations, RTOS, and operating entities. |          |        |
| 3. What models and data can best simulate system conditions prior to and during the event? What is the relevant scope of the system for detailed study (what is considered the boundary of the study system and what is considered neighboring or external systems?) | • Identify up-to-date power system model(s) appropriate for powerflow and transient and dynamic simulations (determine if detailed eastern interconnection model is needed or multi-regional model(s) are needed.  
• Identify what models are available in Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities.  
• Identify who will actually perform power flow, transient and dynamic simulations; hire contractor(s) as needed.  
• Identify and assemble data required for these models.  
• Develop and maintain a system data repository. |          |        |
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| 4. What system conditions existed in the precursor time horizon leading up to the event (at the times identified in 1.)? | • Obtain and manage data for powerflow: system configuration, planned and unplanned outages, unit commitment and dispatch, interchange schedules, congestion conditions, reserves, loads, state estimator snapshots, deratings and limitations, frequency, etc. Identify who will maintain and run powerflow simulations.  
• Work with Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to develop powerflow cases defining the base conditions for each relevant time, ensuring the powerflows model each critical juncture leading up to the event.  
• Identify and review results of additional studies completed by Reliability Coordinators, RTOs and operating entities.  
• Assess the powerflow results with respect to steady state operating criteria (was the system within all known limits at each precursor time)? | | |
| 5. Were there any prior-existing abnormalities, instabilities, reliability criteria violations, or reliability issues in the precursor sequence time horizon? Prior to event initiation were there any latent instability conditions that would suggest the system was at risk? Were the precursor conditions ones that had been previously studied by the entities involved? Were there adequate reserves with effective distribution? Were planned outages effectively coordinated? | • Work with Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to obtain and manage transient and dynamic models for simulations.  
• Identify who will conduct transient and dynamic simulations and if external contractor(s) are required.  
• Conduct transient and dynamic simulations at each of the precursor study times.  
• Assess the stability of the system at each of these times and identify any latent reliability issues prior to blackout initiation.  
• Consider creating a visual map of system conditions.  
• Document the limitations and assumptions of simulations affecting the certainty of the simulation results. | | |
| Blackout Sequence of Events | | | |
| 6. What was the sequence of system events leading to and directly triggering the blackout? | • Evaluate data logs, fault recorder data disturbance recorder data, and synchro-phasor measurement to establish a detailed sequence of events that initiated the event.  
• Identify the sequence of events that directly led to the event.  
• Review and reconcile these trigger events with Regional Entities, RTO, and operating entity analyses. | | |
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| 7. What was the sequence of events during the event? | - Evaluate logs and disturbance recorder data to establish sequence during the blackout. (The event sequence may follow multiple tracks.)  
- Review and reconcile this sequence with those constructed by Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities.  
- Consider developing 3-D, time-lapse visualization of the blackout (U. of Minnesota and/or U. of Wisconsin). | | |
| 8. What was the cause of the event in terms of electrical conditions and other related events? Generally describe any system breakups, islanding, etc. Were there conditions of voltage or frequency collapse, or unstable oscillations? Was the sequence strictly a sequential “domino” effect of Facility trips? What were the system conditions (snapshots) at key points during the event? | - Assess triggering sequence and blackout sequence to establish the causes for the blackout in terms of electrical conditions and events.  
- Select key points in sequence for simulation that are relevant for study and that can be accurately modeled. (It may not be possible to reconcile data sufficiently to recreate system conditions during the blackout.)  
- To the extent possible, conduct simulations and assess results at each point during the blackout.  
- Review and reconcile results with Regional Entities, and operating entities. | | |
| 9. Why did the event extend as far as it did? What arrested the event from extending further into other systems? | - Using advanced analysis techniques, assess where and why the event was arrested. | | |
| 10. How did affected non-nuclear generators respond during the event? Were trips as expected and required by procedures and standards? Did non-nuclear generators remain connected and support the power system in the manner they should have? Did any generator action, generator control functions, or generator protection systems contribute to the event? | - Prepare a table of affected generators and actions they made leading up to and during the event, including time-stamped unit trips, relays initiating unit trips, MW and MVar outputs, voltages, and frequency, etc.  
- Analyze the automatic (including relay trips) and operator-initiated actions of non-nuclear generators to determine whether actions were correct under the conditions or not.  
- Reconcile non-nuclear generator data and analysis with that of the Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities. | | |
| 11. How did nuclear generators respond leading up to and during the blackout? Were trips as expected and required by procedures and standards? Were there any nuclear safety issues identified? | - Work with NRC to develop a table of sequence of actions and issues regarding affected nuclear generators (both ones that tripped and those that did not).  
- Refer nuclear issues to NRC for analysis, assisting in their analyses where appropriate. | | |
| 12. What was the sequence and amount of load lost? What directly caused load loss (e.g. under-frequency load shed, loss of transmission source, voltage collapse, relay actions, under/over frequency protection or stalls, etc.) | - Work Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to develop a description of load lost/impacted, by area.  
- Analyze and report the cause for load loss in each area. | | |
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| 13. How did system protection and automated controls operate during the event? Did they operate correctly or not? | • Assess each automatic trip of a transmission or generator facility for proper or improper relay actions.  
• Assemble and review Regional Entity and operating entity reviews of logs, disturbance reports, and relay targets/logs and reconcile with NERC data. |        |        |
| 14. Was any equipment damaged during the event? | • Request information from Regional Entities, and companies on equipment damage, as appropriate.  
• Assess any transmission or generation facilities sustaining damage during the event, and extent of damage. |        |        |
| 15. Did SCADA/EMS and data communications systems operate correctly during the event? What problems were noted? | • Request information from Regional Entities, and companies.  
• Identify and analyze any problems with SCADA/EMS and data communications at regional and company levels. |        |        |
| Reliability Standards/Procedures |        |        |        |
| 16. What NERC Reliability Standards were applicable to the event? What violations occurred? Were NERC Reliability Standards and policies sufficient? | • Compliance Staff review NERC Reliability Standards relevant to the event and perform a compliance review. |        |        |
| 17. What Regional Reliability Standards were applicable to the event? What violations occurred? Were Regional Reliability Standards and Regional Entity policies sufficient? | • Request Regional Entities to review applicable Regional Reliability Standards and report compliance with those Regional Reliability Standards during the event. |        |        |
| 18. Were any special operating procedures or other operating guidelines in effect and being observed leading up to the event? Were these procedures sufficient? | • Review and analyze loop flow procedures with involved Regional Entities and companies, and report analysis results. |        |        |
| 19. What other RTO, Transmission Owner, CA procedures were applicable? What violations occurred? Were the procedures sufficient? | • Request RTOs, Transmission Owners, CAs to review applicable Reliability Standards and compliance with existing reliability procedures and Reliability Standards during the event, and report results. |        |        |
| Maintenance |        |        |        |
| 20. Are there any indications that maintenance of transmission or generation facilities may have contributed to the event? | • Assess whether equipment or maintenance issues (e.g. tree trimming) contributed to the blackout and investigate specifics in areas of concern.  
• Review Regional Entity assessments of maintenance issues that may have contributed to the event. |        |        |
### Personnel, Procedures, and Communications

21. What conditions were operators and reliability coordinators aware of leading up to and during the event? What information did they have to warn them of unsafe system conditions? What problems or concerns did they have? What did they observe during the event? Were human errors made that contributed to the event? If there were, what were the causes of the errors?

- Develop an interview guide to address procedural and operational issues.
- Conduct onsite interviews with operating personnel and reliability coordinators involved.
- Analyze interview data to corroborate with technical data and report conclusions.

22. Were lines of authority clearly understood and respected in the time leading up to and during the event, as well as during the restoration period?

- Identify critical instructions given and evaluate results.
- Review documentation and effectiveness of assignments of operating and reliability authorities.

23. What communications occurred among operating entities?

- Review voice communications logs.
- Evaluate logs relevant to the blackout and identify key interactions. Report conclusions.

24. What were the qualifications (including certification status) and training of all operating personnel involved in the event and their supervisors?

- Request certification status of all operating personnel from involved operating entities.
- Conduct onsite review of training materials and records.
- Conduct onsite review of operating procedures and tools

25. Was the role and performance of the reliability coordinators as expected?

- Review the adequacy of reliability plans for the affected Regional Entities.
- Review the actions of the affected reliability coordinators to determine if they performed according to plans.
- Assess whether inter-area communications were effective, both at the control area and reliability coordinator levels.

### System Restoration

26. Were black start and restoration procedures available and adequate in each area? Were they followed and were they adequate to the restoration task? Were pre-defined authorities respected during the restoration?

- Onsite audit of blackstart and restoration procedures and plans.
- Analyze whether the plans and procedures were used and whether they were sufficient for this outage.

27. What issues were encountered in the restoration that created unexpected challenges or delays? What lessons were learned in the restoration (both things that went well and things that did not).

- Solicit information from operating entities and Regional Entities regarding unexpected challenges and delays in restoration, and lessons learned.
- Analyze what worked well and what did not in the restoration.
| **System Planning and Design** | 28. Were the conditions leading up to the event within the design and planning criteria for the transmission systems involved? | • Request Transmission Owners and Regional Entities involved to report any violations of design or planning criteria prior to or leading up to the blackout. |
| **Conclusions and Recommendations** | 29. From a technical perspective, what are the root causes of this event? What additional technical factors contributed to making the event possible? | • Conduct a root cause analysis on the findings and data. Categorize results as “root cause” or “contributing factor”. Focus on technical aspects. |
| | 30. What are the significant findings and lessons learned resulting from the analysis regarding technical failures leading to the event? What actions are recommended to avoid similar future events and improve Bulk Electric System reliability? What issues may be inconclusive and require future analysis? | • Draft report of significant findings, lessons learned, and recommendations. |
| **Final Report** | 31. Final Report | • Prepare and coordinate publication of final report. |
Guidelines for NERC Reports on Blackouts and Disturbances

Introduction and Purpose

Executive Summary of Blackout or Disturbance

Conclusions & Recommendations

Actions to Minimize the Possibility of Future Blackouts and Disturbances

Detailed Analysis of Event

1. Sequence of Events
   1.1. Sequence of transmission and generation events
       1.1.1. Reasons for each trip
       1.1.2. Sequence of loss of load
       1.1.3. Description of cascading and islanding

2. System Modeling
   2.1. Model and assumptions
       2.1.1. Equipment ratings and limits
       2.1.2. Steady state, system dynamics, and other analyses
       2.1.3. Degree of simulation success
       2.1.4. Simulation results
       2.1.5. Conclusions and lessons learned

2.2. Pre-event Conditions
   2.2.1. Load levels
       2.2.1.1. Forecast vs. Actual
       2.2.1.2. Comparison with planning and operational models
   2.2.2. Generation dispatch
       2.2.2.1. Forecast vs. actual
       2.2.2.2. Comparison with day ahead studies
       2.2.2.3. Reporting of scheduled and forced outages
   2.2.3. Reserve capacity
       2.2.3.1. Location of MW reserves
       2.2.3.2. Planned vs. actual
   2.2.4. Transmission configurations
       2.2.4.1. Planned vs. actual
       2.2.4.2. Comparison with day ahead studies
       2.2.4.3. Reporting of scheduled and forced outages

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10 Each blackout or disturbance is unique and will therefore demand a customized approach to its investigation and reporting. These guidelines for NERC reports are suggestive rather than definitive. Not all investigations and reports will require covering all of these topics.
2.2.5. Interregional transactions
   2.2.5.1. Calculated transfer limits
   2.2.5.2. Basis for limits – thermal, voltage, and stability
   2.2.5.3. Seasonal assessments – Assumptions vs. actual
   2.2.5.4. Actual schedules vs. Tagged schedules
     2.2.5.4.1. AIE Survey
     2.2.5.4.2. Tag Survey
2.2.6. System voltages (profile) and reactive supplies
   2.2.6.1. Coordination of reactive supplies and voltage schedules
   2.2.6.2. Reactive supply with power transfers

2.3. Event Key Parameters
   2.3.1. System voltages (profile) and reactive supplies
   2.3.2. Power flows and equipment loadings
   2.3.3. System dynamic effects

3. Transmission system performance
   3.1. Equipment ratings
   3.2. Protective relay actions
   3.3. Equipment maintenance
   3.4. Equipment damage

4. Generator performance
   4.1. Generator control actions
   4.2. Generator protection
     4.2.1. Underfrequency
     4.2.2. Overspeed
     4.2.3. Excitation systems
     4.2.4. Other systems
   4.3. Equipment maintenance
   4.4. Equipment protection
   4.5. Dynamic effects of generators

5. System frequency
   5.1. Frequency excursions – pre event
     5.1.1. Analysis of frequency anomalies
     5.1.2. Effect of time error correction
   5.2. Frequency analysis of the event
     5.2.1. Remaining interconnection
     5.2.2. Islands remaining

6. Operations
   6.1. Operational visibility and actions
     6.1.1. Reliability Coordinators
       6.1.1.1. Delegation and authority
       6.1.1.2. Monitoring capabilities
         6.1.1.2.1. Scope of coverage and system visibility
6.1.1.2.2. Monitoring tools
6.1.1.2.3. Data availability and use
6.1.1.3. Operations planning capability
   6.1.1.3.1. Operational planning tools
   6.1.1.3.2. Coordination
6.1.1.4. Operating procedures
   6.1.1.4.1. Emergency operations
   6.1.1.4.2. Loss of monitoring system or components
   6.1.1.4.3. Communication procedures
6.1.1.5. Operating qualifications and training
   6.1.1.5.1. Qualification of operators
   6.1.1.5.2. Training provided
   6.1.1.5.3. Simulation of emergencies
6.1.2. Transmission Operators
6.1.2.1. Authority to take action
6.1.2.2. Monitoring capabilities
   6.1.2.2.1. Scope of coverage and system visibility
   6.1.2.2.2. Monitoring tools
   6.1.2.2.3. Data availability and use
6.1.2.3. Operations planning capability
   6.1.2.3.1. Operational planning tools
   6.1.2.3.2. Coordination
6.1.2.4. Operating procedures
   6.1.2.4.1. Emergency operations
   6.1.2.4.2. Loss of monitoring system or components
   6.1.2.4.3. Communication procedures
6.1.2.5. Operating qualifications and training
   6.1.2.5.1. Qualification of operators
   6.1.2.5.2. Training provided
   6.1.2.5.3. Simulation of emergencies

7. System Planning and Design
7.1. Establishing operating limits
7.1.1. Responsibility for setting limits
7.1.2. ATC and TTC calculations
7.1.3. Planning studies
   7.1.3.1. Wide-area simultaneous transfer limits
      7.1.3.1.1. Determination of limits
      7.1.3.1.2. Monitoring of limits
      7.1.3.1.3. Basis for limits – thermal, voltage, and stability
      7.1.3.1.4. Regional Entity assessments
      7.1.3.1.5. Other system studies in affected areas
7.1.3.2. Reactive planning
   7.1.3.2.1. Reactive reserve planning
   7.1.3.2.2. Active vs. static resources
   7.1.3.2.3. Voltage stability analysis
7.1.3.3. Regional Criteria and/or NERC Reliability Standards used for planning
7.1.3.3.1. Compliance to these planning Regional Criteria and/or Reliability Standards

8. Reliability Standards and Compliance
8.1. Audits
8.1.1. Reliability Coordinators
8.1.1.1. Previous audits and results
8.1.1.1.1. Compliance with NERC Reliability Standards
8.1.1.2. Updated findings based on analysis
8.1.1.3. Post blackout audit results and findings
8.1.1.4. Recommendations for future audits
8.1.2. Balancing Authorities
8.1.2.1. Regional Entity audits
8.1.2.1.1. Compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and Regional Reliability Standards
8.1.2.2. Updated findings based on analysis
8.1.2.3. Post blackout audit results and findings
8.1.2.4. Recommendations for future audits
8.2. Regional Criteria and/or NERC Reliability Standards used for operations
8.2.1. Compliance to these operating Regional Criteria and/or Reliability Standards

8.3. Reliability Standards
8.3.1. Improvements needed
8.3.2. Potential new Reliability Standards

9. Actions to Minimize the Possibility of Future Widespread Events
9.1. Reliability Standards and Compliance to Reliability Standards
9.2. Availability of Planned Facilities as Scheduled
9.3. Automatic Load Shedding Programs
9.4. Controlled Separation and Islanding
9.5. Improved Data Collection and System Monitoring
9.6. Studies of Impacts of Severe Events

10. Restoration of Service
10.1. Restoration Procedures
10.1.1. RTOs and ISOs
10.1.2. Transmission Operators
10.1.3. Generator Operators
10.1.4. Distribution Providers
10.2. Restoring service
10.2.1. Transmission Line Restoration
10.2.1.1. Within control area/ISO/RTO
10.2.1.2. Interarea tie lines
10.2.1.3. Impediments and other issues
10.2.2. Generation Restoration
10.2.2.1. Utility-owned generation
10.2.2.2. Independent generation
10.2.2.3. Fuel supply adequacy
10.2.2.4. Fossil units
10.2.2.5. Nuclear units
10.2.2.6. Capacity reserves
10.2.2.7. Coordination with transmission
10.2.2.8. Coordination with load and other generation
10.2.2.9. Impediments and other issues

10.2.3. Coordination and Communications
10.2.3.1. Within control area/ISO/RTO
10.2.3.2. With outside control areas/ISOs/RTOs
10.2.3.3. Wide-Area coverage
10.2.3.4. Impediments and other issues

10.3. Review of Restoration Procedures
10.3.1. Time to restore customers
10.3.2. Need for modifications
10.3.3. Availability of procedures to necessary participants
10.3.4. Need for training and practice drills
10.3.5. Comparison with other control areas/ISOs/RTOs

11. Analysis Process
11.1. Description of process
11.1.1. Organization
11.1.2. Coordination with US-Canada T ask force
11.1.3. Coordination with Regional Entities and RTOs
11.1.4. Recommended process improvements
   11.1.4.1. Use for other events – near misses, etc.
11.2. Data Management
11.2.1. Data collection processes
   11.2.1.1. Data request process
   11.2.1.2. Data forms used
11.2.2. Data received
   11.2.2.1. Quality and usefulness of data
11.2.3. Data warehousing
   11.2.3.1. Data warehouse structure
   11.2.3.2. Accessibility of data
11.2.4. Data forms and process for future analyses
NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

APPENDIX 2 TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: [DATE], 2012
General

For purposes of the NERC Rules of Procedure, including all Appendices, the terms defined in this Appendix shall have the meanings set forth herein. For convenience of reference to the user, definitions of terms that are used in a particular Appendix may be repeated in that Appendix.

Where used in the Rules of Procedure, a defined term will be capitalized. Where a term defined in this Appendix appears in the Rules of Procedure but is not capitalized, the term is there being used in its ordinary and commonly understood meaning and not as defined in this Appendix (if different). Other terms that are not defined terms, such as the names of entities, organizations, committees, or programs; position titles; titles of documents or forms; section headings; geographic locations; and other terms commonly presented as proper nouns, may also be capitalized in the Rules of Procedure without being defined in this Appendix.

Definitions of terms in this Appendix that are marked with asterisks (**) are taken from the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards. Definitions of terms in this Appendix that are marked with “pluses” (++) are taken from Section 215 of the Federal Power Act or the Commission’s regulations at 18 C.F.R. Part 39 or Part 388.

Other terms used in the Rules of Procedure but not defined in this Appendix that have commonly understood and used technical meanings in the electric power industry, including applicable codes and standards, shall be construed in accordance with such commonly understood and used technical meanings.

Specific Definitions

“Adequate Level of Reliability” means a condition of the Bulk Power System defined by the following Bulk Power System characteristics: the Bulk Power System is controlled to stay within acceptable limits during normal conditions; the Bulk Power System performs acceptably after credible contingencies; the Bulk Power System limits the impact and scope of instability and cascading outages when they occur; the Bulk Power System’s Facilities are protected from unacceptable damage by operating them within Facility ratings; the Bulk Power System’s integrity can be restored promptly if it is lost; the Bulk Power System has the ability to supply the aggregate electric power and energy requirements of the electricity consumers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of Bulk Power System components. [Note: New definition]

“Adjacent Balancing Authority” means a Balancing Authority Area that is interconnected to another Balancing Authority Area either directly or via a multi-party agreement or transmission tariff.**

“Adjusted Penalty Amount” means the proposed Penalty for a violation of a Reliability Standard as determined based on application of the adjustment factors identified in Section 4.3 of the Sanction Guidelines to the Base Penalty Amount. [Note: New definition]
“Advisories” or “Level 1 Advisories” has the meaning set forth in Section 810.3.1 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Alleged Violation” means a Possible Violation for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has determined, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard.

“Annual Audit Plan” means a plan developed annually by the Compliance Enforcement Authority that includes the Reliability Standards and Registered Entities to be audited, the schedule of Compliance Audits, and Compliance Audit Participant requirements for the calendar year.

“Annual Report” means the annual report to be filed by NERC with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 13.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Applicable Governmental Authority” means the FERC within the United States and the appropriate governmental authority with subject matter jurisdiction over reliability within Canada and Mexico.

“Applicable Requirement” means a Requirement of a CIP Standard that (i) expressly provides either (A) that compliance with the terms of the Requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement; or (ii) is subject to Appendix 4D by FERC directive.

“Balancing Authority” means the responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports Interconnection frequency in real time.**

“Balancing Authority Area” means the collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.**

“Base Penalty Amount” means the proposed penalty for a violation of a Reliability Standard as initially determined pursuant to Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the NERC Sanction Guidelines, before application of any adjustment factors. [Note: New definition]

“Blackstart Resource” means a generating unit(s) and its associated set of equipment which has the ability to be started without support from the System or is designed to remain energized without connection to the remainder of the System, with the ability to energize a bus, meeting the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan needs for real and reactive power capability, frequency and voltage control, and that has been included in the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan.**

“Board” or “Board of Trustees” means the Board of Trustees of NERC.
“Board of Trustees Compliance Committee,” “BOTCC” or “Compliance Committee” means the Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees.

“Bulk Electric System” means, as defined by the Regional Entity, the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections with neighboring systems, and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100 kV or higher. Radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition.**

“Bulk Power System” means, depending on the context, (i) Facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy supply and transmission network (or any portion thereof), and electric energy from generating facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. The term does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy [++] ; or (ii) solely for purposes of Appendix 4E, Bulk Electric System.

“Canadian” means one of the following: (a) a company or association incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; (b) an agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; or (c) a self-representing individual who is a Canadian citizen residing in Canada.

“Canadian Entity” means a Responsible Entity that is organized under Canadian federal or provincial law.

“CCC” means the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

“Certification” means, depending on the context, (i) the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that an entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator and/or Reliability Coordinator; such Certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5A of the NERC Rules of Procedure, or (ii) for purposes of Appendix 6, an official recognition that indicates the recipient has passed a NERC exam or completed a specified number of Continuing Education Hours.

“Certification Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC who have the authority to make initial determinations of Certification of entities performing reliability functions.

“Certification Team” means a team assembled by a Regional Entity that will be responsible for performing the activities included in the certification process for an entity pursuant to Appendix 5A. [Note: new definition]

“Classified National Security Information” means Required Information that has been determined to be protected from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958, as amended, and/or the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §95.35; or pursuant to any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law.
“Clerk” means an individual as assigned by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to perform duties described in Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, to Appendix 4C.

“Commission” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC.

“Complaint” means an allegation that a Registered Entity violated a Reliability Standard.

“Compliance and Certification Manager” means individual/individuals within the Regional Entity that is/are responsible for monitoring compliance of entities with applicable NERC Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Audit” means a systematic, objective review and examination of records and activities to determine whether a Registered Entity meets the requirements of applicable Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Audit Participants” means Registered Entities scheduled to be audited and the audit team members.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority” means NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility” means the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s corporate region. If a Regional Entity is the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s area of responsibility is shown in Exhibit A to the delegation agreement between the Regional Entity and NERC.

“Compliance Investigation” means a comprehensive investigation, which may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel, to determine if a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred.

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” or “CMEP” means, depending on the context (1) the NERC Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (Appendix 4C to the Rules of Procedure) or the Commission-approved program of a Regional Entity, as applicable, or (2) the program, department or organization within NERC or a Regional Entity that is responsible for performing compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to Registered Entities’ compliance with Reliability Standards. [Note: clause (2) is new definition]

“Compliant Date” means the date by which a Responsible Entity is required to be in compliance with an Applicable Requirement of a CIP Standard.

“Confidential Business and Market Information” means any information that pertains to the interests of any entity, that was developed or acquired by that entity, and that is proprietary or competitively sensitive.
“Confidential Information” means (i) Confidential Business and Market Information; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; or (vi) Cybersecurity Incident Information; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition; or (vii) for purposes of Appendix 4D, any other information that is designated as Confidential Information in Section 11.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Confirmed Violation” means an Alleged Violation for which an entity has: (1) accepted the finding of the violation by a Regional Entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or (2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC, or (3) allowed the time for requesting a hearing or submitting an appeal to expire, or (4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

“Continuing Education Hour” or “CE Hour” means sixty minutes of participation in a group, independent study, or self-study learning activity as approved by the NERC Continuing Education Program.

“Continuing Education Program Provider” or “Provider” means the individual or organization offering a learning activity to participants and maintaining documentation required by Appendix 6.

“Coordinated Functional Registration” means where two or more entities (parties) agree in writing upon a division of compliance responsibility among the parties for one or more Reliability Standard(s) applicable to a particular function, and/or for one or more Requirement(s)/sub-Requirement(s) within particular Reliability Standard(s).

“Covered Asset” means a Cyber Asset or Critical Cyber Asset that is subject to an Applicable Requirement.

“Credential” means a NERC designation that indicates the level of qualification achieved (i.e., reliability operator; balancing, interchange, and transmission operator; balancing and interchange operator; and transmission operator).

“Credential Maintenance” means to meet NERC CE Hours’ requirements to maintain a valid NERC-issued system operator Credential.

“Critical Assets” means Facilities, systems, and equipment which, if destroyed, degraded, or otherwise rendered unavailable, would affect the reliability or operability of the Bulk Electric System.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.++

“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.++

“Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard” or “CIP Standard” means any of NERC Reliability Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009.

“Cross-Border Regional Entity” means a Regional Entity that encompasses a part of the United States and a part of Canada or Mexico.++

“Cyber Assets” means programmable network devices and communications networks including hardware, software, and data.**

“Cyber Security Incident” means any malicious or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System.++

“Cyber Security Incident Information” means any information related to, describing, or which could be used to plan or cause a Cyber Security Incident.

“Days”, as used in Appendix 5A with respect to the Registration and Certification processes, means calendar days.

“Delegate” means a person to whom the Senior Manager of a Responsible Entity has delegated authority pursuant to Requirement R2.3 of CIP Standard CIP-003-1 (or any successor provision).

“Director of Compliance” means the Director of Compliance of NERC or of the Compliance Enforcement Authority, as applicable, who is responsible for the management and supervision of Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Distribution Provider” means the entity that provides and operates the “wires” between the transmission system and the end-use customer. For those end-use customers who are served at transmission voltages, the Transmission Owner also serves as the Distribution Provider. Thus, the Distribution Provider is not defined by a specific voltage, but rather as performing the distribution function at any voltage.**

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored
in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Effective Date” means the date, as specified in a notice rejecting or disapproving a TFE Request or terminating an approved TFE, on which the rejection, disapproval or termination becomes effective.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review. The organization may also have received recognition by Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada and Mexico to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power Systems of the respective countries.

“Element” means any electrical device with terminals that may be connected to other electrical devices such as a generator, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, or transmission line. An Element may be comprised of one or more components.**

“Eligible Reviewer” means a person who has the required security clearances or other qualifications, or who otherwise meets the applicable criteria, to have access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information, as applicable to the particular information to be reviewed.

“End Date” means the last date of the period to be covered in a Compliance Audit.

“Entity Variance” means an aspect of a Reliability Standard that applies only within a particular entity or a subset of entities within a limited portion of a Regional Entity, such as a variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of Bulk Power System owners, operators or users. An Entity Variance may not be inconsistent with or less stringent than the Reliability Standards as it would otherwise exist without the Entity Variance. An Entity Variance shall be approved only through the NERC standards development procedure and shall be made part of the NERC Reliability Standards.

“ERO Governmental Authority” means a government agency that has subject matter jurisdiction over the reliability of the Bulk Power System within its jurisdictional territory. In the United States, the ERO Governmental Authority is the FERC. In Canada, the ERO Governmental Authority resides with applicable federal and provincial governments who may delegate duties and responsibilities to other entities. Use of the term is intended to be inclusive of all applicable authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and is not restricted to those listed here.

“Essential Actions” or “Level 3 Essential Actions” has the meaning set forth in section 810.3.3 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Exception Reporting” means information provided to the Compliance Enforcement Authority by a Registered Entity indicating that a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred (e.g., a
System Operating Limit has been exceeded) or enabling the Compliance Enforcement Authority to ascertain the Registered Entity’s compliance.

“Expiration Date” means the date on which an approved TFE expires.

“Facility” means a set of electrical equipment that operates as a single Bulk Electric System Element (e.g., a line, a generator, a shunt compensator, transformer, etc.)**


“Final Penalty Amount” means the final, proposed penalty for violation of a Reliability Standard, determined in accordance with the Sanction Guidelines. [Note: New definition]


“Footprint” means the geographical or electric area served by an entity.

“Functional Entity” means an entity responsible for a function that is required to ensure the Reliable Operation of the electric grid as identified in the NERC Reliability Standards.

“Generator Operator” means the entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services.**

“Generator Owner” means an entity that owns and maintains generating units.**

“Hearing Body” or “Regional Entity Hearing Body” means the body established by a Regional Entity to conduct hearings pursuant to the Hearing Procedures. [Note: new definition]

“Hearing Officer” means, depending on the context, (i) an individual employed or contracted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, of Appendix 4C, or (ii) solely for hearings conducted pursuant to Appendix 4E, (A) a CCC member or (B) an individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated and approved by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to the Hearing Procedures in Appendix E; the Hearing Officer shall not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Appendix 4E.

“Hearing Procedures” means, depending on the context, (i) Attachment 2 to the NERC or a Regional Entity CMEP, as applicable, or (ii) the hearing procedures of the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee in Appendix 4E.

“Interchange” means energy transfers that cross Balancing Authority boundaries.**
“Interchange Authority” means the responsible entity that authorizes the implementation of valid and balanced Interchange Schedules between Balancing Authority Areas, and ensures communications of Interchange information for reliability assessment purposes.**

“Interchange Schedule” means an agreed-upon Interchange Transaction size (megawatts), start and end time, beginning and ending ramp times and rate, and type required for delivery and receipt of power and energy between the Source and Sink Balancing Authorities involved in the transaction.**

“Interchange Transaction” means an agreement to transfer energy from a seller to a buyer that crosses one or more Balancing Authority Area boundaries.**

“Interconnected Operations Service” means a service (exclusive of basic energy and Transmission Services) that is required to support the Reliable Operation of interconnected Bulk Electric Systems.**

“Interconnection” means a geographic area in which the operation of Bulk Power System components is synchronized such that the failure of one or more of such components may adversely affect the ability of the operators of other components within the system to maintain Reliable Operation of the facilities within their control.++

“Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit” means the value (such as MW, MVar, amperes, frequency or volts) derived from, or a subset of the System Operating Limits, which if exceeded, could expose a widespread area of the Bulk Electric System to instability, uncontrolled separation(s), or cascading outages.**

“Interpretation” means an addendum to a Reliability Standard that provides additional clarity about one or more Requirements in the Reliability Standard. [Note: new definition]

“Joint Registration Organization” means an entity that registers in the Compliance Registry to perform reliability functions for itself and on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register.

“Lead Mediator” means a member of a mediation team formed pursuant to Appendix 4E who is selected by the members to coordinate the mediation process and serve as the mediation team’s primary contact with the Parties. [Note: new definition]

“Load-Serving Entity” means an entity that secures energy and Transmission Service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers.**

“Mapping” means the process of determining whether a Regional Entity’s footprint is being served by Registered Entities.

“Mediation Settlement Agreement” means a written agreement entered into by the Parties to a mediation pursuant to Appendix 4E that resolves the dispute. [Note: new definition]
“Member” means a member of NERC pursuant to Article II of its Bylaws.

“Member Representatives Committee” or “MRC” means the body established pursuant to Article VIII of the NERC Bylaws. [Note: new definition]

“Mitigation Plan” means an action plan, required when a Registered Entity violates a Reliability Standard as determined by any means including Compliance Enforcement Authority decision, settlement agreement, or otherwise, that is developed by the Registered Entity to (1) correct a violation of a Reliability Standard and (2) prevent re-occurrence of the violation.

“NERC-Approved Learning Activity” means training that maintains or improves professional competence and has been approved by NERC for use in its Continuing Education Program.

“NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan” or “NERC Implementation Plan” means the annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan that specifies the Reliability Standards that are subject to reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in order to verify compliance and identifies the appropriate monitoring procedures and reporting schedules for each such Reliability Standard.

“NERC Compliance Registry,” “Compliance Registry” or “NCR” means a list, maintained by NERC pursuant to Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria, of the owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System, and the entities registered as their designees, that perform one or more functions in support of reliability of the Bulk Power System and are required to comply with one or more Requirements of Reliability Standards.

“NERC Identification Number” or “NERC ID” means a number given to NERC Registered Entities that will be used to identify the entity for certain NERC activities. Corporate entities may have multiple NERC IDs to show different corporate involvement in NERC activities.

“NERC Organization Certification” or “Organization Certification” means the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that a new entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator, and/or Reliability Coordinator; such certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5A of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

“Net Energy for Load” or “NEL” means net generation of an electric system plus energy received from others less energy delivered to others through interchange. It includes system losses but excludes energy required for the storage of energy at energy storage facilities.

“Notice of Alleged Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity pursuant to Section 5.3 of Appendix 4C.
“Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity, pursuant to Section 5.10 of Appendix 4C, stating that an enforcement action is closed.

“Notice of Confirmed Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity confirming the violation of one or more Reliability Standards, as a result of (1) the Registered Entity accepting a Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed Penalty or sanction, or (2) the finding of a violation through a hearing and appeal, or (3) the expiration of the period for requesting a hearing or an appeal, or (4) the Registered Entity admitting the violation as part of an executed settlement agreement.

“Notice of Penalty” means a notice prepared by NERC and filed with FERC, following approval by NERC of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or a settlement agreement, stating the Penalty or sanction imposed or agreed to for the Confirmed Violation or as part of the settlement.

“Notice of Possible Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity that (1) states a Possible Violation has been identified, (2) provides a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard Requirement(s) and the date(s) involved, and (3) instructs the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

“NRC” means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

“NRC Safeguards Information” means Required Information that is subject to restrictions on disclosure pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2167 and the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §73.21-73.23; or pursuant to comparable provisions of Canadian federal or provincial law.

“Part A Required Information” means Required Information that is to be provided in Part A of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

“Part B Required Information” means Required Information that is to be provided in Part B of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the Hearing Procedures, and as used in the Hearing Procedures shall include, depending on the context, the members of the Compliance Staff that participate in a proceeding or the members of the Certification Staff that participate in a proceeding pursuant to Appendix 4E.

“Party” or “Parties” means a Person or the Persons participating in a mediation pursuant to Appendix 4E. [Note: new definition]

“Penalty” means and includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Registered Entity or Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC Sanction
Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Registered Entity’s or Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Registered Entity or Respondent to remedy the violation.

“Periodic Data Submittals” means modeling, studies, analyses, documents, procedures, methodologies, operating data, process information or other information to demonstrate compliance with Reliability Standards and provided by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on a time frame required by a Reliability Standard or an ad hoc basis.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Planning Authority” means the responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission facilities and service plans, resource plans, and Protection Systems.

“Preliminary Screen” means an initial evaluation of evidence indicating potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard has occurred or is occurring, conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority for the purpose of determining whether a Possible Violation exists, and consisting of an evaluation of whether (1) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is registered, and (2) the Reliability Standard Requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity and is enforceable.

“Probation” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 during which the certificate is still valid. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.

“Protected FOIA Information” means Required Information, held by a governmental entity, that is subject to an exemption from disclosure under FOIA (5 U.S.C. §552(e)), under any similar state or local statutory provision, or under any comparable provision of Canadian federal or
provincial law, which would be lost were the Required Information to be placed into the public domain.

“Protection System” means protective relays, associated communications systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and DC control circuitry.**

“Purchasing-Selling Entity” means the entity that purchases, or sells, and takes title to, energy, capacity, and Interconnected Operations Services. Purchasing-Selling Entities may be affiliated or unaffiliated merchants and may or may not own generating facilities.**

“Receiving Entity” means NERC or a Regional Entity receiving Confidential Information from an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System or from any other party.

“Recommendations” or “Level 2 Recommendations” has the meaning set forth in Section 810.3.2 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Region” means the geographic area, as specified in a Regional Entity’s delegation agreement with NERC, within which the Regional Entity is responsible for performing delegated functions. [Note: new definition]

“Regional Criteria” means reliability requirements developed by a Regional Entity that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with Reliability Standards, but which are not Reliability Standards. Such Regional Criteria may be necessary to account for physical differences in the Bulk Power System but are not inconsistent with Reliability Standards nor do they result in lesser reliability. Such Regional Criteria are not enforceable pursuant to NERC-delegated authorities, but may be enforced through other available mechanisms. Regional Criteria may include specific acceptable operating or planning parameters, guides, agreements, protocols or other documents.

“Regional Entity” means an entity having enforcement authority pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 39.8.++

“Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan” or “Regional Implementation Plan” means an annual plan, submitted by November 1 of each year to NERC for approval that, in accordance with NERC Rule of Procedure Section 401.6 and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan, identifies (1) all Reliability Standards identified by NERC to be actively monitored during each year, (2) other Reliability Standards proposed for active monitoring by the Regional Entity, (3) the methods to be used by the Regional Entity for reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and assessment of performance criteria with each Reliability Standard, and (4) the Regional Entity’s Annual Audit Plan.

“Regional Reliability Standard” means a type of Reliability Standard that is applicable only within a particular Regional Entity or group of Regional Entities. A Regional Reliability Standard may augment, add detail to, or implement another Reliability Standard or cover matters not addressed by other Reliability Standards. Regional Reliability Standards, upon adoption by NERC and approval by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority(ies), shall be Reliability
Standards and shall be enforced within the applicable Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to delegated authorities.

“Registered Ballot Body” means that aggregation of all entities or individuals that qualify for one of the stakeholder Segments approved by the Board of Trustees, and are registered with NERC as potential ballot participants in the voting on proposed Reliability Standards. [Note: new definition]

“Registered Entity” means an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System, or the entity registered as its designee for the purpose of compliance, that is included in the NERC Compliance Registry.

“Registration” or “Organization Registration” means the processes undertaken by NERC and Regional Entities to identify which entities are responsible for reliability functions within the Regional Entity’s Region.

“Reliability Coordinator” means the entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System, has the Wide Area view of the Bulk Electric System, and has the operating tools, processes and procedures, including the authority to prevent or mitigate emergency operating situations in both next-day analysis and real-time operations. The Reliability Coordinator has the purview that is broad enough to enable the calculation of Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits, which may be based on the operating parameters of transmission systems beyond any Transmission Operator’s vision. **

“Reliability Coordinator Area” means the collection of generation, transmission and loads within the boundaries of the Reliability Coordinator. **

“Reliability Standard” means a requirement approved by the Commission under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System. The term includes requirements for the operation of existing Bulk Power System Facilities, including Cyber Security Protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such Facilities to the extent necessary for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such Facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity. ++

“Reliability Standards Development Plan” means the forward-looking plan developed by NERC on an annual basis setting forth the Reliability Standards development projects that are scheduled to be worked on during the ensuing three-year period, as specified in Section 310 of the Rules of Procedure. [Note: new definition]

“Reliable Operation” means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements. ++
“Remedial Action Directive” means an action (other than a Penalty or sanction) required by a Compliance Enforcement Authority that (1) is to bring a Registered Entity into compliance with a Reliability Standard or to avoid a Reliability Standard violation, and (2) is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat.

“Reporting Entity” means an entity required to provide data or information requested by NERC or a Regional Entity in a request for data or information pursuant to Section 1600 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Requirement” means an explicit statement in a Reliability Standard that identifies the functional entity responsible, the action or outcome that must be achieved, any conditions achieving the action or outcome, and the reliability-related benefit of the action or outcome. Each Requirement shall be a statement with which compliance is mandatory.

“Required Date” means the date given a Registered Entity in a notice from the Compliance Enforcement Authority by which some action by the Registered Entity is required.

“Required Information” means the information required to be provided in a TFE Request, as specified in Section 4.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Reserve Sharing Group” means a group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating reserves required for each Balancing Authority’s use in recovering from contingencies within the group. Scheduling energy from an Adjacent Balancing Authority to aid recovery need not constitute reserve sharing provided the transaction is ramped in over a period the supplying party could reasonably be expected to load generation in (e.g. ten minutes). If the transaction is ramped in quicker, (e.g., between zero and ten minutes), then, for the purposes of disturbance control performance, the areas become a Reserve Sharing Group.**

“Resource Planner” means the entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the resource adequacy of specific loads (customer demand and energy requirements) within a Planning Authority area.**

“Respondent” means, depending on the context, the Registered Entity or Regional Entity, who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable, or the Registered Entity that is the subject of the Certification decision that is the basis for a proceeding under Appendix 4E.

“Responsible Entity” means an entity that is registered for a reliability function in the NERC Compliance Registry and is responsible for complying with an Applicable Requirement, as specified in the “Applicability” section of the CIP Standard.

“Revoked” means a NERC certificate that has been suspended for more than twelve months. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The certificate holder will be required to pass an exam to be certified again.

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Appendix 2 to the NERC Rules of Procedure
Effective [DATE], 2012
Any CE Hours accumulated prior to or during the revocation period will not be counted towards Credential Maintenance.

“Revoke for Cause” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 during which the certificate is no longer valid and requiring successfully passing an exam to become certified. However, an exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires. CE Hours earned before or during this revocation period will not be counted for maintaining a Credential.

“Sector” means a group of Members of NERC that are Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users or other persons and entities with substantially similar interests, including governmental entities, as pertinent to the purposes and operations of NERC and the operation of the Bulk Power System, as defined in Article II, Section 4 of the NERC bylaws. Each Sector shall constitute a class of Members for purposes of the New Jersey Nonprofit Corporation Act.

“Segment” means one of the subsets of the Registered Ballot Body whose members meet the qualification criteria for the subset as approved by the NERC Board. [Note: New definition; App 3B states Segment is defined in App 2 to App 3A, but App 3A no longer has an App 2]

“Self-Certification” means attestation by a Registered Entity of compliance or non-compliance with a Reliability Standard for which Self-Certification is required by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and that is included for monitoring in the Regional Implementation Plan.

“Self-Reporting” means a report by a Registered Entity stating (1) that the Registered Entity believes it has violated a Reliability Standard, and (2) the actions that have been taken or will be taken to resolve the violation.

“Senior Manager” means the person assigned by the Responsible Entity, in accordance with CIP Standard CIP-003-1 Requirement R2 (or subsequent versions), to have overall responsibility for leading and managing the Responsible Entity’s implementation of, and adherence to, the CIP Standards.

“Sink Balancing Authority” means the Balancing Authority in which the load (sink) is located for an Interchange Transaction.**

“Source Balancing Authority” means the Balancing Authority in which the generation (source) is located for an Interchange Transaction.**

“Special Protection System” means an automatic protection system designed to detect abnormal or predetermined system conditions, and take corrective actions other than and/or in addition to the isolation of faulted components to maintain system reliability. Such action may include changes in demand, generation (MW and Mvar), or system configuration to maintain system stability, acceptable voltage, or power flows. A Special Protection System does not include (a) underfrequency or undervoltage load shedding or (b) fault conditions that must be isolated, or (c) out-of-step relaying (not designed as an integral part of a Special Protection System).**
“Spot Checking” means a process in which the Compliance Enforcement Authority requests a Registered Entity to provide information (1) to support the Registered Entity’s Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, or Periodic Data Submittal and to assess whether the Registered Entity complies with Reliability Standards, or (2) as a random check, or (3) in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards or based on operating problems or system events.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Standards Committee” means the committee described in the “Standards Program Organization” section of Appendix 3A. [Note: new definition]

“Strict Compliance” means compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement without reliance on a Technical Feasibility Exception.

“Submitting Entity” means an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System or any other party that submits information to NERC or a Regional Entity that it reasonably believes contains Confidential Information.

“Suspended” means certificate status due to an insufficient number of CE Hours being submitted prior to the expiration of a certificate. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified.

“System” means a combination of generation, transmission and distribution components.**

“System Operating Limit” means the value (such as MW, Mvar, amperes, frequency or volts) that satisfies the most limiting of the prescribed operating criteria for a specified system configuration to ensure operation within acceptable reliability criteria.**

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Body or Hearing Panel.

“Technical Feasibility Exception” or “TFE” means an exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement on grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations in accordance with one or more of the criteria in section 3.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Termination of Credential” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 whereby a Credential is permanently Revoked.

“TFE Request” means a request submitted by a Responsible Entity in accordance with Appendix 4D for an exception from Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement.
“Transmission Customer” means (1) any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a Transmission Service agreement or can and does receive Transmission Service. (2) Any of the following responsible entities: Generator Owner, Load-Serving Entity, or Purchasing-Selling Entity.

“Transmission Operator” means the entity responsible for the reliability of its “local” transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission Facilities.

“Transmission Owner” means the entity that owns and maintains transmission Facilities.

“Transmission Planner” means the entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the reliability (adequacy) of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems within its portion of the Planning Authority area.

“Transmission Service” means services provided to the Transmission Customer by the Transmission Service Provider to move energy from a Point of Receipt to a Point of Delivery.

“Transmission Service Provider” means the entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Transmission Customers under applicable Transmission Service agreements.

“Type of CE Hours” means NERC-Approved Learning Activity covering topics from Appendix A to Appendix 6, NERC Reliability Standards and/or simulations for which there is a minimum requirement for Credential Maintenance.

“Variance” means an aspect or element of a Reliability Standard that applies only within a particular Regional Entity or group of Regional Entities, or to a particular entity or class of entities. A Variance allows an alternative approach to meeting the same reliability objective as the Reliability Standard, and is typically necessitated by a physical difference. A Variance is embodied within a Reliability Standard and as such, if adopted by NERC and approved by the ERO Governmental Authority, shall be enforced within the applicable Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to delegated authority.

“Violation Risk Factor” or “VRF” means a factor (Lower, Medium or High) assigned to each Requirement of a Reliability Standard to identify the potential reliability significance of noncompliance with the Requirement. [Note: new definition]

“Violation Severity Level” or “VSL” means a measure (Lower, Moderate, High or Severe) of the degree to which compliance with a Requirement was not achieved. [Note: new definition]

“Wide Area” means the entire Reliability Coordinator Area as well as the critical flow and status information from adjacent Reliability Coordinator Areas as determined by detailed system studies to allow the calculation of Interconnected Reliability Operating Limits.
Proposed Changes to NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

Announcement: Comment Period Opens for Proposed Changes to NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

September 2, 2011

Click Here for access to the proposed changes: (NERC Rules of Procedure webpage)

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) is proposing changes to its Rules of Procedure and associated Appendices.

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure. These documents are now available at: http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=1|8|169.

Comments are due October 17, 2011, and must be submitted electronically to ROPcomments@nerc.net. NERC intends to submit these changes to the NERC Board of Trustees for approval at its November 3, 2011 meeting. Although the comment period does not close until October 17, 2011, commenters are respectfully requested to submit their comments sooner than October 17, if possible, in order to provide additional time for NERC staff and the Regional Entities to consider them.

For further information, please contact Catherine Sills at catherine.sills@nerc.net.
Ms. Alex Zak
alex.zak@nerc.net
NERC - North American Electric Reliability Corporation
1120 G Street. NW, Suite 990
Washington, DC 20005
Tel: (202) 393-3998; Fax: (202) 393-3955

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Notice of Proposed Revisions to Rules of Procedure and All Appendices and Request for Comments
September 2, 2011

Proposed Changes to Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

Comments Due: October 17, 2011

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) is proposing changes to its Rules of Procedure and associated Appendices.

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure. The comment period begins September 2, 2011 and ends October 17, 2011.

The objectives of the proposed revisions are (1) to place all definitions of defined terms used anywhere in the Rules of Procedure in a single, readily-accessible location (proposed Appendix 2); (2) to capitalize defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure where they are intended to be used in their defined meanings; and (3) to lower-case other terms that are currently capitalized in the Rules of Procedure but are not defined terms.

Materials Included in this Request for Comments

- Summary of Proposed Rule Changes
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Rules of Procedure
- Text of Proposed New Appendix 2
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 3A
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 3B
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 3C
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4A
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4B
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4C
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4D
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4E
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 5A
• Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 5B
• Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 6
• Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 8

Process

NERC’s bylaws specify the procedure to be followed in making changes to NERC’s Rules of Procedure. Such changes must be publicly posted for a 45-day comment period before being considered by the NERC Board of Trustees. (Bylaws, Article XI, Section 2.) Such changes must also be approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission before they may take effect in the U.S. No equivalent approval is required from any ERO governmental authority in Canada. The changes, if approved, will take effect on the same date throughout the jurisdictions in which NERC operates.

Submission of Comments

Comments are due October 17, 2011, and must be submitted electronically to ROPcomments@nerc.net. NERC intends to submit these changes to the NERC Board of Trustees for approval at its November 3, 2011 meeting. Although the comment period does not close until October 17, 2011, commenters are respectfully requested to submit their comments sooner than October 17, 2011, if possible, in order to provide additional time for NERC staff and the Regional Entities to consider them.

For further information, please contact Catherine Sills at catherine.sills@nerc.net
Proposed Changes to NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

Announcement: Comment Period Opens for Proposed Changes to NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

September 2, 2011

Click Here for access to the proposed changes: (NERC Rules of Procedure webpage)

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) is proposing changes to its Rules of Procedure and associated Appendices.

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure. These documents are now available at: http://www.nerc.com/page.php?cid=1|8|169.

Comments are due October 17, 2011, and must be submitted electronically to ROPcomments@nerc.net. NERC intends to submit these changes to the NERC Board of Trustees for approval at its November 3, 2011 meeting. Although the comment period does not close until October 17, 2011, commenters are respectfully requested to submit their comments sooner than October 17, if possible, in order to provide additional time for NERC staff and the Regional Entities to consider them.

For further information, please contact Catherine Sills at catherine.sills@nerc.net.
Notice of Proposed Revisions to Rules of Procedure and All Appendices and Request for Comments
September 2, 2011

Proposed Changes to Rules of Procedure and All Appendices

Comments Due: October 17, 2011

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) is proposing changes to its Rules of Procedure and associated Appendices.

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure. The comment period begins September 2, 2011 and ends October 17, 2011.

The objectives of the proposed revisions are (1) to place all definitions of defined terms used anywhere in the Rules of Procedure in a single, readily-accessible location (proposed Appendix 2); (2) to capitalize defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure where they are intended to be used in their defined meanings; and (3) to lower-case other terms that are currently capitalized in the Rules of Procedure but are not defined terms.

Materials Included in this Request for Comments

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- Text of Proposed New Appendix 2
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- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 3C
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4A
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4B
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4C
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4D
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 4E
- Redlined Text of Proposed Changes to Appendix 5A
Process

NERC’s bylaws specify the procedure to be followed in making changes to NERC’s Rules of Procedure. Such changes must be publicly posted for a 45-day comment period before being considered by the NERC Board of Trustees. (Bylaws, Article XI, Section 2.) Such changes must also be approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission before they may take effect in the U.S. No equivalent approval is required from any ERO governmental authority in Canada. The changes, if approved, will take effect on the same date throughout the jurisdictions in which NERC operates.

Submission of Comments

Comments are due October 17, 2011, and must be submitted electronically to ROPcomments@nerc.net. NERC intends to submit these changes to the NERC Board of Trustees for approval at its November 3, 2011 meeting. Although the comment period does not close until October 17, 2011, commenters are respectfully requested to submit their comments sooner than October 17, 2011, if possible, in order to provide additional time for NERC staff and the Regional Entities to consider them.

For further information, please contact Catherine Sills at catherine.sills@nerc.net
Summary of Proposed Revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices Including Proposed New Appendix 2, *Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure*

September 2, 2011

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, *Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure*. The comment period begins September 2, 2011 and ends October 17, 2011.

The objectives of the proposed revisions are (1) to place all definitions of defined terms used anywhere in the Rules of Procedure in a single, readily-accessible location (proposed Appendix 2); (2) to capitalize defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure where they are intended to be used in their defined meanings; and (3) to lower-case other terms that are currently capitalized in the Rules of Procedure but are not defined terms.

These revisions are being proposed in response to P 93 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Order issued October 21, 2010, in which the Commission invited NERC to submit a filing making consistent use of defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure and Appendices. The October 21, 2010 Order invited NERC to make such a filing by January 1, 2011. NERC was unable to develop, post for comment, obtain Board of Trustees approval, and file the proposed revisions for this purpose by January 1, 2011; however, NERC recognizes that there is a need for greater consistency in definitions and the use of capitalization in the Rules of Procedure and Appendices, and therefore is proceeding with this initiative at this time. NERC currently intends to present the proposed revisions to the Board of Trustees for approval at the Board’s November 2011 meeting, and, assuming approval is obtained, to file the proposed revisions with the Commission for approval promptly thereafter.

The sources of the defined terms listed in proposed Appendix 2 are: (1) definitions currently found throughout the existing Rules of Procedure, including, among other places, in Section 200, Section 1500, and Appendices 4C, 4D, 5B and 6, (2) the NERC *Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards*, (3) definitions in the NERC Bylaws, (4) definitions in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, and (5) definitions in FERC regulations at 18 C.F.R. Parts 39 and 388. Efforts have been made to

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reconcile non-identical definitions currently used in different parts of the Rules of Procedure; however, for certain terms, the definitions used in different parts of the Rules of Procedure were sufficiently different that it was not possible to develop a single definition without changing the meaning of the term as used in one of the parts of the Rules. In those cases, the definition in Appendix 2 incorporates both meanings, with the applicable meaning to be used being dependent on the context (or, in some cases, to be used only in a specifically-identified provision or Appendix of the Rules). For the purposes of this initiative, which was not intended to result in substantive changes to the Rules of Procedure, this approach was considered preferable to changing an established term or its definition to achieve consistency.

A small number of new definitions (i.e., explicit definitions not presently found in any of the above referenced sources) for frequently-used terms in the Rules of Procedure have been created and appear in proposed Appendix 2. These new definitions are denoted by “[Note: new definition].”

There are a number of defined terms that appear only within Appendix 2 and do not appear elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure. These defined terms are internal to the definitions of other defined terms. For the most part, these “internal” definitions are found within definitions of other terms that are taken from the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, and are themselves taken from the NERC Glossary. Thus, the “internal” definitions are necessary for a complete understanding of the defined terms that are used elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure. The objective of this approach is to establish Appendix 2 as a complete source of all definitions used in the Rules of Procedure, without the need to refer to other sources outside the Rules of Procedure.

In the Rules of Procedure and Appendices, terms listed in Appendix 2, if not currently capitalized where used in the Rules, have been revised to be capitalized where they are intended to be used with their defined meanings. Where a term defined in Appendix 2 appears in the Rules of Procedure but is not capitalized, the term is there being used in its ordinary and commonly understood meaning and not as defined in Appendix 2 (if different). Other terms that are not defined terms, such as the names of entities, organizations, committees, or programs; position titles; titles of documents or forms; section headings or captions; geographic locations; and other terms commonly presented as proper nouns, are also capitalized in the Rules of Procedure without being defined in this Appendix.

Although all definitions used in the Rules of Procedure and Appendices have been collected in proposed Appendix 2, “Definitions” sections in current Appendices have not been deleted in the proposed revisions, but rather have been retained for convenience of reference to the user. However, definitions in these “Definitions” sections have been revised where necessary to conform to the definition presented in Appendix 2.

The Rules of Procedure and Appendices marked with the proposed revisions are the currently-effective Rules of Procedure and Appendices as approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and do not reflect any additional proposed revisions currently pending before the Commission for approval. However, it is intended that the same approach to presentation of definitions and capitalization of defined terms used in the proposed revised Rules will be applied prospectively to all future substantive revisions.
## Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of a Reliability Standard</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reliability Standards Program Organization</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing a Defined Term</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes for Conducting Field Tests and Collecting and Analyzing Data</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing an Interpretation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Appealing an Action or Inaction</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Developing a Variance</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expedited Reliability Standards Development Process</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes for Developing a Reliability Standard Related to a Confidential Issue</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Approving Supporting Documents</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Correcting Errata</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Conducting Five-Year Review</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process for Updating Reliability Standards Processes</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Authority
This manual is published by the authority of the NERC Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees, as necessary to maintain NERC’s certification as the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), may file the manual with applicable governmental authorities for approval as an ERO document. When approved, the manual is appended to and provides implementation detail in support of the ERO Rules of Procedure Section 300 — Reliability Standards Development.

Scope
The policies and procedures in this manual shall govern the activities of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) related to the development, approval, revision, reaffirmation, and withdrawal of Reliability Standards, interpretations, definitions, variances, violation risk factors, violation severity levels, and reference documents developed to support standards for the reliable operation and planning and operation of the North American bulk power systems.

Background
NERC is a nonprofit corporation formed for the purpose of becoming the North American ERO. NERC works with all stakeholder segments of the electric industry, including electricity users, to develop Reliability Standards for the reliability planning and reliable operation of the bulk power systems. In the United States, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 added Section 215 to the Federal Power Act for the purpose of establishing a framework to make Reliability Standards mandatory for all bulk power system owners, operators, and users. Similar authorities are provided by applicable governmental authorities in Canada. NERC was certified as the ERO effective July 2006.

Essential Attributes of NERC’s Reliability Standards Processes
NERC’s Reliability Standards development processes provide reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and balance of interests in developing a proposed Reliability Standard consistent with the attributes necessary for ANSI accreditation. The same attributes, as well as transparency, consensus-building, and timeliness, are also required under the ERO Rules of Procedure Section 304.

Open Participation
Participation in NERC’s Reliability Standards development balloting and approval processes shall be open to all entities materially affected by NERC’s reliable standards. There shall be no financial barriers to participation in NERC’s Reliability Standards balloting and approval processes. Membership in the Registered Ballot Body shall not be conditional upon membership in any organization, nor unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

Balance
NERC’s Reliability Standards development processes cannot be dominated by any two interest categories, individuals, or organizations and no single interest category, individual, or organization is able to defeat a matter.

NERC shall use a voting formula that allocates each industry segment an equal weight in determining the final outcome of any Reliability Standard action. The Reliability Standards development processes shall have a balance of interests. Participants from diverse interest categories shall be encouraged to join the Registered Ballot Body and participate in the balloting process, with a goal of achieving balance...
between the interest categories. The Registered Ballot Body serves as the consensus body voting to approve each new or proposed Reliability Standard, definition, variance, and interpretation.

**Coordination and harmonization with other American National Standards activities**

NERC is committed to resolving any potential conflicts between its Reliability Standards development efforts and existing American National Standards and candidate American National Standards.

**Notification of standards development**

NERC shall publicly distribute a notice to each member of the Registered Ballot Body, and to each stakeholder who indicates a desire to receive such notices, for each action to create, revise, reaffirm, or withdraw a Reliability Standard, definition, or variance; and for each proposed interpretation. Notices shall be distributed electronically, with links to the relevant information, and notices shall be posted on NERC’s Reliability Standards web page. All notices shall identify a readily available source for further information.

**Transparency**

The process shall be transparent to the public.

**Consideration of views and objections**

Drafting teams shall give prompt consideration to the written views and objections of all participants, providing individualized written responses to those commenting during formal comment periods and those commenting as part of the balloting process. Drafting teams shall make an effort to resolve each objection that is related to the topic under review.

**Consensus Building**

The process shall build and document consensus for each Reliability Standard, both with regard to the need and justification for the Reliability Standard and the content of the Reliability Standard.

**Consensus vote**

NERC shall use its voting process to determine if there is sufficient consensus to approve a proposed Reliability Standard, definition, variance, or interpretation. NERC shall form a ballot pool for each Reliability Standard action from interested members of its Registered Ballot Body. Approval of any Reliability Standard action requires:

- A quorum, which is established by at least 75% of the members of the ballot pool submitting a response with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, or an abstention; and
- A two-thirds majority of the weighted segment votes cast shall be affirmative. The number of votes cast is the sum of affirmative and negative votes, excluding abstentions and non-responses.

**Timeliness**

Development of Reliability Standards shall be timely and responsive to new and changing priorities for reliability of the Bulk Power System.
Elements of a Reliability Standard

Definition of a Reliability Standard

A reliability standard includes a set of requirements that define specific obligations of owners, operators, and users of the North American bulk power systems. The requirements shall be material to reliability and measurable. A reliability standard is defined as follows:

“Reliability standard” means a requirement approved by the Commission under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act to provide for reliable operation of the bulk power system. The term includes, without limiting the foregoing, the following:

- The design of existing bulk power facilities, including cyber security protection, and the design of planned additions or modifications to such facilities to the extent necessary for reliable operation of the bulk power systems, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such systems or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity.

Reliability Principles

NERC reliability standards are based on certain reliability principles that define the foundation of reliability for North American bulk power systems. Each reliability standard shall enable or support one or more of the reliability principles, thereby ensuring that each reliability standard serves a purpose in support of reliability of the North American bulk power systems. Each reliability standard shall also be consistent with all of the reliability principles, thereby ensuring that no reliability standard undermines reliability through an unintended consequence.

Market Principles

Recognizing that bulk power system reliability and electricity markets are inseparable and mutually interdependent, all reliability standards shall be consistent with the market interface principles. Consideration of the market interface principles is intended to ensure that reliability standards are written such that they achieve their reliability objective without causing undue restrictions or adverse impacts on competitive electricity markets.

Types of Reliability Requirements

Generally, each requirement of a reliability standard shall identify, “What functional entity shall do what under what conditions to achieve what reliability objective.” Although reliability standards all follow this format, several types of requirements may exist, each with a different approach to measurement.

- Performance-based requirements define a specific reliability objective or outcome that has a direct, observable effect on the reliability of the bulk power system, i.e., an effect that can be measured using power system data or trends.

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1 § 39.1 Code of Federal Regulations.

2 The intent of the set of NERC reliability standards is to deliver an Adequate Level of Reliability. The latest set of reliability principles and the latest set of characteristics associated with an Adequate Level of Reliability are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.

3 The latest set of Market Interface Principles is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Elements of a Reliability Standard

- **Risk-based Requirements** define actions of entities that reduce a stated risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System and can be measured by evaluating a particular product or outcome resulting from the required actions.

- **Capability-based Requirements** define capabilities needed to perform reliability functions and can be measured by demonstrating that the capability exists as required.

The body of reliability Requirements collectively provides a defense-in-depth strategy supporting reliability of the Bulk Power System.

**Elements of a Reliability Standard**

A Reliability Standard includes several components designed to work collectively to identify what entities must do to meet their reliability-related obligations as an owner, operator or user of the Bulk Power System. The components of a Reliability Standard include mandatory Requirements, elements necessary to demonstrate compliance and monitor and assess compliance with Requirements, and informational sections of the Reliability Standard.

**Requirements and Elements Necessary to Demonstrate Compliance and Monitor and Assess Compliance with Requirements.**

- **Title:** A brief, descriptive phrase identifying the topic of the Reliability Standard.
- **Number:** A unique identification number assigned in accordance with a published classification system to facilitate tracking and reference to the Reliability Standards.
- **Purpose:** The reliability outcome achieved through compliance with the Requirements of the Reliability Standard.
- **Effective Dates:** Identification of when each Requirement becomes effective in each jurisdiction.
- **Requirement:** An explicit statement that identifies the Functional Entity responsible, the action or outcome that must be achieved, any conditions achieving the action or outcome, and the reliability-related benefit of the action or outcome. Each Requirement shall be a statement for which compliance is mandatory.
- **Measure:** Provides identification of the evidence or types of evidence needed to demonstrate compliance with the associated Requirement. Each Requirement shall have at least one measure. Each measure shall clearly refer to the Requirement(s) to which it applies.
- **Evidence Retention:** Identification, for each Requirement in the Reliability Standard, of the entity that is responsible for retaining evidence to demonstrate compliance, and the duration for retention of that evidence.
- **Variance:** A Requirement (to be applied in the place of the continent-wide Requirement), and its associated measure and compliance information, that is applicable to a specific geographic area or to a specific set of Functional Entities.
- **Time Horizon:** The time period an entity has to mitigate an instance of violating the associated Requirement.4
- **Compliance Enforcement Authority:** The entity that is responsible for assessing performance or outcomes to determine if an entity is compliant with the associated Reliability Standard. The

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4 The latest set of approved Time Horizon classifications is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Compliance Enforcement Authority will be NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

Compliance Monitoring and Assessment Processes: Identification of the processes that will be used to evaluate data or information for the purpose of assessing performance or outcomes with the associated Reliability Standard.

Additional Compliance Information: Any other information related to assessing compliance such as the criteria or periodicity for filing specific reports.

Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels: Violation Risk Factors (VRFs) and Violation Severity Levels (VSLs) are used as factors when determining the size of a Penalty or sanction associated with the violation of a Requirement in an approved Reliability Standard. Each Requirement in each Reliability Standard has an associated VRF and a set of VSLs. VRFs and VSLs are developed by the drafting team, working with NERC staff, at the same time as the associated Reliability Standard, but are not part of the Reliability Standard. The Board of Trustees is responsible for approving VRFs and VSLs.

Violation Risk Factors
VRFs identify the potential reliability significance of noncompliance with each Requirement. Each Requirement is assigned a VRF in accordance with the latest approved set of VRF criteria.

Violation Severity Levels
VSLs define the degree to which compliance with a Requirement was not achieved. Each Requirement shall have at least one VSL. While it is preferable to have four VSLs for each Requirement, some Requirements do not have multiple “degrees” of noncompliant performance and may have only one, two, or three VSLs. Each Requirement is assigned one or more VSLs in accordance with the latest approved set of VSL criteria.

Informational Sections of a Reliability Standard

Application Guidelines: Guidelines to support the implementation of the associated Reliability Standard.

Procedures: Procedures to support implementation of the associated Reliability Standard.

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5 The Sanction Guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation identifies the factors used to determine a Penalty or sanction for violation of a Reliability Standard and is posted on the NERC Web Site.

6 The latest set of approved VRF criteria is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.

7 The latest set of approved VSL criteria is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Board of Trustees
The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider for adoption reliability standards, definitions, variances and interpretations and associated implementation plans that have been processed according to the processes identified in this manual. In addition, the Board shall consider for approval, VRFs and VSLs associated with each approved reliability standard. Once the Board adopts a reliability standard, definition, variance or interpretation, or once the Board approves VRFs or VSLs, the Board shall direct NERC staff to file the document(s) for approval with applicable governmental authorities.

Registered Ballot Body
The Registered Ballot Body comprises all entities or individuals that qualify for one of the stakeholder segments approved by the Board of Trustees, and are registered with NERC as potential ballot participants in the voting on reliability standards. Each member of the Registered Ballot Body is eligible to join the ballot pool for each reliability standard action.

Ballot Pool
Each reliability standard action has its own ballot pool formed of interested members of the Registered Ballot Body. The ballot pool comprises those members of the Registered Ballot Body that respond to a pre-ballot request to participate in that particular reliability standard action. The ballot pool votes on each reliability standards action. The ballot pool remains in place until all balloting related to that reliability standard action has been completed.

Standards Committee
The Standards Committee serves at the pleasure and direction of the NERC Board of Trustees, and the Board approves the Standards Committee’s Charter. Standards Committee members are elected by their respective segment’s stakeholders. The Standards Committee consists of two members of each of the stakeholder segments in the Registered Ballot Body. A member of the reliability standards staff shall serve as the nonvoting secretary to the Standards Committee.

The Standards Committee is responsible for managing the reliability standards processes for development of reliability standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, variances and interpretations in accordance with this manual. The responsibilities of the Standards Committee are defined in detail in the Standards Committee’s Charter. The Standards Committee is responsible for ensuring that the reliability standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, variances and interpretations developed by drafting teams are developed in accordance with the processes in this manual and meet NERC’s benchmarks for reliability standards as well as criteria for governmental approval.

The Standards Committee has the right to remand work to a drafting team, to reject the work of a drafting team, or to accept the work of a drafting team. The Standards Committee may direct a drafting team to

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8 The qualifications are described in the Development of the Registered Ballot Body and Segment Qualification Guidelines document posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
9 The Standards Committee Charter is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
10 In addition to balanced stakeholder segment representation, the Standards Committee shall also have representation that is balanced among countries based on Net Energy for Load (NEL). As needed, the Board of Trustees may approve special procedures for the balancing of representation among countries represented within NERC.
11 The Ten Benchmarks of an Excellent Reliability Standard and FERC’s Criteria for Approving Reliability Standards are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
revise its work to follow the processes in this manual or to meet the criteria for NERC’s benchmarks for Reliability Standards, or to meet the criteria for governmental approval; however, the Standards Committee shall not direct a drafting team to change the technical content of a draft Reliability Standard. The Standards Committee shall meet at regularly scheduled intervals (either in person, or by other means). All Standards Committee meetings are open to all interested parties.

Reliability Standards Staff

The Reliability Standards staff, led by the Director of Standards, is responsible for administering NERC’s Reliability Standards processes in accordance with this manual. The Reliability Standards staff provides support to the Standards Committee in managing the Reliability Standards processes and in supporting the work of all drafting teams. The Reliability Standards staff works to ensure the integrity of the Reliability Standards processes and consistency of quality and completeness of the Reliability Standards. The Reliability Standards staff facilitates all steps in the development of Reliability Standards, definitions, Variiances, Interpretations and associated implementation plans. The Reliability Standards staff works with drafting teams in developing VRFs and VSLs for each Reliability Standard.

The Reliability Standards staff is responsible for presenting Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and Interpretations to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption. When presenting Reliability Standards-related documents to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption or approval, the Reliability Standards staff shall report the results of the associated stakeholder ballot, including identification of unresolved stakeholder objections and an assessment of the document’s practicality and enforceability.

Drafting Teams

The Standards Committee shall appoint industry experts to drafting teams to work with stakeholders in developing and refining Standard Authorization Requests (SARs), Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, and Variances. The Reliability Standards staff shall appoint drafting teams that develop Interpretations.

Each drafting team consists of a group of technical experts that work cooperatively with the support of the Reliability Standards staff. The technical experts provide the subject matter expertise and guide the development of the technical aspects of the Reliability Standard, assisted by technical writers. The technical experts maintain authority over the technical details of the Reliability Standard. Each drafting team appointed to develop a Reliability Standard is responsible for following the processes identified in this manual as well as procedures developed by the Standards Committee from the inception of the assigned project through the final acceptance of that project by Applicable Governmental Authorities.

Collectively, each drafting team:

- Drafts proposed language for the Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.
- Solicits, considers, and responds to comments related to the specific Reliability Standards development project.
- Participates in industry forums to help build consensus on the draft Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.
- Assists in developing the documentation used to obtain governmental approval of the Reliability Standards, definitions, Variances, and/or Interpretations and associated implementation plans.

12 The detailed responsibilities of drafting teams are outlined in the Drafting Team Guidelines, which is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
All drafting teams report to the Standards Committee.

**Governmental Authorities**
The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in the United States of America, and where permissible by statute or regulation, the provincial government of each of the eight Canadian Provinces (Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec) and the Canadian National Energy Board have the authority to approve each new, revised or withdrawn Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, Interpretation, VRF, and VSL following adoption or approval by the NERC Board of Trustees.

**Committees, Subcommittees, Working Groups, and Task Forces**
NERC’s technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces provide technical research and analysis used to justify the development of new Reliability Standards and provide guidance, when requested by the Standards Committee, in overseeing field tests or collection and analysis of data. The technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces provide feedback to drafting teams during both informal and formal comment periods.

The technical committees, subcommittees, working groups, and task forces share their observations regarding the need for new or modified Reliability Standards or Requirements with the Reliability Standards staff for use in identifying the need for new Reliability Standards projects for the three-year Reliability Standards Development Plan.

**Compliance and Certification Committee**
The Compliance and Certification Committee is responsible for monitoring NERC’s compliance with its Reliability Standards processes and procedures and for monitoring NERC’s compliance with the Rules of Procedure regarding the development of new or revised Reliability Standards, VRFs, VSLs, definitions, Variances, and Interpretations. The Compliance and Certification Committee assists in verifying that each proposed Reliability Standard is enforceable as written before the Reliability Standard is posted for formal stakeholder comment and balloting.

**Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program**
The NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program manages and enforces compliance with approved Reliability Standards. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall provide feedback to drafting teams during the Reliability Standards development process to ensure the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program can be practically implemented for the Reliability Standards under development.

The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program may conduct field tests or data collection related to compliance elements of proposed Reliability Standards and may provide assistance with field tests or data collection when requested. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shares its observations regarding the need for new or modified Requirements with the Reliability Standards staff for use in identifying the need for new Reliability Standards projects.

**North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB)**
While NERC has responsibility for developing Reliability Standards to support reliability, NAESB has responsibility for developing business practices and coordination between reliability and business practices is needed. The NERC and NAESB developed and approved a procedure\(^{13}\) to guide the

\(^{13}\) The NERC NAESB Template Procedure for Joint Standards Development and Coordination is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
development of Reliability Standards and business practices where the reliability and business practice components are intricately entwined within a proposed Reliability Standard.
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

There are several steps to the development, modification or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard. A typical process for a project identified in the Reliability Standards Development Plan that involves a revision to an existing Reliability Standard is shown below. Note that most projects do not include a field test.

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14 The process described is also applicable to projects used to propose a new or modified definition or variance or to propose retirement of a definition or variance.
Post and Collecting Information on SARs

Standard Authorization Request

A Standard Authorization Request (SAR) is the form used to document the scope and reliability benefit of a proposed project for one or more new or modified Reliability Standards or the benefit of retiring one or more approved Reliability Standards. Any entity or individual may propose the development of a new or modified Reliability Standard, or may propose the retirement of a Reliability Standard, by submitting a completed SAR to the Reliability Standards staff.

Most new Reliability Standards projects will have been identified in the latest approved Reliability Standards Development Plan. The initial SAR for these projects shall be drafted by NERC staff and submitted to the Standards Committee with a request to post the SAR for stakeholder review. The Standards Committee has the authority to approve the posting of all SARs for projects that propose developing a new or modified Reliability Standard or propose retirement of an existing Reliability Standard.

The Reliability Standards staff sponsors an open solicitation period each year seeking ideas for new Reliability Standards projects (using Reliability Standards Suggestions and Comments forms). The open solicitation period is held in conjunction with the annual revision to the Reliability Standards Development Plan. While the Standards Committee prefers that ideas for new projects be submitted during this annual solicitation period through submittal of a Reliability Standards Suggestions and Comments Form, a SAR proposing a specific project may be submitted to the Reliability Standards staff at any time.

Each SAR that proposes a “new” Reliability Standard, should be accompanied with a technical justification that includes, as a minimum, a discussion of the reliability-related impact of not developing the new Reliability Standard, and a technical foundation document (e.g., research paper), when needed, to guide the development of the Reliability Standard.

The Reliability Standards staff shall review each SAR and work with the submitter to verify that all required information has been provided. All properly completed SARs shall be submitted to the Standards Committee for action at the next regularly scheduled Standards Committee meeting.

When presented with a SAR the Standards Committee shall determine if the SAR is sufficiently stated to guide Reliability Standard development and whether the SAR is consistent with this manual. The Standards Committee shall take one of the following actions:

- Accept the SAR.
- Remand the SAR back to the Reliability Standards staff for additional work.
- Reject the SAR. If the Standards Committee rejects a SAR, it shall provide a written explanation for rejection to the sponsor within ten days of the rejection decision.
- Delay action on the SAR pending development of a technical justification for the proposed project.

If the Standards Committee remands, rejects, or delays action on a SAR, the sponsor may file an appeal following the appeals process provided in this manual.

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15 The SAR form can be downloaded from the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
16 The latest approved version of the Reliability Standards Development Plan is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
17 The Reliability Standards Suggestions and Comments Form can be downloaded from the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
If the Standards Committee is presented with a SAR that proposes developing a new Reliability Standard but does not have a technical justification upon which the Reliability Standard can be developed, the Standards Committee shall direct the Reliability Standards staff to post the SAR for a 30-day comment period solely to collect stakeholder feedback on the scope of technical foundation, if any, needed to support the proposed project. If a technical foundation is determined to be necessary, the Standards Committee shall solicit assistance from NERC’s technical committees or other industry experts in providing that foundation before authorizing development of the associated Reliability Standard.

If the Standards Committee accepts a SAR, the project shall be added to the list of approved projects. The Standards Committee shall assign a priority to the project, relative to all other projects under development, and those projects already identified in the Reliability Standards Development Plan that are already approved for development. The Standards Committee shall work with the Reliability Standards staff to coordinate the posting of SARs for new projects, giving consideration to each project’s priority.

SAR Posting
When the Standards Committee determines it is ready to initiate a new project the Standards Committee shall direct staff to post the project’s SAR in accordance with the following:

- For SARs that are limited to addressing regulatory directives, or revisions to Reliability Standards that have had some vetting in the industry, authorize posting the SAR for a 30-day informal comment period with no requirement to provide a formal response to the comments received.
- For SARs that address the development of new projects or Reliability Standards, authorize posting the SAR for a 30-day formal comment period.

If a SAR for a new Reliability Standard is posted for a formal comment period, the Standards Committee shall appoint a drafting team to work with the staff coordinator in giving prompt consideration to the written views and objections of all participants. The Standards Committee may use a public nomination process to populate the Reliability Standard drafting team, or may use another method that results in a team that collectively has the necessary technical expertise and work process skills to meet the objectives of the project. In some situations, an ad hoc team may already be in place with the requisite expertise, competencies, and diversity of views that are necessary to refine the SAR and develop the Reliability Standard and additional members may not be needed. The drafting team shall respond to all comments submitted during the public posting period. An effort to resolve all expressed objections shall be made and each objector shall be advised of the disposition of the objection and the reasons therefore. In addition, each objector shall be informed that an appeals procedure exists within the NERC Reliability Standards development process. If the drafting team concludes that there isn’t sufficient stakeholder support to continue to refine the SAR, the team may recommend that the Standards Committee direct curtailment of work on the SAR.

While there is no established limit on the number of times a SAR may be posted for comment, the Standards Committee retains the right to reverse its prior decision and reject a SAR if it believes continued revisions are not productive. Once again, the Standards Committee shall notify the sponsor in writing of the rejection within ten days and the sponsor may initiate an appeal using the appeals procedure.

During the SAR comment process, the drafting team may become aware of potential regional variances related to the proposed Reliability Standard. To the extent possible, any regional variances or exceptions should be made a part of the SAR so that, if the SAR is authorized, such variations shall be made a part of the draft new or revised Reliability Standard.
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

If stakeholders indicate support for the project proposed with the SAR, the drafting team shall present its work to the Standards Committee with a request that the Standards Committee authorize development of the associated Reliability Standard.

The Standards Committee, once again considering the public comments received and their resolution, may then take one of the following actions:

- Authorize drafting the proposed Reliability Standard or revisions to a Reliability Standard.
- Reject the SAR with a written explanation to the sponsor and post that explanation.

If the Standards Committee rejects a SAR, the sponsor may initiate an appeal.

Form Drafting Team
When the Standards Committee is ready to have a drafting team begin work on developing a new or revised Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall appoint a drafting team, if one was not already appointed to develop the SAR. If the Standards Committee appointed a drafting team to refine the SAR, the same drafting team shall work to develop the associated Reliability Standard.

If no drafting team is in place, then the Standards Committee may use a public nomination process to populate the Reliability Standard drafting team, or may use another method that results in a team that collectively has the necessary technical expertise and work process skills to meet the objectives of the project. In some situations, an ad hoc team may already be in place with the requisite expertise, competencies, and diversity of views that are necessary to develop the Reliability Standard and additional members may not be needed.

The Reliability Standards staff shall provide a member to support the team with technical writing expertise and shall provide administrative support to the team, guiding the team through the steps in completing its project. The individuals provided by the Reliability Standards staff serve as advisors to the drafting team and do not have voting rights. In developing the Reliability Standard, the drafting team members assigned by the Standards Committee shall have final authority over the technical details of the Reliability Standard, while the technical writer shall provide assistance to the drafting team in assuring that the final draft of the Reliability Standard meets the quality attributes identified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards.

Once it is appointed by the Standards Committee, the Reliability Standard drafting team is responsible for making recommendations to the Standards Committee regarding the remaining steps in the Reliability Standards process. The Standards Committee may decide a project is so large that it should be subdivided and either assigned to more than one drafting team or assigned to a single drafting team with clear direction on completing the project in specified phases. If a SAR is subdivided and assigned to more than one drafting team, each drafting team will have a clearly defined portion of the work such that there are no overlaps and no gaps in the work to be accomplished.”

The Standards Committee may also supplement the membership of a Reliability Standard drafting team at any time to ensure the necessary competencies and diversity of views are maintained throughout the Reliability Standard development effort.

Develop Preliminary Draft of Reliability Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs and VSLs

Project Schedule
When a drafting team begins its work, either in refining a SAR or in developing or revising a proposed Reliability Standard, the drafting team shall develop a project schedule and report progress, to the Standards Committee, against that schedule as requested by the Standards Committee.
Draft Reliability Standard
The team shall develop a Reliability Standard that is within the scope of the associated SAR that includes all required elements as described earlier in this manual with a goal of meeting the quality attributes identified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards and criteria for governmental approval. The team shall document its justification for the requirements in its proposed Reliability Standard by explaining how each meets these criteria.

Implementation Plan
As a drafting team drafts its proposed revisions to a Reliability Standard, that team is also required to develop an implementation plan to identify any factors for consideration when approving the proposed effective date or dates for the associated Reliability Standard or Standards. As a minimum, the implementation plan shall include the following:

- The proposed effective date (the date entities shall be compliant) for the requirements.
- Identification of any new or modified definitions that are proposed for approval with the associated Reliability Standard.
- Whether there are any prerequisite actions that need to be accomplished before entities are held responsible for compliance with one or more of the requirements.
- Whether approval of the proposed Reliability Standard will necessitate any conforming changes to any already approved Reliability Standards – and identification of those Reliability Standards and requirements.
- The Functional Entities that will be required to comply with one or more requirements in the proposed Reliability Standard.

A single implementation plan may be used for more than one Reliability Standard. The implementation plan is posted with the associated Reliability Standard or Standards during the 45-day formal comment period and is balloted with the associated Reliability Standard.

Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels
The drafting team shall work with NERC staff in developing a set of VRFs and VSLs that meet the latest criteria established by NERC and Applicable Governmental Authorities. The drafting team shall document its justification for selecting each VRF and for setting each set of proposed VSLs by explaining how its proposed VRFs and VSLs meet these criteria. NERC staff is responsible for ensuring that the VRFs and VSLs proposed for stakeholder review meet these criteria.

Before the drafting team has finalized its Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs, the team should seek stakeholder feedback on its preliminary draft documents.

Solicit Informal Feedback
Drafting teams may use a variety of methods to collect stakeholder feedback on preliminary drafts of its documents, including the use of informal comment periods, webinars, industry meetings, workshops, or other mechanisms. Informal comment periods, if used, shall have a minimum duration of 30 days. Information gathered from informal comment forms shall be publicly posted and, while drafting teams are not required to provide a written response to each individual comment received, drafting teams must post a summary response that identifies how it used comments submitted by stakeholders. The intent is to

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18 While this discussion focuses on collecting stakeholder feedback on proposed Reliability Standards, implementation plans and VRFs and VSLs, the same process is used to collect stakeholder feedback on proposed new or modified definitions and variances.
gather stakeholder feedback on a “working document” before the document reaches the point where it is considered the “final draft.”

**Conduct Quality Review**

The Reliability Standard staff shall coordinate a quality review\(^{19}\) of the “final draft” of the Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs to assess whether the documents are within the scope of the associated SAR, whether the Reliability Standard is clear and enforceable as written, and whether the Reliability Standard meets the criteria specified in NERC’s Benchmarks for Excellent Standards and criteria for governmental approval of Reliability Standards, VRFs and VSLs. This review shall be completed within 30 days of receipt of the final version of the documents from the drafting team. The detailed results of this review shall be provided to the drafting team and the Standards Committee with a recommendation on whether the documents are ready for formal posting and balloting.

If the Standards Committee agrees that the proposed Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs or VSLs pass this review, the Standards Committee shall authorize posting the proposed Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs for a formal comment period, ballot (for the Reliability Standard and implementation plan), and non-binding poll (for VRFs and VSLs) as soon as the work flow will accommodate.

If the Standards Committee finds that any of the documents do not meet the specified criteria, the Standards Committee shall remand the documents to the drafting team for additional work.

If the Reliability Standard is outside the scope of the associated SAR, the drafting team shall be directed to either revise the Reliability Standard so that it is within the approved scope, or submit a request to expand the scope of the approved SAR. If the Reliability Standard is not clear and enforceable as written, or if the Reliability Standard or its VRFs or VSLs do not meet the specified criteria, the Reliability Standard shall be returned to the drafting team with specific identification of any requirement that is deemed to be unclear or unenforceable as written.

**Conduct Formal Comment Periods**

Most proposed new or modified Reliability Standards will require a minimum of two formal comment periods where the new or modified Reliability Standard, its associated VRFs and VSLs, and implementation plan or the proposal to retire a Reliability Standard and its associated VRFs, VSLs and implementation plan are posted. The Standards Committee has the authority to waive the initial 30-day formal comment period if the proposed revision to a Reliability Standard is minor and not substantive.

The first formal comment period shall be at least 30-days long. If the drafting team makes substantive revisions to the Reliability Standard following the initial formal comment period, then the Reliability Standard shall undergo another quality review before it is posted for its second formal comment period. The second formal comment period shall have a 45-day duration and shall start after the drafting team has posted its consideration of stakeholder comments and any conforming changes to the associated Reliability Standard.

Formation of the ballot pool and the initial ballot of the Reliability Standard and the non-binding poll of the VRFs and VSLs take place during the second formal comment period. If additional formal comment periods are needed, they shall be at least 30-days in length and shall be conducted in parallel with successive ballots and if needed, successive non-binding polls of the VRFs and VSLs.

\(^{19}\) The quality review will involve a representative from the Compliance and Certification Committee as well as others; but will not involve individuals who participated in the development of the Reliability Standard.
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

The intent of the formal comment periods is to solicit very specific feedback on the final draft of the Reliability Standard, VRFs, VSLs, and implementation plan. If stakeholders disagree with some aspect of the proposed set of products, comments provided should suggest specific language that would make the product acceptable to the stakeholder.

The drafting team shall consider and respond to all comments submitted during the formal comment periods at the same time and in the same manner as specified for addressing comments submitted with ballots. NERC staff shall provide assistance in responding to comments on VRFs and VSLs.

All comments received and all responses shall be publicly posted. Stakeholders who submit comments objecting to some aspect of the documents posted for comment shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies the objection. All objectors shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

Form Ballot Pool

The Reliability Standards staff shall establish a ballot pool during the first 30 days of the 45-day formal comment period. The Reliability Standards staff shall post the proposed Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, VRFs, and VSLs and shall send a notice to every entity in the Registered Ballot Body to provide notice that there is a new or revised Reliability Standard proposed for approval and to solicit participants for the associated ballot pool. All members of the Registered Ballot Body are eligible to join each ballot pool to vote on a new or revised Reliability Standard and its implementation plan. Members who join the ballot pool to vote on the new or revised Reliability Standard and its implementation plan are automatically entered into the ballot pool to participate in the non-binding poll of the associated VRFs and VSLs.

Any member of the Registered Ballot Body may join or withdraw from the ballot pool until the ballot window opens. No Registered Ballot Body member may join or withdraw from the ballot pool once the first ballot starts through the point in time where balloting for that Reliability Standard action has ended. The Director of Standards may authorize deviations from this rule for extraordinary circumstances such as the death, retirement, or disability of a ballot pool member that would prevent an entity that had a member in the ballot pool from eligibility to cast a vote during the ballot window. Any approved deviation shall be documented and noted to the Standards Committee.

Conduct Initial Ballot and Conduct Non-binding Poll

The Reliability Standards staff shall announce the opening of the initial ballot window and the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs. The ballot window and non-binding poll window shall both take place during the last 10 days of the 45-day formal comment period. This allows all stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the final draft of each proposed Reliability Standard, even those stakeholders who are not members of the ballot pool.

The ballot and non-binding poll shall be conducted electronically. The voting and polling windows shall each be a period of 10 calendar days but both shall be extended, if needed, until a quorum is achieved. During a ballot window, NERC shall not sponsor or facilitate public discussion of the Reliability Standard action under ballot.

Consider and Respond to Stakeholder and Balloter Comments

The drafting team shall consider every stakeholder comment submitted either in response to a formal comment period or submitted with a ballot that includes a proposal for a specific modification to the Reliability Standard or its implementation plan posted for comment and approval. The drafting team
shall provide a response to each of these proposals indicating whether the drafting team adopted the recommendation, in accordance with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a Comment:</th>
<th>Then</th>
<th>And</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is unrelated to proposed Reliability Standard action</td>
<td>Note that comment is unrelated</td>
<td>No further action needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes change that expands project scope</td>
<td>Note that comment is proposing an expansion</td>
<td>Add item to “issues database” for consideration during next update to the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes a modification based on a technical issue not previously identified</td>
<td>Provide the drafting team’s technical analysis of the proposal</td>
<td>If the team accepts the proposal, modify the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed a modification based on a technical issue previously vetted</td>
<td>Provide a summary of the vetting and resolution previously reached</td>
<td>No further action needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposes a modification to provide greater clarity</td>
<td>Provide the drafting team’s view as to whether the proposed modification improves clarity</td>
<td>If the team accepts the proposal, modify the Reliability Standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If stakeholders submit comments that indicate a specific improvement to one or more of the VRFs or VSLs would improve consensus without violating the criteria for setting VRFs and VSLs, then the drafting team, working with NERC staff, shall consider and respond to each comment, and shall make conforming changes to reflect those comments. There is no requirement to conduct a new non-binding poll of the revised VRFs and VSLs if no changes were made to the associated Reliability Standard, however if the requirements are modified and conforming changes are made to the associated VRFs and VSLs, another non-binding poll of the revised VRFs and VSLs shall be conducted.

All comments submitted and the responses to those comments shall be publicly posted.

Criteria for Ballot Pool Approval

Ballot pool approval of a Reliability Standard requires:

- A quorum, which is established by at least 75% of the members of the ballot pool submitting a response with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, or an abstention; and
- A two-thirds majority of the weighted Segment votes cast shall be affirmative. The number of votes cast is the sum of affirmative and negative votes, excluding abstentions and non-responses.

The following process\(^{20}\) is used to determine if there are sufficient affirmative votes.

\(^{20}\) Examples of Weighted Segment Voting Calculation are posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.

Standard Processes Manual
Effective August 25, 2011
non-responses shall not be counted for the purposes of determining the fractional affirmative vote for a Segment.

- For each Segment with less than ten voters, the vote weight of that Segment shall be proportionally reduced. Each voter within that Segment voting affirmative or negative shall receive a weight of 10% of the Segment vote.
- The sum of the fractional affirmative votes from all Segments divided by the number of Segments voting shall be used to determine if a two-thirds majority has been achieved. (A Segment shall be considered as “voting” if any member of the Segment in the ballot pool casts either an affirmative or a negative vote.)
- A Reliability Standard shall be approved if the sum of fractional affirmative votes from all Segments divided by the number of voting Segments is at least two thirds.

Each member of the ballot pool may vote one of the following positions:

- Affirmative
- Affirmative, with comment
- Negative without comment
- Negative with comments (if possible reasons should include specific wording or actions that would resolve the objection)
- Abstain

Each ballot pool member submitting a negative vote with comments shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies those stated concerns. Each such balloter shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

If a Reliability Standard achieves a quorum and there are no negative votes with comments from the initial ballot, and the overall approval is at least two thirds (weighted by Segment) then the results of the initial ballot shall stand as final and the draft Reliability Standard and associated implementation plan shall be deemed to be approved by its ballot pool.

**Successive Ballots (Reliability Standard has Changed Substantively from Prior Ballot)**

If a stakeholder or balloter proposes a significant revision to the Reliability Standard during the formal comment period or concurrent initial ballot that will improve the quality, clarity, or enforceability of that Reliability Standard then the drafting team shall make such revisions and post the revised Reliability Standard for another public comment period and ballot. If the previous ballot achieved a quorum and sufficient affirmative ballots for approval, the comment period shall be 30 days and the new ballot may focus on the entire Reliability Standard and its implementation plan or may focus only on the element(s) that were changed following the previous ballot.

The drafting team shall address comments submitted during successive ballot periods (comments submitted from stakeholders during the open formal comment period and comments submitted with negative ballots) in the same manner as for the initial ballot. Once the drafting team has a draft Reliability Standard that has been through a “successive ballot” and the team believes that no additional significant modifications are needed, the Reliability Standard shall be posted for a Recirculation Ballot.

**Conduct Recirculation (Final) Ballot**

21 When less than ten entities vote in a Segment, the total weight for that Segment shall be determined as one tenth per entity voting, up to ten.

Standard Processes Manual
Effective August 25, 2011
(Reliability Standard has not Changed Substantively from Prior Ballot)

When the drafting team has reached a point where it has made a good faith effort at resolving applicable objections, the team shall conduct a recirculation ballot. In the recirculation ballot, members of the ballot pool shall again be presented the proposed Reliability Standard (that has not been significantly changed from the previous ballot) along with the reasons for negative votes, the responses, and any resolution of the differences. An insignificant revision is a revision that does not change the scope, applicability, or intent of any Requirement and includes but is not limited to things such as correcting the numbering of a Requirement, correcting the spelling of a word, adding an obviously missing word, or rephrasing a Requirement for improved clarity. Where there is a question as to whether a proposed modification is “substantive” the Standards Committee shall make the final determination. There is no formal comment period concurrent with the recirculation ballot and no obligation for the drafting team to respond to any comments submitted during the recirculation ballot.

All members of the ballot pool shall be permitted to reconsider and change their vote from the prior ballot. Members of the ballot pool who did not respond to the prior ballot shall be permitted to vote in the recirculation ballot. In the recirculation ballot, votes shall be counted by exception only — members on the recirculation ballot may indicate a revision to their original vote otherwise their vote shall remain the same as in their prior ballot.

Final Ballot Results

There are no limits to the number of “successive” public comment periods and ballots that can be conducted to result in a Reliability Standard or interpretation that is clear and enforceable, and achieves a quorum and sufficient affirmative votes for approval. The Standards Committee has the authority to conclude this process or a particular Reliability Standards action if it becomes obvious that the drafting team cannot develop a Reliability Standard that is within the scope of the associated SAR, is sufficiently clear to be enforceable, and achieves the requisite weighted Segment approval percentage.

The Reliability Standards staff shall post the final outcome of the ballot process. If the Reliability Standard is rejected, the process is ended and any further work on the items within the SAR’s original scope shall require a new SAR. If the Reliability Standard is approved, the consensus Reliability Standard shall be posted and presented to the Board of Trustees for adoption by NERC.

Board of Trustee Adoption of Reliability Standards and Implementation Plans

A Reliability Standard and its implementation plan submitted for adoption by the Board of Trustees shall be provided to the NERC Board of Trustees at the same time it is posted for the ballot pool’s pre-ballot review. If the Reliability Standard and implementation plan are approved by their ballot pool, the Board of Trustees shall consider adoption of that Reliability Standard and its associated implementation plan. In making its decision, the Board shall consider the results of the balloting and unresolved dissenting opinions. The Board shall adopt or reject a Reliability Standard and its implementation plan, but shall not modify a proposed Reliability Standard. If the Board chooses not to adopt a Reliability Standard, it shall provide its reasons for not doing so.

Board of Trustee Approval of Violation Risk Factors and Violation Severity Levels

The Board shall consider approval of the VRFs and VSLs associated with a Reliability Standard. In making its determination, the Board shall consider the following:

- The Standards Committee shall present the results of the non-binding poll conducted and a summary of industry comments received on the final posting of the proposed VRFs and VSLs.
- NERC staff shall present a set of recommended VRFs and VSLs that considers the views of the Reliability Standard drafting team, stakeholder comments received on the draft
Process for Developing, Modifying, or Retiring a Reliability Standard

VRFs and VSLs during the posting for comment process, the non-binding poll results, appropriate governmental agency rules and directives, and VRF and VSL assignments for other Reliability Standards to ensure consistency and relevance across the entire spectrum of Reliability Standards.

Governmental Approvals
If the Board approves a Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and the associated VRFs and VSLs, the Board shall direct NERC staff to file the Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and its associated VRFs and VSLs, with Applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for approval.

Compliance
For a Reliability Standard to be enforceable, it shall be approved by its ballot pool, adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees, and then approved by Applicable Governmental Authorities. Once a Reliability Standard is approved or otherwise made mandatory by Applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, all persons and organizations subject to the reliability jurisdiction are required to comply with the Reliability Standard in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, and agreements.
NERC maintains a glossary of approved terms, entitled the “Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.” The glossary includes terms that have been through the formal approval process and are used in one or more NERC Reliability Standards. Definitions shall not contain statements of performance or requirements. There are two sections to the glossary. The first section includes definitions for terms used in continent-wide Reliability Standards, and the second section includes definitions for terms used in Regional Entity Reliability Standards that have been adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees. The Glossary of Terms is intended to provide consistency throughout the Reliability Standards.

There are several methods that can be used to add, modify or retire a defined term used in a continent-wide Reliability Standard.

- Anyone can use a Standard Authorization Request (SAR) to submit a request to add, modify, or retire a defined term.
- Anyone can submit a Standards Comments and Suggestions Form recommending the addition, modification, or retirement of a defined term. (The suggestion would be added to a project and incorporated into a SAR.)
- A drafting team may propose to add, modify, or retire a defined term in conjunction with the work it is already performing.

Proposals to Develop a New or Revised Definition
The following considerations should be made when considering proposals for new or revised definitions:

- Some NERC Regional Entities have defined terms that have been approved for use in Regional Reliability Standards, and where the drafting team agrees with a term already defined by a Regional Entity, the same definition should be adopted if needed to support a NERC Reliability Standard.

- If a term is used in a Reliability Standard according to its common meaning (as found in a collegiate dictionary), the term shall not be proposed for addition to the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.

- If a term has already been defined, any proposal to modify or delete that term shall consider all uses of the definition in approved Reliability Standards, with a goal of determining whether the proposed modification is acceptable, and whether the proposed modification would change the scope or intent of any approved Reliability Standards.

- When practical, where The North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB) has a definition for a term, the drafting team shall use the same definition to support a NERC Reliability Standard.

Any definition that is balloted separately from a proposed new or modified Reliability Standard or from a proposal for retirement of a Reliability Standard shall be accompanied by an implementation plan.

If a SAR is submitted to the Reliability Standards staff with a proposal for a new or revised definition, the Standards Committee shall consider the urgency of developing the new or revised definition and may direct staff to post the SAR immediately, or may defer posting the SAR until a later time based on its priority relative to other projects already underway or already approved for future development. If the SAR identifies a term that is used in a Reliability Standard already under revision by a drafting team, the...
Process for Developing a Defined Term

Standards Committee may direct the drafting team to add the term to the scope of the existing project. Each time the Standards Committee accepts a SAR for a project that was not identified in the Reliability Standards Development Plan the project shall be added to the list of approved projects.

**Stakeholder Comments and Approvals**

Any proposal for a new or revised definition shall be processed in the same manner as a Reliability Standard. The drafting team shall submit its work for a quality review and the Standards Committee and drafting team shall consider that review when determining whether the definition and its implementation plan are ready for formal comment and balloting. Once authorized by the Standards Committee, the proposed definition and its implementation plan shall be posted for at least one 45-day formal stakeholder comment period and shall be balloted in the same manner as a Reliability Standard. If a new or revised definition is proposed by a drafting team, that definition may be balloted separately from the associated Reliability Standard.

Each definition that is approved by its ballot pool shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and then filed with Applicable Governmental Authorities for approval in the same manner as a Reliability Standard.
Process for Developing a Defined Term

**Process for Developing a New or Revised Definition Initiated with a SAR**

- **List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Work Plan**
- **Planned Project - Proposed Definition Change Included in Reliability Standards Development Plan**
- **Unplanned Project - Proposed Definition Change (With Time Constraints)**
- **Unplanned Project - Proposed Definition Change (Without Time Constraints)**

- **Post SAR and Proposed Definition for 30-day Informal Comment Period**
- **Form Ballot Pool During 2nd 30 Days of Comment Period**
- **Conduct Formal Comment Period**
- **If Definition Needs Major Revisions**
- **Post Response to Comments**
- **If Definition Needs Minor/No Revisions**
  - **Conduct Recirculation Ballot**
  - **Submit Definition to BOT Adoption**
  - **Submit Definition to Governmental Approvals for Approval**

- **Form Drafting Team or Assign to an Existing Drafting Team**
- **Post Final Draft of Definition & Implementation Plan**
- **Conduct Ballot During Final 10 Days of Comment Period**
Processes for Conducting Field Tests and Collecting and Analyzing Data

While most drafting teams can develop their Reliability Standards without the need to conduct any field tests and without the need to collect and analyze data, some Reliability Standard development efforts may involve field tests analysis of data to validate concepts, requirements or compliance elements of Reliability Standards.

There are three types of field tests – tests of concepts; tests of requirements; and tests of compliance elements.

Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Concepts
Field tests or collection and analysis of data to validate concepts that support the development of requirements should be conducted before the SAR for a project is finalized. If an entity wants to test a technical concept in support of a proposal for a new or revised Reliability Standard, the entity should either work with one of NERC’s technical committees in collecting and analyzing the data or in conducting the field test, or the entity should submit a SAR with a request to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test to validate the concept prior to developing a new or revised Reliability Standard.

The request to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test should include, at a minimum, either the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the analysis of the results. If the SAR sponsor has not collected and analyzed the data or conducted the field test, the Standards Committee may solicit support from NERC’s technical committees or others in the industry. The results of the data collection and analysis or field test shall then be used to determine whether to add the SAR to the list of projects in the Reliability Standard Development Plan.

If a drafting team finds that it needs to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test of a concept that was not identified when the SAR was accepted, then the Standards Committee may direct the team to withdraw the SAR until the data has been collected and analyzed or until the field test has been conducted and the industry has had an opportunity to review the results for the impact on the scope of the proposed project.

Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Requirements
If a drafting team wants to conduct a field test or collect and analyze data to validate its proposed requirements, measures, or compliance elements in a Reliability Standard, the team shall first obtain approval from the Standards Committee. Drafting teams are not required to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test to validate a Reliability Standard.

The request should include at a minimum the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the results. When authorizing a drafting team to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test of one or more requirements, the Standards Committee may request inputs on technical matters related from NERC’s technical committees or industry experts, and may request the assistance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. All data collection and analysis and all field tests shall be concluded and the results

23 The Process for Approving Data Collection and Analysis and Field Tests Associated with a Reliability Standard is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
incorporated into the Reliability Standard Requirements as necessary before proceeding to the formal comment period and subsequent balloting.

**Field Tests and Data Analysis for Validation of Compliance Elements**

If the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program identifies a need to collect and analyze data or conduct a field test of one or more of the compliance elements of a proposed Reliability Standard, then the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall request the Standards Committee’s approval. The request should include at a minimum the data collection and analysis or field test plan, the implementation schedule, and an expectation for periodic updates of the results.

When authorizing a drafting team to collect and analyze data or to conduct a field test of one or more compliance elements of a Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall request the assistance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in conducting the field test.

**Communication and Coordination for All Types of Field Tests and Data Analyses**

If the conduct of a field test (concepts, requirements or compliance elements) or data collection and analysis could render Registered Entities incapable of complying with the current requirements of an approved Reliability Standard that is undergoing revision, the drafting team shall request a temporary waiver from compliance to those requirements for entities participating in the field test. Upon request, the Standards Committee shall seek approval for the waiver from the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program prior to the approval of the field test or data collection and analysis.

Once a plan for a field test or a plan for data collection and analysis is approved, the Reliability Standards staff shall, under the direction of the Standards Committee, coordinate the implementation of the field test or data collection and analysis and shall provide official notice to the participants in the field test or data collection of any applicable temporary waiver to compliance with specific noted requirements. The drafting team conducting the field test shall provide periodic updates on the progress of the field tests or data collection and analysis to the Standards Committee. The Standards Committee has the right to curtail a field test or data collection and analysis that is not implemented in accordance with the approved plan.

The field test plan or data collection and analysis plan, its approval, its participants, and all reports and results shall be publicly posted for stakeholder review on the Reliability Standards Website.

If a drafting team conducts or participates in a field test or in data collection and analysis (of concepts, requirements or compliance elements), it shall provide a final report that identifies the results and how those results will be used.
Process for Developing an Interpretation

A valid interpretation request is one that requests additional clarity about one or more requirements in approved NERC Reliability Standards, but does not request approval as to how to comply with one or more requirements. A valid interpretation response provides additional clarity about one or more requirements, but does not expand on any requirement and does not explain how to comply with any requirement. Any entity that is directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American Bulk Power Systems may request an interpretation of any requirement in any continent-wide Reliability Standard that has been adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees.

The entity requesting the interpretation shall submit a Request for Interpretation form to the Reliability Standards staff explaining the clarification required, the specific circumstances surrounding the request, and the impact of not having the interpretation provided.

The Reliability Standards staff shall form a ballot pool and assemble an interpretation drafting team with the relevant expertise to address the clarification. As soon as practical the team shall develop a “final draft” interpretation providing the requested clarity.

The Reliability Standards staff shall coordinate a quality review of the interpretation to assess whether the interpretation is clear and provides the requested clarity without expanding on any requirement. The detailed results of this review shall be provided to the drafting team and the Standards Committee with a recommendation on whether the documents are ready for formal posting and balloting and if the Standards Committee agrees that the proposed interpretation passes this review, the Standards Committee shall authorize posting the proposed interpretation.

The first formal comment period shall be 30-days long. If the drafting team makes substantive revisions to the interpretation following the initial formal comment period, then the interpretation shall undergo another quality review before it is posted for its second formal comment period. The second formal comment period shall have a 45-day duration and shall start after the drafting team has posted its consideration of stakeholder comments and any conforming changes to the associated Reliability Standard.

Formation of a ballot pool shall take place during the first 30 days of the 45-day formal comment period, and the initial ballot of the interpretation shall take place during the last 10 days of that formal comment period. The interpretation drafting team shall consider and respond to all comments submitted during the formal comment period at the same time and in the same manner as specified for addressing comments submitted with ballots.

All comments received and all responses shall be publicly posted. Stakeholders who submit comments objecting to some aspect of the interpretation shall determine if the response provided by the drafting team satisfies the objection. All objectors shall be informed of the appeals process contained within this manual.

- If the ballot achieves a quorum and a 2/3 weighted segment approval, and there are no negative ballots with comments the ballot results are final.
- If stakeholder comments indicate the need for minor revisions, the interpretation drafting team shall make those revisions and post the interpretation for a 10-day recirculation ballot. (A minor revision is a revision that includes but is not limited to things such as correcting the

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24 The Request for Interpretation Form is posted on the NERC Standards Web Page.
25 The quality review will involve a representative from the Compliance and Certification Committee as well as others; but will not involve individuals who participated in the development of the interpretation.
spelling of a word, adding an obviously missing word, or rephrasing a sentence for improved clarity without changing the scope of what was previously written.) If stakeholder comments indicate that there is not consensus for the interpretation or if stakeholders propose significant modifications that would improve the interpretation and the interpretation drafting team can revise the interpretation without violating the basic expectations outlined above, the interpretation drafting team shall post the comments received and a revised interpretation for a 30-day comment period and balloting during the last 10-days of that comment period. If the ballot achieves a quorum and a 2/3 weighted segment approval, and additional modifications to the interpretation are not necessary (based on a review of the comments submitted with the ballot) the interpretation shall proceed to a recirculation ballot.

- If stakeholder comments indicate that there is not consensus for the interpretation, and the interpretation drafting team cannot revise the interpretation without violating the basic expectations outlined above, the interpretation drafting team shall notify the Standards Committee of its conclusion and shall submit a SAR with the proposed modification to the Reliability standard. The entity that requested the interpretation shall be notified and the disposition of the interpretation shall be posted.

- If, during its deliberations, the interpretation drafting team identifies a reliability gap in the Reliability standard that is highlighted by the interpretation request, the interpretation drafting team shall notify the Standards Committee of its conclusion and shall submit a SAR with the proposed modification to the Reliability standard at the same time it provides its proposed interpretation, recommending use of the expedited Reliability Standards development process as appropriate to address any significant reliability gap.

If approved by its ballot pool, the interpretation shall be appended to the Reliability standard and forwarded to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption. If an interpretation drafting team proposes a modification to a Reliability standard as part of its work in developing an interpretation, the Board of Trustees shall be notified of this proposal at the time the interpretation is submitted for adoption. Following adoption by the Board of Trustees, NERC staff shall file the interpretation for approval by Applicable Governmental Authorities and the interpretation shall become effective when approved by those Applicable Governmental Authorities. The interpretation shall stand until such time as the interpretation can be incorporated into a future revision of the Reliability standard or the interpretation is retired due to a future modification of the applicable requirement.
Processing a Request for an Interpretation

1. Accept Request for Interpretation
2. Post Request for Interpretation
3. Form Drafting Team
4. Draft Interpretation
5. Conduct Quality Review
6. Post interpretation for 30-day Formal Comment Period
7. If Interpretation Highlights Reliability Gap
   - Draft SAR & Proposed Standard Modification
   - Halt Work on Interpretation Notify Requester
8. If Interpretation Can’t be Developed
9. Conduct Quality Review
10. If Interpretation Needs Minor/No Revisions
11. Post Draft Interpretation
12. Form Ballot Pool During 1st 30 days of 45-day Formal Comment Period
13. Conduct Formal Comment Period (1st is 45 days, others 30 days)
14. Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period
15. Post Response to Comments
16. If Interpretation Needs Minor/No Revisions
17. Conduct Recirculation Ballot
18. Submit Interpretation to BOT for Adoption
19. Submit Interpretation to Governmental Authorities for Approval
20. Add to List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Plan
Process for Appealing an Action or Inaction

Any entity that has directly and materially affected interests and that has been or will be adversely affected by any procedural action or inaction related to the development, approval, revision, reaffirmation, or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard, definition, Variance, associated implementation plan, or Interpretation shall have the right to appeal. This appeals process applies only to the NERC Reliability Standards processes as defined in this manual, not to the technical content of the Reliability Standards action.

The burden of proof to show adverse effect shall be on the appellant. Appeals shall be made within 30 days of the date of the action purported to cause the adverse effect, except appeals for inaction, which may be made at any time.

The final decisions of any appeal shall be documented in writing and made public.

The appeals process provides two levels, with the goal of expeditiously resolving the issue to the satisfaction of the participants.

Level 1 Appeal
Level 1 is the required first step in the appeals process. The appellant shall submit (to the Director of Standards) a complaint in writing that describes the procedural action or inaction associated with the Reliability Standards process. The appellant shall describe in the complaint the actual or potential adverse impact to the appellant. Assisted by staff and industry resources as needed, the Director of Standards shall prepare a written response addressed to the appellant as soon as practical but not more than 45 days after receipt of the complaint. If the appellant accepts the response as a satisfactory resolution of the issue, both the complaint and response shall be made a part of the public record associated with the Reliability Standard.

Level 2 Appeal
If after the Level 1 Appeal the appellant remains unsatisfied with the resolution, as indicated by the appellant in writing to the Director of Standards, the Director of Standards shall convene a Level 2 Appeals Panel. This panel shall consist of five members appointed by the Board of Trustees. In all cases, Level 2 Appeals Panel members shall have no direct affiliation with the participants in the appeal.

The Reliability Standards staff shall post the complaint and other relevant materials and provide at least 30 days notice of the meeting of the Level 2 Appeals Panel. In addition to the appellant, any entity that is directly and materially affected by the procedural action or inaction referenced in the complaint shall be heard by the panel. The panel shall not consider any expansion of the scope of the appeal that was not presented in the Level 1 Appeal. The panel may, in its decision, find for the appellant and remand the issue to the Standards Committee with a statement of the issues and facts in regard to which fair and equitable action was not taken. The panel may find against the appellant with a specific statement of the facts that demonstrate fair and equitable treatment of the appellant and the appellant’s objections. The panel may not, however, revise, approve, disapprove, or adopt a Reliability Standard, definition, Variance or Interpretation or implementation plan as these responsibilities remain with the ballot pool and Board of Trustees respectively. The actions of the Level 2 Appeals Panel shall be publicly posted.

In addition to the foregoing, a procedural objection that has not been resolved may be submitted to the Board of Trustees for consideration at the time the Board decides whether to adopt a particular Reliability Standard, definition, Variance or Interpretation. The objection shall be in writing, signed
by an officer of the objecting entity, and contain a concise statement of the relief requested and a clear demonstration of the facts that justify that relief. The objection shall be filed no later than 30 days after the announcement of the vote by the ballot pool on the Reliability Standard in question.
Process for Developing a Variance

A variance is an approved, alternative method of achieving the reliability intent of one or more requirements in a Reliability Standard. No Regional Entity or Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall claim a variance from a NERC Reliability Standard without approval of such a variance through the relevant Reliability Standard approval procedure for the variance. Each variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is approved by NERC and applicable governmental authorities shall be made an enforceable part of the associated NERC Reliability Standard.

NERC’s drafting teams shall aim to develop Reliability Standards with requirements that apply on a continent-wide basis, minimizing the need for variances while still achieving the Reliability Standard’s reliability objectives. If one or more requirements cannot be met or complied with as written because of a physical difference in the Bulk Power System or because of an operational difference (such as a conflict with a federally or provincially approved tariff), but the requirement’s reliability objective can be achieved in a different fashion, an entity or a group of entities may pursue a variance from one or more requirements in a continent-wide Reliability Standard. It is the responsibility of the entity that needs a variance to identify that need and initiate the processing of that variance through the submittal of a SAR that includes a clear definition of the basis for the variance.

There are two types of variances – those that apply on an interconnection-wide basis, and those that apply to one or more entities on less than an interconnection-wide basis.

Interconnection-wide Variances

Any variance from a NERC Reliability Standard requirement that is proposed to apply to responsible Registered Entities within a Regional Entity organized on an interconnection-wide basis shall be considered an Interconnection-wide Variance and shall be developed through that Regional Entity’s NERC-approved Regional Reliability Standards development procedure.

While an interconnection-wide variance may be developed through the associated Regional Reliability Entity’s Standards development process, Regional Entities are encouraged to work collaboratively with existing continent-wide drafting team to reduce potential conflicts between the two efforts.

An Interconnection-wide Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is determined by NERC to be just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with other applicable standards of governmental authorities shall be made part of the associated NERC Reliability Standard. NERC shall rebuttably presume that an Interconnection-wide Variance from a NERC Reliability Standard that is developed, in accordance with a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure approved by NERC, by a Regional Entity organized on an interconnection-wide basis, is just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest.

Variances that Apply on Less than an Interconnection-wide Basis

Any variance from a NERC Reliability Standard requirement that is proposed to apply to one or more entities but less than an entire Interconnection (e.g., a variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users), shall be considered a Variance. A Variance may be requested while a Reliability Standard is under development or a Variance may be requested at any time after a Reliability Standard is approved.

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26 A sample of a SAR that identifies the need for a Variance and a sample Variance are posted as resources on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Each request for a Variance shall be initiated through a SAR, and processed and approved in the same manner as a continent-wide Reliability Standard, using the Reliability Standards development process defined in this manual.

Expedited Reliability Standards Development Process

NERC may need to develop a new or modified Reliability Standard, VRFs, VSLs, definition, Variance, or implementation plan under specific time constraints (such as to meet a time constrained regulatory directive) or to meet an urgent reliability issue such that there isn’t sufficient time to follow all the steps in the normal Reliability Standards development process. Under those conditions, the Standards Committee shall have the authority to approve any of the following actions to expedite development:

- Shorten the 45-day formal comment period
- Shorten the 30-day period for forming the ballot pool
- Allow significant modifications following the initial ballot without the need for another formal comment period provided the modifications are highlighted before conducting any successive ballot
- Shorten any of the 10-day ballot windows

If a new or modified Reliability Standard is developed, approved by its ballot pool, and subsequently adopted by the NERC Board of Trustees through this expedited process, one of the following three actions shall occur:

- If the Reliability Standard is to be made permanent without additional substantive changes, then a SAR and a proposed Reliability Standard shall be submitted to the Reliability Standards staff immediately after the ballot. The project shall be added to the list of approved projects and shall proceed through the regular standard development process, including balloting by stakeholders, without any intentional delay.
- If the Reliability Standard is to be substantively revised or replaced by a new Reliability Standard, then a project for the new or revised Reliability Standard shall be added to the list of projects to be added to the Reliability Standard Development Plan. The project shall be initiated as soon as practical after the ballot and the project shall proceed through the regular Reliability Standard development process, including balloting by stakeholders, as soon as practical but within two years of the date the Reliability Standard was approved by stakeholders using the expedited process.
- The Reliability Standard shall be withdrawn through a ballot of the stakeholders within two years of the date the Reliability Standard was approved by stakeholders using the expedited process.

27 For the remainder of the description of the expedited Reliability Standards development process, where the word, “standard” or “Reliability Standard” is used, the same process can be applied to a definition, Variance, or implementation plan.

28 Abbreviating the final formal comment period or a ballot window violate ANSI’s accreditation requirements. The three actions that may be taken to fully process the expedited Reliability Standard are intended to demonstrate NERC’s commitment to meet ANSI’s accreditation requirements.
Processes for Developing a Reliability Standard Related to a Confidential Issue

While it is NERC’s intent to use its ANSI-accredited Reliability Standards development process for developing its Reliability Standards, NERC has an obligation as the ERO to ensure that there are Reliability Standards in place to preserve the reliability of the interconnected Bulk Power Systems throughout North America. When faced with a national security emergency situation, NERC may use one of the following special processes to develop a Reliability Standard that addresses an issue that is confidential. Reliability Standards developed using one of the following processes shall be called, “special Reliability Standards” and shall not be filed with ANSI for approval as ANSI standards.

The NERC Board of Trustees may direct the development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a national security situation that involves confidential issues. These situations may involve imminent or long-term threats. In general, these Board directives will be driven by information from the President of the United States of America or the Prime Minister of Canada or a national security agency or national intelligence agency of either or both governments indicating (to the ERO) that there is a national security threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System

There are two special processes for developing Reliability Standards responsive to confidential issues – one process where the confidential issue is “imminent”, and one process where the confidential issue is “not imminent.”

Process for Developing Reliability Standards Responsive to Imminent, Confidential Issues
If the NERC Board of Trustees directs the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a confidential national security emergency situation, the Reliability Standards staff shall develop a SAR, form a ballot pool (to vote on the Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and to participate in the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs) and assemble a slate of pre-defined subject matter experts as a proposed drafting team for approval by the Standards Committee’s Officers. All members of the Registered Ballot Body shall have the opportunity to join the ballot pool.

Drafting Team Selection
The Reliability Standard drafting team selection process shall be limited to just those candidates who have already been identified as having the appropriate security clearance, the requisite technical expertise, and either have signed or are willing to sign a strict confidentiality agreement.

Standards Committee Authority
Depending upon the level of urgency, the Standards Committee’s Officers may authorize reducing or eliminating the 35-day pre-ballot review period, and may reduce the duration of both the initial ballot and the recirculation ballots to as few as 5 days, and shall allow significant modifications between the initial ballot and the recirculation ballot.

Work of Drafting Team
The Reliability Standard drafting team shall perform all its work under strict security and confidential rules. The Reliability Standard drafting team shall develop the new or revised Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and working with NERC staff shall develop associated VRFs and VSLs.

The NERC Board may direct the immediate development and issuance of an Essential Action alert and then may also direct the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard.
The Reliability Standard drafting team shall review its work, to the extent practical, as it is being developed with officials from the appropriate governmental agencies in the U.S. and Canada, under strict security and confidentiality rules.

**Formal Stakeholder Comment & Ballot Window**

The draft Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and VRFs and VSLs shall be distributed for a formal comment period, under strict confidentiality rules, only to those entities that are listed in the NERC eCompliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC. At the same time, the Reliability Standard shall be distributed to the members of the ballot pool for review and ballot. The Reliability Standards staff shall not post or provide the ballot pool with any confidential background information.

The drafting team, working with the Reliability Standards staff, shall consider and respond to all comments, make any necessary conforming changes to the Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and its VRFs and VSLs and shall distribute the comments, responses and any revision to the same population as received the initial set of documents for formal comment and ballot.

**Board of Trustee Actions**

Each Reliability Standard and implementation plan developed through this process shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and the associated VRFs and VSLs shall be filed with the Board of Trustees for approval.

**Governmental Approvals**

All approved documents shall be filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities.

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30 In this phase of the process, only the proposed Reliability Standard shall be distributed to those entities expected to comply, not the rationale and justification for the Reliability Standard. Only the special drafting team members, who have the appropriate security credentials, shall have access to this rationale and justification.
Developing a **Reliability** Standard Responsive to an Imminent, Confidential Issue

1. **Add to List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Plan**

   - **Draft SAR**
   - **Form Drafting Team from Pre-identified List of Subject Matter Experts**
   - **Form Ballot Pool When Forming Drafting Team (Time May be Abbreviated)**

   - **Draft Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs**

2. **Distribute Standard for Formal Comment Period Only to Entities That:**
   - (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements
   - (2) Are in Compliance Registry
   - (3) Perform an Applicable Function (Comment Period May be Abbreviated)

3. **Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period (Ballot Window May be Abbreviated)**

4. **Conduct Poll of VRFs/VSLs During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period (Poll Window May be Abbreviated)**

5. **Distribute Response to Comments to Members of Ballot Pool and Entities That:**
   - (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements and
   - (2) Are in Compliance Registry and
   - (3) Perform an Applicable Function

6. **Make Necessary Revisions**

7. **Distribute Standard & Conduct Recirculation Ballot (Ballot Window May be Abbreviated)**

8. **Submit Standard to BOT Adoption & VRFs/VSLs for Approval**

9. **Submit All Approved Documents to Governmental Authorities for Approval**
Process for Developing Reliability Standards Responsive to Non-imminent, Confidential Issues

If the NERC Board of Trustees directs the immediate development of a new or revised Reliability Standard to address a confidential national security emergency situation, the Reliability Standards staff shall develop a SAR, form a ballot pool (to vote on the Reliability Standard and its implementation plan and to participate in the non-binding poll of VRFs and VSLs) and assemble a slate of pre-defined subject matter experts as a proposed drafting team for approval by the Standards Committee’s Officers. All members of the Registered Ballot Body shall have the opportunity to join the ballot pool.

Drafting Team Selection
The drafting team selection process shall be limited to just those candidates who have already been identified as having the appropriate security clearance, the requisite technical expertise, and either have signed or are willing to sign a strict confidentiality agreement.

Work of Drafting Team
The drafting team shall perform all its work under strict security and confidential rules. The Reliability Standard drafting team shall develop the new or revised Reliability Standard, its implementation plan, and working with NERC staff shall develop associated VRFs and VSLs.

The drafting team shall review its work, to the extent practical, as it is being developed with officials from the appropriate governmental agencies in the U.S. and Canada, under strict security and confidentiality rules.

Formal Stakeholder Comment & Ballot Window
The draft Reliability Standard, its implementation plan and VRFs and VSLs shall be distributed for a formal comment period, under strict confidentiality rules, only to those entities that are listed in the NERC Compliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC. At the same time, the Reliability Standard shall be distributed to the members of the ballot pool for review and ballot. The Reliability Standards staff shall not post or provide the ballot pool with any confidential background information.

Revisions to Reliability Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs and VSLs
The drafting team, working with the Reliability Standards staff shall work to refine the Reliability Standard, implementation plan, VRFs and VSLs in the same manner as for a new Reliability Standard following the “normal” Reliability Standards development process described earlier in this manual with the exception that distribution of the comments, responses, and new drafts shall be limited to those entities that are in the ballot pool and those entities that are listed in the NERC Compliance Registry to perform one of the functions identified in the applicability section of the Reliability Standard and have identified individuals from their organizations that have signed confidentiality agreements with NERC.

Board of Trustee Action
Each Reliability Standard and implementation plan developed through this process shall be submitted to the NERC Board of Trustees for adoption and the associated VRFs and VSLs shall be filed with the Board of Trustees for approval.

Governmental Approvals
All approved documents shall be filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities.

31 In this phase of the process, only the proposed Reliability Standard shall be distributed to those entities expected to comply, not the rationale and justification for the Reliability Standard. Only the special drafting team members, who have the appropriate security credentials, shall have access to this rationale and justification.
Developing a **Reliability** Standard Responsive to a Non-imminent, Confidential Issue

1. **Add to List of Projects in Reliability Standards Development Plan**
2. **Draft SAR**
3. **If Standard Needs Major Revisions**
   - **Draft Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs**
4. **Conduct Quality Review & Obtain Standards Committee Approval to Ballot**
5. **Develop Final Draft of Standard, Implementation Plan, VRFs & VSLs**
6. **Form Ballot Pool During 1st 30 Days of 1st Formal Comment Period**
7. **Distribute Standard for Formal Comment Period Only to Entities That:**
   - (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements
   - (2) Are in Compliance Registry
   - (3) Perform an Applicable Function
8. **Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period**
9. **Conduct Ballot During Last 10 Days of Formal Comment Period**
10. **If Standard Needs Minor/No Revisions**
11. **Distribute Response to Comments to Members of Ballot Pool and Entities That:**
    - (1) Have Signed Confidential Agreements and
    - (2) Are in Compliance Registry and
    - (3) Perform an Applicable Function
12. **Distribute Standard & Conduct Recirculation Ballot**
13. **Submit Standard to BOT for Adoption & VRFs/VSLs for Approval**
14. **Submit All Approved Documents to Governmental Authorities for Approval**
Process for Approving Supporting Documents

The following types of documents are samples of the types of supporting documents that may be developed to enhance stakeholder understanding and implementation of a Reliability Standard. These documents may explain or facilitate implementation of Reliability Standards but do not themselves contain mandatory requirements subject to compliance review. Any requirements that are mandatory shall be incorporated into the Reliability Standard in the Reliability Standard development process.

While most supporting documents are developed by the drafting team working to develop the associated Reliability Standard, any entity may develop a supporting document associated with a Reliability Standard.

The Standards Committee shall authorize the posting of all supporting references that are linked to an approved Reliability Standard. Prior to granting approval to post a supporting reference with a link to the associated Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall verify that the document has had stakeholder review to verify the accuracy of the technical content. While the Standards Committee has the authority to approve the posting of each such reference, stakeholders, not the Standards Committee, verify the accuracy of the document’s contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Descriptive, technical information or analysis or explanatory information to support the understanding and interpretation of a Reliability Standard. A standard reference may support the implementation of a Reliability Standard or satisfy another purpose consistent with the reliability and market interface principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Recommended process that identifies a method of meeting a Requirement under specific conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>Data forms, pro forma documents, and associated instructions that support the implementation of a Reliability Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Material</td>
<td>Documents that support the implementation of a Reliability Standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Step-wise instructions defining a particular process or operation. Procedures may support the implementation of a Reliability Standard or satisfy another purpose consistent with the reliability and market interface principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Paper</td>
<td>An informal paper stating a position or concept. A white paper may be used to propose preliminary concepts for a Reliability Standard or one of the documents above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Standards Committee’s Procedure for Approving the Posting of Reference Documents is posted on the Reliability Standards Resources Web Page.
Process for Correcting Errata

From time to time, an error may be discovered in an approved Reliability Standard. If the Standards Committee agrees that the correction of the error does not change the scope or intent of the associated Reliability Standard, and agrees that the correction has no material impact on the end users of the Reliability Standard, then the correction shall be submitted for information to the NERC Board of Trustees and filed for approval with Applicable Governmental Authorities. The NERC Board of Trustees has resolved to concurrently approve any errata approved by the Standards Committee.
Process for Conducting Five-Year Review

Each Reliability Standard developed through NERC’s ANSI-accredited Reliability Standards development process shall be reviewed at least once every five years from the effective date of the Reliability Standard or the date of the latest Board of Trustees adoption to a revision of the Reliability Standard, whichever is later.

The Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include projects that address this five-year review of Reliability Standards.

- If a Reliability Standard is nearing its five-year review and has issues that need resolution, then the Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a project for the complete review and revision of a Reliability Standard that includes addressing all outstanding governmental directives, all approved interpretations, and all unresolved issues identified by stakeholders.

- If a Reliability Standard is nearing its five-year review and there are no outstanding governmental directives, interpretations, or unresolved stakeholder issues associated with that Reliability Standard, then the Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a project solely for the “five-year review” of that Reliability Standard.

For a project that is focused solely on the five-year review, the Standards Committee shall appoint a review team of subject matter experts to review the Reliability Standard and recommend whether the Reliability Standard should be reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn. Each review team shall post its recommendations for a 45-day formal stakeholder comment period and shall provide those stakeholder comments to the Standards Committee for consideration.

- If a review team recommends reaffirming a Reliability Standard, the Standards Committee shall submit the reaffirmation to the Board of Trustees for adoption and then to Applicable Governmental Authorities for approval. Reaffirmation does not require approval by stakeholder ballot.

- If a review team recommends modifying or withdrawing a Reliability Standard, the team shall develop a SAR with such a proposal and the SAR shall be submitted to the Standards Committee for prioritization as a new project. Each existing Reliability Standard recommended for modification or withdrawal shall remain in effect in accordance with the associated implementation plan until the action to modify or withdraw the Reliability Standard is approved by its ballot pool, adopted by the Board of Trustees, and approved by Applicable Governmental Authorities.

In the case of reaffirmation of a Reliability Standard, the Reliability Standard shall remain in effect until the next five-year review or until the Reliability Standard is otherwise modified or withdrawn by a separate action.
Public Access to **Reliability Standards** Information

### Online Reliability Standards Information System
The Reliability Standards staff shall maintain an electronic copy of information regarding currently proposed and currently in effect Reliability Standards. This information shall include current Reliability Standards in effect, proposed revisions to Reliability Standards, and proposed new Reliability Standards. This information shall provide a record, for at least the previous five years, of the review and approval process for each Reliability Standard, including public comments received during the development and approval process.

### Archived Reliability Standards Information
The staff shall maintain a historical record of Reliability Standards information that is no longer maintained online. Archived information shall be retained indefinitely as practical, but in no case less than five years or one complete standard cycle from the date on which the Reliability Standard was no longer in effect. Archived records of Reliability Standards information shall be available electronically within 30 days following the receipt by the Reliability Standards staff of a written request.
Process for Updating Standards Processes

Requests to Revise the Standard Processes Manual
Any person or entity may submit a request to modify one or more of the processes contained within this manual. The Standards Committee shall oversee the handling of each request. The Standards Committee shall prioritize all requests, merge related requests, and respond to each sponsor within 30 calendar days.

The Standards Committee shall post the proposed revisions for a 45-day formal comment period. Based on the degree of consensus for the revisions, the Standards Committee shall:

a. Submit the revised process or processes for ballot pool approval;

b. Repeat the posting for additional inputs after making changes based on comments received;

c. Remand the proposal to the sponsor for further work; or

d. Reject the proposal.

The Registered Ballot Body shall be represented by a ballot pool. The ballot procedure shall be the same as that defined for approval of a Reliability Standard, including the use of a recirculation ballot if needed. If the proposed revision is approved by the ballot pool, the Standards Committee shall submit the revised procedure to the Board for adoption. The Standards Committee shall submit to the Board a description of the basis for the changes, a summary of the comments received, and any minority views expressed in the comment and ballot process. The proposed revisions shall not be effective until approved by the NERC Board of Trustees and applicable Governmental Authorities.
Appendix 3B

Election Procedure for Members of the NERC Standards Committee

Effective January 18, 2007
Table of Contents

Purpose ........................................................................................................................................... 2
Responsibilities for This Procedure ............................................................................................ 2
Guiding Principles ........................................................................................................................ 2
Standards Committee Membership ............................................................................................ 2
Standards Committee Membership Term .................................................................................. 3
Standards Committee Officers .................................................................................................... 3
Standards Committee Scope and Conduct of Business ............................................................. 3
Segment Representative Nominations ......................................................................................... 3
Segment Representative Elections ............................................................................................... 4
Election Formula ........................................................................................................................... 5
Representation from Canada ....................................................................................................... 6
Special Elections ............................................................................................................................. 6
Alternative Procedures .................................................................................................................. 6
Purpose
This procedure is provided for use by the NERC Standards Registered Ballot Body to facilitate the election of industry stakeholder Segment representatives to the NERC Standards Committee. This procedure is a default process that is available, on a voluntary basis, for the benefit of all Segments of the Registered Ballot Body. The use of alternative procedures is described in a later section.

Responsibilities for This Procedure
The NERC Board of Trustees provides oversight of the election of Standards Committee members. The Board provides the authority for approval of this procedure and any revisions thereto, and monitors any Segment-specific procedures that may be developed to ensure they are consistent with established principles.

The Standards Committee shall be responsible for advising the Board regarding the use of this procedure or any revisions to the procedure.

Each Registered Ballot Body entity shall be responsible for actively participating in the nomination and election of Standards Committee representatives for each Segment in which the entity is a member.

The Standards Process Manager (SPM) shall administer the implementation and maintenance of this procedure.

Guiding Principles
This procedure supports a Reliability Standards development process that is open, inclusive, balanced, and fair. This procedure shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with NERC’s mission of promoting the reliability of the North American Bulk Electric Systems, NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure, NERC’s Reliability and Market Interface Principles, and maintaining good standing as a standards developer accredited by the American National Standards Institute.

Standards Committee Membership
Each valid Segment shall be eligible to elect two voting members to represent the Segment on the Standards Committee. A Registered Entity may provide only one Standards Committee member, irrespective of the number of Segments in which the entity is registered. Each representative that is elected by a Segment to fill one of those positions shall serve on behalf of the Registered Ballot Body entities in that Segment. An eligible position on the Standards Committee that is not filled by a Segment shall be shown as vacant and shall not be counted in the determination of a quorum. Each elected member of the Standards Committee shall carry one vote.

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1 Industry stakeholder Segment criteria and a list of entities in the NERC Standards Registered Ballot Body are provided at [https://www.nerc.net/standards/ballotbody/](https://www.nerc.net/standards/ballotbody/). In this procedure, the term “Segment” shall mean one of the currently defined industry stakeholder Segments.

2 Validity is determined by established Segment criteria, including the minimum number of entities in a Segment.
Election of Members of the NERC Standards Committee Procedures

Standards Committee Membership Term
The Standards Committee reports to the NERC Board of Trustees and is responsible for managing the NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure and other duties as assigned by the Board.

The Standards Committee also serves for the benefit of the members of the Registered Ballot Body and is accountable to them through election by the Segment representatives. Standards Committee membership shall be for a term of two years, with members’ terms staggered such that half of the member positions (one per Segment) are refilled each year by Segment election. Prior to the end of each term, nominations will be received and an election held in accordance with this procedure, or a qualified Segment procedure, to elect Standards Committee representatives for the next term. There is no limit on the number of two-year terms that a member of the Standards Committee may serve, although the setting of limits in the future is not precluded.

Standards Committee Officers
At the beginning of each annual term, the Standards Committee shall as a first order of business elect a chairman and vice chairman to serve as officers and preside over the business of the Standards Committee. The officers shall serve a term of one year, without limit on the number of terms an officer may serve, although the setting of limits in the future is not precluded. The SPM serves as a non-voting member and secretary of the Standards Committee.

Standards Committee Scope and Conduct of Business
The Standards Committee conducts its business in accordance with a separate scope document, the Standard Processes Manual Reliability Standards Development Procedure, other applicable NERC procedures, and procedures that the Standards Committee itself may develop. This procedure addresses the nomination and election of members of the Standards Committee and is not intended to otherwise establish or limit the scope, authorities, or procedures of the Standards Committee.

Segment Representative Nominations
Approximately 90 days prior to the start of each term, the SPM shall request nominations to fill Standards Committee positions that will become open with the expiration of the current term.

Notice of the nominations process shall be announced to the Registered Ballot Body and to others that may be interested in standards for the reliability of North American Bulk Electric Systems. The SPM shall post the announcement on the NERC web page and distribute the announcement to applicable NERC e-mail lists. The announcement shall include a brief description of the responsibilities of the Standards Committee and estimates of the work effort and travel expected of Standards Committee members.

Any person or entity may submit a nomination. Self-nominations are encouraged.

To be eligible for nomination, a nominee shall be an employee or agent of an entity registered in the applicable Segment. To allow verification of affiliation, a nominee shall be a registered user in the NERC Registered Ballot Body. It is not required that the nominee be the same person as the entity’s Registered Ballot Body representative for that Segment.
The SPM shall provide a method for the submittal of nominations, preferably an on-line nominations form using Internet protocols. The nomination form shall request the following information and other information that the SPM deems necessary to completing the election process:

**Nomination Information**

1. Segment for which the nomination is made.
2. Nominee name (selected from list of registrants).
4. Nominee organization (must be an entity registered in the designated Segment).
5. Nominee contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail, and mailing address.
6. Nominee brief summary of qualifications related to serving on the Standards Committee (limited to a 3,000-character text box — approximately 500 words or one-page, single-spaced).
7. Indication (check box) that the nominee has been contacted and is willing to serve on the Standards Committee for a two-year term.
8. Person or entity making the nomination.
9. Contact information for person or entity making nomination: contact name, organization, telephone, fax, e-mail, and mailing address.

The SPM shall verify that each nomination received is complete and valid. The SPM may follow up with nominees to collect additional information.

In the event that multiple nominations are received for persons from a single entity within a Segment, that entity’s representative shall determine which person will be the nominee from that entity.

The SPM shall post each nomination that is complete and valid. Each nomination shall be posted as soon as practical after it has been verified.

The nomination period shall remain open for 21 calendar days from the announced opening of the nominations, at which time the nominations shall be closed.

**Segment Representative Elections**

The SPM shall prepare a slate of nominees for each Segment. The Segment slate shall consist of all valid nominations received for that Segment, without prejudice in the method of listing the slate.

The SPM shall provide an electronic ballot form for each Segment, listing the slate of nominees. Each Registered Ballot Body entity in a Segment may cast one vote per Standards Committee member position being filled (i.e. one vote if one position is being filled and two votes if two

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3 Information items 3–5 are provided automatically from the nominee during registration.
Election of Members of the NERC Standards Committee Procedures

positions are being filled). In the case that an entity casts two votes within a Segment, each vote must be for a different candidate in that Segment (i.e. an entity cannot vote twice for a nominee within a Segment).

This ballot procedure is repeated for each Segment in which an entity is a member of the Registered Ballot Body. The ballot for each Segment is conducted independently from the ballots of other Segments. Only the entities in the Registered Ballot Body for a Segment may vote in that Segment.

The ballot period shall be announced to the Registered Ballot Body and to others that may be interested in standards for the reliability of North American Bulk Electric Systems. The SPM shall post the announcement on the NERC web page and distribute the announcement to applicable NERC e-mail lists.

The ballot period shall remain open for ten calendar days from the announced opening of the ballot period, at which time the ballot period shall be closed.

Votes may be cast by the Registered Ballot Body Representative for each entity, or a proxy designated by the representative. An entity may vote in each Segment in which it is registered.

Ballot results shall remain confidential during the ballot period. As soon as practical after the close of the ballot period, the SPM shall publicly post the election results for each Segment, (i.e. the names of elected members and slates for any run-off elections that may be required).

**Election Formula**

The elected Standards Committee member for each Segment shall be the nominee receiving the highest total number of votes, with the condition that the nominee must receive a vote from a simple majority of the entities casting a vote in that Segment. If the election is being held for two positions in a Segment, the nominees receiving the highest and second highest number of votes shall be elected, with the condition that each nominee must receive a vote from a simple majority of the entities casting a vote in that Segment. In this case, if only one of the two nominees meets these criteria, then that nominee shall be deemed elected.

In the event that the election is incomplete in a Segment’s first ballot (no candidate or only one candidate meets the criteria), then a second ballot will be conducted in that Segment, using a process similar to that previously described. If two positions are remaining to be filled in the second ballot, the slate of candidates shall consist of the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first ballot. If one position is remaining to be filled in the second ballot, the slate shall consist of the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes. A candidate who was elected in the first ballot is considered elected and is excluded from the second ballot. In the event of a tie that precludes choosing the top four (or two) candidates, the slate will be expanded to include those candidates that are tied.

After the second ballot in the Segment, the candidate(s) receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to fill the remaining position(s) in that Segment.

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4 Each entity in the Segment is allowed to cast two votes. This criterion means that more than fifty percent (>50%) of the entities cast one of their votes for that nominee.
In the event of a tie between two or more candidates after a second ballot, a run-off ballot may be used to break the tie. The position shall remain vacant until the tie is broken by the Segment.

**Representation from Canada**

To achieve balance of representation between the United States and Canada on the basis of Net Energy for Load (NEL), the following special procedure shall apply:

1. If any regular election of Standards Committee members does not result in at least two Canadian members being elected, the Canadian nominees receiving the next highest percentage of votes within their respective Segment(s) will be designated as members, as needed to achieve a total of two Canadian members;

2. Each such specially designated Canadian member of the Standards Committee shall have a one year term, as the Standards Committee holds elections each year and special designation of members should not interfere with the regular election process;

3. If any Segment, as defined in Appendix B of the Reliability Standards Development Procedure, has an unfilled position following the annual Standards Committee election, the first preference is to assign each specially designated Canadian representative to an unfilled Segment for which he or she qualifies;

4. Any such specially designated members of the Standards Committee shall have the same rights and obligations as all other members of the Standards Committee;

5. For the purpose of the Standards Committee election process, Canadian representation shall be defined as: any company or association incorporated in Canada, any agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or any person with Canadian citizenship.

**Special Elections**

Between regularly scheduled elections, a Segment may hold a special election to replace an existing member or fill a vacant position. A special election request may be requested by petition of ten entities or 25% of the entities registered in a Segment, whichever is less. It is the responsibility of the requester(s) to collect the requisite number of signatories to the petition and submit it to the SPM.

If SPM receives a valid petition for a special election, the SPM shall request that the Segment ratify the need for a special election. Ratification requires approval by a two-thirds majority of the entities registered in the Segment. If the request is ratified by the Segment, the SPM shall initiate the request for nominations and election as described later in this procedure.

**Alternative Procedures**

This procedure is provided as the default method for Segments to elect representatives to the Standards Committee. Alternative procedures may be used by a Segment, or jointly by several Segments. Such a procedure shall be consistent with the principles noted in this document. Such a procedure shall be ratified by at least two-thirds of the Registered Entities in each Segment in which it will be applied, and is subject to review by the NERC Board.
Appendix 3C

Procedure for Coordinating Reliability Standards Approvals, Remands, and Directives

Effective January 18, 2007
Table of Contents

Introduction ................................................................................................................................. 1

Purpose ..................................................................................................................................... 1

Importance of the Stakeholder Process .................................................................................... 1

Principles of Coordination ..................................................................................................... 1

Coordination of Reliability Standards Work Plans ............................................................... 2

Coordination of Reliability Standards Approval Actions ..................................................... 2

Coordination of Remands and Directives ............................................................................. 3

Principal Contacts for Coordination ....................................................................................... 4
Introduction

Purpose

This procedure describes steps for coordinating actions on Reliability Standards proposed by the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) among the various Applicable relevant federal and provincial Governmental Authorities in North America. This procedure also applies to Applicable Governmental Authority directives to develop or modify Reliability Standards.

The goals of coordinating these activities are:

- To ensure that Reliability Standards are applied consistently and concurrently to all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users across North America, so as to preserve reliability and avoid undue discrimination.
- To avoid and resolve disagreements regarding the approval, effective date, or remand of a proposed Reliability Standard, or a directive to develop or modify a Reliability Standard.

Importance of the Stakeholder Process

The challenge of coordinating approvals, directives, and remands of Reliability Standards among sovereign federal and provincial governments in the United States, Canada and, in time, Mexico underscores the paramount importance of granting due weight to the expertise of the industry and NERC in the development of Reliability Standards. Adopting Reliability Standards as proposed by the ERO and the industry ensures that a single set of Reliability Standards will be consistently applied across the various jurisdictions. At the same time, each Applicable Governmental Authority preserves its authorities and responsibilities established by the statutes and regulations applicable in each jurisdiction.

Principles of Coordination in the Development of Reliability Standards

Adherence to the following principles will promote effective coordination of Reliability Standards actions among the various relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities.

NERC proposes that each relevant Applicable Governmental Authority:

- Share with each other respective Applicable Governmental Authority and the ERO its policies and objectives for the development of Reliability Standards to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System.
- Share with each other respective Applicable Governmental Authority and the ERO, as early as possible, any concerns it may have with a particular Reliability Standard, proposed or existing.
- Seek to actively participate in the stakeholder process for developing Reliability Standards, without compromising its oversight role and authority.

1 In its July 20, 2006 order certifying NERC as the Electric Reliability Organization, the United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission directed NERC to revise its proposed coordination process to: (1) identify the relevant regulatory bodies and their respective standards approval and remand processes that will be implicated in any remand of a proposed Reliability Standard, and (2) specify actual steps to coordinate all of these processing requirements, including those that may be necessary for an expedited deadline to return a remanded proposed Reliability Standard.
NERC will:

- Share Reliability standards development work plans and schedules with Applicable Governmental Authorities.
- Notify each Applicable Governmental Authority when a Reliability standard is 1) proposed for development, 2) drafted for comment, and 3) balloted by stakeholders.
- Provide detailed justification for the approval of each Reliability standard submitted.
- Actively seek input and feedback from each Applicable Governmental Authority.

**Coordination of Standards Work Plans**

Annually, approximately during the period in which the ERO budget is subject to review and approval by the Applicable Governmental Authorities, NERC will facilitate an informal conference 2 to review Reliability standards development work plans with the interested staffs of Applicable Governmental Authorities in the United States, Canada and, as appropriate, Mexico. NERC will host the informal conference and invite representatives from the various Applicable Governmental Authority staffs, as well as stakeholder representatives that are experts with the proposed Reliability standards and representatives of the NERC Standards Committee. The conference will be facilitated as a collegial discussion of the objectives, priorities, schedules, and issues with regard to the development of Reliability standards.

NERC will maintain a revolving 3-year work plan for Reliability standards development, updated annually prior to the informal conference. Additionally, NERC’s annual business plan and budget submitted in August of each year will detail the Reliability standards development work for the coming year.

NERC will consider the comments and priorities of the Applicable Governmental Authorities in developing and updating the work plan. Each annual work plan shall include a progress report comparing results achieved to the prior year’s plan.

**Coordination of Standards Approval Actions**

NERC will file with each Applicable Governmental Authority each Reliability standard, modification to a Reliability standard, or withdrawal of a Reliability standard that is approved by the Board. Typically these filings will be made within 30 calendar days of Board approval.

Each filing shall be in the format required by the respective Applicable Governmental Authorities and shall include: a concise statement of the basis and purpose of the Reliability standard; the text of the Reliability standard; the implementation plan for the Reliability standard; a demonstration that the Reliability standard meets the essential attributes of Reliability standards as stated in the ERO Rules of Procedure; the drafting team roster; the ballot pool and final ballot results; and a discussion of public comments received during the development of the Reliability standard and the consideration of those comments.

2 Webex and conference lines will be available to invitees who are unable to travel to a central location.
Where an Applicable Governmental Authority is taking formal action on a Reliability Standard, the Applicable Governmental Authority is encouraged to use a proceeding that allows dialog with the ERO, other Applicable Governmental Authorities, and, as appropriate, industry experts and stakeholders.

To coordinate the timing of approval actions by Applicable Governmental Authorities, except in situations requiring more timely action, NERC will propose that all Reliability Standards become effective uniformly across North America on a date that:

- Provides a minimum of a 90-day period for Applicable Governmental Authority review and approval of the Reliability Standards.
- Provides reasonable time for applicable Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to become compliant with the Reliability Standard.
- Coincides with the start of calendar year or quarter to facilitate implementation of compliance monitoring and reporting.

NERC will maintain an approval-action matrix for each set of proposed Reliability Standards. The action matrix will indicate the status of approval actions of all Applicable Governmental Authorities. NERC will work with the Applicable Governmental Authorities to obtain the requisite approvals and identify any concerns. NERC will notify all Applicable Governmental Authorities when a status in the approval action matrix changes (e.g., an Applicable Governmental Authority approves the Reliability Standard). If the approval-action matrix is completed in the planned approval window, the implementation of the Reliability Standard will be set to begin on the proposed effective date.

If there is a failure to complete the approval-action matrix within the designated approval period, NERC will notify all Applicable Governmental Authorities. NERC will coordinate with the Applicable Governmental Authorities for an effective date for the Reliability Standard that is practical for the various jurisdictions. If an Applicable Governmental Authority fails to act on the Reliability Standard for a cause, the remand process will be implemented.

**Coordination of Remands and Directives**

During the approval period (minimum of 90 days), if any concern exists that would cause any Applicable Governmental Authority to disapprove a Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard, the Applicable Governmental Authority is requested to inform the ERO in writing of the nature of that concern. The Applicable Governmental Authority should indicate whether it is considering a remand of the proposed Reliability Standard, has remanded the Reliability Standard, or is taking another action such as delaying approval, or is simply requesting clarification or additional information.

Upon receiving such a notice, NERC will forward the notice to all Applicable Governmental Authorities within five business days and, where appropriate, request that each relevant Applicable Governmental Authority delay further action until the matter is resolved. Within 30 calendar days of the notice, NERC will propose a work plan and schedule to resolve the issue with the proposed Reliability Standard. The work plan may be as simple as providing additional clarification to justify approval of the Reliability Standard, or as extensive as returning the proposed Reliability Standard to the stakeholder process for further development. The work plan will provide a proposed schedule for completion of the Reliability Standard and re-submittal for approval.
A similar procedure as described above will be used if an Applicable Governmental Authority directs the development of a particular Reliability Standard, with or without a fixed time limit. NERC will notify all other Applicable Governmental Authorities of the directive within five business days of receiving the directive and will propose a work plan and schedule to meet the directive within 30 calendar days.

All Reliability Standards that are remanded for further work or directed by an ERO Governmental Authority shall be modified or developed using the Reliability Standards Development Procedure Standard Processes Manual. NERC will, during the development of a modification for the remanded Reliability Standard or directed Reliability Standard, consult and coordinate with other Applicable Governmental Authorities to ensure that any modifications to the Reliability Standard would not affect the Reliability Standard’s subsequent approval by the other relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities.

Urgent action or emergency action procedures may be applied if necessary to meet an expedited timetable required by a particular Applicable Governmental Authority. NERC will notify the other relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities on an expedited basis and will coordinate with those Applicable Governmental Authorities as required to ensure that the concerns of all relevant Applicable Governmental Authorities are addressed.

Principal Contacts for Coordination

NERC shall maintain a current list of government contacts for coordinating actions related to proposed Reliability Standards. Two contacts will be provided, where available, including one for the filing and issuance of formal actions and a second for less formal coordination of Reliability Standards development.

Contacts on the list will be notified of the following:

- Notice of the proposal to develop a Reliability Standard, including the purpose and scope.
- Notice of the draft Reliability Standard being available for review and comment.
- Notice of the stakeholder balloting of the Reliability Standard, including the ballot results.

The list is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 — Contacts for the Coordination of Reliability Standards Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</th>
<th>Coordination Contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Magalie R. Salas</td>
<td>Joseph McClelland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Director, Division of Reliability</td>
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<td>Federal Energy Regulatory</td>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory</td>
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<td>Commission</td>
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<td></td>
<td>888 First Street, N.E.</td>
<td>888 First Street, N.E.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20426</td>
<td>Washington, D.C. 20426</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (202) 502-8661</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Joseph.McClelland@ferc.gov">Joseph.McClelland@ferc.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kevin Kolevar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Director, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability</td>
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<td><strong>U.S. Department of Energy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong></td>
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<td>Bob Modray</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Technical Specialist, Economics &amp; Energy Analysis</td>
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<td><strong>National Energy Board</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>444 Seventh Avenue SW, S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2P 0X8</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Bmodray@neb-one.gc.ca">Bmodray@neb-one.gc.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alberta</strong></td>
<td>Deb Young</td>
<td>Anne Denman</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister’s Secretary</td>
<td>Director, Electricity Division</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Alberta Ministry of Energy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alberta Department of Energy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>404 Legislature Building</td>
<td>9945-108 Street, 6th Floor, North Petroleum Plaza, Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2G6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10800 - 97 Avenue</td>
<td>Phone: 780-422-9212</td>
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<td>Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2B6</td>
<td>Fax: 780-427-8065</td>
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<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Anne.Denman@gov.ab.ca">Anne.Denman@gov.ab.ca</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>British Columbia</strong></td>
<td>Robert J. Pellatt</td>
<td>Lori Ann Boychuk</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Commission Secretary</td>
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<td><strong>British Columbia Utilities Commission</strong></td>
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<td>Box 250, 900 Howe Street</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (604) 660-4700</td>
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<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:Lori.Boychuk@bcuc.com">Lori.Boychuk@bcuc.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New Brunswick</strong></td>
<td>Lorraine Légère</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Board Secretary</td>
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<td><strong>New Brunswick Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>15 Market Square, Suite 1400</td>
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<td>Contact for Filings and Issuing Actions</td>
<td>Coordination Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manitoba</strong></td>
<td>Gary Hastings</td>
<td>Kurt Simonsen</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assistant Deputy Minister</td>
<td>Manager, Utilities and Energy Issues</td>
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<td>Energy Development Initiative</td>
<td><strong>Manitoba Department of Energy, Science and Technology</strong></td>
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<td>1200-155 Carlton Street</td>
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<td>Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 3H8</td>
<td>Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C-3H8</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: (204) 945-3376</td>
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<td>Fax: (204) 943-0031</td>
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<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:dbazeley@gov.nl.ca">dbazeley@gov.nl.ca</a></td>
<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:dbazeley@gov.nl.ca">dbazeley@gov.nl.ca</a></td>
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<td><strong>Nova Scotia</strong></td>
<td>Nancy McNeil</td>
<td>Peter Gurnham, Q.C.</td>
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<td>Regulatory Affairs Officer/Clerk</td>
<td>Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board</td>
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<td>Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board</td>
<td>3rd Floor, Summit Place</td>
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<td><strong>Ontario</strong></td>
<td>Kirsten Walli</td>
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<td>e-mail: <a href="mailto:rick.jennings@energy.gov.on.ca">rick.jennings@energy.gov.on.ca</a></td>
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<td><strong>Québec</strong></td>
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<td>Gilbert Neveu</td>
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<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>James Hoffman&lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br&gt;400-2400 College Avenue&lt;br&gt;Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 1C8</td>
<td>John A. McKenzie&lt;br&gt;Manager, Strategic Corporate Development&lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;SaskPower&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br&gt;2025 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P-0S1&lt;br&gt;Phone: 306-566-3794&lt;br&gt;e-mail: <a href="mailto:jmckenzie@saskpower.com">jmckenzie@saskpower.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Carlotta Cagigas&lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Comisión Reguladora de Energía&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br&gt;Mexico&lt;br&gt;Phone: 011-52-555-283-1526&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:ccagigas@cre.gob.mx">ccagigas@cre.gob.mx</a></td>
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Appendix 4A

Audit of Regional Entity Compliance Programs

Effective: January 1, 2011

Proposed Revisions 9-2-11
Overview, Objective, and Scope

The NERC Regional Entity audit program was established to assess the Regional Entity’s implementation of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP) and determine whether the program, as implemented by the Regional Entity, effectively meets the requirements under the CMEP, the NERC Rules of Procedure (ROP), and the corresponding annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. Each year, NERC establishes which Reliability Standard Requirements will be placed into the CMEP through its annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. The scope of the Regional Entity audits includes the CMEP, related sections of the ROP, the annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan as approved by NERC, and additional directives provided by NERC for implementing the CMEP and related ROP sections.

Scheduling

Each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be audited at least once every five years. The schedule for the Regional Entity audit program is approved by NERC staff.

Audit Team

- A member of NERC staff will be designated as the Audit Team Lead (ATL) for the Regional Entity audits. In this role, the ATL maintains oversight of the auditing process, coordinates and facilitates the audit process steps with the Applicable ERO Governmental Authorities, the Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC), and the audited Regional Entity.

- NERC staff will conduct the audit, in whole or in part.

- NERC may use external, independent auditors to conduct the audit, in whole or in part.

- A representative from the CCC may participate as an observer, at the discretion of the CCC.

- Representatives from Applicable ERO Governmental Authorities may participate as observers.

Participation by a representative of an Applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall be subject to the limitations of section 3.1.6 and 8.0 of Appendix 4C of the NERC Rules of Procedure regarding disclosure of non-public compliance information related to other jurisdictions.

In addition, Compliance Staff from other Regional Entities may participate as observers, with the mutual consent of NERC and of the compliance manager of the Regional Entity being audited.
Planning or Pre-Audit
The NERC ATL shall send a Notification of Intent to Audit letter to the CEO of the Regional Entity to be audited at least sixty (60) days prior to the on-site audit. The letter will contain the scope of the audit and key audit dates. Also, within the same sixty (60) day time period, the NERC ATL shall send to the audited Regional Entity: (i) pre-audit questionnaire(s), and (ii) request(s) for information. The audited Regional Entity returns a complete questionnaire to NERC, along with the requested reports and other documentation, thirty (30) days prior to the on-site audit.

The Regional Entity may request a planning conference with NERC to review audit scope, logistics, and other pertinent coordination matters to effectuate an efficient audit process.

On-Site Audit and Fieldwork
Detailed questions related to the completed questionnaire(s) and requests for information are evaluated along with a random sampling of applicable evidence. The evidentiary review of documentation from the Regional Entity is used to determine whether the Regional Entity’s program is effective and meeting the requirements described above. NERC shall evaluate the controls, physical security tools, staff training and internal procedures to meet the requirements of the Regional Entity audit program scope.

Reporting
Upon completion of the on-site fieldwork, the audit team shall provide the Regional Entity with an exit briefing which shall include any preliminary findings and/or results from the examination. Within thirty (30) business days of the last day of on-site fieldwork, NERC shall provide the Regional Entity with a draft report which shall include a review of the scope, methodology, and evaluation of internal controls. The Regional Entity has thirty (30) business days to respond to the draft audit report and may request a conference with NERC to address any concerns with the draft report. Throughout this entire process, the information provided, discussions held, and the draft report will be kept confidential.

NERC will issue a final report to the Regional Entity forty-five (45) business days after the receipt of the Regional Entity’s comments to the draft report. The audited Regional Entity is provided an opportunity to respond to the audit conclusions. The final report, along with the Regional Entity’s response, are posted on the NERC web site after NERC presents the final report to the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee.

If there are exceptions to the identified audit scope, the Regional Entity shall develop a corrective action plan to resolve the exceptions noted by the audit and provide quarterly updates to NERC on the status of the corrective actions until completed.
# Table of Contents

1. **Preamble and Overview** ............................................................................................................................................. 1

2. **Document Scope and Exclusions** ................................................................................................................................. 2

3. **Basic Principles** ............................................................................................................................................................... 3
   3.1 Necessary Element of NERC Compliance Program ........................................................................................................ 3
   3.2 Settlement of Compliance Violations ............................................................................................................................... 3
   3.3 Settlement Request ............................................................................................................................................................ 3
   3.4 Settlement Effect on Continuation of Determination of Penalties, Sanctions, or Remedial Actions .................................. 4
   3.5 Timing of Determination of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action .................................................................................. 4
   3.6 Determining Party ............................................................................................................................................................. 4
   3.7 No Influence of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action upon Violation Confirmation Process ........................................... 4
   3.8 Reasonable Relationship to Violation ............................................................................................................................... 4
   3.9 Use and Facets of Factors to Determine Penalties ........................................................................................................... 5
   3.10 Multiple Violations ......................................................................................................................................................... 5
   3.11 Relation of the Penalty to the Seriousness of the Violation and Violator’s Ability to Pay ................................................. 5
   3.12 Violation Time Horizon ................................................................................................................................................... 6
   3.13 Extenuating Circumstances ............................................................................................................................................ 7
   3.14 Concealment or Intentional Violation ......................................................................................................................... 7
   3.15 Economic Choice to Violate ....................................................................................................................................... 7
   3.16 No Influence by Outcome of Economic Choice to Violate ............................................................................................ 7
   3.17 Non-Monetary Sanctions or Remedial Actions .......................................................................................................... 7
   3.18 Non-Exclusiveness of Monetary Penalties or Non-Monetary Sanctions ........................................................................ 7
   3.19 Monetization of the Value of Sanctions ....................................................................................................................... 8
   3.20 Maximum Limitations on Penalties .......................................................................................................................... 8
   3.21 Frequency and Duration of Violations ........................................................................................................................ 9

4. **Determination of Monetary Penalties** .......................................................................................................................... 12
   4.1 Initial Value Range of the Base Penalty Amount ............................................................................................................. 12
   4.1.1 Violation Risk Factor ................................................................................................................................................ 12
   4.1.2 Violation Severity Level ......................................................................................................................................... 12
   4.2 Setting of the Base Penalty Amount ............................................................................................................................ 13
   4.2.1 Applicability of the Violation Risk Factor ................................................................................................................ 13
   4.2.2 First Violation ........................................................................................................................................................... 13
   4.3 Application of Adjustment Factors ............................................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.1 Repetitive Violations and Compliance History ..................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.2 Failure to Comply with Compliance Directives .................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.3 Self-Disclosure and Voluntary Corrective Action ................................................................................................. 14
   4.3.4 Degree and Quality of Cooperation in Violation Investigation and Remedial Action ................................................. 14
   4.3.5 Presence and Quality of Compliance Program .................................................................................................... 14
   4.3.6 Violation Concealment ........................................................................................................................................ 14
   4.3.7 Intentional Violation .............................................................................................................................................. 15
   4.3.8 Extenuating Circumstances .................................................................................................................................... 15
   4.4 Setting of the Final Penalty Amount .......................................................................................................................... 16
   4.4.1 Violator’s Financial Ability to Pay .......................................................................................................................... 16
   4.4.2 Reconfirmation of Disgorgement of Unjust Profit or Gain ...................................................................................... 16

5. **Determination of Non-Monetary Sanctions** .................................................................................................................. 18

6. **Remedial Action** ............................................................................................................................................................... 19
   6.1 Definition and Anticipated Use .................................................................................................................................. 19
   6.2 Compliance Requirements .......................................................................................................................................... 19
   6.3 No Obligation to Issue ................................................................................................................................................ 19
   6.4 Scope of Application ................................................................................................................................................... 19
6.5 Availability ........................................................................................................................................... 2018
6.6 No Impact on Confirmation of Violation, or Penalties or Sanctions ................................................ 2018
6.7 Types of Remedial Actions .................................................................................................................. 2018

Appendix A: Base Penalty Amount Table .................................................................................................. 2119
1. Preamble and Overview

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation, as the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), and Regional Entities to whom NERC has delegated authority (hereinafter referred to collectively as “Regional Entities” or individually as a “Regional Entity”) shall determine and may levy monetary penalties and non-monetary sanctions and remedial actions against owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System for violations of the Requirements of NERC Reliability Standards (“reliability standards”) approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada and/or Mexico. This document sets out the processes and principles to be followed, and factors that will be considered when determining penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for violations. Collectively these processes, principles and factors are NERC’s penalties, sanctions, and remedial action guidelines.

NERC and the Regional Entities will exclusively follow the directives, principles and processes in these Sanction Guidelines when determining penalties, sanctions, or remedial action for a violation. However, adjustment factors are also provided to afford NERC or the Regional Entity the flexibility needed to accommodate the facts surrounding each violation. In this manner, rigid prescription of specific penalty formulae can be avoided at the same time that appropriate limitations on the degree of discretion and flexibility available to address each violation on its merits is maintained. The outcome will be remedies that are commensurate and fair compared to the reliability impact of the violation and to remedies levied for similar violations, yet appropriately reflective of any unique facts and circumstances regarding the specific violation and violator.

The adjustment factors established in this document are generally consistent with those listed in the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement issued on October 20, 2005. However, discussion of the factors presented in this document is not exhaustive as other facets of these factors, or other additional factors not discussed herein, may also be considered to determine a given penalty, sanction, or remedial action, as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate under the circumstances.

Regional Entities shall follow these guidelines to determine penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions. NERC shall oversee the Regional Entities’ application of the guidelines to ensure that acceptable levels of consistency are achieved. NERC’s oversight will also ensure comparable outcomes; i.e. that there is acceptable similarity in the degree and type of sanction for violations constituting comparable levels of threat to reliability of the Bulk Power System. In order to facilitate this oversight, Regional Entities’ reporting to NERC of penalties and sanctions they have determined will be thorough and in sufficient detail that NERC can understand and reasonably replicate the outcomes reached; NERC may develop reporting requirements or a standard reporting form for use by the Regional Entities for this purpose, as NERC deems necessary or appropriate.

As experience is gained by NERC and the Regional Entities through the use and application of these guidelines, NERC will review the guidelines and may modify them as NERC deems appropriate or necessary. Authority delegated by NERC to the Regional Entities with respect to penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions does not include the authority to modify these guidelines.

Any revision to this document or to the principles and factors identified or addressed within it must first be approved by the NERC Board, then by FERC, Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada or Applicable Governmental Authorities in Mexico prior to becoming effective and applicable within the United States or these Applicable Governmental Authorities’ respective jurisdictions.
2. Document Scope and Exclusions

This document identifies and discusses the processes and principles to be followed, and factors that will be considered to determine Penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for violations of the Reliability Standards.

This document notes but does not otherwise address the progression of actions and steps that NERC or the Regional Entity will follow to process a violation from its initial incoming status upon discovery as a Possible Violation, through to its possible final determination as a Confirmed Violation. This is set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure.

This document notes but does not otherwise address how a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation is reviewed in order to confirm or dismiss it. NERC’s process and requirements for this review are set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure. Regional Entities will undertake such reviews using the processes and requirements set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

This document notes but does not otherwise address the processes and procedural steps by which a Confirmed Violation can be appealed, or by which a Penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined and levied for a violation can be appealed. These procedures are set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, and applicable Regional Entity program documents.

The NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program provides for the possibility of settlements within NERC or Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs. This document makes reference to settlements to but does not address them further.
3. Basic Principles

The following paragraphs identify and discuss the basic principles underpinning why and how NERC and the Regional Entities will determine penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions for violations of the Reliability Standards.

The principles are unique and complimentary; the order in which they are presented does not set or indicate order of precedence.

3.1 Necessary Element of NERC Compliance Program

Primary objectives of NERC as the ERO include the promotion and enforcement of compliance with the Reliability Standards by owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System; Reliability Standards made mandatory by duly-authorized legislative bodies in the U.S and Canada, and designed to maintain and promote the reliability of the two countries’ shared power grids. Consistent with these objectives, NERC and the Regional Entities will monitor and act to verify compliance with Reliability Standards’ requirements; however, beyond monitoring and acting only to verify compliance, NERC and the Regional Entities will also hold Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users — or their delegates — accountable for confirmed compliance violations. This accountability will include determination and the possible levying of penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions.

Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions are valid and necessary mechanisms to NERC and the Regional Entities for the enforcement and promotion of compliance to the Reliability Standards, in part because they can:

a. promote compliance behavior;

b. provide deterrence to future incidents, actions or situations of noncompliance by the violator or others;

c. implement actions that will promptly correct behavior;

d. disgorge benefits that may or may have accrued to a violator as a consequence of violating;

e. visit upon a violator some portion of any damage their violation may or may have visited upon others.

Accordingly, the determination and potential levying of appropriate penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions by NERC or the Regional Entity upon those responsible for violations shall be a required step within the NERC and Regional entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs.

3.2 Settlement of Compliance Violations

NERC and the Regional Entities shall maintain the reliability of the Bulk Power System by enforcing compliance with NERC and Regional entity Reliability Standards. NERC and Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs will lay out how NERC and the Regional Entities will do this. In particular and by necessity, elements of these programs regarding the confirmation of violations, the determination and levying of penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions, and appeals are rigid and legalistic in form and nature in order to respect the basic tenets of due process and natural justice inherent within United States and Canadian justice systems, respectively, upon which they are being based. However, absolute adherence to the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs, to the exclusion of other options, may not be the most appropriate, efficient or desirable means by which to achieve the end goal in all circumstances, to all entities party to a violation.

As set out in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, violations of the Reliability Standards may be dealt with through settlements reached between NERC, Regional Entity and the Registered Entity or Entities to
whom a possible, alleged, or confirmed violation is attributed to by NERC or the regional entity. Any provisions made within a settlement regarding penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions can supersede any corresponding penalties, sanctions that would otherwise be determined pursuant to these guidelines.

### 3.3 Settlement Request

Any Registered Entity found in or being investigated for a violation may request settlement negotiations at any time, including prior to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation; however, NERC or the Regional Entity may decline to enter into or continue settlement negotiations after the possible violation or alleged violation becomes a confirmed violation.

### 3.4 Settlement Effect on Continuation of Determination of Penalties, Sanctions, or Remedial Actions

Until a settlement is finalized or parties to that settlement agree otherwise, NERC or the Regional Entity may continue activities and actions towards the determination and levying of a penalty, sanction, or remedial action that would otherwise be applicable pursuant to these guidelines, or that will be applicable if the settlement is not finalized.

### 3.5 Timing of Determination of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action

All possible violations and alleged violations will be reviewed by NERC or the Regional Entity with the outcome that either the violation will be confirmed or the violation will be dismissed.

The penalty, sanction, or other remedial action for a violation will be determined when the violation becomes a confirmed violation or is resolved as part of a settlement agreement.

At any time during confirmation review, hearing, or appeals NERC or the Regional Entity may determine that remedial action is warranted by the subject Registered Entity of the review, hearing, or appeals. NERC or the Regional Entity may direct that such remedial actions be undertaken by the subject Registered Entity at any time, including prior to confirmation of a violation, and without regulatory approval.

### 3.6 Determining Party

The determination of penalty, sanction or other remedial action for a violation will generally be undertaken by the same entity determining the violation to be a confirmed violation, but subject to review by NERC if the determination is made by a Regional Entity.

### 3.7 No Influence of Penalty, Sanction or Remedial Action upon Violation Confirmation Process

The penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined for a violation will not influence the outcome of the Regional Entity’s or NERC’s confirmation review of the violation. In particular, if the determination of penalty, sanction, or remedial action for a probable violation is being undertaken by the same entity undertaking the confirmation review, the entity will ensure that there is sufficient separation, in such terms as time, process, personnel or the like, to preclude that the penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined influences the outcome of the confirmation review.

### 3.8 Reasonable Relationship to Violation

Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions levied or applied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation while also reflecting consideration of the factors that these guidelines direct to take into account. In the United States, the legislation establishing mandatory enforceable Reliability Standards and the ERO requires that “Any penalty imposed … shall; (A) bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation; and
(B) take into consideration the efforts of the user, owner, or operator to remedy the violation in a timely manner.

### 3.9 Use and Facets of Factors to Determine Penalties

Penalties levied for a given violation will be based on all facts and other information relevant to the incident or situation. To that end, these guidelines include factors which NERC and the Regional Entities will consider while determining the penalty or sanction to be levied.

NERC considers, and these guidelines direct, that the presence of some factors within a violation aggravates the seriousness of that violation and should cause an increase or expansion of the penalty to be levied. Conversely, the presence of some other factors mitigates that seriousness and should cause a decrease or reduction of the penalty to be levied. Also, some factors may mitigate or aggravate, and should have commensurate impact. NERC considers, and these guidelines direct, that the absence of an aggravating or mitigating factor will have no impact, as opposed to a mitigating or aggravating impact, respectively, to a penalty.

This document presents many of the relevant facets of the factors included in these guidelines. However, additional facets of these factors, or additional factors not discussed herein, may also be considered to determine a given penalty, sanction, or remedial action, as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate under the circumstances. Where additional factors or facets are used they will be identified and their use will be justified. The effect of using these factors or facets on the penalty, sanction, or remedial action determined will also be fully and clearly disclosed.

### 3.10 Multiple Violations

A violation is a failure or inadequacy to meet a requirement of a Reliability Standard by a party responsible to comply with that requirement.

The failure or inadequacy of a violator to comply may involve more than one Reliability Standard or several requirements of a single Reliability Standard; as such, multiple individual violations may be in play when penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions for an incident or situation of noncompliance are being determined.

Strictly speaking, NERC or the Regional Entity can determine and levy a separate penalty or sanction, or direct remedial action, upon a violator for each individual violation. However, in instances of multiple violations related to a single act or common incidence of noncompliance, NERC or the Regional Entity will generally determine and issue a single aggregate penalty, sanction, or remedial action directive bearing reasonable relationship to the aggregate of the related violations. The penalty, sanction, or remedial action will not be that determined individually for the least serious of the violations; it will generally be at least as large or expansive as what would be called for individually for the most serious of the violations.

Some entities may be registered as being responsible for more than one function (e.g., Transmission Owner, Transmission Operator, Balancing Authority, Generation Operator), and a single requirement in some Reliability Standards may apply to the responsible entity for several functions. Where several functions are performed by the same Registered Entity, a violation will be assessed against the Registered Entity, not against each function.

### 3.11 Relation of the Penalty to the Seriousness of the Violation and Violator’s Ability to Pay

As discussed in Section 3.8, above, penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. The seriousness of a given violation by a...
given violator shall be assessed by review of the applicability of the Violation Risk Factors\textsuperscript{2} associated with the violation to the characteristics of the violator’s operation or power system. Size is a characteristic of a violator’s operation or system. The size of the violator can be considered in the assessment but shall not be the only characteristic considered. Where size is considered in such a review the facts relating to the violation in question will be reviewed such that the “actual” size of the violator is properly discerned and appropriately considered; the following are provided as illustrative examples:

- If the violator belongs to a generation and transmission cooperative or joint-action agency, size will be attributed to the particular violator, rather than to that generation and transmission cooperative or joint-action agency.
- If the violator constitutes part of a corporate family the size of the violator will be attributed to that violator alone, in the absence of any facts indicating involvement of the whole corporation or corporate affiliates of the violator.
- If the violator is an entity established solely as a shell to register as subject to one or more Reliability Standards the size of the entity will be disregarded in favor of consideration of the size of parent entity or any affiliates that NERC or the Regional Entity deems involved and constituting the “actual” size of the violator.

At the request of the violator, NERC or the Regional Entity may review the penalty in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Financial ability shall include both the financial strength of the Registered Entity as well as its structure (e.g., for-profit versus non-profit). Where penalties are reduced or eliminated NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider non-monetary sanctions or remedial action as alternatives or substitutes to the penalty, pursuant to Sections 3.17, 3.18 and 3.19, below, of this document.

The above actions will: (i) promote that violators are penalized or sanctioned commensurate with the risk or effect that their specific violation of the Reliability Standards had or is having to the reliability of the Bulk Power System while also; (ii) mitigating overly burdensome penalties to less consequential or financially-limited entities concurrent with; (iii) promoting that no penalty is inconsequential to the violator to whom it is assessed. This will promote that penalties levied for violations of Reliability Standards bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation while also addressing violators’ ability to pay the penalties they are assessed.

\subsection*{3.12 Violation Time Horizon}

Reliability Standards involving longer and broader time horizons, such as long-term planning activities, may have a lesser immediate impact and pose less immediate risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System than Reliability Standards addressing shorter and narrower timeframes, such as Registered Entities’ conduct in real time. Similarly, Reliability Standards involving longer and broader time horizons typically will provide a longer time period over which to discover and remedy a violation when compared to Reliability Standards addressing more immediate activities such as next-day planning, same-day operations or real-time operations. Using a time horizon element in the determination of penalties for violations provides for recognition of the “more immediate” nature — and hence higher risk — of the threat of some violations as opposed to the lesser-risk “future threat if not corrected” nature of other violations.

Penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall consider the time horizon of the Reliability Standard violated; violations of Reliability Standards involving more immediate or real-time activities will generally incur larger penalties than violations of Reliability Standards with longer or broader horizons.

\textsuperscript{2} See Section 4 Part 4.11 for a discussion of these factors
Time horizons inherent in Reliability Standard requirements are not reflected in their assigned Violation Risk Factors or Violation Severity Levels. Accordingly, the time horizon element of a violation will be considered when determining the Base Penalty Amount for the violation.

The time horizon considered and its impact on the selection of the Base Penalty Amount for the violation will be decided upon by NERC or the Regional Entity based upon judgment and the facts of the violation. The rationale for the time horizon used and its impact on the setting of the Base Penalty Amount will be documented by NERC or the Regional Entity and provided within the Notice of Penalty issued for the violation.

### 3.13 Extenuating Circumstances

In unique extenuating circumstances, such as significant natural disasters, penalties may be significantly reduced or eliminated.

### 3.14 Concealment or Intentional Violation

Penalties levied for the violation of a Reliability Standard shall always take into consideration any attempt by a violator to conceal the violation from NERC or the Regional Entity, or any intentional violation incurred for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the Bulk Power System.

### 3.15 Economic Choice to Violate

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System may be presented with situations or circumstances where compliance with the Reliability Standards preclude or reduce an economic gain that could be realized by violating the Reliability Standards. Penalties shall be sufficient to assure that entities responsible for complying with Reliability Standards do not find it attractive to make economic choices that cause or unduly risk violations to Reliability Standards, or risk or cause incidents resulting from violations of the Reliability Standards. Penalties levied to violators who have made such a choice shall reflect this aspect of the violation.

### 3.16 No Influence by Outcome of Economic Choice to Violate

Economic choices to violate are generally made for the violator’s own potential gain, but making such a choice does not always result in all potential gains being realized or may result in damage or loss. However, irrespective of the outcome to the Registered Entity making an economic choice to violate, such decisions risk others’ reliability, commonly without either their knowledge or consent. Penalties levied to violators making an economic choice to violate shall reflect only that the choice was made at all; the lack of or reduced magnitude of any actual benefit received, or any damage suffered, by the violator as a consequence of making this choice will have no influence on the determination of the Penalty to be levied.

### 3.17 Non-Monetary Sanctions or Remedial Actions

Enforcement actions taken by NERC or a Regional Entity are not limited to monetary penalties; at the discretion of NERC or the Regional Entity, sanctions or remedial actions may also be applied and can include limitations on activities, functions, operations, or other appropriate sanctions, including the establishment of a reliability watch list composed of major violators.

### 3.18 Non-Exclusiveness of Monetary Penalties or Non-Monetary Sanctions

A non-monetary sanction may be imposed either in lieu of or in addition to a monetary penalty imposed for the same confirmed violation, and vice versa. Imposition of a monetary penalty or non-monetary sanction for a violation does not preclude the imposition of the other as long as, in

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3 See Section 4 Part 4.11 for a discussion of these factors.
4 See Section 4 Part 4.2

NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
combination, the aggregate penalty continues to bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation.

### 3.19 Monetization of the Value of Sanctions

A significant element of NERC’s oversight of penalties, sanctions, and remedial action determined and levied by Regional Entities is ensuring acceptable similarity in the degree and type of sanction for violations constituting comparable levels of threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. It is also a requirement and a commitment of NERC and its designees that penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions levied or applied for the violation of a Reliability Standard bear reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. Specifically with respect to penalties and sanctions, it is intuitive that it will be easier, more objective, and more transparent to monitor and test for acceptable similarity if (monetary) penalties or monetized values of sanctions determined for violations are used as the primary basis of comparison, versus comparisons made on the basis of other (non-monetized) considerations. Similarly, there will be strong intuitiveness and transparency, particularly to those interested but not strongly familiar with the power industry, that the seriousness of a violation has been reasonably addressed if the consequences for it to the violator are determined and can be expressed clearly and quantifiably in monetary terms.

Penalties determined and levied by NERC or Regional Entities will by definition be valued in monetary terms: U.S or Canadian dollars. It will be the preference of NERC that (non-monetary) sanctions imposed either in lieu of or in addition to a penalty include disclosure of the monetary value that the sanctions represent to the violator. It is intuitive that defensible monetary values for those sanctions will be most easily determined if the penalty for the violation pursuant to these guidelines is first determined and then the sanctions to be levied are introduced and justified as appropriate alternatives to that penalty or additions to a lesser penalty. However, sanctions may be determined directly (e.g. without first determining a penalty amount) and monetized using other methods.

NERC does not have a preference between penalties and sanctions for violations. The preference expressed here will support ensuring comparability of outcomes regarding application of these guidelines and the promotion of reasonable relationship between the seriousness of a violation and the sanctions, or penalties and sanctions, levied for it.

### 3.20 Maximum Limitations on Penalties

Penalties are direct, monetary judgments levied against a violator by NERC or the Regional Entity for the violation of Requirements of the Reliability Standards. In contrast, sanctions will impose limitations or restrictions of some kind that may result in economic or other impacts to the violator, and remedial actions are directives by NERC or a Regional Entity to the violator regarding the correction of conditions, practices or any other relevant action or activity underlying the noncompliance(s) involved.

In the United States, the Federal Power Act allows for the imposition of civil penalties of up to $1,000,000 per day per violation. NERC and the Regional Entities draw their authority to levy penalties from the Federal Power Act; accordingly this figure is and can be understood as the maximum monetary penalty that NERC or Regional Entities are authorized to levy. However, as this legislation also requires that “[a]ny penalty imposed … shall; (A) bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation; and (B) take into consideration the efforts of the user, owner, or operator to remedy the violation in a timely manner” entities required to comply with the Reliability Standards must also understand that NERC and the Regional Entities will be obligated to assess penalties amounts up to and including the maximum amount for violations where warranted pursuant to these guidelines.

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In Canadian jurisdictions the maximum monetary penalty potentially assessable for a Reliability Standard violation is significantly less than the amount allowed in the United States under the Federal Power Act. Also, legislation presently governing some Canadian jurisdictions does not accommodate the levying of such a penalty under some circumstances, may not accommodate the levying of such a penalty for all violations, or does not accommodate the levying of any monetary penalties.

When a penalty may be levied, or proposed to Applicable Governmental regulatory authorities with jurisdiction to be levied, the following steps will be followed:

a. NERC or the Regional entity will initially disregard the penalty limitations of the Applicable Governmental regulatory authorities with jurisdiction, and determine what the penalties or sanctions would be pursuant to these sanction guidelines only.

b. NERC or the Regional entity will review the maximum penalty allowed by the regulatory Applicable Governmental authorities with jurisdiction.

c. NERC or the Regional entity will set the actual penalty to be levied, or proposed to the regulatory Applicable Governmental authorities with jurisdiction to be levied, as the lesser of that determined pursuant to these guidelines and the maximum penalty or sanction allowed by the regulatory Applicable Governmental authorities.

d. If the lesser penalty is the maximum penalty allowed by the regulatory Applicable Governmental authorities, the Notice of penalty or similar document issued by NERC or the Regional entity regarding the violation will also list the penalty that was determined pursuant to these guidelines.

Adhering to the above steps will insure that the result of the determination of any penalty for any violation will produce output that can be directly compared (i.e. without influence of local Applicable Governmental authorities’ penalty limitations or restrictions) with the penalty determined for any other violation, assisting efforts of NERC and others to ensure that these guidelines are uniformly applied and that there is an acceptable level of consistency in the application of these sanction guidelines across North America. Regulatory Applicable Governmental authorities with jurisdiction may also find such information useful for their determination of the appropriateness of any penalty or sanction proposed to them to be levied. Similarly, policy and legislative bodies may find such information of value to the review or development of arrangements addressing such matters.

3.21 Frequency and Duration of Violations
Section 316A of the Federal Power Act [16 U.S.C. § 825o-1(b)], as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, provides that “any person who violates any provision of Part II of this title or any provision of any rule or order thereunder shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $1,000,000 for each day that such violation continues.”

FERC Order No. 672 interprets this statement as setting a cap on the monetary penalties that the Commission, NERC and Regional entities can impose under FPA section 215. FERC has referred to this statutory provision as imposing a maximum $1,000,000 “per day, per violation” penalty and has directed that the ERO must ensure that in the U.S. such a penalty amount ($1,000,000), in such a manner (“per day, per violation”), can be imposed for a violation of the Reliability Standards should the conduct at issue so warrant.

Some Reliability Standards may not support the assessment of penalties on a “per day, per violation” basis, but instead should have penalties calculated based on an alternative frequency or duration. Where NERC or the Regional entity deems that a monetary penalty is warranted, or where NERC or the Regional entity is monetizing (Section 3.19) the value of a non-monetary sanction, for the violation of such a Reliability Standard NERC or the Regional entity shall determine the penalty or monetized amount consistent with the following:
Multiple Instances of Violation on One Day

The nature of some Reliability Standards includes the possibility that an Registered Entity could violate the same Requirement two or more times on the same day. In this instance NERC or the Regional Entity is not limited to penalizing the violator a maximum of $1,000,000 per day. As NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate NERC or the Regional Entity may deem that there have been multiple violations that occurred on the same day, each of which is subject to the maximum potential Penalty of $1,000,000 per violation, per day. Also, NERC or the Regional Entity is not constrained to assessing the same Penalty amount for each of the multiple violations, irrespective of their proximity in time.

Cumulative Over Time

Certain Requirements of the Reliability Standards are measured not on the basis of discrete acts, but of cumulative acts over time. Reliability Standards that fall into this category are generally those involving measurements based on averages over a given period. Where a violation of such a Reliability Standard has occurred the element of averaging performance over a period of time introduces the difficulty to NERC or the Regional Entity of reasonably identifying (i) what date the violation should be deemed to have occurred and (ii) its duration.

If a Reliability Standard Requirement measured by an average over time can only be violated once per applicable period, then there is risk that a disproportionately mild Penalty might be levied in a situation where the violation was serious and the effects on the Bulk-Power System severe. In the future, each Reliability Standard Requirement that is based on an average over time will specify the minimum period in which a violation could occur and how to determine when a violation arises, which may be other than once per applicable period. In the interim until relevant Reliability Standards are so modified, any ambiguity on this point will be construed conservatively, meaning that where an Registered Entity has not complied with such a Reliability Standard NERC or the Regional Entity will generally consider that only one violation occurred per measurement period. However, notwithstanding this general principle of one violation per measurement period, if an average must be measured by a span of time greater than a month, each month of that span shall constitute at a minimum one violation.

Periodically Monitored Discrete Violation

Some Reliability Standards may involve discrete events which are only monitored periodically or which are reported by exception. If a Requirement of such a Reliability Standard states that a discrete event constitutes a violation, then (i) a violation occurs when that event occurs and (ii) that violation continues until remedied; furthermore, (iii) the violation is deemed to have occurred at the point that the Registered Entity entered into noncompliance with the Reliability Standard regardless of the monitoring period for the activity or its date of discovery or reporting. For example, if a task required by a Reliability Standard Requirement has not been done by the required date, it is irrelevant that monitoring for compliance for the Requirement occurs only on a yearly or other periodic basis; NERC or the Regional Entity will deem a violation to have occurred on the first day of noncompliance and each day thereafter until compliance is effectuated. Similarly, if a discrete event occurs and is not remedied on the date of occurrence, then NERC or the Regional Entity will deem a violation to have occurred on the day of the first instance of the noncompliance and each day, or portion thereof thereafter until compliance is effectuated.

Non-compliance with a Reliability Standard of this type will subject the violator to the potential maximum monetary Penalty of $1,000,000 per violation per day in violation.

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6 Para. 41; FERC Order on Clarification and Rehearing [Docket No. RR06-1-006]
NERC Sanction Guidelines
Effective: January 1, 2011
NERC or the Regional Entity is not constrained to assessing the same Penalty amount for each day that the Registered Entity was in violation of the Reliability Standard Requirement in question.
4. Determination of Monetary Penalties

The following describes the steps that NERC or the Regional Entity will follow to determine the monetary penalty for a violation. The determination of non-monetary sanctions is discussed in Section 5 of this document; Section 6 discusses remedial action.

Step 1. The Base Penalty Amount for the violation will be set as discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2, below.

Step 2. The Base Penalty Amount set in Step 1 will be reviewed pursuant to Section 4.3, below. This will result in the Adjusted Penalty Amount.

Step 3. The Adjusted Penalty Amount determined in Step 2 may be reviewed in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Also, where applicable NERC or the Regional Entity will reconfirm that the penalty set will disgorge unjust profits or economic benefits associated with an economic choice to violate. At the conclusion of this review the Final Penalty Amount will be set.

Unless NERC or the Regional Entity deems alternative frequency or duration is warranted penalties shall be assessed on a per violation per day basis. Where NERC or the Regional Entity deems that alternative penalty frequency or duration is warranted the Notice of Penalty associated with the violation will clearly identify this and provide the rationale for it. Where NERC or the Regional Entity deems that alternative penalty frequency or duration is warranted, penalties shall be determined in accordance with section 3.21 of the Sanction Guidelines.

4.1 Initial Value Range of the Base Penalty Amount

NERC or the Regional Entity will determine an initial value range for the Base Penalty Amount by considering two factors regarding the violation: the Violation Risk Factor (VRF) of the Requirement violated and the Violation Severity Level (VSL) assessed for the violation. Using the Base Penalty Amount Table provided in Appendix A NERC or the Regional Entity will look up the initial value range for the Base Penalty Amount by finding the intersection of the violation’s VRF and VSL on the table.

4.1.1 Violation Risk Factor

Each Requirement set out within NERC’s Reliability Standards has been assigned a Violation Risk Factor (VRF) through the NERC Reliability Standards development process. The factors have been defined and approved through the Reliability Standards development process and are assigned to Requirements to provide clear, concise and comparative association between the violation of a Requirement and the expected or potential impact of the violation to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. One of three defined levels of risk is assigned to each Reliability Standards Requirement: Lower Violation Risk Factor, or; Medium Violation Risk Factor, or; High Violation Risk Factor. Definitions of the factors can be found in appropriate Reliability Standards development process documentation.

4.1.2 Violation Severity Level

Violation Severity Levels (VSLs) are defined measurements of the degree to which a violator violated a Requirement of a Reliability Standard. Whereas Violation Risk Factors are determined pre-violation and indicate the relative potential impacts that

7 The text in this section discusses the determination of a single penalty for an individual violation; however, the process laid out is also applicable to determining the individual penalties, or a single aggregate penalty, for multiple violations that are associated with each other as discussed in Section 3 Part 3.1 of this document.

8 Reference: Section 3 Parts 3.15 and 3.16.

9 As discussed in Section 3 Part 3.1 of this document where there is more than one violation in play, but the violations are sufficiently associated, NERC or the Regional Entity may set a single initial value range that is appropriate in light of the individual VRF/VSL combinations of the violations.
violations of each **Reliability** standard could pose to the reliability of the **Bulk Power System**, the **Violation Severity Level** is assessed post-violation and is an indicator of how severely the violator actually violated the **Reliability Standard(s)** in question.

These guidelines utilize the **Violation Severity Levels** that have been established by NERC for **Requirements** of the **Reliability Standards**. Up to four levels can be defined for each **Requirement**; the levels have been designated as: Lower, Moderate, High, and Severe.

### 4.2 Setting of the Base Penalty Amount

NERC or the **Regional Entity** will set the Base Penalty Amount for the violation. The Base Penalty Amount set for the violation may be set at the highest figure of the initial value range determined pursuant to Section 4.1, above. However, NERC or the **Regional Entity** may set the Base Penalty Amount at or below the lowest figure of the initial value range in light of two specific circumstances regarding the violation and the violator, specifically:

a. The applicability of the Violation Risk Factor of the violation to the specific circumstances of the violator.

b. Whether this is an inconsequential first violation by the violator of the **Reliability Standard(s)** in question.

As noted in Section 3.12 NERC or the **Regional Entity** will consider the time horizon involved with the violation when setting the Base Penalty Amount for the violation. As also noted in Section 3.12 this consideration will be documented for inclusion in the Notice of Penalty issued for the violation.

The **Penalty amount** resulting from this review will be the Base Penalty Amount that is used as the basis for further adjustment pursuant to the factors discussed in the next section (4.3) of this document.

### 4.2.1 Applicability of the Violation Risk Factor

Violation Risk Factors are assigned to **Reliability Standards’ Requirements** as indicators of the expected risk or harm to the **Bulk Power System** posed by the violation of a **Requirement** by a typical or median **Registered Entity** that is required to comply. NERC or the **Regional Entity** may consider the specific circumstances of the violator to determine if the violation of the **Requirement** in question actually produced the degree of risk or harm anticipated by the Violation Risk Factor. If that expected risk or harm was not or would not have been produced, NERC or the **Regional Entity** may set the Base Penalty Amount to a value it (i) deems appropriate and (ii) is within the initial value range set above pursuant to Section 4.1.

### 4.2.2 First Violation

If the actual or foreseen impact of the violation is judged to be inconsequential by NERC or the **Regional Entity** and the violation is the first incidence of violation of the **Requirement** in question by the violator, NERC or the **Regional Entity** may at its discretion: (i) set the Base Penalty Amount to a value it deems appropriate within the initial value range set above pursuant to Section 4.1, or (ii) excuse the **Penalty** for the violation (i.e. set the Base Penalty Amount to $0).

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10 Assignment of these levels will be complete and filed with the Commission by March 1, 2008 in accordance with FERC Order on Compliance Filing dated June 7, 2007 [Docket No. RR06-1-007].

11 The circumstances of the violator will include but not be limited to, as appropriate: the violator’s aggregate and net load; interconnections characteristics such as voltage class and transfer ratings;
This relief will generally not be afforded to the violator if NERC or the Regional Entity determines that the violator has a poor compliance record; e.g. the circumstances discussed in Section 4.3.1 have been an aggravating factor in one or more previous penalties assessed to the violator.

This relief will not be available for consideration in instances where the violator has concealed or attempted to conceal the violation, failed or refused to comply with compliance directives from NERC or the Regional Entity, or intentionally violated for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the Bulk Power System.

4.3 Application of Adjustment Factors

Adjustment factors provide the opportunity to NERC or the Regional Entity to adjust the Base Penalty Amount to reflect the specific facts and circumstances material to each violation and violator.

These guidelines recognize and require that, as a minimum, NERC or the Regional Entity consider the following:

a. Repetitive violations and the violator’s compliance history
b. Failure of the violator to comply with compliance directives
c. Self-disclosure and voluntary corrective action by the violator
d. Degree and quality of cooperation by the violator in the violation investigation and in any remedial action directed for the violation
e. The presence and quality of the violator’s compliance program quality
f. Any attempt by the violator to conceal the violation
g. Intentional violations
h. Extenuating circumstances

Two documents issued by United States regulatory agencies will be instructive to NERC and the Regional Entities when they are determining penalties for violations of the Reliability Standards: the FERC’s Policy Statement on Enforcement issued on October 20, 2005 under Docket No. PL06-00, and; U.S Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Release No. 44969 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, issued on October 23 2001, also concurrently issued by the SEC as Release No. 1470 under Accounting and Auditing Enforcement.

NERC or the Regional Entity may also consider other additional factors it deems appropriate under the circumstances as long as their use is clearly identified and adequately justified. The effect of using these factors will also be fully and clearly disclosed.

4.3.1 Repetitive Violations and Compliance History

A bulleted point under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlights repeat offenses by a violator. If a violator has had repetitive infractions of the same or a closely-related Reliability Requirement, particularly within a time frame defined within the Reliability Standard(s) or deemed appropriate by NERC or the Regional Entity in the absence of the Reliability Standard(s) defining the time frame, NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider some increase to the Penalty.

The term “violation reset time period” of a Reliability Standard may be defined or implied within a given Reliability Standard to describe the period of time generally required for a violator to continue operations without incidence of further
violation(s) of the Reliability Standards, particularly of the initial or a similar Reliability Standard violated, in order to avoid or minimize consideration of the violator’s previous violation history for sanctioning purposes in the event of a subsequent violation(s). NERC and the Regional Entities shall exercise appropriate judgment and discretion in this regard as warranted, particularly where no reset time period is specifically set within the Reliability Standard violated. Repeat violations within violation reset time periods are aggravating factors in the determination of sanctioning. Accordingly, a violation history of no violations will produce no mitigation of the Penalty otherwise determined; a violation history of infrequent minor violations of lesser risk requirements assessed lower Violation Severity Levels may result in small or no increase; a history of more frequent violations or previous violations of higher risk Requirements assessed more severe Violation Severity Levels will generally incur commensurately larger increases.

4.3.2 Failure to Comply with Compliance Directives
If the violator has violated Reliability Standard Requirements notwithstanding having received related compliance directives, such as for remedial action from NERC or the Regional Entity, NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider some increase to the Penalty.

4.3.3 Self-Disclosure and Voluntary Corrective Action
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider whether a violator self-disclosed the violation prior to detection or intervention by NERC or the Regional Entity, and any action undertaken by the violator to correct the situation. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in their consideration of these factors by the text of Paragraphs 24 and 25 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. As they deem warranted, NERC or the Regional Entity may reduce the violator’s Penalty consistent with the cited sections of the FERC policy.

4.3.4 Degree and Quality of Cooperation in Violation Investigation and Remedial Action
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the degree and quality of the violator’s cooperation with NERC or the Regional Entity in the investigation of the violation and any remedial action arising from it. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in making their determination on this by the text of Paragraphs 26 and 27 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. NERC or the Regional Entity may adjust the violator’s Penalty as they deem warranted commensurate with the cited sections of the FERC policy statement. This may result in an increase, a decrease or no change to the Penalty.

4.3.5 Presence and Quality of Compliance Program
NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the presence and quality of the violator’s compliance program. NERC or the Regional Entity will be instructed in making their determination on this factor by the text of Paragraphs 22 and 23 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement. As they deem warranted, NERC or the Regional Entity may reduce the violator’s Penalty consistent with the cited sections of the FERC policy. Consistent with the FERC policy NERC or the Regional Entity may not increase a violator’s Penalty specifically on the grounds that the violator has no program or a poor quality program.

4.3.6 Violation Concealment
Two bulleted points under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlight misrepresentation of material facts and resistance or impediment to inquiry of a violation. When determining a Penalty NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider any concealment or attempt to conceal the violation, or information needed to investigate the
violation, on the part of the violator. If the violator concealed or attempted to conceal, some significant increase to the penalty shall be considered; doubling of the penalty otherwise determined is suggested. Conduct of this nature on more than one occasion regarding one violation, or with respect to more than one violation, should incur an even larger increase to the penalty otherwise determined.

4.3.7 Intentional Violation

Another bulleted point under Paragraph 20 of the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement highlights offenses as willful action by a violator. When determining a penalty NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider if the violator intentionally violated without just cause; i.e., for purposes other than a demonstrably good faith effort to avoid a significant and greater threat to the immediate reliability of the Bulk Power System. If the violator engaged in such conduct, some significant increase to the penalty shall be considered; doubling of the penalty otherwise determined is suggested. If conduct of this nature has been detected on more than one occasion, NERC or the Regional Entity should assess an even larger increase to the penalty otherwise determined.

NERC or the Regional Entity will consider violations attributable to an economic choice to violate as intentional violations. Consistent with the FERC Policy Statement on Enforcement any penalty issued involving conduct of this manner shall as a minimum disgorge any profits or economic benefits acquired as a consequence of the behavior, whenever and to the extent that they can be determined or reasonably estimated.

4.3.8 Extenuating Circumstances

NERC or the Regional Entity will consider if there are extenuating circumstances regarding the violation that justify reduction or elimination of the penalty otherwise determined.

Consideration of adjusting a penalty for this factor would be inconsistent with NERC or the Regional Entity increasing a penalty after consideration of any other factor included in this section of these guidelines, such as intentional violation without justifiable cause or concealment or attempt to conceal.

4.4 Setting of the Final Penalty Amount

The Adjusted Penalty Amount determined in Step 2 may be reviewed in light of the violator’s financial ability to pay the penalty. Also, if the violation was an economic choice, NERC or the Regional Entity will reconfirm that the penalty set will disgorge any unjust profits or economic benefits. At the conclusion of this review the Final Penalty Amount will be set.

4.4.1 Violator’s Financial Ability to Pay\(^\text{12}\)

At the written request of the violator NERC or the Regional Entity will review the penalty determined in Step 2 in light of relevant, verifiable information that the violator provides regarding their financial ability to pay. At the conclusion of this review NERC or the Regional Entity may:

1. Reduce the penalty payable to an amount that NERC or the Regional Entity, as applicable, deems the violator has the financial ability to pay, or;
2. Excuse the penalty amount payable, or;
3. Sustain the penalty amount determined in Step 2.

Where the penalty amount has been reduced or excused, NERC or the Regional Entity shall consider the assessment of appropriate non-monetary sanction(s) as a substitute or an

12 NERC anticipates that this will be the primary vehicle for addressing the ability to pay of “not-for-profit” and other similar organizations.
alternative for the penalty amount that has been excused or by which the penalty has been reduced.

**4.4.2 Reconfirmation of Disgorgement of Unjust Profit or Gain**

Notwithstanding the application of any other consideration or factor applicable to the determination of a just and reasonable penalty for the violation, if the violation in question involved an economic choice to violate NERC or the Regional Entity shall reconfirm that the penalty set meets the requirements set forth in Parts 3.15 and 3.16 of Section 3 of this document.
5. Determination of Non-Monetary Sanctions

The imposition of sanctions is not bounded to monetary penalties. Non-Monetary sanctions applied must be applied with the objective of promoting reliability and compliance with the Reliability Standards. Non-monetary sanctions may include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Limitations on activities, functions, or operations
b. Placing an entity on a reliability watch list composed of major violators
6. Remedial Action Directives

6.1 Definition and Anticipated Use

Remedial actions Directives are directives that may be issued to a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user to resolve an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard by addressing conditions, practices, or any other relevant action or activity that is immediately necessary to terminate or correct to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat. A Remedial Action Directive will be issued when NERC or the Regional Entity identifies an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard that must be corrected immediately to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from the imminent threat that NERC or the Regional Entity has identified.

NERC or the Regional Entity will generally employ Remedial Actions Directives where they deem it necessary to clearly specify minimum corrective actions that the subject of the Remedial Action Directive must take; additionally or alternatively a Remedial Action Directive may clearly specify timelines within which the subject Registered Entity must take specified actions, complete specified tasks, or achieve specified outcomes. Also, to the extent NERC or the Regional Entity is authorized to do so, a Remedial Action Directive may communicate penalties, sanctions, or further Remedial Actions Directives that may be imposed should the specific Remedial Action Directive not be complied with by those to whom it has been issued. As a rule of thumb, Remedial Action Directives will be of use to NERC or the Regional Entity whenever any significant combination of specificity, clarity, or time is of the essence to address a threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System brought on by lack of or inadequate compliance to the Reliability Standards.

6.2 Compliance Requirements

In the United States, the Commission has concluded that owners, operators, or users of the Bulk Power System must comply with Remedial Action Directives issued to them by NERC or a Regional Entity. Noncompliance with a Remedial Action Directive may result in a substantially increased penalty or sanction.

Remedial Actions Directives issued by NERC or the Regional Entity will include a deadline by which time the owner, operator, or user must complete requirements set out in the order Remedial Action Directive, and by which time the Registered Entity must demonstrate compliance to the Remedial Action Directive to NERC or the Regional Entity that issued it. Failure or refusal to meet the requirements or deadlines set out in a Remedial Action Directive may itself result in further Remedial Actions Directives or significantly increased penalties or sanctions by NERC or the Regional Entity.

6.3 No Obligation to Issue

NERC or the Regional Entity may, but is not obligated, to issue Remedial Action Directives. Lack of being issued a Remedial Action Directive does not relieve a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user from any responsibilities they otherwise have to comply or maintain compliance with Requirements of the Reliability Standards. Remedial Actions Directives will be used by NERC or the Regional Entities only as they deem warranted, when they deem warranted.

6.4 Scope of Application

The scope of Remedial Actions Directives issued by NERC or the Regional Entity will be limited to conditions, practices, or any other relevant actions or activities resulting in noncompliance, or that NERC or the Regional Entity considers at significant risk of becoming noncompliant, to Requirements of the Reliability Standards, and that present an imminent threat to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. However, beyond merely directing compliance or improved compliance with Reliability Standards’ Requirements, where NERC or the Regional Entity is authorized to do...
so, the Remedial Action Directive may also stipulate how compliance or the improvement to compliance is to be achieved.

6.5 Availability

In the United States, the Commission has interpreted the Federal Power Act to authorize the NERC or the Regional Entity can issue a Remedial Action Directive prior to completion of the confirmation review of a probable violation, or prior to the determination of a Penalty or sanction for that violation. The Commission also concluded it is not necessary for NERC or the Regional Entity to acquire the Commission’s or other regulators’ approval prior to issuing Remedial Action Directives. Accordingly, NERC or the Regional Entity may issue Remedial Action Directives to Registered Entities in the United States whenever they deem it necessary or otherwise warranted to do so. Also, NERC or the Regional Entity may issue Remedial Action Directives to Registered Entities in the United States regarding a violation that is immediately necessary to terminate or correct to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat, irrespective of whether that violation is ultimately verified or dismissed by NERC or the Regional Entity’s investigation of the violation.

6.6 No Impact on Confirmation of Violation, or Penalties or Sanctions

Remedial Action Directives issued regarding a violation, in particular any costs incurred by the violator to comply with any such Remedial Action Directive, will not be considered when reviewing whether the aggregate of any Penalties and sanctions levied for that violation bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of the violation. Also, any Remedial Action Directives issued with respect to a violation will not influence the outcome of the confirmation review of that violation nor the determination of Penalties or sanctions for that violation; ordering a violator to correct what needs correcting anyway is no grounds for dispelling a violation nor reducing or eliminating a Penalty or sanction that would otherwise be determined appropriate for the violator for that violation.

6.7 Types of Remedial Actions

NERC or the Regional Entities may issue Remedial Action Directives to correct compliance with NERC or Regional Reliability Standards and reduce or eliminate imminent threats to the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Examples of Remedial Actions Directives include:

a. Specifying operating or planning criteria, limits, or limitations
b. Requiring specific system studies
c. Defining operating practices or guidelines
d. Requiring confirmation of data, practices, or procedures through inspection testing or other methods
e. Requiring specific training for personnel
f. Requiring development of specific operating plans
Appendix A: Base Penalty Amount Table

The following lists the Base Penalty amounts corresponding to combinations of Violation Risk Factor and Violation Severity Level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Risk Factor</th>
<th>Lower Range Limits</th>
<th>Moderate Range Limits</th>
<th>High Range Limits</th>
<th>Severe Range Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low High</td>
<td>Low High</td>
<td>Low High</td>
<td>Low High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>$1,000 $3,000</td>
<td>$2,000 $7,500</td>
<td>$3,000 $15,000</td>
<td>$5,000 $25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$2,000 $30,000</td>
<td>$4,000 $100,000</td>
<td>$6,000 $200,000</td>
<td>$10,000 $335,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>$4,000 $125,000</td>
<td>$8,000 $300,000</td>
<td>$12,000 $625,000</td>
<td>$20,000 $1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: This table describes the amount of penalty that could be applied for each day that a violation continues, subject to the considerations of Section 3.21 regarding frequency and duration of violations.
North American Electric Reliability Corporation

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

APPENDIX 4C TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: January 1, 2011
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................ 1  
   1.1 Definitions .................................................................................................................. 1

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH RELIABILITY STANDARDS ........................................ 4

3.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCESSES ......................................................... 6  
   3.1 Compliance Audits ..................................................................................................... 6
   3.2 Self-Certification ...................................................................................................... 12
   3.3 Spot Checking ........................................................................................................... 12
   3.4 Compliance Investigations ....................................................................................... 14
   3.5 Self-Reporting ........................................................................................................... 17
   3.6 Periodic Data Submittals .......................................................................................... 1847
   3.7 Exception Reporting .................................................................................................. 18
   3.8 Complaints ................................................................................................................ 1948

4.0 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS ..................................................................... 20  
   4.1 NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan .. 20
   4.2 Regional Entity Implementation Plan ......................................................................... 2120

5.0 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS ...................................................................................... 21  
   5.1 Preliminary Screen .................................................................................................... 21
   5.2 Assessment of Possible Violations ............................................................................ 22
   5.3 Notification to Registered Entity of Alleged Violation .............................................. 22
   5.4 Registered Entity Response ...................................................................................... 23
   5.5 Hearing Process for Compliance Hearings ............................................................... 24
   5.6 Settlement Process .................................................................................................... 24
   5.7 NERC Appeal Process ............................................................................................. 25
   5.8 Approval of a Notice of Confirmed Violation ........................................................... 26
   5.9 Notice of Penalty ....................................................................................................... 26
   5.10 Closure of Enforcement Action ................................................................................. 27

6.0 MITIGATION OF VIOLATIONS OF RELIABILITY STANDARDS ........................ 27  
   6.1 Requirement for Submission of Mitigation Plans .................................................... 2827
   6.2 Contents of Mitigation Plans .................................................................................... 2827
   6.3 Timetable for Completion of Mitigation Plans ........................................................ 2928
   6.4 Submission of Mitigation Plans ............................................................................... 29
   6.5 Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans ....................... 30
   6.6 Completion/Confirmation of Implementation of Mitigation Plans .......................... 31
   6.7 Recordkeeping ......................................................................................................... 32

7.0 REMEDIAL ACTION DIRECTIVES ........................................................................ 32

8.0 REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ........................................................................... 3433

9.0 DATA RETENTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY ...................................................... 3534  
   9.1 Records Management ............................................................................................... 3534
   9.2 Retention Requirements ......................................................................................... 35
   9.3 Confidentiality and Critical Energy Infrastructure Information ................................. 35
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (“Compliance Program”) is the program to be used by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) and the Regional Entities to monitor, assess, and enforce compliance with Reliability Standards within the United States. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs also will be implemented in Canada consistent with Canadian laws and agreements.

1.1 Definitions

Capitalized terms used in this Compliance Program shall have the meanings set forth in Appendix 2 Section 200 of the NERC Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, defined terms frequently used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

1.1.1 Alleged Violation: A Possible Violation for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has determined, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard.

1.1.2 Annual Audit Plan: A plan developed annually by the Compliance Enforcement Authority that includes the Reliability Standards and Registered Entities to be audited, the schedule of Compliance Audits, and Compliance Audit Participant requirements for the calendar year.

1.1.3 Applicable Governmental Authority: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (“FERC”) within the United States and the appropriate governmental authority with subject matter jurisdiction over reliability in Canada and Mexico.

1.1.4 Complaint: An allegation that a Registered Entity violated a Reliability Standard.

1.1.5 Compliance Audit: A systematic, objective review and examination of records and activities to determine whether a Registered Entity meets the requirements of applicable Reliability Standards.

1.1.6 Compliance Audit Participants: Registered Entities scheduled to be audited and the audit team members.

1.1.7 Compliance Enforcement Authority: NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

1.1.8 Compliance Investigation: A comprehensive investigation, which may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel, to determine if a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1.1.9 Confirmed Violation: An Alleged Violation for which an entity has: (1) accepted the finding of the violation by a Regional Entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or (2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC, or (3) allowed the time for requesting a hearing or submitting an appeal to expire, or (4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

1.1.10 End Date: The last date of the period to be covered in a Compliance Audit.

1.1.11 Exception Reporting: Information provided to the Compliance Enforcement Authority by a Registered Entity indicating that a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred (e.g., a System Operating Limit has been exceeded) or enabling the Compliance Enforcement Authority to ascertain the Registered Entity’s compliance.

1.1.12 Mitigation Plan: An action plan, required when a Registered Entity violates a Reliability Standard as determined by any means including Compliance Enforcement Authority decision, settlement agreement, or otherwise, that is developed by the Registered Entity to (1) correct a violation of a Reliability Standard and (2) prevent re-occurrence of the violation.

1.1.13 NERC Compliance Registry: A list, maintained by NERC pursuant to Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria, of the owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System, and the entities registered as their designees, that perform one or more functions in support of reliability of the Bulk Power System and are required to comply with one or more Requirements of Reliability Standards.

1.1.14 NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan or NERC Implementation Plan: The annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan that specifies the Reliability Standards that are subject to reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in order to verify compliance and identifies the appropriate monitoring procedures and reporting schedules for each such Reliability Standard.

1.1.15 Notice of Alleged Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity pursuant to Section 5.3.

1.1.16 Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity, pursuant to Section 5.10, stating than an enforcement action is closed.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1.1.17 Notice of Confirmed Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity confirming the violation of one or more Reliability Standards, as a result of (1) the Registered Entity accepting a Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed penalty or sanction, or (2) the finding of a violation through a hearing and appeal, or (3) the expiration of the period for requesting a hearing or an appeal, or (4) the Registered Entity admitting the violation as part of an executed settlement agreement.

1.1.18 Notice of Penalty: A notice prepared by NERC and filed with FERC, following approval by NERC of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or a settlement agreement, stating the penalty or sanction imposed or agreed to for the Confirmed Violation or as part of the settlement.

1.1.19 Notice of Possible Violation: A notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity that (1) states a Possible Violation has been identified, (2) provides a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard requirement(s) and the date(s) involved, and (3) instructs the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

1.1.20 Periodic Data Submittals: Modeling, studies, analyses, documents, procedures, methodologies, operating data, process information or other information to demonstrate compliance with Reliability Standards and provided by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on a time frame required by a Reliability Standard or an ad hoc basis.

1.1.21 Possible Violation: The identification, by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, using one of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes in Section 3.0, of a possible failure by a Registered Entity to comply with a Reliability Standard that is applicable to the Registered Entity.

1.1.22 Preliminary Screen: An initial evaluation of evidence indicating potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard has occurred or is occurring, conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority for the purpose of determining whether a Possible Violation exists, and consisting of an evaluation of whether (1) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is registered, and (2) the Reliability Standard requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity and is enforceable.

1.1.23 Regional Implementation Plan: An annual plan, submitted by November 1 of each year to NERC for approval that, in accordance with NERC Rule of Procedure Section 401.6 and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Procedure, is approved and implemented.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Plan, identifies (1) all Reliability Standards identified by NERC to be actively monitored during each year, (2) other Reliability Standards proposed for active monitoring by the Regional Entity, (3) the methods to be used by the Regional Entity for reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and assessment of performance criteria with each Reliability Standard, and (4) the Regional Entity’s Annual Audit Plan.

1.1.24 Registered Entity: An owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System, or the entity registered as its designee for the purpose of compliance, that is included in the NERC Compliance Registry.

1.1.25 Remedial Action Directive: An action (other than a penalty or sanction) required by a Compliance Enforcement Authority that (1) is to bring a Registered Entity into compliance with a Reliability Standard or to avoid a Reliability Standard violation, and (2) is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat.

1.1.26 Required Date: The date given a Registered Entity in a notice from the Compliance Enforcement Authority by which some action by the Registered Entity is required.

1.1.27 Self-Certification: Attestation by a Registered Entity of compliance or non-compliance with a Reliability Standard for which Self-Certification is required by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and that is included for monitoring in the Regional Implementation Plan.

1.1.28 Self-Reporting: A report by a Registered Entity stating (1) that the Registered Entity believes it has violated a Reliability Standard, and (2) the actions that have been taken or will be taken to resolve the violation.

1.1.29 Spot Checking: A process in which the Compliance Enforcement Authority requests a Registered Entity to provide information (1) to support the Registered Entity’s Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, or Periodic Data Submittal and to assess whether the Registered Entity complies with Reliability Standards, or (2) as a random check, or (3) in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards or based on operating problems or system events.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH RELIABILITY STANDARDS

NERC shall register the organizations responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, in accordance with Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria. Organizations are responsible to register and to comply with Reliability Standards if they are owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System, perform

Effective: January 1, 2011

-4-
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

a function listed in the functional types identified in Section II of Appendix 5B, and are material to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System as defined by the criteria and notes in Appendix 5B. Regional Entities shall (i) develop and provide to NERC information to assist NERC to register organizations responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, and (ii) in the event of a Registration appeal to NERC or an Applicable Governmental Authority, provide information requested by NERC concerning how the Registered Entity meets the Registration criteria or is otherwise material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

NERC shall notify organizations of their inclusion on the NERC Compliance Registry and shall maintain the NERC Compliance Registry on its web site. NERC shall inform each Registered Entity at the time of Registration of the Reliability Standards that are applicable to reliability functions for which the Registered Entity is registered. Each Registered Entity shall inform NERC or the applicable Regional Entity promptly of changes to the Registered Entity’s Registration information. NERC will provide FERC and Applicable Governmental Authorities monthly updates to the NERC Compliance Registry.

NERC and each Regional Entity will designate a contact person(s) and require each Registered Entity to designate a contact person(s) responsible for sending and receiving all necessary information and communications concerning compliance matters. NERC and the applicable Regional Entity will designate where Registered Entities are to send information, data, Mitigation Plans, or any other compliance-related correspondence.

NERC shall maintain on its website a current listing of Reliability Standards that are applicable to all Registered Entities.

As provided for herein, during the course of compliance monitoring and enforcement activities relating to U.S. entities, NERC may obtain information that it will provide to FERC and, if the information pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority. However, NERC will not provide non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosures and subject to such limitations as FERC may place on such disclosures. Similarly, during the course of compliance monitoring and enforcement activities relating to non-U.S. entities, NERC may obtain information that it will provide to the Applicable Governmental Authorities, including FERC, that have jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System to which the information pertains, but subject to any limitations placed on the disclosure of non-public, non-U.S. compliance information by the Applicable Governmental Authority with jurisdiction or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. In any notice to, and request for permission to disclose compliance information from, FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority pursuant to any provision of this Compliance Program, NERC will identify each Applicable Governmental Authority to which it proposes to disclose the information and the specific procedures that will be used for protecting from public disclosure any non-public compliance information that will be transferred to the other Applicable Governmental Authority or Authorities. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the provision by NERC to an Applicable Governmental Authority of information that is not directly related to a specific Registered Entity’s compliance with a Requirement of a Reliability Standard.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

3.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will monitor, assess, and enforce compliance with Reliability Standards using the compliance monitoring processes described in this Section 3.0 to collect information in order to make assessments of compliance. These processes are described in Sections 3.1 through 3.8 below.

Enforcement actions taken by the Compliance Enforcement Authority through the Compliance Program may include the imposition of remedial actions, sanctions, and penalties, where applicable, which shall be based on the schedule of penalties and sanctions approved for implementation by FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities. The imposition and acceptance of sanctions and penalties shall not be considered an acceptable alternative to any Registered Entity’s continuing obligation to comply with the Reliability Standards. Registered Entities found in violation of a Reliability Standard will be required to mitigate the violation regardless of any enforcement actions taken.

The Compliance Program requires timely data from Registered Entities to effectively monitor compliance with Reliability Standards. If data, information or other reports to determine compliance requested from a Registered Entity are not received by the Required Date, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may execute the steps described in Attachment 1, Process for Non-submittal of Requested Data.

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC compliance program officer.

Any report or other submission of information by a Registered Entity required by the Compliance Program shall be signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity. Electronic signatures are permitted in accordance with processes established by NERC and the Regional Entity. NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority may require the signer to provide a statement of the basis of his or her authority to sign on behalf of the Registered Entity.

3.1 Compliance Audits

All Registered Entities are subject to audit for compliance with all Reliability Standards applicable to the functions for which the Registered Entity is registered. Compliance Audits are conducted on the Registered Entity’s site to the extent required by NERC Rule of Procedure 403.11.2. Compliance Audit processes for Compliance Audits conducted in the United States shall be based on professional auditing standards recognized in the U.S., including Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and standards sanctioned by the Institute of Internal Auditors. Compliance Audit processes for Compliance Audits conducted outside the U.S. may be based on Canadian or other international standards. All Compliance Audits shall be conducted in accordance with audit guides established for the Reliability Standards included in the Compliance Audit, consistent with accepted auditing guidelines as approved by NERC. The audit guides will be posted on NERC’s website.

Effective: January 1, 2011
3.1.1 Compliance Audit Process Steps

The process steps for a Compliance Audit are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority distributes the Annual Audit Plan (developed in coordination with NERC) to the Compliance Audit Participants and NERC. The Compliance Enforcement Authority provides additional information to the Compliance Audit Participants, including Compliance Audit materials, coordinating agendas and changes to the Compliance Audit schedule as required. Prior to the Compliance Audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority informs the Registered Entity of the Reliability Standards to be evaluated. NERC or the Regional Entity provides the Compliance Audit schedules to FERC and to any other Applicable Governmental Authority based upon the agreements in place with the other Applicable Governmental Authority.

- At least two (2) months prior to commencement of a regularly scheduled Compliance Audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the Registered Entity of the Compliance Audit, identifies the Compliance Audit team members and their recent employment history, and requests data, including a completed NERC pre-Compliance Audit questionnaire. If the Compliance Audit team members change from the time of the original notification, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will promptly notify the Registered Entity of the change and will allow time for the Registered Entity to object to the new Compliance Audit team member(s) (see Section 3.1.5).

- The Registered Entity provides to the Compliance Enforcement Authority the required information in the format specified in the request.

- The Compliance Audit team reviews the submitted information for conformance with the Requirements of the Reliability Standards prior to performing the Compliance Audit. The Compliance Audit team follows NERC Compliance Audit guidelines in the implementation of the Compliance Audit. This shall include conducting an exit briefing with the Registered Entity, providing for a review of the Compliance Audit report with the Registered Entity before it is finalized, and issuing a Compliance Audit report, including an assessment of compliance with the Reliability Standards, to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the report developed by the Compliance Audit team and completes a Preliminary Screen for any Possible Violations of Reliability Standards, based on the potential noncompliances with Reliability Standards (if any) identified in the report.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

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1This process normally completes within sixty (60) days of the completion of the on-site Compliance Audit work at the Registered Entity’s site.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority provides the final Compliance Audit report to the Registered Entity and to NERC.

3.1.2 Compliance Enforcement Authority Annual Audit Plan and Schedule

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall develop an Annual Audit Plan. The Annual Audit Plan of Regional Entities will be included in the Regional Implementation Plans submitted to NERC for review and approval (see Section 4.2). NERC or the Regional Entity provides the Annual Audit Plans to FERC and to any other Applicable Governmental Authority consistent with the agreements in place with the Applicable Governmental Authority.

Prior to January 1 of the year covered by the Annual Audit Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall notify Registered Entities subject to Compliance Audits during the upcoming year, of the Compliance Audit schedules, methods, and data requirements for the Compliance Audit. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will give due consideration to any schedule changes requested by Registered Entities to avoid unnecessary burdens.

Revisions and additions to a Regional Entity Annual Audit Plan shall be approved by NERC and the Registered Entity shall be notified in a timely manner (normally 60 days in advance) of changes or revisions to scheduled Compliance Audit dates.

3.1.3 Frequency of Compliance Audits

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will perform comprehensive Compliance Audits as required by the NERC Rules of Procedure based on criteria established by NERC. Additionally, an unscheduled Compliance Audit of any Registered Entity (i) may be initiated at any time by the Compliance Enforcement Authority if reasonably determined to be necessary to ensure the Registered Entity’s compliance with Reliability Standards, and (ii) shall be initiated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority or by NERC if directed by FERC. Prior to or on the same date it notifies the Registered Entity that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall notify NERC and FERC that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated. The Registered Entity shall receive at least ten (10) business days advance notice that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated, which notice shall include identification of the members of the Compliance Audit team. The Registered Entity shall make any objections to the composition of the Compliance Audit team, which shall be based on failure to meet the criteria specified in Section 3.1.5.2, at least five (5) business days prior to the start of on-site audit work for the unscheduled Compliance Audit.

3.1.4 Scope of Compliance Audits

3.1.4.1 Reliability Standards

A Compliance Audit shall include those Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity that are identified in the NERC Implementation Plan for the current year, and may include other Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity that are identified in the Regional Entity’s Regional Implementation Plan for the current year. The Compliance Audit may include any other Reliability Standards that are applicable to the Registered Entity.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

3.1.4.2 Period Covered

The Registered Entity’s data and information should show compliance with the Reliability Standards that are the subject of the Compliance Audit for the period beginning with the day after the prior Compliance Audit by the Compliance Enforcement Authority ended (or the later of June 18, 2007 or the Registered Entity’s date of registration if the Registered Entity has not previously been subject to a Compliance Audit), and ending with the End Date for the Compliance Audit. However, if another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process has been conducted with respect to the Registered Entity subsequent to the date that would otherwise be the start of the period, the period covered by the Compliance Audit may, in the Regional Entity’s discretion, begin with the completion of that Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process for those Reliability Standards requirements that were the subject of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. The End Date will be stated in the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s notification of the Compliance Audit issued to the Registered Entity pursuant to Section 3.1.1. The Registered Entity will be expected to demonstrate compliance for the entire period described above. However, if a Reliability Standard specifies a document retention period that does not cover the entire period described above, the Registered Entity will not be found in noncompliance solely on the basis of the lack of specific information that has rightfully not been retained based on the retention period specified in the Reliability Standard. However, in such cases, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will require the Registered Entity to demonstrate compliance through other means.

3.1.4.3 Mitigation Plans

The Compliance Audit will include a review of any Mitigation Plans which the Registered Entity has not yet completed, for the purpose of determining whether the Registered Entity is making adequate progress towards completion of the Mitigation Plan.

3.1.5 Conduct of Compliance Audits

3.1.5.1 Composition of Compliance Audit Teams

The Compliance Audit team shall be comprised of staff from the Compliance Enforcement Authority and such other persons as are included in the Compliance Audit team pursuant to Section 3.1.5.3, and may include contractors and industry subject matter experts as determined by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to be appropriate to comprise a sufficient Compliance Audit team. The Compliance Audit team leader shall be a staff member from the Compliance Enforcement Authority and is responsible for the conduct of the Compliance Audit and preparation of the Compliance Audit report.

3.1.5.2 Requirements for Compliance Audit Team Members

Each Compliance Audit team member must:

- Be free of conflicts of interests. For example, employees or contractors of the Registered Entity being audited shall not be allowed to participate as auditors in the Compliance Audit of the Registered Entity.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- Comply with the NERC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines and shall have either signed appropriate confidentiality agreements or acknowledgments that the confidentiality agreement signed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority is applicable.

- Successfully complete all NERC or NERC-approved Regional Entity auditor training applicable to the Compliance Audit.

- Provide copies of executed confidentiality agreements or acknowledgements to be provided to the Registered Entity prior to the Compliance Audit.

3.1.5.3 Compliance Audit Observers or Other Participants

In any Regional Entity Compliance Audit of a Registered Entity: (i) NERC Staff (which may include contractors to NERC) may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members; (ii) members of the Regional Entity’s Compliance Staff, in addition to the Compliance Audit team, may participate as observers; (iii) with the permission of the Regional Entity, Compliance Staff members of other Regional Entities may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members; (iv) representatives of FERC and of other Applicable Governmental Authorities may participate either as observers or as Compliance Audit team members so long as the Registered Entity is subject to the Applicable Governmental Authority’s reliability jurisdiction; and (v) at the request of the Registered Entity, the Regional Entity may allow representatives of other Registered Entities to attend the Compliance Audit for educational purposes.

The Compliance Audit team leader or other staff of the Regional Entity conducting the Compliance Audit will communicate in advance with any observers or other attendees to ensure there are no undue disruptions to the Compliance Audit, such as space limitations, no conflicts of interest, and no other considerations that in the judgment of the Compliance Audit team leader may be detrimental to the conduct and quality of the Compliance Audit. If the Compliance Audit team leader identifies any such issues, he/she shall work with the proposed observers or attendees to facilitate observation in a less disruptive manner; or, alternatively, the Regional Entity Compliance staff will work with the proposed observers or attendees to schedule their participation in, observation of, or attendance at a different Compliance Audit in which such issues are not presented.

3.1.5.4 Registered Entity Objections to Compliance Audit Team

A Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Audit may object to any member of the Compliance Audit team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member’s impartial performance of his or her duties. Any such objections must be provided in writing to the Compliance Enforcement Authority no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work. This fifteen (15) day requirement shall not apply (i) where an Compliance Audit team member has been appointed less than twenty (20) days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work, in which case the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the appointment of the Compliance Audit team member; and (ii) in the case of an unscheduled Compliance Audit pursuant to Section 3.1.3, in
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

which case the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the Compliance Enforcement Authority at least five (5) business days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work for the unscheduled Compliance Audit. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will make a final determination on whether the member will participate in the Compliance Audit of the Registered Entity. Nothing in this paragraph shall be read to limit the participation of NERC or FERC staff in the Compliance Audit.

3.1.6 Compliance Audit Reports

The Compliance Audit team shall develop a draft Compliance Audit report that shall include a description of the objective, scope, and methodology of the Compliance Audit; identify any evidence of possible noncompliance with Reliability Standards by the Registered Entity found by the Compliance audit team; identify any Mitigation Plans or Remedial Action Directives which have been completed or pending in the year of the Compliance Audit; and identify the nature of any Confidential Information redacted. A separate document may be prepared that contains recommendations of the Compliance Audit team. Any recommendations contained in that document will be considered non-binding. The draft report will be provided to the Registered Entity for comment.

The Compliance Audit team will consider corrections based on comments of the Registered Entity and provide the final Compliance Audit report to the Compliance Enforcement Authority who will review the report and assess compliance with the Reliability Standards and provide the Registered Entity with a copy of the final report. Regional Entities will provide the final report to NERC, which will in turn provide the report to FERC if the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which FERC has jurisdiction and/or to another Applicable Governmental Authority if the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which the other Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction. Provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to such limitations as FERC may place on such disclosure; and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission for such disclosure from the Applicable Governmental Authority with jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System to which such non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. The Registered Entity shall receive the final Compliance Audit report at least five (5) business days prior to the release of the report to the public. Work papers and other documentation associated with the Compliance Audit shall be maintained by the Compliance Enforcement Authority in accordance with NERC requirements.

In the event the Compliance Audit report identifies any Possible Violations of one or more Reliability Standards, the final Compliance Audit report, or pertinent part thereof identifying the Possible Violations, shall not be released to the public by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority until (i) the Possible Violation is dismissed prior to becoming a Confirmed Violation, or (ii) NERC submits a Notice of Penalty to FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authority, or (iii) the Registered Entity admits to a violation or enters into a settlement agreement with the Compliance Enforcement Authority pursuant to Section 5.6.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Information deemed by a Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Registered Entity as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information or Confidential Information (as defined in Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure) shall be redacted from any public reports.

3.2 Self-Certification

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may require Registered Entities to self-certify their compliance with Reliability Standards.

If a Self-Certification accurately identifies a violation of a Reliability Standard, an identification of the same violation in a subsequent Compliance Audit or Spot Check will not subject the Registered Entity to an escalated Penalty as a result of the Compliance Audit process unless the severity of the violation is found to be greater than reported by the Registered Entity in the Self-Certification.

3.2.1 Self-Certification Process Steps

The process steps for the Self-Certification process are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts and updates the reporting schedule and informs Registered Entities. The Compliance Enforcement Authority ensures that the appropriate Reliability Standards, compliance procedures, and required submittal forms for the Reliability Standards being evaluated are maintained and available electronically.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority requests the Registered Entity to make a Self-Certification within the advance notice period specified by the Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify the advance notice period, this request will be issued in a timely manner (normally thirty (30) days advance notice).

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information if necessary.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standard (and with the Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan, if applicable). If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

3.3 Spot Checking

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If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Spot Checking will be conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. Spot Checking may be initiated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority at any time to verify or confirm Self-Certifications, Self Reporting, and Periodic Data Submittals. Spot Checking may also be random or may be initiated in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards, or to operating problems, or system events. The Compliance Enforcement Authority then reviews the information submitted to verify the Registered Entity’s compliance with the Reliability Standard. Compliance auditors may be assigned to the Spot Checking process by the Compliance Enforcement Authority as necessary.

3.3.1 Spot Checking Process Steps

The process steps for Spot Checking are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the Registered Entity that Spot Checking will be performed and the reason for the Spot Checking within the advance notice period specified by the Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify an advance notice period, any information submittal request made by the Compliance Enforcement Authority will allow at least twenty (20) days for the Registered Entity to submit the information or make it available for review.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority, during the advance notice period, notifies the Registered Entity of the names and employment histories of the persons who will be conducting the Spot Checking. The Registered Entity may object to inclusion of any individual on the Spot Checking team in accordance with Section 3.1.5.4. Any such objections must be submitted by the later of (i) five (5) business days before the information being requested by the Compliance Enforcement Authority is submitted and (ii) five (5) business days after the Registered Entity is notified of the persons on the Spot Checking team. Nothing in this step shall be read to limit the participation of NERC or FERC staff on the Spot Checking team.

- The Spot Checking may require submission of data, documentation, or possibly an on-site review.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format specified in the request.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information if necessary for a complete assessment of compliance.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews its draft assessment of the Registered Entity’s compliance with the Registered Entity and provides an opportunity for the Registered Entity to comment on the draft assessment.

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3If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within ninety (90) days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes and documents the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standard and provides a report to the Registered Entity indicating the results of the Spot Checking.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

3.4 Compliance Investigations

A Compliance Investigation may be initiated at any time by the Compliance Enforcement Authority or NERC in response to a system disturbance, Complaint, or Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard identified by any other means.

Compliance Investigations will generally be led by the Regional Entity’s staff. NERC reserves the right to assume the leadership of a Compliance Investigation. The Regional Entity shall not be entitled to appeal NERC’s decision to lead a Compliance Investigation.

Compliance Investigations are confidential, unless FERC directs that a Compliance Investigation should be public or that certain information obtained in the Compliance Investigation should be publicly disclosed. Confirmed Violations resulting from a Compliance Investigation will be made public.

FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority may initiate an investigation at any time in response to a system disturbance, Complaint, or Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard identified by any other means, or for any other purpose authorized by law. Investigations initiated by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority shall be governed by and conducted pursuant to the statutory authority and rules of the Applicable Governmental Authority and not the procedures set forth herein. If an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC initiates an investigation of a U.S.-related matter, NERC shall provide notice to FERC of the investigation prior to disclosure of any non-public U.S.-related compliance information regarding the matter to be investigated to the other Applicable Governmental Authority. NERC’s notice to FERC shall identify the other Applicable Governmental Authority, shall describe the nature of the proposed disclosures to the other Applicable Governmental Authority, and shall state the procedures NERC will utilize in connection with the Compliance Investigation to ensure compliance with the requirements of 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) concerning nondisclosure of violations and Alleged Violations. If FERC initiates an investigation of a non-U.S.-related matter, NERC shall provide notice of the investigation to the Applicable Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or the portion of the Bulk Power System that is the subject of the investigation prior to disclosure to FERC of any non-

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4Examples of situations in which NERC may decide to lead a Compliance Investigation include: (i) to assure consistency in investigative processes, (ii) to coordinate Compliance Investigations into matters that may cross Regional Entity boundaries, (iii) where the potential noncompliance is related to the Regional Entity or one of its affiliates, divisions, committees or subordinate structures, or (iv) where the Regional Entity determines it cannot conduct the Compliance Investigation.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

public non-U.S.-related compliance information regarding the matter to be investigated. NERC’s notice to the other Applicable Governmental Authority shall describe the nature of the proposed disclosures to FERC and shall state the procedures NERC will utilize in connection with the investigation to ensure compliance with regulations of the other Applicable Governmental Authority or other law of the applicable jurisdiction concerning disclosure of non-public compliance information.

3.4.1 Compliance Investigation Process Steps

The process steps for a Compliance Investigation are as follows:5

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority is notified or becomes aware of circumstances indicating a Reliability Standard may have been or is being violated and determines whether a Compliance Investigation is warranted. Within two (2) business days of the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority: (i) notifies the Registered Entity of the initiation and initial scope of the Compliance Investigation, the requirements to preserve all records and information relevant to the Compliance Investigation and, where appropriate, the reasons for the Compliance Investigation, and (ii) notifies NERC of the initiation of and the reasons for the Compliance Investigation. While the Compliance Enforcement Authority may, at its discretion, notify the Registered Entity of the reasons for its Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Investigation, as it unfolds, need not be limited to this scope.

- NERC assigns a NERC staff member to the Compliance Investigation and to serve as a single point of contact for communications with NERC. Within two (2) business days after NERC is notified of the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation, NERC will notify each Applicable Governmental Authority having jurisdiction over a Registered Entity or a portion of the Bulk Power System to which the Compliance Investigation relates. Provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority requests data or documentation and provides a list of individuals on the Compliance Investigation team and their recent employment history. The Registered Entity may object to any individual on the Compliance Investigation team in accordance with Section 3.1.5.4; however, the Registered Entity may not object to participation by NERC, by FERC staff or by staff of another Applicable Governmental Authority on the Compliance Investigation team. If the

5If no Possible Violation(s) are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days following the decision to initiate a Compliance Investigation.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Reliability Standard does not specify the advance notice period, a request is normally issued with no less than twenty (20) days advance notice.

- Within ten (10) business days of receiving the notification of a Compliance Investigation, a Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Investigation may object to any member of the Compliance Investigation team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member’s impartial performance of his or her duties. Such objections must be provided in writing to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within such ten (10) business day period. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will make a final determination as to whether the individual will participate in the Compliance Investigation of the Registered Entity.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format as specified in the request.

- If necessary, the Compliance Investigation may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel and review of data.

- In conducting the Compliance Investigation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may require the Registered Entity to (i) provide a verification under oath by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity attesting to the accuracy, completeness and truth of the Registered Entity’s responses to the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s requests for information; and (ii) produce one or more officers, employees or other authorized representatives of the Registered Entity who are familiar with the matter(s) that are the subject of the Compliance Investigation, to be interviewed or to provide testimony under oath concerning such matters. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall determine in each case (i) whether representatives of the Registered Entity shall be allowed to be present when an interview is taking place or testimony is being taken, and (ii) whether, and by what method, the interview or testimony shall be recorded; provided, that counsel for the person being interviewed or giving testimony may be present when the interview is being conducted or testimony is being taken (regardless of whether such counsel also represents the Registered Entity).

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may request additional data and/or information if necessary for a complete assessment or to demonstrate compliance.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of compliance with the Reliability Standard and/or approval of the applicable Mitigation Plan, writes and distributes the report, and notifies the Registered Entity.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, at any time during the Compliance Investigation, and after completing a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that no violation occurred, it shall send the Registered Entity and NERC a notice that the Compliance Investigation has been completed. NERC will in turn notify FERC and, if the Compliance Investigation pertained to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, will also notify such other Applicable Governmental Authority. Provided, however, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

3.5 Self-Reporting

Self-Reporting is encouraged at the time a Registered Entity becomes aware (i) of a violation of a Reliability Standard, or (ii) a change in the violation severity level of a previously reported violation. Self-Reporting of a violation of a Reliability Standard is encouraged regardless of whether the Reliability Standard requires reporting on a pre-defined schedule in the Compliance Program and the violation is determined outside the pre-defined reporting schedule.

3.5.1 Self-Reporting Process Steps

The process steps for Self-Reporting are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts the Self-Reporting submittal forms and ensures they are maintained and available on its web site.
- The Registered Entity provides the Self-Reporting information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority.
- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request the Registered Entity to provide clarification or additional data and/or information.
- The Compliance Enforcement Authority completes the assessment of the Registered Entity for compliance with the Reliability Standards and any Mitigation Plan, if applicable, and notifies the Registered Entity.
- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after conducting a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

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6This process normally completes within sixty (60) days following the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

3.6 Periodic Data Submittals

The Compliance Enforcement Authority requires Periodic Data Submittals in accordance with the schedule stated in the applicable Reliability Standard, established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, or on an as-needed basis. Requests for data submittals will be issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to Registered Entities with at least the minimum advance notice period specified by the applicable Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify an advance notice period, the request will normally be issued with no less than twenty (20) days advance notice.

3.6.1 Periodic Data Submittals Process Steps

The process steps for Periodic Data Submittal are as follows:

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority posts the current data reporting schedule on its web site and keeps Registered Entities informed of changes and/or updates. The Compliance Enforcement Authority ensures that the appropriate Reliability Standard compliance procedures and the required submittal forms for the Reliability Standards being evaluated are maintained and available via its web site.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority makes a request for a Periodic Data Submittal.

- The Registered Entity provides the required information to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in the format as specified in the request.

- The Compliance Enforcement Authority reviews the data submittal to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request additional data and/or information for a complete assessment or to demonstrate compliance.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s assessment of the Registered Entity’s compliance indicates there may be a Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority provides an opportunity for the Registered Entity to comment on the assessment before it is finalized.

- If the Compliance Enforcement Authority concludes, after conducting a Preliminary Screen(s), that there is a Possible Violation of a Reliability Standard, it shall send the Registered Entity a Notice of Possible Violation.

3.7 Exception Reporting

Some Reliability Standards require reporting of exceptions to compliance with the Reliability Standard as a form of compliance monitoring. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall require Registered Entities to provide reports identifying any exceptions to the extent required by any Reliability Standard.

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If no Possible Violation(s) are found, this process generally completes within ten (10) business days of the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s receipt of data.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall also require Registered Entities to confirm the number of exceptions that have occurred in a given time period identified by NERC, even if the number of exceptions is zero.

3.8 Complaints

Either NERC or Regional Entities may receive Complaints alleging violations of a Reliability Standard. A Regional Entity will conduct a review of each Complaint it receives to determine if the Complaint provides sufficient basis for initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process, except that NERC will review any Complaint (1) that is related to a Regional Entity or its affiliates, divisions, committees or subordinate structures, (2) where the Regional Entity determines it cannot conduct the review, or (3) if the complainant wishes to remain anonymous or specifically requests NERC to conduct the review of the Complaint.

If the Complaint is submitted to NERC, NERC will forward the information to the Regional Entity, as appropriate.

All anonymous Complaints will be reviewed and any resulting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes conducted by NERC will be conducted in accordance with Section 3.8.2 to prevent disclosure of the identity of the complainant.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority conducting the review will determine if the Complaint may be closed as a result of the initial review and assessment of the Complaint to determine if it provides sufficient basis for initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. The Regional Entity will report the results of its review of the Complaint to NERC. If, as a result of the initial review of the Complaint, the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiating another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted, that Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process will be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0.

3.8.1 Complaint Process Steps

The detailed process steps for the Complaint process are as follows:8

- The complainant notifies NERC or a Regional Entity using the NERC compliance hotline, submitting a NERC Complaint reporting form, or by other means. A link to the Complaint reporting form will be posted on the NERC and Regional Entity Web sites. The Complaint should include sufficient information to enable NERC or the Regional Entity to make an assessment of whether the initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted. NERC or the Regional Entity may not act on a Complaint if the Complaint is incomplete and does not include sufficient information.

8If no Possible Violations are found, this process normally completes within sixty (60) days following receipt of the Complaint.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

• If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is warranted, it initiates the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0; otherwise it takes no further action. The Compliance Enforcement Authority notifies the complainant, the Registered Entity, and NERC of the initiation of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant, NERC, and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.

• The Compliance Enforcement Authority fully documents the Complaint and the Complaint review, whether another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is initiated or not.

3.8.2 Anonymous Complainant Notification Procedure
An anonymous complainant who believes, or has information indicating, there has been a violation of a Reliability Standard, can report the information and request that the complainant’s identity not be disclosed. All Complaints lodged by a person or entity requesting that the complainant’s identity not be disclosed shall be investigated by NERC following the procedural steps described in Section 3.8.1. Anonymous Complaints received by a Regional Entity will either be directed to NERC or the Regional Entity will collect and forward the information to NERC, at the Regional Entity’s discretion. Neither NERC nor the Regional Entity shall disclose the identity of any person or entity reporting information indicating violations of Reliability Standards to NERC or to a Regional Entity that requests that his/her/its identity not be revealed. The identity of the complainant will only be known by NERC and in the case where a Regional Entity collects the information, by NERC and the Regional Entity. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines that initiation of another Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant, NERC, and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.

4.0 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS
4.1 NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan
NERC will maintain and update the NERC Implementation Plan, to be carried out by Compliance Enforcement Authorities in the performance of their responsibilities and duties in implementing the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The NERC Implementation Plan will be provided to the Regional Entities by October 1 of each year and will specify the Reliability Standards requiring reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority to provide verification of compliance through one of the monitoring

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9NERC has established a Compliance Hotline that may be used for the submission of Complaints by persons or entities that to do not want his/her/its identity disclosed (see www.nerc.com for additional information).

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

methods described in this Compliance Plan document. The NERC Implementation Plan will be posted on the NERC web site.

4.2 Regional Entity Implementation Plan

By November 1 of each year, Regional Entities will submit a Regional Implementation Plan for the following calendar year to NERC for approval. The Regional Implementation Plan and the Regional Entity’s other relevant Compliance Program documents shall be posted on the Regional Entity’s Web site.

5.0 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall determine (i) whether there have been violations of Reliability Standards by Registered Entities within the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility, and (ii) if so, the appropriate remedial actions, and penalties and sanctions, as prescribed in the NERC Sanction Guidelines (Appendix 4B to the NERC Rules of Procedure). NERC will work to achieve consistency in the application of the Sanction Guidelines by Regional Entities by direct oversight and review of penalties and sanctions, and each Regional Entity shall provide to NERC such information as is requested by NERC concerning any penalty, sanction, or remedial actions imposed by the Regional Entity.

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC director of enforcement.

The following enforcement process is undertaken by the Compliance Enforcement Authority following identification, through one of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement processes set forth in Section 3.0, of evidence of noncompliance with a Reliability Standard by a Registered Entity.

5.1 Preliminary Screen

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority identifies or obtains evidence of potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall perform a Preliminary Screen to determine whether there is a Possible Violation. A Preliminary Screen shall be limited to determining whether:

(i) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is a Registered Entity; and

(ii) the Reliability Standard Requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity, and is enforceable.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall maintain records of all Preliminary Screens.

If a Preliminary Screen results in an affirmative determination with respect to the above criteria, a Possible Violation exists. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Possible Violation to the Registered Entity. The Notice of Possible Violation shall:

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

(i) state that a Possible Violation by the Registered Entity has been identified;

(ii) provide a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard requirement(s) and date(s) involved; and

(iii) instruct the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

Upon issuing a Notice of Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority enters the Possible Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. NERC reports the Possible Violation to the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee and submits a Notice of Possible Violation, on a confidential basis, to FERC.

5.2 Assessment of Possible Violation

After issuing a Notice of Possible Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall conduct an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation to determine whether evidence exists to indicate the Registered Entity has violated the Reliability Standard requirement(s) identified in the Notice of Possible Violation, or whether the Possible Violation should be dismissed. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may consider any additional information to demonstrate that the Possible Violation should be dismissed or modified.

5.3 Notification to Registered Entity of Alleged Violation

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding a Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard, and the Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity have not entered into settlement negotiations pursuant to Section 5.6, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Alleged Violation (signed by an officer or designee of the Compliance Enforcement Authority) to the Registered Entity (CEO or equivalent and compliance contact) and shall enter the Alleged Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. The Notice of Alleged Violation shall state, at a minimum:

(i) the Reliability Standard and requirement(s) thereof the Registered Entity has allegedly violated,

(ii) the date and time the Alleged Violation occurred (or is occurring),

(iii) the facts the Compliance Enforcement Authority believes demonstrate or constitute the Alleged Violation,

(iv) the proposed penalty or sanction, if any, determined by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to be applicable to the Alleged Violation in accordance with the NERC Sanction Guidelines, including an explanation of the basis on which the particular penalty or sanction was determined to be applicable,

(v) notice that the Registered Entity shall, within thirty (30) days, elect one of the following options or the Compliance Enforcement Authority will deem the

Effective: January 1, 2011

-22-
Registered Entity to have accepted the determination of violation and proposed penalty or sanction:

1. agree with the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction, and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan to correct the violation and its underlying causes, and may provide a response in accordance with Section 5.4, or

2. agree with the Alleged Violation and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan to eliminate the violation and its underlying causes, but contest the proposed penalty or sanction, and may provide a response in accordance with Section 5.4, or

3. contest both the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction,

   (vi) notice that the Registered Entity may elect to submit a Mitigation Plan while contesting the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction, and that submission of a Mitigation Plan will not waive the Registered Entity’s right to contest the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction;

   (vii) notice that if the Registered Entity elects to contest the Alleged Violation and/or the proposed penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity may elect to have a hearing conducted pursuant to either (i) the short-form procedure in Section 1.3.2, or (ii) the full hearing procedure, in Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, and

   (viii) required procedures to submit the Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan.

NERC shall forward a copy of the Notice of Alleged Violation to FERC and, if the Alleged Violation pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, within two (2) business days of receipt from the Compliance Enforcement Authority, provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

Upon acceptance by the Registered Entity of the Alleged Violation and proposed penalty or sanction, the Notice of Confirmed Violation or other enforcement action will then be processed and issued to the Registered Entity.

5.4 Registered Entity Response

If the Registered Entity does not contest or does not respond to the Notice of Alleged Violation within thirty (30) days, it shall be deemed to have accepted the Compliance Enforcement

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Authority’s determination of violation and penalty or sanction, in which case the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity and shall enter the Confirmed Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. At the time of issuing the Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity, the Regional Entity shall also provide notice to the Registered Entity that it may provide a written explanatory statement to accompany the Notice of Confirmed Violation. The Registered Entity’s statement must include the name, title, and signature of an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity.

If the Registered Entity contests the Alleged Violation or the proposed penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity shall submit to the Compliance Enforcement Authority a response explaining its position, signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative together with any supporting information and documents. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall schedule a conference with the Registered Entity within ten (10) business days after receipt of the response. If the Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity are unable to resolve all issues within forty (40) days after the Registered Entity’s response, the Registered Entity may request a hearing. The Compliance Enforcement Authority and the Registered Entity may agree in writing to extend the forty (40) day period. If no hearing request is made prior to the end of the forty (40) day period, the violation will become a Confirmed Violation, in which case the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity and to NERC.

If a hearing is requested the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall initiate the hearing process by convening a Hearing Body and issuing a written notice of hearing to the Registered Entity and the Hearing Body and identifying the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s designated hearing representative.10

5.5 Hearing Process for Compliance Hearings

The Compliance Enforcement Authority hearing process is set forth in Attachment 2.

5.6 Settlement Process

The Registered Entity can request settlement negotiations at any time, including prior to the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation; however, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may decline to engage in or continue settlement negotiations after a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation becomes a Confirmed Violation in accordance with Section 5.4. NERC shall be notified of all settlement negotiations and may participate in any settlement negotiations. All settlement negotiations will be confidential until such time as the settlement is approved by NERC. For all settlement discussions, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall require the Registered Entity to designate an individual(s) authorized to negotiate on its behalf.

If the dispute involves a proposed Mitigation Plan, which has not been accepted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Registered Entity may file a request for hearing with the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may consider all relevant facts in settlement negotiations. A settlement agreement must ensure that the reliability of the Bulk Power System will not be compromised by the settlement and that a violation of a Reliability Standard will not occur as a result of the settlement. All settlement agreements must provide, if the settlement is approved, for waiver of the Registered Entity’s right to further hearings and appeal.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a letter setting forth the final settlement terms including all penalties, sanctions and mitigation requirements provided for in the final settlement.

The Regional Entity shall report the terms of all settlements of compliance matters to NERC. NERC will review the settlement for the purpose of evaluating its consistency with other settlements entered into for similar violations or under other, similar circumstances. The Registered Entity may submit an explanatory statement, conforming to the requirements of Section 5.4, to be included in the settlement agreement and which shall be subject to consent of the Compliance Enforcement Authority as part of the settlement agreement. The settlement agreement may state that the Registered Entity (i) admits the Alleged Violation, or (ii) does not contest the Alleged Violation, or (iii) neither admits nor denies the Alleged Violation, but may not state that the Registered Entity denies the Alleged Violation. Based on this review, NERC will either approve the settlement or reject the settlement and notify the Regional Entity and the Registered Entity of any changes to the settlement that would result in approval. If NERC rejects the settlement, the Regional Entity will attempt to negotiate a revised settlement agreement with the Registered Entity including any changes to the settlement specified by NERC.

NERC will report the approved settlement of the violation to FERC and, if the settlement relates to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, provided, that NERC will not disclose non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. NERC will also publicly post the violation settled (regardless of whether the settlement includes or does not include an admission of a violation) and the resulting penalty or sanction provided for in the settlement. This posting shall include a copy of the settlement or a description of the terms of the settlement, and a copy of any Mitigation Plan that is agreed to as part of the settlement. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a letter setting forth the final settlement terms including all penalties, sanctions and mitigation requirements provided for in the final settlement. Postings of Notices of Confirmed Violations are addressed in Section 8.0.

5.7 NERC Appeal Process

Effective: January 1, 2011
The Registered Entity may appeal the Hearing Body’s decision to NERC, as provided for in NERC Rules of Procedure, Section 409.11

On appeal, NERC shall either affirm the Regional Entity decision or remand to the Regional Entity with reasons for its remand, which may include a direction to the Regional Entity to revise the decision. If NERC affirms the Regional Entity decision, the Regional Entity shall issue a Notice of Confirmed Violation to the Registered Entity. If NERC directs the Regional Entity to revise its decision, the Registered Entity that was the subject of the decision or the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity whose interests are adversely affected by the directed revision may reopen the proceeding on any issue whose resolution is affected by NERC’s directive, irrespective of whether the issue was previously litigated, settled or unopposed.

5.8 Approval of a Notice of Confirmed Violation

A Notice of Confirmed Violation issued to a Registered Entity pursuant to Sections 5.4 or 5.7 shall include a detailed record of the enforcement action, including the facts and circumstances analyzed and the information on which the Compliance Enforcement Authority relied in proposing a penalty or sanction.

After receiving a Notice of Confirmed Violation through the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system, NERC shall review the Notice of Confirmed Violation and utilize the information therein to prepare a Notice of Penalty. NERC shall advise the Regional Entity of any additional detail or further development of the factual findings that NERC deems necessary before the Notice of Penalty can be issued.

NERC may direct the Regional Entity to revise a penalty determination, in which case the Registered Entity subject to the penalty, or the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity, may reopen the proceedings on any issue on which the penalty was based, irrespective of whether the issue was previously litigated, settled or unopposed.

5.9 Notice of Penalty

If (i) the Registered Entity does not dispute the Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed penalty or sanction, or (ii) a decision has been entered finding a violation and all appeals have been concluded, or (iii) a settlement agreement has been reached addressing the Possible Violation or Alleged Violation(s), NERC shall prepare a draft Notice of Penalty and provide a copy to the Regional Entity. The Regional Entity shall inform the Registered Entity that a Notice of Penalty is pending public filing. NERC will file the Notice of Penalty with FERC and any other Applicable Governmental Authority, as provided in the next paragraph, no sooner than five (5) business days after NERC approves the Notice of Confirmed Violation or settlement agreement.

NERC shall file the Notice of Penalty with FERC and, if the Possible Violation or Alleged Violation pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which

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11This process generally completes within ninety (90) days of NERC’s receipt of request for appeal.
another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to Applicable Governmental Authorities other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. NERC will include with the Notice of Penalty any statement provided by the Registered Entity as set forth in Sections 5.4 or 5.7.

The penalty or sanction will be effective upon expiration of the thirty (30) day period following filing with FERC of the Notice of Penalty (or such longer period as ordered by FERC) or, if FERC decides to review the penalty or sanction, upon final determination by FERC.

5.10 Closure of Enforcement Action

Following FERC approval of, or expiration of the period for action by FERC on, a Notice of Penalty filed by NERC, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a payment due notice and invoice to the Registered Entity. The payment due notice and invoice shall state the payment due date which shall be thirty (30) days from the date of the payment due notice and invoice. Upon payment of all monetary penalties by the Registered Entity, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a notice confirming payment to the Registered Entity, and provide a copy of the notice confirming payment to NERC. Following the completion by the Registered Entity of all requirements set forth in the Notice of Penalty and any settlement agreement, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue the Registered Entity a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action.

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority dismisses or disposes of a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation that does not become a Confirmed Violation, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall issue a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action to the Registered Entity.

A copy of the Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action shall also be provided to NERC by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

The Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action shall include a release of any data retention directives that were previously issued to the Registered Entity in connection with the matter. Upon issuance of a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action, tracking of the violation is completed, and the enforcement action shall be closed.

6.0 MITIGATION OF VIOLATIONS OF RELIABILITY STANDARDS

Parties engaged in the process described in this section should consult with each other on the data and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing this section’s process requirements. If a party believes that a request for data or information is unreasonable, the party may request a written determination from the NERC director of enforcement.
6.1 Requirement for Submission of Mitigation Plans

A Registered Entity found to be in violation of a Reliability Standard shall file with the Compliance Enforcement Authority (i) a proposed Mitigation Plan to correct the violation, or (ii) a description of how the violation has been mitigated, and any requests for extensions of Mitigation Plans or a report of completed mitigation. A Registered Entity may also submit a proposed Mitigation Plan at any other time, including with a Self-Report, or, without admitting it has committed a violation, in response to a Notice of Possible Violation or Notice of Alleged Violation.

6.2 Contents of Mitigation Plans

A Mitigation Plan shall include the following information:

- The Registered Entity’s point of contact for the Mitigation Plan, who shall be a person (i) responsible for filing the Mitigation Plan, (ii) technically knowledgeable regarding the Mitigation Plan, and (iii) authorized and competent to respond to questions regarding the status of the Mitigation Plan. This person may be the Registered Entity’s point of contact described in Section 2.0.

- The Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) the Mitigation Plan will correct.

- The cause of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to correct the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to correct the cause of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation.

- The Registered Entity’s action plan to prevent recurrence of the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s).

- The anticipated impact of the Mitigation Plan on the Bulk Power System reliability and an action plan to mitigate any increased risk to the reliability of the Bulk Power System while the Mitigation Plan is being implemented.

- A timetable for completion of the Mitigation Plan including the completion date by which the Mitigation Plan will be fully implemented and the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s) corrected.

- Implementation milestones no more than three (3) months apart for Mitigation Plans with expected completion dates more than three (3) months from the date of submission. Additional violations could be determined for not completing work associated with accepted milestones.

- Any other information deemed necessary or appropriate.
The Mitigation Plan shall be signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity, which if applicable, shall be the person that signed the Self-Certification or Self Reporting submittals.

6.3 Timetable for Completion of Mitigation Plans

The Mitigation Plan shall be completed in time to have a reasonable potential to correct all of the violation(s) prior to the next applicable compliance reporting/assessment period after occurrence of the violation for which the Mitigation Plan is submitted. In all cases the Mitigation Plan should be completed without delay, and should encompass actions necessary to prevent a recurring violation of the Reliability Standard requirements underlying the Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation(s). The Compliance Enforcement Authority will expect full compliance with the Reliability Standard to which the Mitigation Plan is applicable at the next report or assessment of the Registered Entity. At the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s discretion, the completion deadline may be extended for good cause including: (i) short assessment periods (i.e., event driven or monthly assessments), and (ii) construction requirements in the Mitigation Plan that extend beyond the next assessment period or other extenuating circumstances. If the Mitigation Plan extends beyond the next applicable reporting/assessment period, sanctions for any violation of the applicable Reliability Standard(s) occurring during the implementation period will be held in abeyance and will be waived if the Mitigation Plan is satisfactorily completed.

Any violations assessed during the period of time the accepted Mitigation Plan is being implemented will be recorded by the Compliance Enforcement Authority with associated sanctions or penalties. Regional Entities will report any findings of violations recorded during this time period to NERC with the notation that the Registered Entity is working under an accepted Mitigation Plan with an extended completion date with penalties and sanctions held in abeyance until completion of the Mitigation Plan. Upon completion of the accepted Mitigation Plan in accordance with Section 6.6, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify the Registered Entity that any findings of violations of the applicable Reliability Standard during the period that the accepted Mitigation Plan was being implemented have been waived and no penalties or sanctions will apply. Regional Entities will also notify NERC of any such waivers of violations of Reliability Standards.

A request for an extension of any milestone or the completion date of the accepted Mitigation Plan by a Registered Entity must be received by the Compliance Enforcement Authority at least five (5) business days before the original milestone or completion date. The Compliance Enforcement Authority may accept a request for an extension or modification of a Mitigation Plan if the Compliance Enforcement Authority determines the request is justified, and shall notify NERC of the extension or modification within five (5) business days.

If a Mitigation Plan submitted by a Registered Entity is rejected by the Regional Entity acting as Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Hearing Body in accordance with Section 6.5, the Registered Entity shall be subject to any findings of violation of the applicable Reliability Standards during the period the Mitigation Plan was under consideration and to imposition of any penalties or sanctions imposed for such violations.

6.4 Submission of Mitigation Plans

Effective: January 1, 2011
A Mitigation Plan may be submitted at any time but shall have been submitted by the Registered Entity within thirty (30) days after being served the Notice of Alleged Violation, if the Registered Entity does not contest the Alleged Violation and penalty or sanction. If the Registered Entity disputes the Notice of Alleged Violation or the penalty or sanction, the Registered Entity shall submit its Mitigation Plan within ten (10) business days following issuance of the written decision of the Hearing Body, unless the Registered Entity elects to appeal the Hearing Body’s determination to NERC. The Registered Entity may choose to submit a Mitigation Plan while it contests an Alleged Violation or penalty or sanction or in response to a Notice of Possible Violation; such submission shall not be deemed an admission of a violation or the appropriateness of a penalty or sanction. If the Registered Entity has not yet submitted a Mitigation Plan, or the Registered Entity submits a Mitigation Plan but it is rejected by the Regional Entity acting as Compliance Enforcement Authority or the Hearing Body in accordance with Section 6.5, any subsequent violations of the Reliability Standard identified by the Compliance Enforcement Authority before the Hearing Body renders its decision will not be held in abeyance and will be considered as repeat violations of the Reliability Standard.

6.5 Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans

Unless the time period is extended by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, it will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan, and will issue a written statement accepting or rejecting the Mitigation Plan, within thirty (30) days of receipt; otherwise the Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted. In order to extend the initial or an extended period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall, within the initial or extended review period, notify the Registered Entity (and NERC if NERC is not the Compliance Enforcement Authority) that the review period is being extended and identify the date by which the Compliance Enforcement Authority will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan. The Compliance Enforcement Authority’s extension notice shall also state that if the Compliance Enforcement Authority has not issued a notice by the end of the extended review period either stating that the Compliance Enforcement Authority accepts or rejects the proposed Mitigation Plan or further extending the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted.

If the Compliance Enforcement Authority rejects a Mitigation Plan, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will provide the Registered Entity with a written statement describing the reasons for the rejection, and will require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan by the Required Date. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify the Registered Entity within ten (10) business days after receipt of a revised Mitigation Plan whether the Compliance Enforcement Authority will accept or reject the revised Mitigation Plan and provide a written statement describing the reasons for rejection and the Required Date for the second revised Mitigation Plan. If the second review results in rejection of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity may request a hearing in accordance with the Hearing Procedures, by submitting to the Compliance Enforcement Authority a written request for hearing including an explanation of why the Mitigation Plan should be accepted. After the hearing is completed, the Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a written statement accepting a Mitigation Plan it deems as appropriate.

Within five (5) business days after a Regional Entity accepts a Mitigation Plan, the Regional Entity (i) will notify NERC and the Registered Entity of the acceptance of the Mitigation Plan.
and (ii) will provide the accepted Mitigation Plan to NERC. NERC will review the accepted Mitigation Plan and, within thirty (30) days following its receipt of the Mitigation Plan from the Regional Entity, will notify the Regional Entity and the Registered Entity, on a contemporaneous basis, as to whether the Mitigation Plan is approved or disapproved by NERC. If NERC disapproves a Mitigation Plan that was accepted by the Regional Entity, NERC shall state its reasons for the rejection, and may state the changes to the Mitigation Plan that would result in approval by NERC. The Registered Entity shall not be subject to findings of violations of the specific Requirements of Reliability Standards that are the subject of the Mitigation Plan or to imposition of penalties or sanctions for such violations with respect to the period of time the Mitigation Plan was under consideration by NERC and for a reasonable period following NERC’s disapproval of the Mitigation Plan, so long as the Registered Entity promptly submits a modified Mitigation Plan that addresses the concerns identified by NERC.

If a Registered Entity submits a Mitigation Plan prior to issuance of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or entry into a settlement, such as with a Self-Report or in response to a Notice of Possible Violation, the Regional Entity may provisionally accept the proposed Mitigation Plan. If the Regional Entity subsequently determines, upon completing its assessment of the Possible Violation, that the facts and circumstances are different than those on which the accepted Mitigation Plan was based, the Regional Entity may, by notice to the Registered Entity and to NERC, require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan that fully addresses the facts and circumstances of the violation. The Regional Entity’s notice shall state the additional or different facts and circumstances that need to be addressed in the revised Mitigation Plan. The Registered Entity shall submit a revised Mitigation Plan in response to the notice within thirty (30) days following the date of the notice, unless the Regional Entity specifies or allows a longer time period. The Registered Entity’s revised Mitigation Plan shall be subject to review and acceptance or rejection by the Regional Entity and by NERC in accordance with this Section 6.5. If the Regional Entity issues a Notice of Confirmed Violation or enters into a settlement with the Registered Entity and does not identify a need to request modifications to the provisionally-accepted Mitigation Plan based on additional or different facts and circumstances, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Registered Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the “provisional” nature of the acceptance is terminated and the acceptance is final. The Regional Entity shall issue such notice within five (5) business days of issuance of the Notice of Confirmed Violation or entry into the settlement.

NERC will submit to FERC, as non-public information, an approved Mitigation Plan relating to violations of Reliability Standards within seven (7) business days after NERC approves the Mitigation Plan. NERC shall publicly post the approved Mitigation Plan as part of the public posting of the related Notice of Penalty in accordance with Section 8.0 or settlement in accordance with Section 5.6.

### 6.6 Completion/Confirmation of Implementation of Mitigation Plans

The Registered Entity shall provide updates at least quarterly to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on the progress of the Mitigation Plan. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will track the Mitigation Plan to completion and may conduct on-site visits and review status during Compliance Audits to monitor Mitigation Plan implementation.

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

Upon completion of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity shall provide to the Compliance Enforcement Authority certification, signed by an officer, employee, attorney or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity, that all required actions described in the Mitigation Plan have been completed and shall include data or information sufficient for the Compliance Enforcement Authority to verify completion. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall request such data or information and conduct follow-up assessments, on-site or other Spot Checking, or Compliance Audits as it deems necessary to verify that all required actions in the Mitigation Plan have been completed and the Registered Entity is in compliance with the subject Reliability Standard requirement(s).

In the event all required actions in the Mitigation Plan are not completed within the applicable deadline including any extensions of the original deadline granted under Section 6.3, any violation(s) of a Reliability Standard subject to the Mitigation Plan that occurred during the originally scheduled time period for completion will be enforced immediately and a new Mitigation Plan must be submitted for acceptance by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. In addition, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may conduct a Compliance Audit of, or issue a Remedial Action Directive to, the Registered Entity.

Regional Entities will provide to NERC the quarterly status reports and such other information as NERC requests, and will notify NERC when each Mitigation Plan is verified to have been completed.

6.7 Recordkeeping

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will maintain a record containing the following information for each Mitigation Plan:

- Name of Registered Entity.
- The date of the violation.
- Monitoring method by which the violation was detected, i.e., Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, Compliance Audit, Compliance Investigation, Complaint, etc.
- Date(s) of Notice of Possible Violation and Notice of Alleged Violation (if applicable).
- Expected and actual completion date of the Mitigation Plan and major milestones.
- Expected and actual completion date for each required action.
- Accepted changes to milestones, completion dates, or scope of Mitigation Plan.
- Registered Entity’s completion notice and data submitted as evidence of completion.

7.0 REMEDIAL ACTION DIRECTIVES

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may issue a Remedial Action Directive when such action is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an...
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

imminent threat. A Remedial Action Directive may include, but is not limited to, any of the following: specifying operating or planning criteria, limits, or limitations; requiring specific system studies; defining operating practices or guidelines; requiring confirmation of data, practices, or procedures through inspection testing or other methods; requiring specific training for personnel; requiring development of specific operating plans; directing a Registered Entity to develop and comply with a plan to remediate a violation; imposing increased auditing or additional training requirements; and requiring a Registered Entity to cease an activity that may constitute a violation of a Reliability Standard.

A Remedial Action Directive may be issued to a Registered Entity at any time, including during any procedures relating to a Possible Violation or an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will specify if a Remedial Action Directive obviates the need for a Mitigation Plan.

Prior to issuing a Remedial Action Directive, the Regional Entity shall consult the Reliability Coordinator for the Registered Entity, if applicable, to ensure that the Remedial Action Directive is not in conflict with directives issued by the Reliability Coordinator.

Any Remedial Action Directive must be provided in a notice to the Registered Entity and shall include: (i) a list of the Possible Violation(s) or Alleged Violation(s) of Reliability Standards that are the basis for issuance of the Remedial Action Directive; (ii) a discussion of the factual basis for the Remedial Action Directive; (iii) a deadline for compliance and (iv) notice to the Registered Entity that failure to comply with the directive by the Required Date may result in further Remedial Action Directives or significantly increased sanctions. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will cause the notice of the Remedial Action Directive to be delivered to the Registered Entity by (i) electronic means to the Registered Entity’s designated contact person and (ii) by a recognized express courier service that provides tracking and verification of delivery to the recipient. The date of delivery as specified by the express courier service’s verification of delivery shall be the date of actual receipt of the Remedial Action Directive. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will monitor implementation of Remedial Action Directives as necessary to verify compliance.

The Regional Entity will notify NERC within two (2) business days after issuing a Remedial Action Directive.

Once the Compliance Enforcement Authority has given the Registered Entity notice of the Remedial Action Directive, the Registered Entity may contest the Remedial Action Directive by giving written notice to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt of notice of the Remedial Action Directive. Due to the urgency of resolving any objections to a Remedial Action Directive, the hearing shall be conducted under the expedited hearing process set forth in Section 1.9 of Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures. Notice to contest the Remedial Action Directive and participation in the hearing process set forth in Section 1.9 of Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures shall constitute the Registered Entity’s right to appeal the Remedial Action Directive. The Registered Entity may elect not to implement the Remedial Action Directive until the hearing process is completed, or may proceed with implementing the Remedial Action Directive even if it is contesting the Remedial Action Directive.

Effective: January 1, 2011
8.0 REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

Regional Entities shall prepare and submit to NERC all required reports, containing current information concerning (1) Registered Entity compliance with Reliability Standards, (2) all Possible Violations, Alleged Violations and Confirmed Violations of Reliability Standards by Registered Entities, (3) the status of Possible Violations and Alleged Violations, (4) sanctions and Penalties, (5) Remedial Action Directives imposed, and (6) Mitigation Plan(s) accepted including dates for all required actions and for completion.

Regional Entities shall report all Possible Violations, Alleged Violations and Confirmed Violations to NERC by promptly entering the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation into the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system. NERC shall notify FERC and, where the report pertains to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, shall also notify such other Applicable Governmental Authority, within two (2) business days of receiving a report of a Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation from the Regional Entity; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction. Such reports shall include information regarding the nature of the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation, the name of the Registered Entity involved, the status of any ongoing review and assessment of the Possible Violation, Alleged Violation, or Confirmed Violation, the name of a Regional Entity staff person knowledgeable about the information to serve as a point of contact, as required by 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b), and, in the case of an Alleged Violation or Confirmed Violation, its potential impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

Regional Entities shall report to NERC, through the NERC compliance reporting and tracking system, the status of Possible Violations and Alleged Violations, regardless of significance, that have not yet resulted in a Notice of Confirmed Violation or have not completed the hearing process, or for which mitigation activities (including activities being carried out pursuant to a settlement agreement) have not been completed. Regional Entities will ensure the information is current when these reports are provided.

Regional Entities shall report a Confirmed Violation to NERC at the same time the Notice of Confirmed Violation is issued to the Registered Entity. NERC will publicly post on its Web site each Notice of Penalty, with the identity of the violator, together with any statement submitted by the Registered Entity, when NERC files the Notice of Penalty with FERC.

NERC will provide reports quarterly to FERC and, where a report contains information pertaining to a Registered Entity or to a portion of the Bulk Power System over which another Applicable Governmental Authority has jurisdiction, to such other Applicable Governmental Authority, on the status of all Possible, Alleged and Confirmed Violations for which mitigation

Effective: January 1, 2011
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

activities have not been completed; provided, that NERC will not disclose any non-public U.S. compliance information that is subject to 18 C.F.R. §39.7(b)(4) to an Applicable Governmental Authority other than FERC without first obtaining permission from FERC for such disclosure and subject to any limitations placed by FERC on such disclosure, and NERC will not disclose non-public non-U.S. compliance information to an Applicable Governmental Authority (including FERC) without first obtaining permission from the Applicable Governmental Authority that has jurisdiction over the Registered Entity or portion of the Bulk Power System to which the non-public information pertains and subject to any limitations placed on such disclosure by such Applicable Governmental Authority or by other law of the applicable jurisdiction.

9.0 DATA RETENTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

9.1 Records Management

The Compliance Enforcement Authority records management policy shall provide for a routine and orderly process for the retention and disposal of electronic and paper records related to the Compliance Program, ensure verification of compliance with appropriate business, regulatory, and legal requirements and at a minimum conform to the data retention requirements of the Reliability Standards. The policy shall allow for the maintenance of records as required to implement the Compliance Program.

9.2 Retention Requirements

The Compliance Enforcement Authority records management policy will require that information and data generated or received pursuant to Compliance Program activities, including Compliance Audits, Self-Certifications, Spot Checking, Compliance Investigations, Self-Reporting, Periodic Data Submittals, Exception Reporting, and Complaints, as well as a hearing process, will be retained for the longer of (i) five (5) years or (ii) any retention period specified in a Reliability Standard or by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority. The obligation to retain information and data commences upon the initiation of the Compliance Program activity that produces the data or information. If the information or data is material to the resolution of a controversy, the retention period for such data shall not commence until after the controversy is resolved.

Upon request from NERC, Regional Entities will provide to NERC copies of such information and data. NERC will retain the information and data in order to maintain a record of activity under the Compliance Program. In providing the information and data to NERC, the Regional Entity shall preserve any mark of confidentiality.

9.3 Confidentiality and Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

9.3.1 Definitions

Information or data generated or received pursuant to Compliance Program activities, including a hearing process, shall be treated in a confidential manner pursuant to the provisions of Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure. The terms “confidential information,” “critical business and market information,” “critical energy infrastructure information,” and
Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

“Critical Infrastructure” shall have the meanings stated in Appendix 2 to Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

9.3.2 Protection of Confidential Information

The Compliance Enforcement Authority personnel (including any contractors, consultants and industry subject matter experts) and committee members, and participants in Compliance Program activities shall be informed of, and agree to comply with, Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure concerning Confidential Information.

9.3.3 Critical Energy Infrastructure Information

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will keep confidential all Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedures. Information deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information shall be redacted, in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure, and shall not be released publicly.
ATTACHMENT 1

PROCESS FOR NON-SUBMITTAL OF REQUESTED DATA

If data, information, or other reports (including Mitigation Plans) requested from a Registered Entity are not received by the Required Date, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may sequentially execute the following steps for each Reliability Standard for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has requested data, information, or other reports. The Compliance Enforcement Authority however will afford the Registered Entity reasonable opportunity to resolve a difficulty submitting data due to time or format issues.

**Step 1:** The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s designated contact.

**Step 2:** The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s vice president or equivalent responsible for compliance (with a copy to NERC and the Registered Entity’s designated contact).

**Step 3:** The Compliance Enforcement Authority will issue a follow-up notification to the Registered Entity’s chief executive officer or equivalent (with a copy to NERC, the Registered Entity’s vice president or equivalent responsible for compliance and the Registered Entity’s designated contact).

A full Compliance Audit may be scheduled at this step.

**Step 4:** Thirty (30) days after the Required Date, a Reliability Standard violation may be applied at the Severe Violation Severity Level.

Step 4 does not apply to Compliance Audits and Mitigation Plan tracking requests.
## ATTACHMENT 2 - HEARING PROCEDURES

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Procedure Governed</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2 Deviation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3 Standards for Discretion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4 Interpretation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5 Definitions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Contents of Filings</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Form of Filings</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3 Submission of Documents</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.4 Service</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.5 Computation of Time</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.6 Extensions of Time</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.7 Amendments</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.8 Transcripts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.11 Participant Participation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.14 Docketing System</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.15 Hold Harmless</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Registered Entities’ Option to Request a Hearing</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 General Hearing Procedure</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1 Notice of Hearing</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2 Hearing Officer</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.3 [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.4 Interlocutory Review</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.5 Disqualification</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.6 Technical Advisor</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.8 Appearances</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Prehearing Procedure</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1 [Intentionally Left Blank]</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2 Prehearing Conference</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3 Summary Disposition</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4 Status Hearings</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.5 Motions</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.6 Experts</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures
1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence
1.5.10 Protective Orders
1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum
1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure
1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings
1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence
1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements
1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence
1.6.5 Exhibits
1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing
1.6.7 Admission of Evidence
1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document
1.6.9 Stipulations
1.6.10 Official Notice
1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence
1.6.12 Offer of Proof
1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling
1.6.14 Cross-Examination
1.6.15 Redirect Examination
1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant
1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record
1.7 Post-Evidentiary Hearing Procedure
1.7.1 Briefs
1.7.2 Other Pleadings
1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions
1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion
1.7.5 Exceptions
1.7.6 Oral Argument
1.7.7 Additional Hearings
1.7.8 Hearing Body Final Order
1.7.9 The Record
1.7.10 Appeal
1.8 Settlement
1.9 Remedial Action Directives
1.9.1 Initiation of Remedial Action Directive Hearing
1.9.2 Remedial Action Directive Hearing Procedure
ATTACHMENT 2 - HEARING PROCEDURES

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed

The provisions set forth in this Attachment 2 ("Hearing Procedures") shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance Enforcement Authority in hearings in the United States conducted into (i) whether Registered Entities within the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility have violated Reliability Standards, and (ii) if so, to determine the appropriate Mitigation Plans as well as any remedial actions, penalties or sanctions in accordance with the NERC Sanction Guidelines and other applicable penalty guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2). Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Body established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority. The composition of the Hearing Body, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Body on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the Compliance Staff alleging noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, proposing a penalty, opposing a Registered Entity’s Mitigation Plan, or requiring compliance with a Remedial Action Directive.

1.1.2 Deviation

To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Body, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Body’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion

The Compliance Enforcement Authority’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process - The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.

b) Fairness - Persons appearing in Compliance Enforcement Authority proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.
c) Independence - The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making - Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy.

e) Impartiality - Persons appearing before the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Registered Entities should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition - Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation

a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions

Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures, (i) definitions in Appendix 2 of the NERC Rules of ProcedureSection 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply. For ease of reference, the following defined terms used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Clerk,” means an individual assigned as designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to perform duties described in these Hearing Procedures.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility” means the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s corporate Region. If a Regional Entity is the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility is shown in Exhibit A to the delegation agreement between the Regional Entity and NERC.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.
“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber Security Incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the Director of Compliance of NERC or of the Compliance Enforcement Authority, as applicable, who is responsible for the management and supervision of Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“ERO” means the Electric Reliability Organization, means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.

“FERC” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

“Hearing Officer” means an individual employed or contracted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used in these Hearing Procedures shall include the members of the Compliance Staff of the Compliance Enforcement Authority that participate in a proceeding.

“Penalty” means and as used herein includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Registered Entity or Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC Sanction Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Registered Entity’s or Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Registered Entity or Respondent to remedy the violation.
“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the [HEARING BODY].

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings

All filings made with the [HEARING BODY] must contain:

a) A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

b) A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

c) The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

d) A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

e) The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2.2 Form of Filings

All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.
b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least 12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

1.2.3 Submission of Documents

a) Where to File

Filings shall be made with the Clerk of the Compliance Enforcement Authority located at its principal office. The office will be open from [Compliance Enforcement Authority business hours] local time each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

b) When to File

Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]. Filings will be considered made when they are date stamped received by the Clerk. To be timely, filings must be received no later than [Compliance Enforcement Authority close of business] local time on the date specified.

c) How to File

Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

d) Number of Copies to File

One original and five exact copies of any document shall be filed. The Clerk will provide each member of the [HEARING BODY] with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification

The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Body. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service

Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service

a) Service List

For each proceeding, the Clerk shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, Director of Compliance and the Registered Entity’s designated agent for service [as registered with the Compliance Enforcement Authority] shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the Clerk.

b) By Participants

Any Participant filing a document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) By the Clerk
The Clerk shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and the [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] upon the members of the [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Clerk shall transmit a copy of the record of a proceeding to the ERO at the time it serves the ERO with either (1) a Notice of Penalty, or (2) a [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] final order that includes a Notice of Penalty.

d) Effective Date of Service

Service by personal delivery or email is effective immediately. Service by mail or registered mail is effective upon mailing; service by a private express courier service is effective upon delivery to the private express courier service. Unless otherwise provided, whenever a Participant has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a document upon the Participant, four (4) days shall be added to the prescribed period when the document is served upon the Participant by mail or registered mail.

1.2.5 Computation of Time

The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority is closed.

1.2.6 Extensions of Time

Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.

1.2.7 Amendments

Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY][Hearing Body] upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts

A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer states the ruling on any such matter, and

Effective: January 1, 2011
the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for Staff. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances

Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences

All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at the principal office of the Compliance Enforcement Authority unless the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation

Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer and, in the event of oral argument, the [HEARING BODY], except that witnesses shall personally appear at the evidentiary hearing if required by Paragraph 1.6.6. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted

The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC, no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.

1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public

No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the [HEARING BODY] shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY], or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of

Effective: January 1, 2011
1.2.14 Docketing System

The Clerk shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used uniformly by the Compliance Enforcement Authorities, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-”), followed by the letters “[RE]”, followed by a dash (“-”), followed by a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.

1.2.15 Hold Harmless

A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the Compliance Enforcement Authority, including without limitation its members, board of directors or trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, Hearing Body members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Registered Entity’s Option to Request a Hearing

Except when contesting a Remedial Action Directive pursuant to section 1.9 of these Hearing Procedures, a Registered Entity may file a statement with the Compliance Enforcement Authority requesting a hearing if either:

a) The Registered Entity files a response to a Notice of Alleged Violation that contests either the Alleged Violation, the proposed Penalty, or both; or

b) The Compliance Staff submits to the Registered Entity a statement rejecting the Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan submitted after Compliance Staff rejected the Registered Entity’s initial proposed Mitigation Plan.

A Registered Entity must file its hearing request within forty (40) days after (i) the Registered Entity files its response to the Notice of Alleged Violation; or (ii) the Compliance Staff submits to the Registered Entity its statement identifying a disagreement with the Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable. If the Registered Entity does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Registered Entity will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the proposed Penalty, the Alleged
Violation or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the revised Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable.

Either a Notice of Alleged Violation issued to a Registered Entity or a Staff statement setting forth its rejection of a Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan shall clearly state that the Registered Entity has the option to contest the Alleged Violation, proposed Penalty, or both, or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the proposed revised Mitigation Plan, using either the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7. If the Registered Entity files a hearing request within the requisite time period, it shall state within its hearing request whether it requests the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7. If the Registered Entity (or any Respondent if there are more than one Respondent) requests the full hearing procedure, the full hearing procedure shall apply. If the Registered Entity (or all Respondents if there are more than one Respondent) requests the shortened hearing procedure, Compliance Staff and any other Participant shall submit a filing within five (5) days of the Registered Entity’s hearing request that states whether Staff or such other Participant agrees to use the shortened hearing procedure. If Staff or another Participant makes a filing requesting the full hearing procedure, then the full hearing procedure shall apply; otherwise the shortened hearing procedure requested by the Registered Entity or Entities shall be used. Once either the full or shortened hearing procedure has been selected, the Participants shall not be allowed to revert to the non-selected hearing procedure unless the Participants mutually agree.

A Registered Entity shall attach to a request for hearing whichever of the following are applicable:

- a) The Registered Entity’s Self-Reporting of a violation;
- b) The Notice of Alleged Violation and the Registered Entity’s response thereto; and/or
- c) The Registered Entity’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan and the Compliance Staff’s statement rejecting the proposed revised Mitigation Plan.

1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure

The shortened hearing procedure shall be as set forth in this Paragraph. The rules applicable to the full hearing procedure shall apply to the shortened hearing procedure unless the context of such a rule is inconsistent with the procedure set forth in this Paragraph or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the shortened hearing procedure. The rules concerning ex parte communications in Paragraph 1.4.7 are hereby expressly made applicable to the shortened hearing procedure under this Paragraph.

The Hearing Body may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the shortened hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. But, no evidentiary hearing will be held in the shortened hearing procedure and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except that briefs on exceptions and briefs in reply to exceptions may be allowed pursuant to Subparagraph (g). Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

Attachment 2 – Page 10
a) The prehearing conference shall be held within seven (7) days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued. In addition to any other matters set forth in Paragraph 1.5.2 that may apply, the prehearing conference will be used to develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of comments in accordance with Subparagraphs (c) through (e).

b) Within five (5) days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued, Staff shall make documents available to the Registered Entity for inspection and copying pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7.

c) Within twenty-one (21) days after the prehearing conference, the Staff shall file:
   1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument;
   2) all documents that Staff seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and
   3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

d) Within fourteen (14) days of Staff’s initial comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (c), the Registered Entity shall file:
   1) responsive comments stating the Registered Entity’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument, which comment also may respond to Staff’s initial comments;
   2) all documents that the Registered Entity seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and
   3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

e) Within seven (7) days after the Registered Entity’s responsive comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (d), Staff shall file reply comments that shall be limited in scope to responding to the Registered Entity’s responsive comments and be supported by a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing. Staff shall not submit any additional documents in support of its position as part of this filing except upon motion and good cause shown. If Staff is allowed to file additional documents in support of its position based upon such a motion, the Registered Entity shall have the right to file additional documents in support of its position that are responsive to the additional documents that Staff is allowed to file provided that any additional Registered Entity filing also shall be verified.

f) The Hearing Officer shall issue an initial opinion within twenty-one (21) days after the Staff’s reply comments filing or any additional filing by the Registered Entity pursuant to Subparagraph (e).
g) If either Participant requests, the Hearing Officer shall allow each Participant to file, within seven (7) days after the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion in a brief designated “brief on exceptions” in accordance with Paragraph 1.7.5 and within seven (7) days thereafter, a reply brief designated “Brief in Reply to Exceptions.”

h) The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall strive, but is not required, to issue a final order within ninety (90) days of the notice of hearing.

The Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body to issue the final order within ninety (90) days of the notice of hearing.

1.4 General Hearing Procedure

1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) days of a Registered Entity requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the Clerk shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place for the prehearing conference, which should occur no later than fourteen (14) days after the notice of hearing is issued.

1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The Compliance Enforcement Authority may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing from the prehearing conference through the issuance of the initial opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter, and the responsibility for submission of the matter to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body for final decision through the presentation to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body of an initial opinion. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

1) To administer oaths and affirmations;

2) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;

3) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;

Effective: January 1, 2011
4) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

5) To supervise and issue orders concerning discovery;

6) To conduct prehearing conferences, status hearings and evidentiary hearings;

7) To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

8) To rule on and receive evidence;

9) To call upon a Participant to produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue;

10) To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10;

11) To issue initial opinions; and

12) To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the Hearing Body uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Body shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.3 Hearing Body

The Hearing Body is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

1) The Hearing Body shall receive all filings in a hearing, including but not limited to all issuances of the Hearing Officer, all motions and responses thereto, and all written comments, testimony and evidence. The Hearing Body shall not receive documents made available by Staff for inspection and copying by the Respondent, or other responses to discovery between the Participants, unless such documents are placed into the record pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.7.

2) The Hearing Body or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, attend any prehearing conference, status hearing or evidentiary hearing, and/or to submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.
3) The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; (ii) present oral argument on an issue; (iii) file pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums; or (iv) produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue. To this end, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

4) To the extent that the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion or upon petition for interlocutory review meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.4.4, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

5) The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order. In issuing a final order, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall consider the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion but shall have the authority to reject, modify or approve the initial opinion in whole or in part.

1.4.4 Interlocutory Review

A Participant shall be allowed to seek interlocutory review by the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body of any ruling of the Hearing Officer where the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. Failure to seek such review shall not operate as a waiver of any objection to such ruling. Unless good cause is shown or unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body, the Participant seeking review shall file a petition for interlocutory review within fourteen (14) days after the date of the action that is the subject of the petition. The petition shall contain, in a separately identified section, a demonstration that the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to the Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. The petition shall be filed with any offer of proof and supported by affidavit if based on facts that do not appear of record. Responses to petitions for interlocutory review shall be filed within seven (7) days after service of the petition. No replies to responses are allowed.

The Hearing Officer shall file a report to the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body within fourteen (14) days from the filing of the petition. The Hearing Officer’s report shall set forth the relevant facts and other background information relating to the ruling on which interlocutory review is sought, the basis for the Hearing Officer’s ruling, a summary of the Participants’ arguments on the petition for interlocutory review, and the recommendation of the Hearing Officer for the disposition of the petition by the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body.

On review of a Hearing Officer’s ruling, the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body may affirm or reverse the ruling in whole or in part, and may take any other just and reasonable action with respect to the ruling, such as declining to act on an interlocutory basis. The [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

Effective: January 1, 2011
**Hearing Body** may reject the petition for interlocutory review on the grounds that the ruling for which review is sought does not present an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding, without considering or ruling on the substance of the petitioner’s arguments. Issuance of a ruling on a petition for interlocutory review shall require (i) a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the **Hearing Body**, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the **Hearing Body** voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). Petitions to rehear or reconsider the **Hearing Body’s** action taken on interlocutory review shall not be allowed. Filing and disposition of a petition for interlocutory review of a ruling of the Hearing Officer shall not suspend or otherwise delay a hearing or any other scheduled dates in the proceeding except as authorized by the Hearing Officer or the **Hearing Body** based on a finding of exceptional circumstances.

A non-Participant that has been ordered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8 to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, and has failed to obtain the relief sought from the Hearing Officer through filing objections to or a motion to quash the order, shall also be entitled to seek interlocutory review by the **Hearing Body** of the Hearing Officer’s order, with respect to (i) whether the non-Participant is within the class of Persons subject to such orders pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8, and (ii) the reasonableness of the Hearing Officer’s order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

1.4.5 Disqualification

A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the **Hearing Body** shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the **Hearing Body** from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by section 1.4.7, or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support its alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within fifteen (15) days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the **Hearing Body**’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The **Hearing Body**, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the **Hearing Body** will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.
If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the Hearing Body does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the Compliance Enforcement Authority shall appoint a new member(s) to the Hearing Body to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the Hearing Body through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the Hearing Body shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all Hearing Body members.

1.4.6 Technical Advisor

The Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Body may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to any Compliance Staff investigation, determination of a Possible Violation, Alleged Violation or Penalty, or assessment of a Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan that resulted in the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications

a) Once a Registered Entity requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:

1) neither the Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that

2) the Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:

A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or

B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;

C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.
b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Compliance Staff from communicating with the Registered Entity, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Compliance Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.

d) Any member of the Hearing Body, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.8 Appearances

Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.

A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence

The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.
1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings

In the event that more than one Registered Entity receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the same event or transaction, and each Registered Entity selects the full hearing procedure described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7, the Hearing Body on its own motion may exercise its discretion to examine the actions of all Registered Entities in a single proceeding as long as an initial opinion has not been rendered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to Section 1.7.4 in any proceeding to be consolidated.

A Participant may file a motion pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.5 to consolidate into a single proceeding Allegations of Violations of different Reliability Standards against a single Respondent, and related contests of Penalties or Mitigation Plans, arising out of the same event or transaction. Such consolidation may be allowed in the discretion of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body, as applicable.

1.5 Prehearing Procedure

1.5.1 [Intentionally left blank]

1.5.2 Prehearing Conference

The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to:

1) Preliminarily identify the issues;

2) Discuss a schedule for any discovery to be conducted and address any discovery issues that are raised at that time;

3) Explore the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of the genuineness of documents that would avoid unnecessary proof;

4) Develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of evidence and witness testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing;

5) Schedule a date(s) for the evidentiary hearing; and

6) Address such other matters as may aid in the simplification of the evidence and disposition of the proceeding.

1.5.3 Summary Disposition

A Hearing Officer, on the Hearing Officer’s own motion or on the motion of a Participant, may issue an initial opinion granting, in whole or in part, summary disposition if it appears that there are no issues of material fact. If the Hearing Officer is considering summary disposition in the absence of a Participant motion, the Hearing Officer shall request the Participants to identify in writing any issues of material fact and to comment on the proposed disposition. Factual information in the Participants’ comments shall be supported by affidavit. Following review of the Participants’ comments, if it still appears to the Hearing Officer that there are no genuine issues of material fact, the Hearing Officer may proceed without an evidentiary hearing. The
Hearing Officer shall, however, allow the Participants the opportunity to file briefs. When the Hearing Officer issues an initial opinion granting a motion for summary disposition in whole or in part, the ruling shall set forth the rationale for the grant. An initial opinion of the Hearing Officer granting summary disposition shall be confirmed, rejected or modified in a final order issued by the [HEARING BODY].

1.5.4 Status Hearings

Any Participant may request, and the Hearing Officer may call, a status hearing at any time subsequent to the prehearing conference to address issues that have arisen between the Participants. Such issues may include, but are not limited to, discovery disputes and scheduling matters. The Hearing Officer shall direct the Clerk to issue a notice of status hearing that sets forth the date, time and place for the hearing, and identifies the matters to be addressed at the hearing.

1.5.5 Motions

Unless otherwise provided, a Participant may file a motion at any time requesting any relief as may be appropriate. Unless a Hearing Officer allows a motion to be made orally on the record, motions shall be filed in writing. Motions based on facts that do not appear of record shall be supported by affidavit. Unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer, responses to motions shall be filed within fourteen (14) days after service of the motion, and replies to responses shall be filed within seven (7) days after service of the responses; however, a Hearing Officer may deny dilatory, repetitive, or frivolous motions without awaiting a response. Unless otherwise ordered by a Hearing Officer, the filing of a motion does not stay the proceeding or extend any scheduled dates in the proceeding.

1.5.6 Experts

A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff

(a) Documents to be Available for Inspection and Copying

(1) Within five (5) days after issuance of the notice of hearing, Staff shall make available for inspection and copying by the Respondent, all Documents prepared or obtained by Staff through or in connection with any compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of proceedings. Such Documents shall include but are not limited to:

(A) requests for information to the Respondent;

Effective: January 1, 2011
(B) every written request, including e-mail, directed to persons not employed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to provide information or Documents or to be interviewed;

(C) the Documents provided in response to any such requests described in (A) and (B) above;

(D) all transcripts of testimony recorded during the Staff investigation and all exhibits to the transcript;

(E) all other Documents obtained from the Respondent; and

(F) all other Documents obtained from persons not employed by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

The sole bases pursuant to which Staff shall be authorized to withhold Documents from inspection and copying shall be the bases set forth in Paragraph 1.5.7(b); provided, however, that the Documents made available for inspection and copying need not include (i) exact copies of Documents the Respondent previously provided to Staff, and (ii) any Documents provided to the Respondent with or as part of the Notice of Alleged Violation, Notice of Penalty, assessment of proposed Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive.

(2) Where there are Participants in a proceeding in addition to a single Respondent and Compliance Staff, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Body shall oversee the Staff’s designation of Documents to be produced to such other Participants and the development, execution and enforcement of any protective order deemed necessary.

(3) Staff shall promptly inform the Hearing Officer and each other Respondent if, after the issuance of a notice of hearing, requests for information are issued by Staff related to the same compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of the proceeding. If Staff receives Documents pursuant to a request for information after Documents have been made available to a Respondent for inspection and copying as set forth in Subparagraph (a), the additional Documents shall be made available to the Respondent not later than fourteen (14) days after Staff receives such Documents. If a date for the evidentiary hearing has been scheduled, Staff shall make the additional Documents available to the Respondent not less than ten (10) days before the hearing. If Staff receives such Documents ten or fewer days before the hearing is scheduled to begin or after the hearing begins, Staff shall make the additional Documents available immediately to the Respondent.

(4) Nothing in subparagraph (a)(1) shall limit the discretion of the Compliance Enforcement Authority to make any other Document available to the Respondent or the authority of the Hearing Officer to order the production of any other Documents or information by any Participant.

(b) Documents That May Be Withheld by Staff

(1) Staff may withhold a Document from inspection and copying by the Respondent if:

Attachment 2 – Page 20

Effective: January 1, 2011
(A) the Document is privileged to Staff or constitutes attorney work product of Staff’s counsel (in applying this provision, the attorney-client privilege shall be recognized as absolute and any demand for production of attorney work product shall be granted only after a showing of substantial need by the Respondent);

(B) the Document is an examination or inspection report, an internal memorandum, or other note or writing prepared by a Staff member that shall not be offered in evidence;

(C) the Document would disclose (i) an examination, investigatory or enforcement technique or guideline of the Compliance Enforcement Authority, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; (ii) the identity of a source, including a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority or a self-regulatory organization, that furnished information or was furnished information on a confidential basis regarding an investigation, an examination, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action; or (iii) an examination, an investigation, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action under consideration by, or initiated by, the Compliance Enforcement Authority, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; or

(D) the Hearing Officer grants leave to withhold a Document or category of Documents as not relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, or for other good cause shown.

Provided, that where a Document contains information of the type listed in Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) or (D) that is capable of being redacted, Staff shall make the Document available for inspection and copying by Respondent in redacted form.

(2) Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1)(B), (C) or (D) authorizes Staff to withhold a Document, or a part thereof, that contains exculpatory evidence. Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1) requires Staff to withhold a Document from disclosure.

(c) Withheld Document List

At the time it is required to make Documents available for inspection and copying, Staff shall also provide to the Hearing Officer, the Respondent and any other Participant to which Documents are being made available, a list of Documents withheld by Staff pursuant to Subparagraph (b)(1). Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order Staff to make any Document withheld available to the Respondent(s) for inspection and copying.

(d) Timing of Inspection and Copying

Except as set forth in this Paragraph, the Hearing Officer shall determine the schedule of production of Documents for inspection and copying, provided that the Hearing Officer may modify any time period for production set forth in this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances.

(e) Place and Time of Inspection and Copying

Effective: January 1, 2011
Documents subject to inspection and copying pursuant to this Paragraph shall be made available to the Respondent for inspection and copying at the Compliance Enforcement Authority office where the Documents are ordinarily maintained, or at such other office as the Hearing Officer, in his or her discretion, shall designate, or as the Participants otherwise agree. A Respondent shall be given access to the Documents at the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s offices during normal business hours. A Respondent shall not be given custody of the Documents or be permitted to remove the Documents from the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s offices.

(f) Copying Costs

A Respondent may obtain a photocopy of all Documents made available for inspection. A Respondent shall be responsible for the cost of photocopying. Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer, charges for copies made at the request of a Respondent shall be at a rate to be established by the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

(g) Failure to Make Documents Available — Harmless Error

In the event that a Document required to be made available to a Respondent pursuant to this Paragraph is not made available by Staff, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to make the Document available was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of Staff to produce a Document, the burden shall be on Staff to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer, or, upon review, the Hearing Body shall determine whether the failure to make the Document available was harmless error.

1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures

In addition to the production of Documents by Staff for inspection and copying by Respondent pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7, the Participants shall be entitled to utilize all other discovery methods provided for in Rules 402 through 409 of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.409, including data requests, written interrogatories and requests for production of Documents or things, depositions by oral examination, requests for inspection of Documents and other property, requests for admissions, and requests for issuance of orders to one or more Registered Entities to produce Documents for inspection and copying or at the hearing or to provide testimony by an authorized representative in deposition or at the hearing. Unless otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Body upon motion by a Participant or by the Hearing Officer, or by the Hearing Body on its own motion, such discovery, and the resolution of any disputes concerning such discovery, shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.410 and 385.510(e), which are hereby incorporated by reference into these Hearing Procedures, subject to the following limitations and modifications to such Rules:
(a) The provisions of Subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Paragraph 1.5.7 shall apply to any such discovery.

(b) Rule 403(b)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.403(b)(2)) and Rule 410(d)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.410(b)(2)) shall not be applicable.

(c) The Hearing Officer and the [HEARING BODY] have the authority to issue orders to compel the appearance by or production of Documents or information by, only a Person that (i) is a Participant or (ii) is a Registered Entity (including an authorized representative thereof) that is not a Participant. The Hearing Officer and the [HEARING BODY] do not have authority to require a United States marshal or deputy marshal to serve an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony.

(d) References to “subpoena” in Rules 404, 409, 410 and 510(e) shall be deemed to be to an order to a non-Participant Registered Entity to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony.

(e) References to the “Commission” in Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) shall be to FERC except as follows: (i) the references in Rules 402(a), 404(b)(1) and 405(b), the second reference in Rule 410(d), and the references in Rule 510(c)(1) and (2) shall be deemed to be to the [HEARING BODY], (ii) the reference in Rule 385.406(b)(4) to “Commission trial staff” shall be deemed to be to Compliance Staff, and (iii) the reference in Rule 510(e)(3) shall be deemed to be to the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY].

(f) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY], a data request, set of interrogatories, request for production of Documents or things, request for inspection of Documents or other property, request for admissions, or order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, shall not specify a due date or response date that is fewer than 21 days from the date of service of the request or date of the order.

(g) A list of withheld Documents, if any, shall be provided by any Participant required to produce Documents, at the time the Documents are required to be produced, to the Hearing Officer and to each Participant entitled to receive production of the Documents. Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order the Participant to make any Document withheld available to any other Participant or Participants for inspection and copying.

(h) In the event a Document or information required to be produced or provided by a Participant pursuant to discovery is not produced or provided by the Participant, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to produce or provide the Document or information was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of a Participant to produce or provide a Document or information, the burden shall be on the Participant that failed to
produce or provide the Document or information to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer or, upon review, the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall determine whether the failure to make the Document available was harmless error.

(i) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, all such discovery shall be requested, scheduled and conducted so as to be completed within six (6) months following the date of the initial prehearing conference held pursuant to Paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.5.2.

(j) Notwithstanding (f) and (i), however, if the shortened hearing procedure in Paragraph 1.3.2 is used in a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on motion of a Participant, shall establish a schedule for discovery, including response periods for responding to discovery requests, that are consistent with the expedited nature of the proceeding contemplated by the shortened hearing procedure.

The Hearing Officer’s ruling on all motions relating to disputes concerning such discovery shall consider the following objectives: (i) full disclosure of all relevant Documents and information; (ii) the exercise of due diligence in the conduct of discovery by a Participant; and (iii) disallowing use of discovery as a means to delay the proceeding or to harass or burden any other Participant.

1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence

Unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise and with the exception of (i) any adverse Participant examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.16 and (ii) the testimony and Documents of a non-Participant provided pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, all witness testimony in a hearing must be prepared in written form, may have exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, and shall be filed in advance of the evidentiary hearing pursuant to a schedule determined by the Hearing Officer, as it may be amended. Where a Participant intends to use a Document or other demonstrative evidence that has not been filed as part of written testimony in the conduct of cross-examination (other than Documents that are to be produced by a non-Participant at the hearing pursuant to an order to produce Documents), the Participant intending to use such Document or demonstrative evidence shall provide it to the other Participants and the Hearing Officer at least three (3) business days prior to the date at which the witness will be cross-examined at the evidentiary hearing.

Compliance Staff shall file the Documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, first. The Registered Entity shall file the Documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, which also may be responsive to Staff’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, second. Staff shall file as its rebuttal case the Documents it intends to offer into evidence in response to the Registered Entity’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, third.
If appropriate due to the number and/or complexity of the issues, the Hearing Officer may allow for the Registered Entity to submit a rebuttal case that responds to Staff’s rebuttal case, in which event the Hearing Officer shall also allow Staff to submit a surrebuttal case that responds to the Registered Entity’s rebuttal case.

Each round of evidence shall be limited in scope to responding to the preceding round of evidence, except that the Registered Entity’s direct case may exceed the scope of Staff’s direct case if necessary for the Registered Entity to set forth its direct case fully.

The Participants shall file the Documents they intend to offer into evidence in accordance with the Hearing Officer’s schedule, as it may be amended. Such filings of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing shall not entitle the Documents to be admitted into the evidentiary record. The Participants must offer their witnesses’ testimony and other proposed evidence for admission into the evidentiary record during the evidentiary hearing.

Any Participant who fails, without good cause shown, to comply with the Hearing Officer’s schedule for the filing of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing may be limited in the presentation of its evidence during the evidentiary hearing or have its participation in the evidentiary hearing otherwise restricted by the Hearing Officer to avoid undue prejudice and delay.

1.5.10 Protective Orders

a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of any non-Participant ordered to produce Documents, information or testimony, may enter a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information, including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) information related to a Cyber Security Incident; (iv) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or that reveals personnel, financial, medical or other personal information; (v) audit work papers; (vi) investigative files or Documents that would disclose investigative techniques of Staff, any Compliance Enforcement Authority, the ERO or any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority. Nothing in this Subparagraph 1.5.10(b) shall require Staff to produce any Documents it is entitled to withhold under Subparagraph 1.5.7(b).
c) A motion for a protective order shall specify the proposed expiration date for the proprietary status of the data, Documents or information, if any, and shall propose requirements or safeguards to be met for individuals participating in the proceeding to review the protected information while maintaining its proprietary status.

d) A Document submitted and marked as proprietary, or a statement made at a hearing and identified as proprietary, shall be afforded proprietary treatment pending the timely submission of a motion to protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of that Document or statement and a ruling on such a motion by the Hearing Officer.

e) The protective order shall identify the data, Documents or information that will be accorded proprietary treatment; the individuals participating in the proceeding, by category or otherwise, entitled to view the proprietary information; and the requirements, conditions or safeguards that must be met before an individual may view the information.

f) A public redacted version of each Document and transcript that contains information that is protected pursuant to this Paragraph must be filed with the proprietary version and must be served on each Participant for distribution to those individuals participating in the proceeding who are not entitled to view the proprietary information.

g) Should it be necessary to address proprietary information during a hearing, the Hearing Officer shall, while the information is being addressed, close the hearing to all individuals other than those entitled to view the proprietary information.

1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum

The Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body may request, as needed on a case by case basis due to the number or complexity of the issue(s), the submission of memoranda prior to the evidentiary hearing that outline each Participant’s position on the issue(s) in dispute, the key facts and arguments, and the applicable Reliability Standard, rules, orders or other authority. The purpose of such memoranda will be to aid the Hearing Officer and [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body in preparation for the evidentiary hearing. A Participant will not be deemed to have waived any issue, fact or argument that is not set forth in a pre-evidentiary hearing memorandum. The Hearing Officer may establish page limitations on such submissions.

1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings

The purpose of the evidentiary hearing shall be to admit the Participants’ evidence into the record, and for each Participant to have the opportunity to cross-examine the other Participant’s witnesses. A schedule for briefs, unless waived by the Participants, shall be set at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. The evidentiary hearing also may be used to address any other issue pending between the Participants.

1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence

In all proceedings Compliance Staff shall open and close.

Effective: January 1, 2011
1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements

Opening and closing statements will not be made during the evidentiary hearing as a matter of course except that such statements may be allowed when requested by a Participant, and shall be required when requested by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body. Any Participant’s request for such statements, or a Hearing Officer or [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body notice requiring such statements, shall be made at least ten (10) days in advance of the start of the evidentiary hearing.

1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence

Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.6.5 Exhibits

All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be marked for identification. A Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the Participant offers into evidence, and will provide copies of any exhibit not served in advance of the evidentiary hearing to the Participants and the Hearing Officer.

1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing

Each witness shall attend the evidentiary hearing in person unless a Participant has been informed in advance of the evidentiary hearing that all other Participants waive cross-examination of the witness and neither the Hearing Officer nor the members of the [HEARING BODY]Hearing Body have any questions for the witness, in which event the witness does not need to be present at the evidentiary hearing. All testimony offered at the evidentiary hearing is to be under oath or affirmation. If a witness is not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, then the Participant on whose behalf the witness prepared testimony shall submit an affidavit of the witness attesting to the veracity of the witness’ testimony, and the Participant shall be allowed to introduce the witness’ testimony, and the exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into the evidentiary record based on such affidavit.

1.6.7 Admission of Evidence

Compliance Staff shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Registered Entity second, unless the Participants agree otherwise.

Except for witnesses who are not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall call each witness in turn. Following the witness’ swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or
prejudice on any Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the Clerk and provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’ testimony, including all exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the introduction of the witness’ testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.6.11. Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’ testimony shall be admitted into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants, and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the Hearing Body, in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.14, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.15. Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the evidentiary hearing unless a Participant has served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with the schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other Participants, it is the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s policy to discourage witness testimony at an evidentiary hearing when a Participant has not served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing. If such testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.

1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document

When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or Document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or Document will not be received in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or Document and to offer in evidence in like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.6.9 Stipulations

The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant Document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record. Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.6.10 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may, upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

1) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of other Compliance Enforcement Authorities.

2) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the record of other docketed proceedings of the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

3) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.

4) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.

5) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the Compliance Enforcement Authority.

6) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with a schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Before ruling on a request to take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set forth in a statement on the record.

1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence

Any evidence offered, including that included in a book, paper or Document pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.8, shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.

The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.6.12 Offer of Proof

Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence.
that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling

The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made; provided that the Hearing Officer has discretion to reserve such a ruling or to require the Participants to file written arguments in relation thereto. If the Hearing Officer reserves the ruling, appropriate steps shall be taken during the evidentiary hearing to ensure a full, complete and accurate record in relation to the objected to evidence in the event the objection to the evidence’s admissibility is overruled.

1.6.14 Cross-Examination

Each witness shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’ testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Body may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’ cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’ redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.15. If a member of the Hearing Body seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.15 Redirect Examination

A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Body. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’ cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Body. If a member of the Hearing Body seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant

Any Participant may call any adverse Participant, or any employee or agent thereof, during the evidentiary hearing to provide oral testimony on the Participant’s behalf, and may conduct such oral examination as though the witness were under cross-examination. If a Participant intends to call an adverse Participant for examination, it shall give notice to the Hearing Officer and all other Participants setting forth the grounds for such examination at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the evidentiary hearing, and the Participant who, or whose employee or agent, is sought to be called shall file any objection at least seven (7) days in advance of the evidentiary hearing. Any Participant may conduct oral examination of a witness testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, as though the witness were under cross-examination.

1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record

Attachment 2 – Page 30

Effective: January 1, 2011
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.

1.7 Post- Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.7.1 Briefs

a) At the close of the evidentiary hearing, Participants may file initial and reply briefs.

b) Briefs shall be concise, and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, excluding appendices, shall contain a table of contents. Statements of fact should be supported by record citations.

c) The Hearing Officer will prescribe the time for filing briefs, giving due regard to the nature of the proceeding, the extent of the record, the number and complexity of the issues, and the objective of expedition.

d) Unless the Hearing Officer prescribes otherwise, all Participants shall file initial and reply briefs simultaneously.

e) Participants’ reply briefs shall be limited in scope to responding to arguments and issues raised in other Participants’ initial briefs.

f) The Hearing Officer may, with the agreement of the Participants, allow oral closing statements to be made on the record in lieu of briefs.

g) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to briefs.

1.7.2 Other Pleadings

Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs are permitted, but, absent good cause shown, such pleadings may not seek to introduce additional evidence into the record.

1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions

The Hearing Officer may permit or require Participants to file draft initial opinions that set forth the Participants’ proposed findings of fact and conclusions.

1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion

Except as otherwise ordered by the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing, and following the submission of initial and reply briefs and draft orders, if any, the Hearing Officer shall prepare an initial opinion for the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body’s review and consideration. The initial opinion shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The initial opinion also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive that the Hearing Officer proposes the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body require. If the initial
opinion proposes a Penalty, the initial opinion shall include a proposed Notice of Penalty. The initial opinion shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10.

1.7.5 Exceptions

a) Within twenty-one (21) days after service of the initial opinion, or such other time as is fixed by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file exceptions to the initial opinion in a brief designated "brief on exceptions" and, within fourteen (14) days after the time for filing briefs on exceptions or such other time as is set by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file as a reply, a "brief in reply to exceptions."

b) Exceptions and replies thereto with respect to statements, findings of fact or conclusion in the initial opinion must be specific and must be stated and numbered separately in the brief. With regard to each, the Participant must specify each error asserted, and include a concise discussion of any policy considerations applicable and any other arguments in support of the Participant’s position. Suggested replacement language for all statements to which exception is taken must be provided. Exceptions and arguments may be filed (1) together in one brief; or (2) in two separate documents, one designated as the brief containing arguments, and the other designed "Exceptions," containing the suggested replacement language.

c) Arguments in briefs on exceptions and replies thereto shall be concise and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, shall contain a table of contents.

d) Participants shall not raise arguments in their briefs in reply to exceptions that are not responsive to any argument raised in any other Participant's brief on exceptions.

e) Statements of fact should be supported by citation to the record.

f) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to arguments included in briefs on exception and briefs in reply to exceptions. Such page limitations shall not apply to a Participant’s proposed replacement language.

g) Unless good cause is shown, if a Participant does not file a brief on exceptions, or if a Participant filed a brief on exceptions that does not object to a part of the initial opinion, the Participant shall be deemed to have waived any objection to the initial opinion in its entirety, or to the part of the initial opinion to which the Participant did not object, whichever applies. This provision shall not prohibit the Participant, in its brief in reply to exceptions, from responding to another Participant’s exceptions to such part of the initial opinion or from proposing alternative replacement language to the replacement language proposed by the other Participant for such part of the initial opinion.

1.7.6 Oral Argument

The Hearing Body may elect to hear oral argument. If oral argument is held without briefs having been filed, Participants will be given the opportunity to present argument.

Effective: January 1, 2011
on all issues. If oral argument is held where briefs have been filed, argument may be limited to issues identified by the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body will direct the Clerk to issue a notice of oral argument that identifies the date, time, place and issues for the argument.

The presentation of written materials or visual aids is permitted at oral argument. To the extent such materials or aids contain factual information, they shall be supported by the record, and shall contain accurate record citations. Such materials or aids may not contain new calculations or quantitative analyses not presented in the record, unless they are based on underlying data contained in the record. Copies of all written materials or visual aids to be presented at oral argument shall be served on all Participants not less than 48 hours prior to the time and date of oral argument.

1.7.7 Additional Hearings

After the evidentiary record has been closed but before issuance of an initial opinion, the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record and hold additional hearings. Such action may be taken on the Hearing Officer’s or the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body’s own motion if there is reason to believe that reopening is warranted by any changes in conditions, or by the need to compile a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order. Any Participant may file a motion to reopen the record, which shall contain the reasons for reopening, including material changes in conditions or the identification of additional evidence that should be included in the record, and a brief statement of proposed additional evidence and an explanation why such evidence was not previously adduced.

1.7.8 [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body Final Order

Following the receipt of the initial opinion, any exceptions and replies thereto, and oral argument, if any, the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall strive, but shall not be required, to issue its final order within thirty (30) days following the last to occur of the initial opinion, exceptions or replies thereto, or oral argument. The final order may adopt, modify, amend or reject the initial opinion in its entirety or in part. The final order shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body will base its determinations in the final order on the record. The final order also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, sanction, Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan required. If the final order imposes a Penalty, it shall be entitled “Final Order and Notice of Penalty”. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cybersecurity Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The [HEARING BODY] Hearing Body shall direct the Clerk to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order
shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights to the ERO or to FERC, as applicable.

1.7.9 The Record

The Clerk shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include any of the following, including all attachments thereto and documents filed therewith, that exist in any docket:

1) Notice of Alleged Violation and Registered Entity’s response thereto;
2) Registered Entity’s proposed Mitigation Plan and Staff’s statement identifying its disagreement(s) therewith;
3) Remedial Action Directives and the Registered Entity’s notice contesting the Remedial Action Directive;
4) Registered Entity’s request for a hearing;
5) Participant filings, motions, and responses;
6) Notices, rulings, orders and other issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Body;
7) Transcripts;
8) Evidence received;
9) Written comments submitted in lieu of written testimony;
10) Matters officially noticed;
11) Offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon, and any written or documentary evidence excluded from the evidentiary record;
12) Briefs, pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums, and draft opinions;
13) Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs;
14) The Hearing Officer’s initial opinion;
15) Exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, and any replies thereto;
16) The Hearing Body’s final order, any Notice of Penalty issued therewith, and the Clerk’s notice transmitting the final order to the Participants;
17) All notices of ex parte communications; and
18) Any notifications of recusal and motions for disqualification of a member of the Hearing Body or Hearing Officer of Technical Advisor and any responses or replies thereto.

1.7.10 Appeal

A Final Order of the Hearing Body may be appealed to NERC in accordance with NERC’s Rules of Procedure, Section 409. The Clerk shall transmit to NERC the record of any docket that is the subject of an appealed final order.

1.8 Settlement

Settlements may be entered into at any time pursuant to Section 5.6 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s settlement procedures, provided, that the Compliance Enforcement Authority may decline to engage in or continue settlement negotiations after a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation becomes a Confirmed Violation.

1.9 Remedial Action Directives

1.9.1 Initiation of Remedial Action Directive Hearing

Staff may issue a Remedial Action Directive to a Registered Entity at any time, including during any proceeding related to an Alleged Violation of a Reliability Standard. The Remedial Action Directive shall be delivered to the Registered Entity in accordance with Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The Compliance Enforcement Authority will notify NERC within two (2) days after its Staff issues a Remedial Action Directive.

The Registered Entity may contest the Remedial Action Directive by filing a written notice with the Clerk of the Compliance Enforcement Authority that states that the Registered Entity contests the Remedial Action Directive and that the Registered Entity requests a Remedial Action Directive hearing. The Registered Entity shall attach a copy of the Remedial Action Directive to its written notice. The Registered Entity must provide such notice within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt (as defined in Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program) of the Remedial Action Directive. If the Registered Entity does not give written notice to the Compliance Enforcement Authority within the required time period, the Registered Entity shall be deemed to have waived its right to contest the Remedial Action Directive.

The Clerk shall assign a docket number, and issue a notice of hearing that sets forth the date, time and place at which the hearing will convene pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.1.

1.9.2 Remedial Action Directive Hearing Procedure

Hearings to address Remedial Action Directives shall be conducted only under the expedited hearing process set forth in this Paragraph 1.9.2. The full hearing procedures described in Sections 1.4 to 1.7 are applicable to the Remedial Action Directive hearing unless the context of a provision is inconsistent with or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the procedures set forth in this Paragraph.

Effective: January 1, 2011
The Remedial Action Directive hearing may be presided over by a Hearing Officer and will be conducted according to the following guidelines:

a) The Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY] will hold a prehearing conference within two (2) business days after receipt of the Registered Entity’s request for a hearing.

b) An evidentiary hearing will be conducted on the matter, in person or by teleconference, within seven (7) business days after the prehearing conference.

c) At the evidentiary hearing, Staff shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive should be complied with, and the Registered Entity shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive is not necessary or should be modified. All witness testimony shall be rendered under oath.

d) At the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make opening statements. In addition, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make closing arguments, and Staff shall have the opportunity to make a rebuttal to the Registered Entity’s closing argument.

e) The Participants may file initial briefs and reply briefs, and/or draft opinions, on an expedited schedule set by the Hearing Officer or the [HEARING BODY]. Oral argument shall not be held.

f) The [HEARING BODY] shall issue a summary written decision within ten (10) days following the hearing, stating whether the Registered Entity shall or shall not be required to comply with the Remedial Action Directive and identifying any modifications to the Remedial Action Directive that it finds appropriate.

Within thirty (30) days following issuance of its summary written decision, the [HEARING BODY] shall issue a full written decision. The written decision shall state the conclusions of the [HEARING BODY] with respect to the Remedial Action Directive, and shall explain the reasons for the [HEARING BODY]’s conclusions.
PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING AND RECEIVING
TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTIONS
TO NERC CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION STANDARDS

APPENDIX 4D TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: April 12, 2011
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0. INTRODUCTION 1
   1.1. Purpose 1
   1.2. Authority 1
   1.3. Scope 1
   1.4 Obligations of Canadian Entities and Cross-Border Regional Entities 2

2.0. DEFINITIONS 2

3.0. BASIS FOR APPROVAL OF A TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTION 4

4.0. FORM, CONTENTS AND SUBMISSION OF A TFE REQUEST 6
   4.1 Separate Submission for Each TFE Request 6
   4.2 Form and Format of TFE Request 6
   4.3 Required Information to be Included in the TFE Request 7
   4.4 Access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information Included in Required Information 10
   4.5 Submission of TFE Request in Advance of Compliant Date 11

5.0. REVIEW, ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION AND APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS 11
   5.1 Initial Screening of TFE Request for Acceptance 11
   5.2 Substantive Review of TFE Request for Approval or Disapproval 13
   5.3 No Findings of Violations or Imposition of Penalties for Violations of an Applicable Requirement for the Period a TFE Request is Being Reviewed 16

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING BY THE RESPONSIBLE ENTITY PURSUANT TO AN APPROVED TFE 17

7.0 AMENDMENT OF A TFE REQUEST OR APPROVED TFE 18
   7.1 Amendment of a Pending TFE Request 18
7.2 Amendment of an Approved TFE 18

8.0 COMPLIANCE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPROVED TFE 19

9.0 TERMINATION OF AN APPROVED TFE REQUEST 19

10.0 HEARINGS AND APPEAL PROCESS FOR RESPONSIBLE ENTITY 20

11.0 CONSISTENCY IN APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS 20

12.0 CONFIDENTIALITY OF TFE REQUESTS AND RELATED INFORMATION 22

13.0 ANNUAL REPORT TO FERC AND OTHER APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES 23

13.1 Contents of Annual Report 23

13.2 Submission of Quarterly Reports by Regional Entities to NERC 24

13.3 Due Date for Annual Reports 25

13.4 Annual Report to be a Public Document; Confidential Appendix 25

13.5 Responsible Entities Must Cooperate in Preparation of Annual Report 25
PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING AND RECEIVING
TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTIONS
TO NERC CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION STANDARDS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Appendix to the Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) provides the procedure by which a Responsible Entity may request and receive an exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of a Requirement of certain NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Standards on the grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations. Such an exception is referred to herein as a Technical Feasibility Exception (TFE). This Appendix is intended to implement authorization granted by FERC to allow such exceptions to Applicable Requirements of CIP Standards.1

1.2 Authority

This Appendix is a NERC Rule of Procedure and an Electric Reliability Organization Rule. As such, this Appendix has been approved by (i) the NERC Board of Trustees and (ii) FERC. Any future revisions to this Appendix must be adopted in accordance with Article XI, section 2 of the NERC Bylaws and Section 1400 of the NERC Rules of Procedure, including approval by the NERC Board of Trustees and by FERC, in order to become effective.

1.3 Scope

This procedure for requesting and obtaining approval of TFEs is applicable only to those Requirements of CIP Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009 that (i) expressly provide either (A) that compliance with the terms of the Requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement, or (ii) FERC has directed should be subject to this procedure. As of the effective date of this Appendix, in the United States the Applicable Requirements are:

- CIP-005-3: R2.4, R2.6, R3.1 and R3.2
- CIP-006-3c: R1.1, including the Interpretation in Appendix 3
- CIP-007-3: R2.3, R3, R4, R5.3, R 5.3.1, R 5.3.2, R 5.3.3, R6 and R6.3

Subsequent versions of these Requirements that are approved by FERC will continue to be Applicable Requirements, without the need to amend this Appendix to reflect the new version number of the CIP Standards, (i) if the subsequent versions continue to expressly provide either (A) that compliance with their terms is required where or as technically feasible or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement2; or (ii) so

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2 Order No. 706 at P 157 and note 65 and P 178.
long as FERC does not direct that the subsequent versions are no longer Applicable Requirements. Other Requirements of CIP Standards may become Applicable Requirements as the result of revisions to the CIP Standards in accordance with the NERC Bylaws and Rules of Procedure including Appendix 3A, Standards Process Manual, or as a result of FERC directive. NERC shall maintain a current list of Applicable Requirements on its website.

1.4 Obligations of Canadian Entities and Cross-Border Regional Entities

A Responsible Entity that is a Canadian Entity seeking a TFE shall work with the Regional Entity, NERC, and Applicable Governmental Authorities, to the extent permitted under Canadian federal or provincial laws, and without being obligated to authorize the disclosure of information prohibited by Canadian federal or provincial law from disclosure to FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authorities in the U.S., to comply with the requirements of this Appendix. A Canadian Entity shall not be required to subject itself to United States federal or state laws not otherwise applicable to the Canadian Entity in order to utilize this Appendix to obtain a TFE. Cross-Border Regional Entities shall implement this TFE Procedure in a manner consistent with their memoranda of understanding with Canadian Entities and Canadian Applicable Governmental Authorities concerning compliance monitoring and enforcement activities in particular provinces.

2.0. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Appendix, capitalized terms shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 to the Rules of Procedure. For ease of reference, the definitions of the following terms that are used in this Appendix are also set forth below shall be defined as set forth in this Section 2.0. Capitalized terms used in this Appendix that are not defined in this Section 2.0 shall have the meanings as defined in, as applicable, (i) the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, or (ii) Section 1.0 of the NERC Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to the NERC Rules of Procedure, or (iii) Section 1501 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

2.1 Annual Report: The annual report to be filed by NERC with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 13.0 of this Appendix.

2.2 Applicable Requirement: A Requirement of a CIP Standard that (i) expressly provides either (A) that compliance with the terms of the Requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement; or (ii) is subject to this Appendix by FERC directive.

2.3 Canadian Entity: A Responsible Entity that is organized under Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.4 Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard or CIP Standard: Any of NERC Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009.
2.5 **Classified National Security Information:** Required Information that has been determined to be protected from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958, as amended, and/or the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §95.35; or pursuant to any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.6 **CMEP:** The NERC *Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program* (Appendix 4C to the NERC *Rules of Procedure*) or the Commission-approved program of a Regional Entity, as applicable.

2.7 **Compliant Date:** The date by which a Responsible Entity is required to be in compliance with an Applicable Requirement of a CIP Standard.

2.8 **Confidential Information:** (i) Confidential Business and Market Information; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; (vi) Cyber Security Incident information; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition; or (vii) any other information that is designated as Confidential Information in Section 11.0 of this Appendix.

2.9 **Covered Asset:** A Cyber Asset or Critical Cyber Asset that is subject to an Applicable Requirement.

2.10 **Delegate:** A person to whom the Senior Manager of a Responsible Entity has delegated authority pursuant to Requirement R2.3 of CIP Standard CIP-003-1 (or any successor provision).

2.11 **Effective Date:** The date, as specified in a notice rejecting or disapproving a TFE Request or terminating an approved TFE, on which the rejection, disapproval or termination becomes effective.

2.12 **Eligible Reviewer:** A person who has the required security clearances or other qualifications, or who otherwise meets the applicable criteria, to have access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information, as applicable to the particular information to be reviewed.

2.13 **Expiration Date:** The date on which an approved TFE expires.

2.14 **FERC:** The United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

2.15 **FOIA:** The U.S. Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552.

2.16 **Hearing Procedures:** Attachment 2 to the NERC or Regional Entity CMEP, as applicable.

2.17 **NRC:** The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Effective: April 12, 2011
2.18 **NRC Safeguards Information**: Required Information that is subject to restrictions on disclosure pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2167 and the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §73.21-73.23; or pursuant to comparable provisions of Canadian federal or provincial law.

2.19 **Part A Required Information**: Required Information that is to be provided in Part A of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

2.20 **Part B Required Information**: Required Information that is to be provided in Part B of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

2.21 **Protected FOIA Information**: Required Information, held by a governmental entity, that is subject to an exemption from disclosure under FOIA (5 U.S.C. §552(e)), under any similar state or local statutory provision, or under any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law, which would be lost were the Required Information to be placed into the public domain.

2.22 **Responsible Entity**: An entity that is registered for a reliability function in the NERC Compliance Registry and is responsible for complying with an Applicable Requirement, as specified in the “Applicability” section of the CIP Standard.

2.23 **Required Information**: The information required to be provided in a TFE Request, as specified in Section 4.0 of this Appendix.

2.24 **Senior Manager**: The person assigned by the Responsible Entity, in accordance with CIP Standard CIP-003-1 Requirement R2 (or subsequent versions), to have overall responsibility for leading and managing the Responsible Entity’s implementation of, and adherence to, the CIP Standards.

2.25 **Strict Compliance**: Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement without reliance on a Technical Feasibility Exception.

2.26 **Technical Feasibility Exception or TFE**: An exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement on grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations in accordance with one or more of the criteria in Section 3.0 of this Appendix.

2.27 **TFE Request**: A request submitted by a Responsible Entity in accordance with this Appendix for an exception from Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement.

3.0. **BASIS FOR APPROVAL OF A TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY EXCEPTION**

3.1. A Responsible Entity may request and obtain approval for a TFE on the grounds that Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement, evaluated in the context or environment of the Responsible Entity’s Covered Asset that is the subject of the TFE Request:

(i) is not technically possible or is precluded by technical limitations; or
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

(ii) is operationally infeasible or could adversely affect reliability of the Bulk Electric System to an extent that outweighs the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; or

(iii) while technically possible and operationally feasible, cannot be achieved by the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement, due to factors such as, for example, scarce technical resources, limitations on the availability of required equipment or components, or the need to construct, install or modify equipment during planned outages; or

(iv) would pose safety risks or issues that, in the determination of the Regional Entity, outweigh the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; or

(v) would conflict with, or cause the Responsible Entity to be non-compliant with, a separate statutory or regulatory requirement applicable to the Responsible Entity, the Covered Asset or the related Facility that must be complied with and cannot be waived or exempted; or

(vi) would require the incurrence of costs that, in the determination of the Regional Entity, far exceed the benefits to the reliability of the Bulk Electric System of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, such as for example by requiring the retirement of existing equipment that is not capable of Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement but is far from the end of its useful life and replacement with newer-generation equipment that is capable of Strict Compliance, where the incremental risk to the reliable operation of the Covered Asset, and to the Reliable Operation of the related Facility and the Bulk Electric System of continuing to operate with the existing equipment is minimal in the determination of the Regional Entity.

3.2. A TFE does not relieve the Responsible Entity of its obligation to comply with the Applicable Requirement. Rather, a TFE authorizes an alternative (to Strict Compliance) means of compliance with the Applicable Requirement through the use of compensating measures and/or mitigating measures that achieve at least a comparable level of security for the Bulk Electric System as would Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

3.3. The burden to justify approval of a TFE Request in accordance with the provisions of this Appendix is on the Responsible Entity. It is the responsibility of the Regional Entity, subject to oversight by NERC as provided in this Appendix, to make all determinations as to whether a TFE Request has met the criteria for approval. NERC and the Regional Entities shall

3 If a Regional Entity that is a Responsible Entity seeks a TFE in its role as a Responsible Entity, the Regional Entity shall submit its TFE Request to, as applicable, NERC or the Regional Entity that has assumed, by agreement approved by NERC and FERC, compliance monitoring and enforcement responsibilities with respect to the first Regional Entity’s registered functions, as applicable. In such case NERC or the second Regional Entity, as applicable, will perform the duties and responsibilities of the “Regional Entity” specified in this Appendix.
carry out the activities described in Section 11.0 of this Appendix to provide consistency in the review and approval or disapproval of TFE Requests across Regional Entities and across TFE Requests.

3.4. A TFE typically must be requested for, and will be approved only for, a limited duration, until a stated Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity will be expected to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement by the Expiration Date. Under limited, justified circumstances, a TFE Request may be approved without a specified Expiration Date, subject to periodic review to verify continuing justification for the TFE.

4.0. FORM, CONTENTS AND SUBMISSION OF A TFE REQUEST

4.1. Separate Submissions for Each TFE Request

A separate TFE Request shall be submitted for each Applicable Requirement pertaining to each Covered Asset for which the Responsible Entity seeks a TFE. There is one exception to this requirement: where the Responsible Entity seeks TFEs from the same Applicable Requirement for multiple, similar Covered Assets (either at the same location or at different locations within the geographic boundaries of a Regional Entity) on the same basis, with the same compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and with the same proposed Expiration Date, the TFE Requests for all the Covered Assets may be included in one submission. A TFE Request may not be submitted for Covered Assets located within the geographic boundaries of different Regional Entities.

4.2. Form and Format of TFE Request

A TFE Request shall consist of two parts:

(i) Part A of the TFE Request is the notification to a Regional Entity that a Responsible Entity is requesting a TFE. Part A must be submitted in a secure electronic form using the template provided by the Regional Entity. Regional Entities will use the Part A Required Information for initial screening to accept or reject the TFE Request.

(ii) Part B of the TFE Request contains the detailed material to support a TFE Request and includes the documents, drawings, and other information necessary to provide the details and justification for the requested TFE. Part B must also include a detailed description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity will implement while the TFE is in effect. The Part B Required Information must be available at the Responsible Entity’s location for review by the Regional Entity and/or NERC beginning on the date the TFE Request is submitted.

(iii) A Regional Entity may also require the Responsible Entity to file all or a portion of the Part B Required Information with the Regional Entity, provided that (A) the information can be filed in a secure manner that does not compromise the confidentiality of any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information, and (B) the Responsible
Entity shall not be required to file with a Regional Entity any Part B Required Information if, and to the extent that, such filing is prohibited by law.

4.3. **Required Information to be Included in the TFE Request**

4.3.1. Part A of a TFE Request shall contain the Part A Required Information specified in this Section 4.3.1 and shall be submitted to the Regional Entity using its template referred to in Section 4.2. Consistent with the summary nature of the Part A Required Information, the Regional Entity’s template may provide lists of responses to be selected by the Responsible Entity and/or limited space for narrative descriptions, for the Part A Required Information listed below. Failure to provide all Part A Required Information will result in rejection of the TFE Request as incomplete. The Part A Required Information shall consist of the following information:

1. Responsible Entity name.

2. Responsible Entity NERC Compliance Registry ID.

3. TFE Request submittal date.

4. Whether the TFE Request is an original TFE Request or an amended TFE Request; and if it is an Amended TFE Request, the identification number of the original TFE Request.

5. Name, mailing address, phone number, facsimile number and E-mail address of the Responsible Entity’s technical contact person for the TFE Request.

6. Applicable Requirement for which the TFE is being requested.

7. Number of Covered Assets for which the TFE is being requested.

8. Whether the Responsible Entity is filing a similar TFE Request(s) with one or more other Regional Entities, and if yes, the name(s) of the other Regional Entity(ies).

9. The type(s) of equipment, process, or procedure at or associated with the Covered Asset(s) and subject to or required by the Applicable Requirement, for which the TFE is being requested.

10. The basis for the TFE Request from the criteria specified in Section 3.1.

11. A brief statement describing and justifying why the Responsible Entity cannot achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

12. The estimated impact on Reliable Operation of the Bulk Electric System of the Responsible Entity if the compensating measures and mitigating measures are not
sufficient to achieve security for the Covered Assets, and cyber security is compromised.

13. A brief description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures that are planned or have been implemented in lieu of achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

14. A statement as to whether or not the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures have been fully implemented at the time the TFE Request is submitted.

15. As applicable, (i) the actual implementation date(s) for the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and/or (ii) the proposed date(s) for implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures.

16. Whether the Responsible Entity has a proposed plan and time schedule for terminating the TFE and achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement; if yes, the proposed Expiration Date and a description of the plan for terminating the TFE; if no, an explanation as to why a TFE with no Expiration Date is being requested.

17. Whether the TFE Request is supported, in whole or in part, by any of the following: Classified National Security Information; NRC Safeguards Information; or Protected FOIA Information.

18. A statement of the Responsible Entity’s understanding of the requirement to submit timely periodic and other reports pertaining to the approved TFE.

19. A statement, signed and dated by the Responsible Entity’s Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read the TFE Request and approved the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures and the implementation plan, and that on behalf of the Responsible Entity that the Responsible Entity believes approval of the TFE Request is warranted pursuant to the criteria specified in Section 3.1 of this Appendix.

4.3.2 Part B of a TFE Request shall contain the Part B Required Information specified in this Section 4.3.2. Failure to include all Part B Required Information may result in disapproval of the TFE Request. The information provided for items 3 through 8 below should be comprehensive, as opposed to the summary information provided on the Part A submission, and should include any supporting documents.

1. A copy of Part A of the TFE Request.

2. Location(s) of the Covered Asset(s) for which the TFE is (are) requested.

3. A statement of the basis, consistent with Section 3.1 of this Appendix, on which the Responsible Entity contends the TFE Request should be approved, with
supporting documentation. Without limiting the content of this statement, it must include: (i) a description of the specific equipment, device(s), process(es) or procedure(s) at or associated with the Covered Asset(s) and subject to or required by the Applicable Requirement, for which the TFE is requested; and (ii) an explanation of why the Responsible Entity cannot achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

4. A description of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity proposes to implement and maintain as an alternate approach to achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, with supporting documentation. Without limiting the content of this description, it must include an explanation of how, and the extent to which, the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures will reduce or prevent any adverse impacts on (i) the reliable operation of the Covered Asset(s) and (ii) the Reliable Operation of the Element(s) and Facility(ies) of the Bulk Electric System for which the Responsible Entity is responsible, resulting from the failure to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, including reducing or eliminating any vulnerabilities resulting from lack of Strict Compliance.

5. An assessment of the impacts on (i) reliable operation of the Covered Asset(s) and (ii) Reliable Operation of the Elements and the Facility(ies), of the Bulk Electric System for which the Responsible Entity is responsible, if the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures are insufficient or unsuccessful.

6. The Responsible Entity’s proposed time schedule for implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures. The TFE Request may identify compensating measures and or mitigating measures that have already been implemented by the Responsible Entity.

7. The Responsible Entity’s proposed plan and time schedule for terminating the TFE and achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, including the Responsible Entity’s proposed Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity should either (i) describe the specific steps it plans to take to achieve Strict Compliance and the planned schedule for each step, including the date by which the Responsible Entity intends to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, and/or (ii) describe the specific research, design, analytical, testing or other activities the Responsible Entity intends to engage in to determine a means of achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, and the Responsible Entity’s proposed time schedule for these activities.

8. If the Responsible Entity contends it will not be possible for it to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement and that the TFE being requested should have no Expiration Date, an explanation of why it will not be possible for the Responsible Entity to establish a date by which it can achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, why the TFE Request should be
approved with no Expiration Date, and under what conditions, if any, the Responsible Entity will be able to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement at a future unknown and unspecified date.

9. The Responsible Entity’s commitment to file quarterly reports with the Regional Entity on the Responsible Entity’s progress (i) in implementing the proposed compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, and (ii) towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

10. If the proposed Expiration Date is more than one (1) year from the date the TFE Request is submitted, or if the Responsible Entity contends the TFE should have no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity’s agreement to submit annual reports to the Regional Entity on the continued need for and justification for the TFE, for so long as the TFE remains in effect.

11. If the TFE Request is supported, in whole or in part, by Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and/or Protected FOIA Information, a statement identifying which of these categories each such item of information falls into and explaining why each such item of information is Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and/or Protected FOIA Information. If the Responsible Entity is prohibited by law from disclosing any Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information to any person who is not an Eligible Reviewer (such as, for example, the restriction on access to Classified National Security Information specified in Section 4.1 of Executive Order No. 12958, as amended), the TFE Request shall identify the Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information that is subject to such restrictions on disclosure and shall identify the criteria which a person must meet in order to be an Eligible Reviewer of the Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information and/or Protected FOIA Information.

12. A statement, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read the TFE Request and approved the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures and the implementation plan, and on behalf of the Responsible Entity that the Responsible Entity believes approval of the TFE Request is warranted pursuant to the criteria in Section 3.1 of this Appendix.

4.3.3. All scheduled implementation dates and other activity dates, and the Expiration Date, in the TFE Request shall be stated as specific calendar dates.

4.4 Access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information Included in Required Information
4.4.1. Upon reasonable advance notice from a Regional Entity or NERC, and subject to Section 4.4.2, the Responsible Entity must provide the Regional Entity or NERC (i) with access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information included in the Part B Required Information, and (ii) with access to the Covered Asset(s) and the related Facility(ies) for purposes of making a physical review and inspection.

4.4.2. If the Responsible Entity is prohibited by law from disclosing any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information to any person who is not an Eligible Reviewer (such as, for example, the restriction on access to Classified National Security Information specified in Section 4.1 of Executive Order No. 12958, as amended), then such Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information shall only be reviewed by a representative or representatives of the Regional Entity or NERC (which may include contractors) who are Eligible Reviewers.

4.4.3. The Regional Entity or NERC, as applicable, will work cooperatively with the Responsible Entity to access Protected FOIA Information in a way that does not waive or extinguish the exemption of the Protected FOIA Information from disclosure.

4.5 Submission of TFE Request in Advance of Compliant Date

The Responsible Entity should submit a TFE Request at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request, to avoid the risk that the initial screening will not be completed by the Compliant Date and the Responsible Entity will become subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation for noncompliance with the Applicable Requirement. However, if a Responsible Entity whose Compliant Date for an Applicable Requirement was on or before December 31, 2009, submits a TFE Request for the Applicable Requirement by January 31, 2010 (either pursuant to this Appendix or pursuant to NERC Compliance Process Bulletin #2009-007 and Attachments 1 and 2 to that Bulletin), the Compliant Date will be deemed to be the date of submission of the TFE Request for purposes of Section 5.3 of this Appendix.

5.0 REVIEW, ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION, AND APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS

5.1. Initial Screening of TFE Request for Acceptance or Rejection

5.1.1. Upon receipt of Part A of a TFE Request, the Regional Entity (i) will assign a unique identifier to the TFE Request, and (ii) will review the TFE Request to determine that the TFE Request is for an Applicable Requirement and that all Part A Required Information has been provided.

5.1.2. The unique identifier assigned to the TFE Request will be in the form of XXXX-YYY-TFEZZZZZ, where “XXXX” is the year in which the TFE Request is received by the
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

Regional Entity (e.g., “2009”); “YYY” is the acronym for the Regional Entity within whose geographic boundaries the Covered Asset is located; and “ZZZZZ” is the sequential number of the TFE Requests received by the Regional Entity in that year. If the TFE Request is amended or resubmitted, “-AZ” will be added to the end of the identifier, where “Z” is the number of the amendment to the TFE Request.

5.1.3. (a) The Regional Entity will typically complete its initial screening within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving the TFE Request.

(b) If the Regional Entity determines at any time that for a specified period of time, the Regional Entity will be unable to complete initial screenings of TFE Requests within sixty (60) calendar days after receipt and substantive reviews of TFE Requests within one year after receipt, the Regional Entity, based on consultation with NERC, shall establish an alternative time period objective and work plan for completing initial screenings and substantive reviews of TFE Requests during the specified period of time. The alternative time period objective and work plan shall be publicized by issuance of a notice to all Registered Entities within the geographic boundaries of the Regional Entity and by posting on the Regional Entity’s Website.

(c) If the Regional Entity is unable to complete its initial screening within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving the TFE Request, the Responsible Entity will not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request, beginning on the sixty-first (61st) calendar day after the Regional Entity received the TFE Request and continuing thereafter in accordance with Section 5.3.

5.1.4. If, based on its initial screening, the Regional Entity determines the TFE Request is for an Applicable Requirement and contains all Part A Required Information, and that the Part A Required Information provided by the Responsible Entity indicates the TFE Request satisfies the criteria for approval of a TFE in Section 3.1 of this Appendix, the Regional Entity shall send a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, accepting the TFE Request as complete.

5.1.5. If the Regional Entity determines, based on its review of the Part A Required Information provided by the Responsible Entity, that the TFE Request (i) is not for an Applicable Requirement, or (ii) does not contain all Part A Required Information, or (iii) does not satisfy the criteria for approval of a TFE in Section 3.1 of this Appendix, the Regional Entity shall send a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, rejecting the TFE Request. The notice

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4 The acronyms to be used are: FRCC (Florida Reliability Coordinating Council); MRO (Midwest Reliability Organization); NPCC (Northeast Power Coordinating Council); RFC (ReliabilityFirst Corporation); SERC (SERC Reliability Corporation); SPP (Southwest Power Pool Regional Entity); TRE (Texas Regional Entity/Texas Reliability Entity); and WECC (Western Electricity Coordinating Council).
shall state an Effective Date which shall be no less than thirty-one (31) calendar days and no more than sixty-one (61) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice, unless the Regional Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than sixty-one (61) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice.

5.1.6. If the Regional Entity rejects the TFE Request because not all Part A Required Information was provided, the Regional Entity’s notice shall identify the Part A Required Information that was not provided in the TFE Request. The Responsible Entity may resubmit the TFE Request with all Part A Required Information included. If the Responsible Entity resubmits the TFE Request with all Part A Required Information included prior to the Effective Date, the Responsible Entity will not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request, during the period the Regional Entity is conducting initial screening of the resubmitted TFE Request. The Responsible Entity may resubmit a TFE Request pursuant to this Section 5.1.6 only one time.

5.1.7. The Regional Entity must either accept the TFE Request in its entirety or reject the TFE Request in its entirety, even if the TFE Request is for two or more Covered Assets subject to the same Applicable Requirement.

5.2 Substantive Review of TFE Request for Approval or Disapproval

5.2.1 The Regional Entity shall conduct a substantive review of an accepted TFE Request to determine if it should be approved in accordance with Section 3.1 of this Appendix, or disapproved. The Regional Entity will conduct the substantive review in accordance with established compliance monitoring processes under the CMEP, such as a Compliance Audit or Spot Check. The compliance monitoring activity may be conducted solely for the purpose of substantive review of the TFE Request, or may include review of the Responsible Entity’s compliance with other Reliability Standards. As part of its substantive review, the Regional Entity may request access to and review the Part B Required Information, including any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, and Protected FOIA Information that is necessary to support the TFE Request; may conduct one or more physical inspections of the Covered Asset(s) and the related Facility(ies); may request additional information from the Responsible Entity; and may engage in discussions with the Responsible Entity concerning possible revisions to the TFE Request.

5.2.2. The Regional Entity shall complete its substantive review of the TFE Request and make its determination of whether the TFE Request is approved or disapproved, and issue a notice (in accordance with Sections 5.2.4 or 5.2.5) stating the TFE Request is approved or disapproved, within one (1) year after receipt of the TFE Request or within an alternative time period objective as specified in a work plan established under Section 5.1.3(b). In addition, the Regional Entity may extend the one-year time period for individual TFE Requests by issuing a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating the revised date by which the Regional Entity will issue its notice approving or disapproving the TFE Request.
5.2.3. The Regional Entity must either approve the TFE Request in its entirety or disapprove the TFE Request in its entirety, even if the TFE Request is for two or more Covered Assets subject to the same Applicable Requirement.

5.2.4. If the Regional Entity approves the TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the TFE Request is approved.

5.2.5. If the Regional Entity disapproves the TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating that the TFE Request is disapproved and stating the reasons for the disapproval. In its notice disapproving a TFE Request, the Regional Entity may also, but is not required to, state any revisions to the TFE Request the Regional Entity has identified, based on its review of the TFE Request, that, if made by the Responsible Entity, would result in approval of the TFE Request. Such revisions may include, but are not limited to, changes to the Responsible Entity’s proposed (i) compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, (ii) implementation schedules, or (iii) Expiration Date. If the Responsible Entity submits an amended TFE Request to the Regional Entity incorporating, to the Regional Entity’s satisfaction, the revisions to the TFE Request set forth in the notice of disapproval, then the Regional Entity shall issue a notice, in accordance with Section 5.2.4, approving the revised TFE Request.

5.2.6. A notice disapproving a TFE Request shall state an Effective Date, which shall be no less than sixty-one (61) calendar days and no more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice, unless the Regional Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice. Following the Effective Date, the Responsible Entity is subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation by the Regional Entity with respect to the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the disapproved TFE Request, unless the Responsible Entity (i) has submitted an amended TFE Request in accordance with Section 5.2.5, or (ii) has achieved Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement. Provided, that if the Effective Date occurs prior to the Responsible Entity’s Compliant Date for the Applicable Requirement, then the Responsible Entity is not subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation until the Compliant Date. A Notice of Alleged Violation issued with respect to the Applicable Requirement shall be processed in accordance with Sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 of the CMEP.

5.2.7 Within thirty (30) calendar days after issuing a notice approving or disapproving a TFE Request, the Regional Entity shall submit a report to NERC setting forth the basis on which the Regional Entity approved or disapproved the TFE Request. If the Regional Entity has disapproved the TFE Request and determined there were exceptional circumstances justifying an Effective Date more than ninety-one (91) days after the date of issuance of the notice, the Regional Entity’s report to NERC shall include a description of such exceptional circumstances.

5.2.8 A Responsible Entity may submit to NERC information that the Responsible Entity believes demonstrates that the approval, disapproval or rejection by a Regional Entity of a
TFE Request submitted by the Responsible Entity constitutes an inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 as compared to other determinations of TFE Requests made by the same Regional Entity or another Regional Entity for the same type of Covered Assets, and with such submission may suggest that NERC request the Regional Entity to reconsider its approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request. A Responsible Entity’s submission to NERC under this Section 5.2.8 shall be in writing and shall set forth (i) the TFE Request for which the Responsible Entity received a determination that the Responsible Entity believes represents an inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 (using the identifier assigned to the TFE Request pursuant to Section 5.1.2), (ii) a copy of the Regional Entity’s notice of approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request, and (iii) a description of the inconsistency in determinations that the Responsible Entity believes has occurred, including specific reference(s) to any other determinations of TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets that the Responsible Entity believes constitutes inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1. The Responsible Entity’s submission shall provide a clear and compelling demonstration that inconsistent applications of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 have occurred in the determinations of two or more TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets made by the same Regional Entity or two or more Regional Entities. NERC will provide a copy of the Responsible Entity’s submission to the Regional Entity that approved, disapproved or rejected the TFE Request that is the subject of the submission. NERC will review the Responsible Entity’s submission and the reports submitted by the Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to Section 5.2.7 with respect to the TFE Requests that are the subject of the Responsible Entity’s submission, and may decide, in accordance with Section 5.2.9, to request the Regional Entity to reconsider its determination. NERC will send a written notice to the Responsible Entity stating that NERC has determined to request reconsideration by the Regional Entity or has determined not to request reconsideration by the Regional Entity, as applicable.

5.2.9 NERC may request the Regional Entity to reconsider the approval, disapproval or rejection of a TFE Request, solely on the grounds that the approval, disapproval or rejection would result in inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 as compared to determinations made on TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Assets by the same Regional Entity or a different Regional Entity. Requests for reconsideration on any other grounds are not allowed. A request for reconsideration shall be submitted in writing to the Regional Entity and shall set forth (i) the TFE Request that is the subject of the request for reconsideration (using the identifier assigned to the TFE Request pursuant to Section 5.1.2), (ii) a copy of the Regional Entity’s notice of approval, disapproval or rejection of the TFE Request, and (iii) a description of the inconsistency in determinations on which NERC relies as the basis for the request for reconsideration, including specific reference(s) to other determinations of TFE Requests for the same type of Covered Asset that NERC believes constitutes inconsistent application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1. The Regional Entity shall consider the request for reconsideration and shall issue a notice to NERC and the affected Responsible Entity(ies) approving, disapproving or rejecting the TFE Request in accordance with Section 5.1.4, Section 5.1.5, Section 5.2.4, Section 5.2.5, Section 5.2.6 and/or Section 9.2, as applicable, within one hundred twenty (120) days following receipt of the request for reconsideration. A determination on a request for reconsideration approving, disapproving or rejecting a TFE Request shall be effective prospectively only, from its Effective Date, provided, that if a Regional Entity receives a request for reconsideration of the rejection or disapproval of a TFE Request prior to the
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

Effective Date of the notice of rejection or disapproval, the Regional Entity shall issue a notice to the affected Responsible Entity pursuant to Section 5.1.5 or Section 5.2.6, as applicable, suspending the Effective Date pending determination of the request for reconsideration.

5.3 No Findings of Violations or Imposition of Penalties for Violations of an Applicable Requirement for the Period a TFE Request is Being Reviewed

The Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of a TFE Request, for the period from:

(i) the earlier of (A) the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is accepted as complete and (B) the date that is sixty (60) calendar days after submission of the TFE Request,

to:

(ii) (A) the Effective Date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is rejected, or (B) the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is approved, or (C) the Effective Date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is disapproved, whichever is applicable.

Provided, that:

(1) while a TFE Request is undergoing initial screening, the Regional Entity shall not issue a Notice of Alleged Violation to the Responsible Entity for being noncompliant with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the TFE Request during the period on and after the TFE Request was submitted;

(2) if the TFE Request is accepted, the Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the accepted TFE Request, during the period from submission of the TFE Request to the date of the Regional Entity’s notice that the TFE Request is accepted; and

(3) if the TFE Request is rejected or disapproved, and is found by the Regional Entity, NERC or FERC to have been fraudulent or submitted not in good faith, the provisions of this Section 5.3 shall not apply, the Responsible Entity shall be subject to imposition of findings of violations and imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure be in Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the TFE Request, for the entire period subsequent to the date the TFE Request was submitted, and the Responsible Entity’s fraudulent or not-in-good-faith submission of the TFE Request shall be an aggravating factor in determining the amounts of penalties or sanctions to be imposed on the Responsible Entity for such violations.
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING BY THE RESPONSIBLE ENTITY PURSUANT TO AN APPROVED TFE

6.1. The Responsible Entity will be required to implement compensating measures and/or mitigating measures as described, and in accordance with the time schedule(s) set forth, in the approved TFE.

6.2. Unless the TFE has been approved with no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity will be required to implement steps, or conduct research and analysis, towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirements and eliminating the TFE, as described, and in accordance with the time schedule set forth, in the approved TFE.

6.3. The Responsible Entity shall submit quarterly reports to the Regional Entity on (i) the Responsible Entity’s progress in implementing the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures the Responsible Entity is adopting pursuant to the approved TFE, and (ii) the Responsible Entity’s progress in implementing steps and/or conducting research and/or analysis to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

6.4. All quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Regional Entity by no later than the last business day of the month immediately following the end of the calendar quarter for which the report is being submitted.

6.5. If the Expiration Date of the TFE is more than one (1) year after the TFE Request was submitted, or if the approved TFE has no Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity shall submit annual reports to the Regional Entity supporting the continuing need and justification for the approved TFE. The first annual report shall be due on the last business day of the month immediately following the end of the fourth calendar quarter after acceptance of the TFE Request. The annual report shall contain information as specified in items 1 through 10 and 13 of Section 4.3.2, but revised as appropriate based on current information as of the date of the report. The annual report shall not propose revisions to implementation, research and reporting dates that were specified in the approved TFE, but rather shall report on the Responsible Entity’s progress and accomplishments in carrying out the implementation and research activities. Any revisions to implementation, research and reporting dates, or to other requirements, that were specified in the approved TFE shall be requested by an amendment filing in accordance with Section 7.2 of this Appendix.

6.6. Each report submitted pursuant to Section 6.3 or Section 6.5 shall include a statement, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, that the Senior Manager or Delegate has read, and approved the submission of, the report.

6.7. The Regional Entity shall issue an acknowledgement notice to the Responsible Entity and to NERC that a report has been received, but no other issuances shall be required from the Regional Entity in response to submission of such a report.
6.8. If a Responsible Entity fails to implement or maintain a compensating measure or mitigating measure or fails to conduct research or analysis towards achieving Strict Compliance, in accordance with the approved TFE; or fails to submit one or more reports by the required submission date, the Responsible Entity (i) is required to file a Self Report in accordance with Section 3.5 of the CMEP, and (ii) will be subject to issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation for noncompliance with the Applicable Requirement that is the subject of the approved TFE. Any such Notice of Alleged Violation shall be processed in accordance with Sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 of the CMEP.

6.9. At least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the Expiration Date, the Responsible Entity shall submit a report to the Regional Entity, signed and dated by the Senior Manager or Delegate, demonstrating that the Responsible Entity has achieved, or will be able to achieve by the Expiration Date, Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement.

7.0 AMENDMENT OF A TFE REQUEST OR APPROVED TFE

7.1. Amendment of a Pending TFE Request

A Responsible Entity may at any time amend a pending TFE Request that is under review by a Regional Entity, for the purpose of providing additional or revised Required Information. The Responsible Entity shall submit an amended Part A and shall include in the Part B Required Information a written explanation of what Required Information is being added or revised and the purpose of the amendment. Submission of an amendment to a pending TFE Request may, in the Regional Entity’s discretion, extend the time period for the Regional Entity’s initial screening or substantive review, as applicable, of the TFE Request.

7.2. Amendment of an Approved TFE

7.2.1. A Responsible Entity may submit an amendment to an approved TFE for the purpose of requesting revision to any of the requirements specified in the approved TFE, such as, for example, revisions to the specific compensating measures and/or mitigating measures to be implemented, revisions to the schedule for implementing the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures, or a change in the Expiration Date. The Responsible Entity shall submit all the Part A Required Information, as amended, as specified in Section 4.3.1, and make available the Part B Required Information, as amended, as specified in Section 4.3.2. The Responsible Entity shall also include in the Part B Required Information a written explanation of the amendment, the reason for and purpose of the amendment, and the reason the requirements in the approved TFE should be revised.

7.2.2. The Regional Entity shall review the amended Part A Required Information to determine if it is complete, and shall issue a notice to the Responsible Entity, with a copy to NERC, stating if the amendment is accepted as complete or rejected as incomplete. If the Regional Entity issues a notice that the amendment is accepted as complete, the Regional Entity shall conduct a substantive review of the amendment, including such review of the amended Part B Required Information as the Regional Entity deems necessary, to determine if the amended TFE Request should be approved or disapproved, and shall issue a notice of approval or
disapproval, in accordance with Section 5.2. If the Regional Entity determines the amendment should be approved, the TFE as amended replaces the previously approved TFE.

7.2.3. An approved TFE that is the subject of an amendment filing remains in effect unless and until the amendment is approved by the Regional Entity.

8.0 COMPLIANCE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPROVED TFE

8.1. Following approval of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request, subsequent Compliance Audits of the Responsible Entity conducted prior to the Expiration Date shall include audit of (i) the Responsible Entity’s implementation and maintenance of the compensating measures and/or mitigating measures specified in the approved TFE, in accordance with the time schedule set forth in the approved TFE, and (ii) the Responsible Entity’s implementation of steps and conduct of research and analyses towards achieving Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement, in accordance with the time schedule set forth in the approved TFE. These topics shall be included in such Compliance Audits regardless of whether a Compliance Audit was otherwise scheduled to include the CIP Standard that includes the Applicable Requirement.

8.2 The first Compliance Audit of the Responsible Entity subsequent to the Expiration Date shall include audit of the Responsible Entity’s Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the approved TFE. This topic shall be included in such Compliance Audit regardless of whether it was otherwise scheduled to include the CIP Standard that includes the Applicable Requirement.

9.0 TERMINATION OF AN APPROVED TFE

9.1. An approved TFE shall terminate on its Expiration Date, unless it is terminated at an earlier date pursuant to this Section 9.0.

9.2. The Responsible Entity may terminate an approved TFE by submitting a notice to the Regional Entity stating that the Responsible Entity is terminating the TFE and the Effective Date of the termination.

9.3. A Regional Entity or NERC may terminate an approved TFE based on the results of a Spot Check initiated and conducted pursuant to the CMEP to determine whether the approved TFE should be terminated prior to its Effective Date or should be revised to impose additional or different requirements or to advance the Expiration Date to an earlier date. Following issuance to the Responsible Entity of a draft Spot Check report concluding that the approved TFE should be terminated or revised (including by advancement of the Expiration Date), and opportunity for the Responsible Entity to submit comments on the draft Spot Check report, the Regional Entity or NERC, if it has determined that the approved TFE should be terminated or revised, shall issue a notice of termination to the Responsible Entity (with a copy to NERC if the notice is issued by the Regional Entity) stating the Effective Date of termination of the approved TFE. The Effective Date shall be no less than sixty-one (61) calendar days and no more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the date of issuance of the notice of termination, unless the Regional
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

Entity determines there are exceptional circumstances that justify a later Effective Date. If the Regional Entity determines the Effective Date should be more than ninety-one (91) calendar days after the issuance of the notice of termination due to exceptional circumstances, the Regional Entity shall include a detailed statement of the exceptional circumstances in the notice of termination.

9.4. The Responsible Entity shall not be subject to imposition of any findings of violations, or imposition of penalties or sanctions for violations, for failure to be in Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement that is the subject of a TFE that has been terminated, until the Effective Date of the notice of termination.

10.0 HEARINGS AND APPEALS PROCESS FOR RESPONSIBLE ENTITY

A Responsible Entity whose TFE Request has been rejected or disapproved, or whose approved TFE has been terminated, and thereafter receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the Applicable Requirement that was the subject of the TFE Request or the approved TFE, is entitled to a hearing before the Regional Entity Hearing Body (or before the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee if NERC is the Compliance Enforcement Authority with respect to the Responsible Entity’s compliance with the Applicable Requirement), in accordance with the Hearing Procedures, if the Responsible Entity contests the Notice of Alleged Violation, the proposed penalty or sanction, or Mitigation Plan components. The Responsible Entity may raise issues relating to the rejection or disapproval of its TFE Request or the termination of the approved TFE in the hearing concerning the Notice of Alleged Violation, proposed penalty or sanction, or Mitigation Plan components.

11.0 CONSISTENCY IN APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF TFE REQUESTS

11.1. NERC and the Regional Entities will engage in the activities specified in this Section 11.0 for the purpose of assuring consistency in the review, approval and disapproval of TFE Requests (i) among the Regional Entities, (ii) among different types of Covered Assets that are subject to the same Applicable Requirement, (iii) with respect to the application of the criteria specified in Section 3.1 for approval of TFE Requests, including the comparison of safety risks and costs of Strict Compliance to reliability benefits of Strict Compliance, and (iv) with respect to the types of mitigating measures and compensating measures that are determined to be appropriate to support approval of TFE Requests. In appropriate cases, NERC will submit a request for reconsideration to a Regional Entity in accordance with Section 5.2.9.

11.2. The activities in which NERC and the Regional Entities will engage for the purposes stated in Section 11.1 will include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

1. NERC will review the reports of approved and disapproved TFE Requests submitted by the Regional Entities pursuant to Section 5.2.7 as the reports are received, and based on its review of such reports, NERC will issue to the Regional Entities, as Confidential Information, such guidance as NERC deems appropriate to achieve greater consistency in approval and disapproval of TFE Requests in the respects listed in Section 11.1.
2. NERC will maintain, as Confidential Information, based on reports submitted by Regional Entities, a catalogue of the types of Covered Assets for which TFE Requests from the various Applicable Requirements have been approved and disapproved. The catalogue will be accessible to the Regional Entities for their use in connection with their substantive reviews of TFE Requests.

3. NERC and the Regional Entities will form a committee comprised of NERC and Regional Entity representatives involved in the review of TFE Requests and other Critical Infrastructure program activities, which shall be charged to review approved and disapproved TFE Requests for consistency and to issue such guidance to the Regional Entities, as Confidential Information, as the committee deems appropriate to achieve greater consistency in approval and disapproval of TFE Requests in the respects listed in Section 11.1. The committee shall include persons with appropriate subject matter expertise for the responsibilities and activities of the committee.

4. NERC will submit to the FERC and to other Applicable Governmental Entities an annual informational report containing the following information concerning the manner in which Regional Entities have made determinations to approve or disapprove TFE Requests based on the criteria of Section 3.1:

   (i) whether any issues were identified during the period covered by the informational report with respect to the consistency of the determinations made based on the criteria in Section 3.1, either within a Regional Entity or among Regional Entities;

   (ii) a description of any such identified consistency issues;

   (iii) how each consistency issue was resolved;

   (iv) the numbers of TFE Requests for which reconsideration was requested pursuant to Section 5.2.9 based on purported inconsistencies in determinations applying the criteria in Section 3.1 and the numbers of such requests which resulted in TFE Requests being approved, disapproved and rejected; and

   (v) whether NERC has developed or is in a position to develop a uniform framework for Regional Entities to use to appraise the reliability benefits of Strict Compliance when making determinations based on the criteria in Section 3.1(iv) and (vi).

The first such informational report shall cover the period through June 30, 2011, and shall be filed with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Entities no later than September 28, 2011. Subsequent annual informational reports shall cover the period from July 1 through June 30 and shall be filed within 90 days following the end of the period covered by the report.
If NERC determines it is necessary to include any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information in an informational report in order to satisfy the information requirements specified above, such Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information shall be contained in a separate non-public, confidential appendix to the informational report. Prior to submitting to FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority a non-public, confidential appendix that provides specific Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, or Protected FOIA Information of a particular Responsible Entity and identifies the Responsible Entity or one of its Facilities by name, NERC shall provide at least twenty-one (21) days advance notice to the Responsible Entity. The non-public, confidential appendix shall be submitted to FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with their procedures for receiving confidential, proprietary and other protected information.

12.0 CONFIDENTIALITY OF TFE REQUESTS AND RELATED INFORMATION

Except as expressly stated in this Section 12.0, the submission, review, acceptance/rejection, and approval/disapproval of TFE Requests, and the implementation and termination of approved TFES, shall be maintained as confidential. The following documents are Confidential Information and shall be treated as such in accordance with Section 1500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure:

(i) All TFE Requests and proposed amendments, including without limiting the foregoing the Required Part A Information and Required Part B Information submitted, filed or made available by the Responsible Entity;

(ii) All notices issued by a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(iii) All requests for documents or information made by a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(iv) All submissions of documents and information by a Responsible Entity to a Regional Entity or NERC pursuant to this Appendix;

(v) All post-approval reports submitted by a Responsible Entity pursuant to this Appendix;

(vi) All correspondence, notes, drawings, drafts, work papers, electronic communications, reports and other documents generated by a Regional Entity or NERC in connection with a TFE Request, including (without limiting the scope of this provision) in connection with reviewing a TFE Request and supporting documents and information submitted, filed or made available by the
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

Responsible Entity, conducting a physical inspection of the Covered Asset(s) or the related Facility(ies), reviewing and analyzing post-approval reports submitted by a Responsible Entity, or conducting compliance monitoring processes pursuant to the CMEP with respect to a TFE Request or approved TFE.

(vii) All guidance issued to Regional Entities pursuant to Section 11.2 by NERC or by the committee described in Section 11.2(3), and all minutes of meetings of the committee and discussions between or among its members.

(viii) All submissions by Responsible Entities to NERC pursuant to Section 5.2.8.

(ix) All requests for reconsideration pursuant to Section 5.2.9.

(x) Any confidential appendix to an informational report prepared and submitted pursuant to Section 11.2(4) or to an Annual Report prepared and submitted pursuant to Section 13.0.

13.0 ANNUAL REPORT TO FERC AND OTHER APPLICABLE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES


NERC shall submit an Annual Report to FERC that provides a wide-area analysis or analyses, which NERC shall prepare in consultation with the Regional Entities, regarding the use of TFEs and the impact on the reliability of the Bulk Electric System, as required by Paragraphs 220 and 221 of Order No. 706, which state:

. . . [W]e direct the ERO to submit an annual report to the Commission that provides a wide-area analysis regarding use of the technical feasibility exception and the effect on Bulk-Power System reliability. The annual report must address, at a minimum, the frequency of the use of such provisions, the circumstances or justifications that prompt their use, the interim mitigation measures used to address vulnerabilities, and efforts to eliminate future reliance on the exception. . . [T]he report should contain aggregated data with sufficient detail for the Commission to understand the frequency with which specific provisions are being invoked as well as high level data regarding mitigation and remediation plans over time and by region . . . .

Copies of the Annual Report shall be filed with other Applicable Governmental Authorities. The Annual Report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The frequency of use of the TFE Request process, disaggregated by Regional Entity and in the aggregate for the United States and for the jurisdictions of other Applicable Governmental Authorities, including (A) the numbers of TFE Requests that have been submitted, accepted/rejected, and approved/disapproved during the preceding year and cumulatively since the effective date of this Appendix, (B) the numbers of
Appendix 4D - Technical Feasibility Exception Procedure

unique Covered Assets for which TFEs have been approved, (C) the numbers of approved TFEs that are still in effect as of on or about the date of the Annual Report; (D) the numbers of approved TFEs that reached their Expiration Dates or were terminated during the preceding year; and (E) the numbers of approved TFEs that are scheduled to reach their Expiration Dates during the ensuing year;

(ii) Categorization of the submitted and approved TFE Requests to date by broad categories such as the general nature of the TFE Request, the Applicable Requirements covered by submitted and approved TFE Requests, and the types of Covered Assets that are the subject of submitted and approved TFE Requests;

(iii) Categorization of the circumstances or justifications on which the approved TFEs to date were submitted and approved, by broad categories such as the need to avoid replacing existing equipment with significant remaining useful lives, unavailability of suitable equipment to achieve Strict Compliance in a timely manner, or conflicts with other statutes and regulations applicable to the Responsible Entity;

(iv) Categorization of the compensating measures and mitigating measures implemented and maintained by Responsible Entities pursuant to approved TFEs, by broad categories of compensating measures and mitigating measures and by types of Covered Assets;

(v) For each TFE Request that was rejected or disapproved, and for each TFE that was terminated, but for which, due to exceptional circumstances as determined by the Regional Entity, the Effective Date was later than the latest date specified in Section 5.1.5, 5.2.6, or 9.3, as applicable, a statement of the number of days the Responsible Entity was not subject to imposition of findings of violations of the Applicable Requirement or imposition of penalties or sanctions pursuant to Section 5.3.

(vi) A discussion, on an aggregated basis, of Compliance Audit results and findings concerning the implementation and maintenance of compensating measures and mitigating measures, and the implementation of steps and the conduct of research and analyses to achieve Strict Compliance with the Applicable Requirements, by Responsible Entities in accordance with approved TFEs;

(vii) Assessments, by Regional Entity (and for more discrete areas within a Regional Entity, if appropriate) and in the aggregate for the United States and for the jurisdictions of other Applicable Governmental Authorities, of the Wide-Area impacts on the reliability of the Bulk Electric System of approved TFEs in the aggregate, including the compensating measures and mitigating measures that have been implemented; and

(viii) Discussion of efforts to eliminate future reliance on TFEs.

13.2. Submission of Quarterly Reports by Regional Entities to NERC

In order to facilitate timely preparation of the Annual Report, each Regional Entity shall submit to NERC, within thirty (30) calendar days following the end of each calendar quarter, a
report listing (i) the types of Covered Assets with respect to which TFE Requests were approved during such quarter, and (ii) final totals for the quarter of TFE Requests accepted and rejected and TFE Requests approved and disapproved. The reports submitted by the Regional Entities to NERC shall be Confidential Information.

13.3. Due Date for Annual Reports

The first Annual Report shall cover the period through June 30, 2011, and shall be filed with FERC and with other Applicable Governmental Authorities no later than 90 days after the end of such calendar quarter. Subsequent Annual Reports shall be filed at one year intervals thereafter.

13.4. Annual Report to be a Public Document; Confidential Appendix

It is the intent of this Appendix that the Annual Report be a public document. Therefore, NERC shall prepare the annual report in such a manner that it does not include or disclose any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information. However, if NERC determines it is necessary to include any Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information in an Annual Report in order to satisfy the information requirements specified in this Procedure or required by FERC or other Applicable Governmental Authorities, such Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information shall be contained in a separate non-public, confidential appendix to the Annual Report. Prior to submitting to FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority a non-public, confidential appendix that provides specific Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information, or Protected FOIA Information of a particular Responsible Entity and identifies the Responsible Entity or one of its Facilities by name, NERC shall provide at least twenty-one (21) days advance notice to the Responsible Entity. The non-public, confidential appendix shall be submitted to FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with their procedures for receiving confidential, proprietary and other protected information.

13.5. Responsible Entities Must Cooperate in Preparation of Annual Report

As specified in Paragraph 220, note 74 of Order No. 706, Responsible Entities must cooperate with NERC and Regional Entities in providing information deemed necessary for NERC to fulfill its reporting obligations to FERC.
Appendix 4E

Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures, Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals, and Mediation Procedures

Effective: June 10, 2010
## Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures for</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use in Appeals of Certification Matters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Compliance and Certification Committee Mediation Procedures</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary
The provisions set forth in this document ("Hearing Procedures") shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the "CCC") in hearings in the United States as described in the North America Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") Rules of Procedure ("ROP"). Specifically, as directed by the NERC Board of Trustees, CCC serves as the hearing body for any contest regarding findings of or penalties or sanctions for violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) where NERC is directly monitoring the Registered Entity for compliance with those Reliability Standards (Registered Entity by agreement with an Regional Entity or absent a delegation agreement; the Regional Entity itself where approved Reliability Standards are applicable to the Regional Entity) as described in the ROP Section 409.

Revision History
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version Number</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/03/09</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Approved by CCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/06/09</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Approved by the Board of Trustees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1. Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures .......................................................... 1

   1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation ................................................................................. 1

   1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation ...... 4

   1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process ................................................................................................. 9

   1.4 General Hearing Procedure ......................................................................................................... 12

   1.5 Prehearing Procedure ................................................................................................................... 18

   1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure .................................................................................................. 25

   1.7 Post- Evidentiary Hearing Procedure ......................................................................................... 30

   1.8 Settlement ................................................................................................................................... 33

   1.9 Remedial Action Directives ........................................................................................................ 34
1. Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed

The provisions set forth in this document (“Hearing Procedures”) shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings as described in the North America Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”) Rules of Procedure (“ROP”). Specifically, as directed by the NERC Board of Trustees, CCC serves as the hearing body for any contest regarding findings of or pPenalties or sanctions for violation(s) of RReliability Standard(s) where NERC is directly monitoring the Registered Entity for compliance with those RReliability Standards (Registered Entity by agreement with a Regional Entity or absent a delegation agreement; the Regional Entity itself where approved RReliability Standards are applicable to the Regional Entity) as described in the ROP Section 409.

CCC shall determine (i) whether such Registered Entities as described above or whether Regional Entities have violated Reliability Standards and if so, the appropriate Mitigation Plans as well as any remedial actions, pPenalties or sanctions in accordance with the NERC ERO Sanction Guidelines and other applicable pPenalty guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), or (ii) a challenge by a Regional Entity regarding a Regional Entity compliance program audit finding by NERC (in either case, such Respondent or Regional Entity, hereafter a “Respondent”). Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Panel established by the CCC in accordance with Section 8.3 of the CCC Charter. The composition of the Hearing Panel, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Panel on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the Compliance Staff alleging noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, proposing a pPenalty, opposing a Mitigation Plan, or requiring compliance with a Remedial Action Directive.

1.1.2 Deviation

To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Panel, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion

The CCC’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process — The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.
b) Fairness — Persons appearing in CCC proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.

c) Independence — The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making — Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the NERC’s conflict of interest policy.

e) Impartiality — Persons appearing before the Hearing Panel should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Respondents should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition — Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation

a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions

Capitalized terms Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions of the following terms that are used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below: (i) definitions in Section 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Bulk Power System,” for the purposes of these Hearing Procedures, means has the identical meaning as the definition of “Bulk Electric System” under the NERC Glossary.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.
“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber Security Incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the NERC Director of Compliance who is responsible for the management and supervision of the Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System of the United States, subject to Commission review. Electric Reliability Organization, currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.


“Hearing Officer” means (1) a CCC member or (2) an individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures; The CCC shall approve the individual appointed as the Hearing Officer. The Hearing Officer shall not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Paragraph 1.1.1 above. Specifically, the CCC shall not have a standing Hearing Panel. When a hearing is to be conducted, the CCC shall select five members to serve as the adjudicatory panel for that hearing. Members to serve on the Hearing Panel shall be selected by vote of a valid quorum of the CCC. Voting members of the CCC at arm’s length from parties to the hearing may be nominated or volunteer to stand for selection to the Hearing Panel. One or more alternates may also be selected if the CCC deems appropriate for the circumstances. A member may serve on more than one Hearing Panel concurrently. A Hearing Panel is disbanded upon conclusion of the hearing proceedings for which it was formed.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used herein shall include the members of the Compliance Staff that participate in a proceeding.
“Penalty” as used herein includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC ERO Sanction Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Respondent to remedy the violation.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Reliable Operation” means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements has the meaning set forth in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act.

“Reliability Standards” means a Requirement standards approved by the Commission FERC pursuant to Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System. The term includes requirements for the operation of existing Bulk Power System Facilities, including Cyber Security Protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such Facilities to the extent necessary for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such Facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity and 18 C.F.R. Section 39.5, as such standards are authorized and in effect from time to time.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity or Regional Entity who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC in its Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Respondents Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies NERC’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel.

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings

All filings made with the CCC must contain:
a) A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

b) A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

c) The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

d) A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

e) The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2.2 Form of Filings

a) All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.

b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least 12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

1.2.3 Submission of Documents

a) Where to File

Filings shall be made with the NERC Director of Compliance located at NERC’s principal office. The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern, each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by NERC.

b) When to File

Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Filings will be
considered made when they are date stamped received by the NERC Director of Compliance. To be timely, filings must be received no later than 5 p.m., Eastern, on the date specified.

c) How to File
Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the NERC Director of Compliance.

d) Number of Copies to File
One original and seven exact copies of any document shall be filed. The NERC Director of Compliance will provide the Hearing Officer, if any, and each member of the Hearing Panel with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an Officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification
The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service
Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service
a) Service List
For each proceeding, the NERC Director of Compliance shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, NERC Director of Compliance and the Respondent’s designated agent for service as registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of
change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the NERC Director of Compliance.

b) By Participants
Any Participant filing a document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) By the NERC Director of Compliance
The NERC Director of Compliance shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel upon the members of the Hearing Panel and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Hearing Panel shall ensure that the NERC Director of Compliance has a copy of the record of a proceeding at the time it issues a final order.

d) Effective Date of Service
Service by personal delivery or email is effective immediately. Service by mail or registered mail is effective upon mailing; service by a private express courier service is effective upon delivery to the private express courier service. Unless otherwise provided, whenever a Participant has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a document upon the Participant, four (4) calendar days shall be added to the prescribed period when the document is served upon the Participant by mail or registered mail.

1.2.5 Computation of Time
The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the NERC office is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the NERC office is closed.

1.2.6 Extensions of Time
Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.
1.2.7 Amendments
Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts
A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel states the ruling on any such matter, and the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) calendar days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

NERC will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for the Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances
Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences
All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at NERC’s principal office unless the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation
Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, except that witnesses shall personally appear at the evidentiary hearing if required by Paragraph 1.6.6. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted
The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings), no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.
1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public
No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the Hearing Panel shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) determines that public release is appropriate. Only the members of the Hearing Panel, the Participants, the Hearing Officer and the Technical Advisors, if any, shall be allowed to participate in or obtain information relating to a proceeding.

1.2.14 Docketing System
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a Notice of Alleged Violation or the findings of a Regional Entity compliance program audit. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-”), followed by the letters “NERC”, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.

1.2.15 Hold Harmless
A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the NERC and the CCC, including without limitation their Members, Board of directors or Trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, Hearing Panel members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Respondent’s Option to Request a Hearing
Except when contesting a Remedial Action Directive pursuant to Paragraph 1.9 of these Hearing Procedures, a Respondent may file a statement with the NERC Director of Compliance requesting a hearing if either:

a) The Respondent files (i) a response to a Notice of Alleged Violation that contests either the Alleged violation, the proposed Penalty, or both, or (ii) a response that challenges a Regional Entity compliance program audit finding; or

b) The Compliance Staff submits to the Respondent a statement rejecting the Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan submitted after Compliance Staff rejected the Respondent’s initial proposed Mitigation Plan.
A Respondent must file its hearing request within forty (40) calendar days after (i) the Respondent files its response to the Notice of Alleged Violation or to the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding; or (ii) the Compliance Staff submits to the Respondent its statement identifying a disagreement with the Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable. If the Respondent does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Respondent will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the proposed Penalty, the Alleged Violation, the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the revised Mitigation Plan, whichever is applicable.

A Notice of Alleged Violation issued to a Respondent, a Staff statement setting forth its rejection of a Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan, or a report of the findings from a Regional Entity compliance program audit shall clearly state that the Respondent has the option to contest the Alleged Violation or proposed Penalty, or both, the Regional Entity compliance program audit finding, or the Compliance Staff’s rejection of the proposed revised Mitigation Plan, using either the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7. If the Respondent (or any Respondent if there are more than one Respondent) files a hearing request within the requisite time period, it shall state within its hearing request whether it requests the shortened hearing procedure pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.2 or the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7. If the Respondent (or all Respondents if there are more than one Respondent) requests the full hearing procedure, the full hearing procedure shall apply. If the Respondent requests the shortened hearing procedure, Compliance Staff and any other Participant shall submit a filing within five (5) calendar days of the Respondent’s hearing request that states whether Staff or such otherParticipant agrees to use the shortened hearing procedure. If Staff or another Participant makes a filing requesting the full hearing procedure, then the full hearing procedure shall apply; otherwise the shortened hearing procedure requested by the Respondent or Respondents shall be used. Once either the full or shortened hearing procedure has been selected, the Participants shall not be allowed to revert to the non-selected hearing procedure unless the Participants mutually agree.

A hearing request shall include:

a) A concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision being appealed;

b) A clear statement of the relief being sought;

c) Argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief; and

d) Attachments of the full text of the decision being appealed and whichever of the following are applicable:

1) The Respondent’s Self-Reporting of a violation;

2) The Notice of Alleged Violation and the Respondent’s response thereto;

3) The report of the Regional Entity compliance program audit and the Respondent’s response thereto; and/or

4) The Respondent’s proposed revised Mitigation Plan and the Compliance Staff’s statement rejecting the proposed revised Mitigation Plan.
1.3.2 Shortened Hearing Procedure

The shortened hearing procedure shall be as set forth in this Paragraph. The rules applicable to the full hearing procedure shall apply to the shortened hearing procedure unless the context of such a rule is inconsistent with the procedure set forth in this Paragraph or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the shortened hearing procedure. The rules concerning ex parte communications in Paragraph 1.4.7 are hereby expressly made applicable to the shortened hearing procedure under this Paragraph.

The Hearing Panel may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the shortened hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. But, no evidentiary hearing will be held in the shortened hearing procedure and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except that briefs on exceptions and briefs in reply to exceptions may be allowed pursuant to Subparagraph (g). Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

a) The prehearing conference shall be held within seven (7) calendar days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued. In addition to any other matters set forth in Paragraph 1.5.2 that may apply, the prehearing conference will be used to develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of comments in accordance with Subparagraphs (c) through (e).

b) Within five (5) calendar days after the date on which the notice of hearing is issued, Staff shall make documents available to the Respondent for inspection and copying pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7.

c) Within twenty-one (21) calendar days after the prehearing conference, the Staff shall file:

1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument;

2) all Documents that Staff seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

d) Within fourteen (14) calendar days of Staff’s initial comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (c), the Respondent shall file:

1) responsive comments stating the Respondent’s position on all issues and the rationale in support of its position, including all factual and legal argument, which comment also may respond to Staff’s initial comments;

2) all Documents that the Respondent seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

e) Within seven (7) calendar days after the Respondent’s responsive comment filing pursuant to Subparagraph (d), Staff shall file reply comments that shall be limited in scope to responding to the Respondent’s responsive comments and be supported by a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing. Staff shall not submit any additional Documents in support of its position as part of this filing except upon motion and good cause shown. If Staff is allowed to file additional Documents in support of its position based upon such a
motion, the Respondent shall have the right to file additional documents in support of its position that are responsive to the additional documents that Staff is allowed to file provided that any additional Respondent filing also shall be verified.

g) If either Participant requests, the Hearing Officer shall allow each Participant to file, within seven (7) calendar days after the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion in a brief designated “brief on exceptions” in accordance with Paragraph 1.7.5 and within seven (7) calendar days thereafter, a reply brief designated “Brief in Reply to Exceptions.”

h) The Hearing Panel shall strive, but is not required, to issue a final order within ninety (90) calendar days of the notice of hearing.

The Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the Hearing Panel to issue the final order within ninety (90) calendar days of the notice of hearing.

1.4 General Hearing Procedure

1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) calendar days of a Respondent requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the NERC Director of Compliance shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place for the prehearing conference, which should occur no later than fourteen (14) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued.

1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The CCC may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the Hearing Panel as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the Hearing Panel may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The Hearing Panel may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing from the prehearing conference through the issuance of the initial opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter, and the responsibility for submission of the matter to the Hearing Panel for final decision through the presentation to the Hearing Panel of an initial opinion. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

a) To administer oaths and affirmations;

b) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;
c) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;

d) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

e) To supervise and issue orders concerning discovery;

f) To conduct prehearing conferences, status hearings and evidentiary hearings;

g) To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

h) To rule on and receive evidence;

i) To call upon a Participant to produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue;

j) To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10;

k) To issue initial opinions; and

l) To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the Hearing Panel uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) calendar days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.3 Hearing Panel
The Hearing Panel is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

a) The Hearing Panel shall receive all filings in a hearing, including but not limited to all issuances of the Hearing Officer, all motions and responses thereto, and all written comments, testimony and evidence. The Hearing Panel shall not receive documents made available by Staff for inspection and copying by the Respondent, or other responses to discovery between the Participants, unless such documents are placed into the record pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.7.

b) The Hearing Panel or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, attend any prehearing conference, status hearing or evidentiary hearing, and/or to submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.

c) The Hearing Panel shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; (ii)
present oral argument on an issue; (iii) file pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums; or (iv) produce further evidence that is material and relevant to any issue. To this end, the Hearing Panel shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

d) To the extent that the Hearing Panel disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion or upon petition for interlocutory review meeting the requirements of Paragraph 1.4.4, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

e) The Hearing Panel shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order. In issuing a final order, the Hearing Panel shall consider the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion but shall have the authority to reject, modify or approve the initial opinion in whole or in part.

1.4.4 Interlocutory Review

A Participant shall be allowed to seek interlocutory review by the Hearing Panel of any ruling of the Hearing Officer where the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. Failure to seek such review shall not operate as a waiver of any objection to such ruling. Unless good cause is shown or unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, the Participant seeking review shall file a petition for interlocutory review within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date of the action that is the subject of the petition. The petition shall contain, in a separately identified section, a demonstration that the ruling for which interlocutory review is sought presents an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to the Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding. The petition shall be filed with any offer of proof and supported by affidavit if based on facts that do not appear of record. Responses to petitions for interlocutory review shall be filed within seven (7) calendar days after service of the petition. No replies to responses are allowed.

The Hearing Officer shall file a report to the Hearing Panel within fourteen (14) calendar days from the filing of the petition. The Hearing Officer’s report shall set forth the relevant facts and other background information relating to the ruling on which interlocutory review is sought, the basis for the Hearing Officer’s ruling, a summary of the Participants’ arguments on the petition for interlocutory review, and the recommendation of the Hearing Officer for the disposition of the petition by the Hearing Panel.

On review of a Hearing Officer’s ruling, the Hearing Panel may affirm or reverse the ruling in whole or in part, and may take any other just and reasonable action with respect to the ruling, such as declining to act on an interlocutory basis. The Hearing Panel may reject the petition for interlocutory review on the grounds that the ruling for which review is sought does not present an extraordinary circumstance which makes prompt review necessary to prevent prejudice to a Participant’s ability to present its position in the proceeding, without considering or ruling on the substance of the petitioner’s arguments. Issuance of a ruling on a petition for interlocutory review shall require (i) a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of
members voting shall not be less than a quorum). Petitions to rehear or reconsider the Hearing Panel’s action taken on interlocutory review shall not be allowed. Filing and disposition of a petition for interlocutory review of a ruling of the Hearing Officer shall not suspend or otherwise delay a hearing or any other scheduled dates in the proceeding except as authorized by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel based on a finding of exceptional circumstances.

A non-Participant that has been ordered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8 to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, and has failed to obtain the relief sought from the Hearing Officer through filing objections to or a motion to quash the order, shall also be entitled to seek interlocutory review by the Hearing Panel of the Hearing Officer’s order, with respect to (i) whether the non-Participant is within the class of Persons subject to such orders pursuant to paragraph 1.5.8, and (ii) the reasonableness of the Hearing Officer’s order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

1.4.5 Disqualification
A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the NERC’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by Paragraph 1.4.7, or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support its alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within fifteen (15) calendar days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the Hearing Panel’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The Hearing Panel, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the Hearing Panel will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.

If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.7.8) of the Hearing Panel does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the CCC shall appoint a new member(s) to the Hearing Panel to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the Hearing Panel through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The CCC shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the Hearing Panel shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all Hearing Panel members.
1.4.6 Technical Advisor
The Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to any Compliance Staff investigation, initial determination of Alleged Violation or Penalty, Regional Entity compliance program audit, or assessment of a Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan that resulted in the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) calendar days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.5.

1.4.7 No Ex Parte Communications
a) Once a Respondent requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:
   1) neither the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that
   2) the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:
      A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or
      B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;
      C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.

b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Compliance Staff from communicating with the Respondent, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Compliance Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.
d) Any member of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) calendar days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.8 Appearances

Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.

A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or of another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings).

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.9 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence

The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.

1.4.10 Consolidation of Proceedings

In the event that more than one Respondent receives a Notice of Alleged Violation for the same event or transaction, and each Respondent selects the full hearing procedure described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7, the Hearing Panel on its own motion may exercise its discretion to examine the actions of all Respondents in a single proceeding as long as an initial opinion has not been rendered by the Hearing Officer pursuant to Paragraph 1.7.4 in any proceeding to be consolidated.
A Participant may file a motion pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.5 to consolidate into a single proceeding allegations of violations of different Reliability Standards against a single Respondent, and related contests of Penalties or Mitigation Plans, arising out of the same event or transaction. Such consolidation may be allowed in the discretion of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, as applicable.

1.5 Prehearing Procedure

1.5.2 Prehearing Conference
The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to:
   a) Preliminarily identify the issues;
   b) Discuss a schedule for any discovery to be conducted and address any discovery issues that are raised at that time;
   c) Explore the possibility of obtaining admissions of fact and of the genuineness of documents that would avoid unnecessary proof;
   d) Develop a schedule for the preparation and submission of evidence and witness testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing;
   e) Schedule a date(s) for the evidentiary hearing; and
   f) Address such other matters as may aid in the simplification of the evidence and disposition of the proceeding.

1.5.3 Summary Disposition
A Hearing Officer, on the Hearing Officer’s own motion or on the motion of a Participant, may issue an initial opinion granting, in whole or in part, summary disposition if it appears that there are no issues of material fact. If the Hearing Officer is considering summary disposition in the absence of a Participant motion, the Hearing Officer shall request the Participants to identify in writing any issues of material fact and to comment on the proposed disposition. Factual information in the Participants’ comments shall be supported by affidavit. Following review of the Participants’ comments, if it still appears to the Hearing Officer that there are no genuine issues of material fact, the Hearing Officer may proceed without an evidentiary hearing. The Hearing Officer shall, however, allow the Participants the opportunity to file briefs. When the Hearing Officer issues an initial opinion granting a motion for summary disposition in whole or in part, the ruling shall set forth the rationale for the grant. An initial opinion of the Hearing Officer granting summary disposition shall be confirmed, rejected or modified in a final order issued by the Hearing Panel.

1.5.4 Status Hearings
Any Participant may request, and the Hearing Officer may call, a status hearing at any time subsequent to the prehearing conference to address issues that have arisen between the Participants. Such issues may include, but are not limited to, discovery disputes and scheduling matters. The Hearing Officer shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to issue a notice of status hearing that sets forth the date, time and place for the hearing, and identifies the matters to be addressed at the hearing.
1.5.5 Motions
Unless otherwise provided, a Participant may file a motion at any time requesting any relief as may be appropriate. Unless a Hearing Officer allows a motion to be made orally on the record, motions shall be filed in writing. Motions based on facts that do not appear of record shall be supported by affidavit. Unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer, responses to motions shall be filed within fourteen (14) calendar days after service of the motion, and replies to responses shall be filed within seven (7) calendar days after service of the responses; however, a Hearing Officer may deny dilatory, repetitive, or frivolous motions without awaiting a response. Unless otherwise ordered by a Hearing Officer, the filing of a motion does not stay the proceeding or extend any scheduled dates in the proceeding.

1.5.6 Experts
A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.5.7 Inspection and Copying of Documents in Possession of Staff
a) Documents to be Available for Inspection and Copying
(1) Within five (5) calendar days after issuance of the notice of hearing, Staff shall make available for inspection and copying by the Respondent, all documents prepared or obtained by Staff through or in connection with any compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of proceedings. Such documents shall include but are not limited to:

(A) requests for information to the Respondent;
(B) every written request, including e-mail, directed to persons not employed by NERC to provide information or documents or to be interviewed;
(C) the documents provided in response to any such requests described in (A) and (B) above;
(D) all transcripts of testimony recorded during the Staff investigation and all exhibits to the transcript;
(E) all other documents obtained from the Respondent; and
(F) all other documents obtained from persons not employed by NERC.

The sole bases pursuant to which Staff shall be authorized to withhold documents from inspection and copying shall be the bases set forth in Paragraph 1.5.7(b); provided, however, the documents made available for inspection and copying need not include (i) exact copies of documents the Respondent previously provided to Staff, and (ii) any documents provided
to the Respondent with or as part of the Notice of Alleged Violation, Notice of Penalty, assessment of proposed Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive.

(2) Where there are Participants in a proceeding in addition to a single Respondent and Compliance Staff, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall oversee the Staff’s designation of Documents to be produced to such other Participants and the development, execution and enforcement of any protective order deemed necessary.

(3) Staff shall promptly inform the Hearing Officer and each other Respondent if, after the issuance of a notice of hearing, requests for information are issued by Staff related to the same compliance monitoring process(es) that led to the institution of the proceeding. If Staff receives Documents pursuant to a request for information after Documents have been made available to a Respondent for inspection and copying as set forth in Subparagraph (a), the additional Documents shall be made available to the Respondent not later than fourteen (14) calendar days after Staff receives such Documents. If a date for the evidentiary hearing has been scheduled, Staff shall make the additional Documents available to the Respondent not less than ten (10) calendar days before the hearing. If Staff receives such Documents ten or fewer calendar days before the hearing is scheduled to begin or after the hearing begins, Staff shall make the additional Documents available immediately to the Respondent.

(3) Nothing in subparagraph (a)(1) shall limit the discretion of NERC to make any other Document available to the Respondent or the authority of the Hearing Officer to order the production of any other Documents or information by any Participant.

b) Documents That May Be Withheld by Staff

(1) Staff may withhold a Document from inspection and copying by the Respondent if:

(A) the Document is privileged to Staff or constitutes attorney work product of Staff’s counsel (in applying this provision, the attorney-client privilege shall be recognized as absolute and any demand for production of attorney work product shall be granted only after a showing of substantial need by the Respondent);

(B) the Document is an examination or inspection report, an internal memorandum, or other note or writing prepared by a Staff member that shall not be offered in evidence;

(C) the Document would disclose (i) an examination, investigatory or enforcement technique or guideline of NERC, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; (ii) the identity of a source, including a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority or a self-regulatory organization, that furnished information or was furnished information on a confidential basis regarding an investigation, an examination, an enforcement
proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action; or (iii) an examination, an investigation, an enforcement proceeding, or any other type of civil or criminal enforcement action under consideration by, or initiated by, the NERC, a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority, or a self-regulatory organization; or

(D) the Hearing Officer grants leave to withhold a document or category of documents as not relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, or for other good cause shown.

Provided, that where a document contains information of the type listed in Subparagraphs (A), (B), (C) or (D) that is capable of being redacted, Staff shall make the document available for inspection and copying by Respondent in redacted form.

(2) Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1)(B), (C), or (D) authorizes Staff to withhold a document, or a part thereof, that contains exculpatory evidence. Nothing in Subparagraph (b)(1) requires Staff to withhold a document from disclosure.

c) Withheld Document List

At the time it is required to make documents available for inspection and copying, Staff shall also provide to the Hearing Officer, the Respondent and any other Participant to which documents are being made available, a list of documents withheld by Staff pursuant to Subparagraph (b)(1). Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order Staff to make any document withheld available to the Respondent(s) for inspection and copying.

d) Timing of Inspection and Copying

Except as set forth in this Paragraph, the Hearing Officer shall determine the schedule of production of documents for inspection and copying, provided that the Hearing Officer may modify any time period for production set forth in this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances.

e) Place and Time of Inspection and Copying

Documents subject to inspection and copying pursuant to this Paragraph shall be made available to the Respondent for inspection and copying at the NERC office where the documents are ordinarily maintained, or at such other office as the Hearing Officer, in his or her discretion, shall designate, or as the Participants otherwise agree. A Respondent shall be given access to the documents at NERC’s offices during normal business hours. A Respondent shall not be given custody of the documents or be permitted to remove the documents from NERC’s offices.

f) Copying Costs

A Respondent may obtain a photocopy of all documents made available for inspection. A Respondent shall be responsible for the cost of photocopying. Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer, charges for copies made at the request of a Respondent shall be at a rate to be established by NERC.
g) Failure to Make Documents Available — Harmless Error

In the event that a document required to be made available to a Respondent pursuant to this Paragraph is not made available by Staff, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to make the document available was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of Staff to produce a document, the burden shall be on Staff to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer, or, upon review, the Hearing Panel shall determine whether the failure to make the document available was harmless error.

1.5.8 Other Discovery Procedures

In addition to the production of documents by Staff for inspection and copying by Respondent pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.7, the Participants shall be entitled to utilize all other discovery methods provided for in Rules 402 through 409 of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.409, including data requests, written interrogatories and requests for production of documents or things, depositions by oral examination, requests for inspection of documents and other property, requests for admissions, and requests for issuance of orders to one or more Registered Entities to produce documents for inspection and copying or at the hearing or to provide testimony by an authorized representative in deposition or at the hearing. Unless otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel upon motion by a Participant or by the Hearing Officer, or by the Hearing Panel on its own motion, such discovery, and the resolution of any disputes concerning such discovery, shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) of the FERC Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 C.F.R. §385.402 through 385.410 and 385.510(e), which are hereby incorporated by reference into these Hearing Procedures, subject to the following limitations and modifications to such Rules:

a) The provisions of Subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Paragraph 1.5.7 shall apply to any such discovery.

b) Rule 403(b)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.403(b)(2)) and Rule 410(d)(2) (18 C.F.R. §385.410(b)(2)) shall not be applicable.

c) The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel have the authority to issue orders to compel the appearance by or production of documents or information by, only any Person that (i) is a Participant, or (ii) is a Registered Entity (including an authorized representative thereof) that is not a Participant. The Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel do not have authority to require a United States marshal or deputy marshal to serve an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

d) References to “subpoena” in Rules 404, 409, 410 and 510(e) shall be deemed to be to an order to a non-Participant Registered Entity to produce or provide documents, information or testimony.

e) References to the “Commission” in Rules 402 through 410 and 510(e) shall be to FERC except as follows: (i) the references in Rules 402(a), 404(b)(1) and 405(b), the second reference in Rule 410(d), and the references in Rule 510(e)(1) and (2) shall be deemed to be to the Hearing Panel, (ii) the reference in Rule 385.406(b)(4) to “Commission trial staff” shall be deemed to be to Compliance.
f) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, a data request, set of interrogatories, request for production of Documents or things, request for inspection of Documents or other property, request for admissions, or order to produce or provide Documents, information, or testimony shall not specify a due date or response date that is fewer than 21 calendar days from the date of service of the request or date of the order.

g) A list of withheld Documents, if any, shall be provided by any Participant required to produce Documents, at the time the Documents are required to be produced, to the Hearing Officer and to each Participant entitled to receive production of the Documents. Upon review, the Hearing Officer may order the Participant to make any Document withheld available to any other Participant or Participants for inspection and copying.

h) In the event a Document or information required to be produced or provided by a Participant pursuant to discovery is not produced or provided by the Participant, no rehearing or amended decision of a proceeding already heard or decided shall be required where the failure to produce or provide the Document or information was harmless error. Should a dispute arise as to whether a rehearing or amended decision is required due to the failure of a Participant to produce or provide a Document or information, the burden shall be on the Participant that failed to produce or provide the Document or information to show that such failure was harmless error. The Hearing Officer or, upon review, the Hearing Panel shall determine whether the failure to make the Document available was harmless error.

i) Unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, all such discovery shall be requested, scheduled and conducted so as to be completed within six (6) months following the date of the initial prehearing conference held pursuant to Paragraphs 1.4.1 and 1.5.2.

j) Notwithstanding (f) and (i), however, if the shortened hearing procedure in Paragraph 1.3.2 is used in a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on motion of a Participant, shall establish a schedule for discovery, including response periods for responding to discovery requests, that are consistent with the expedited nature of the proceeding contemplated by the shortened hearing procedure.

The Hearing Officer’s ruling on all motions relating to disputes concerning such discovery shall consider the following objectives: (i) full disclosure of all relevant Documents and information; (ii) the exercise of due diligence in the conduct of discovery by a Participant; and (iii) disallowing use of discovery as a means to delay the proceeding or to harass or burden any other Participant.

1.5.9 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Submission of Testimony and Evidence

Unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise and with the exception of (i) any adverse Participant examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.16 and (ii) the testimony and documents of a non-Participant provided pursuant to an order to produce or provide Documents, information or
testimony, all witness testimony in a hearing must be prepared in written form, may have exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, and shall be filed in advance of the evidentiary hearing pursuant to a schedule determined by the Hearing Officer, as it may be amended. Where a Participant intends to use a document or other demonstrative evidence that has not been filed as part of written testimony in the conduct of cross-examination (other than documents that are to be produced by a non-Participant at the hearing pursuant to an order to produce documents), the Participant intending to use such document or demonstrative evidence shall provide it to the other Participants and the Hearing Officer at least three (3) business days prior to the date at which the witness will be cross-examined at the evidentiary hearing.

Compliance Staff shall file the documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, first. The Respondent shall file the documents it intends to offer into evidence as its direct case, which also may be responsive to Staff’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, second. Staff shall file as its rebuttal case the documents it intends to offer into evidence in response to the Respondent’s direct case, including the written testimony of its witnesses along with exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, third.

If appropriate due to the number and/or complexity of the issues, the Hearing Officer may allow for the Respondent to submit a rebuttal case that responds to Staff’s rebuttal case, in which event the Hearing Officer shall also allow Staff to submit a surrebuttal case that responds to the Respondent’s rebuttal case.

Each round of evidence shall be limited in scope to responding to the preceding round of evidence, except that the Respondent’s direct case may exceed the scope of Staff’s direct case if necessary for the Respondent to set forth its direct case fully.

The Participants shall file the documents they intend to offer into evidence in accordance with the Hearing Officer’s schedule, as it may be amended. Such filings of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing shall not entitle the documents to be admitted into the evidentiary record. The Participants must offer their witnesses’ testimony and other proposed evidence for admission into the evidentiary record during the evidentiary hearing.

Any Participant who fails, without good cause shown, to comply with the Hearing Officer’s schedule for the filing of written testimony and other evidence in advance of the evidentiary hearing may be limited in the presentation of its evidence during the evidentiary hearing or have its participation in the evidentiary hearing otherwise restricted by the Hearing Officer to avoid undue prejudice and delay.

1.5.10 Protective Orders

a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to
this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on
his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of any non-
Participant ordered to produce documents, information or testimony, may enter
a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential,
proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other
information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a
Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection
through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information,
including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or
competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii)
information related to a Cyber Security Incident; (iv) personnel information that
identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or that reveals
personnel, financial, medical or other personal information; (v) audit work papers;
(vi) investigative files or documents that would disclose investigative techniques
of the ERO or any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority. Nothing in this
Subparagraph 1.5.10(b) shall require Staff to produce any documents it is
entitled to withhold under Subparagraph 1.5.7(b).

c) A motion for a protective order shall specify the proposed expiration date for the
proprietary status of the data, documents or information, if any, and shall
propose requirements or safeguards to be met for individuals participating in the
proceeding to review the protected information while maintaining its proprietary
status.

d) A document submitted and marked as proprietary, or a statement made at a
hearing and identified as proprietary, shall be afforded proprietary treatment
pending the timely submission of a motion to protect the confidential, proprietary
or trade secret nature of that document or statement and a ruling on such a
motion by the Hearing Officer.

e) The protective order shall identify the data, documents or information that will
be accorded proprietary treatment; the individuals participating in the proceeding,
by category or otherwise, entitled to view the proprietary information; and the
requirements, conditions or safeguards that must be met before an individual may
view the information.

f) A public redacted version of each document and transcript that contains
information that is protected pursuant to this Paragraph must be filed with the
proprietary version and must be served on each Participant for distribution to
those individuals participating in the proceeding who are not entitled to view the
proprietary information.

g) Should it be necessary to address proprietary information during a hearing, the
Hearing Officer shall, while the information is being addressed, close the hearing
to all individuals other than those entitled to view the proprietary information in
accordance with the protective order.
1.5.11 Pre-Evidentiary Hearing Memorandum
The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may request, as needed on a case by case basis due to the number or complexity of the issue(s), the submission of memoranda prior to the evidentiary hearing that outline each Participant’s position on the issue(s) in dispute, the key facts and arguments, and the applicable Reliability Standard, rules, orders or other authority. The purpose of such memoranda will be to aid the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel in preparation for the evidentiary hearing. A Participant will not be deemed to have waived any issue, fact or argument that is not set forth in a pre-evidentiary hearing memorandum. The Hearing Officer may establish page limitations on such submissions.

1.6 Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.6.1 Evidentiary Hearings
The purpose of the evidentiary hearing shall be to admit the Participants’ evidence into the record, and for each Participant to have the opportunity to cross-examine the other Participant’s witnesses. A schedule for briefs, unless waived by the Participants, shall be set at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. The evidentiary hearing also may be used to address any other issue pending between the Participants.

1.6.2 Order of Receiving Evidence
In all proceedings Compliance Staff shall open and close.

1.6.3 Opening and Closing Statements
Opening and closing statements will not be made during the evidentiary hearing as a matter of course except that such statements may be allowed when requested by a Participant, and shall be required when requested by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Any Participant’s request for such statements, or a Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel notice requiring such statements, shall be made at least ten (10) calendar days in advance of the start of the evidentiary hearing.

1.6.4 Right of Participant to Present Evidence
Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.6.5 Exhibits
All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be marked for identification. A Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the Participant offers into evidence, and will provide copies of any exhibit not served in advance of the evidentiary hearing to the Participants and the Hearing Officer.

1.6.6 Witness Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing
Each witness shall attend the evidentiary hearing in person unless a Participant has been informed in advance of the evidentiary hearing that all other Participants waive cross-examination of the witness and neither the Hearing Officer nor the members of the Hearing
Panel have any questions for the witness, in which event the witness does need not be present at the evidentiary hearing. All testimony offered at the evidentiary hearing is to be under oath or affirmation. If a witness is not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, then the Participant on whose behalf the witness prepared testimony shall submit an affidavit of the witness attesting to the veracity of the witness’ testimony, and the Participant shall be allowed to introduce the witness’ testimony, and the exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into the evidentiary record based on such affidavit.

1.6.7 Admission of Evidence

Compliance Staff shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Respondent second, unless the Participants agree otherwise.

Except for witnesses who are not required to attend the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall call each witness in turn. Following the witness’ swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or prejudice on any Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the NERC Director of Compliance and provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’ testimony, including all exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the introduction of the witness’ testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.6.11. Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’ testimony shall be admitted into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants, and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the Hearing Panel, in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.14, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.6.15. Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the evidentiary hearing unless a Participant has served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing in accordance with the schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other Participants, it is the CCC’s policy to discourage witness testimony at an evidentiary hearing when a Participant has not served the witness’ written testimony in advance of the evidentiary hearing. If such testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.

1.6.8 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document

When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the
material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as
would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or Document will not be received
in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or
material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy
of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be
afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or Document and to offer in evidence in
like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.6.9 Stipulations
The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant Document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record.

Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in
order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.6.10 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may,
upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

   a) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of
governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of NERC and Regional Entities.

   b) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the
record of other docketed proceedings of NERC.

   c) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.

   d) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.

   e) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized
knowledge of the NERC.

   f) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted in advance of the evidentiary hearing in
accordance with a schedule established by the Hearing Officer. Before ruling on a request to
take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or
to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any
item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by
the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the
Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set
forth in a statement on the record.

1.6.11 Admissibility of Evidence
Any evidence offered, including that included in a book, paper or Document pursuant to
Paragraph 1.6.8, shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting
to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.

The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as
applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take
such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing
Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by

Hearing Procedures
April 2009; Version 1.0
1. Compliance and Certification Committee Hearing Procedures

Effective: May 6, 2009

Hearing Procedures
April 2009; Version 1.0

the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.6.12 Offer of Proof
Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.6.13 Reservation of Evidentiary Ruling
The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made; provided that the Hearing Officer has discretion to reserve such a ruling or to require the Participants to file written arguments in relation thereto. If the Hearing Officer reserves the ruling, appropriate steps shall be taken during the evidentiary hearing to ensure a full, complete and accurate record in relation to the objected to evidence in the event the objection to the evidence’s admissibility is overruled.

1.6.14 Cross-Examination
Each witness shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’ testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Panel may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’ cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’ redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.6.15. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.15 Redirect Examination
A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Panel. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’ cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Panel. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.6.16 Examination of Adverse Participant
Any Participant may call any adverse Participant, or any employee or agent thereof, during the evidentiary hearing to provide oral testimony on the Participant’s behalf, and may conduct such oral examination as though the witness were under cross-examination. If a Participant intends to call an adverse Participant for examination, it shall give notice to the Hearing Officer and all other Participants setting forth the grounds for such examination at least fourteen (14) calendar days in advance of the evidentiary hearing, and the Participant who, or whose employee or agent, is sought to be called shall file any objection at least seven (7) calendar days in advance of the
evidentiary hearing. Any Participant may conduct oral examination of a witness testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, as though the witness were under cross-examination.

1.6.17 Close of the Evidentiary Record
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.

1.7 Post-Evidentiary Hearing Procedure

1.7.1 Briefs
a) At the close of the evidentiary hearing, Participants may file initial and reply briefs.
b) Briefs shall be concise, and, if in excess of twenty (20) pages, excluding appendices, shall contain a table of contents. Statements of fact should be supported by record citations.
c) The Hearing Officer will prescribe the time for filing briefs, giving due regard to the nature of the proceeding, the extent of the record, the number and complexity of the issues, and the objective of expedition.
d) Unless the Hearing Officer prescribes otherwise, all Participants shall file initial and reply briefs simultaneously.
e) Participants’ reply briefs shall be limited in scope to responding to arguments and issues raised in other Participants’ initial briefs.
f) The Hearing Officer may, with the agreement of the Participants, allow oral closing statements to be made on the record in lieu of briefs.
g) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to briefs.

1.7.2 Other Pleadings
Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs are permitted, but, absent good cause shown, such pleadings may not seek to introduce additional evidence into the record.

1.7.3 Draft Initial Opinions
The Hearing Officer may permit or require Participants to file draft initial opinions that set forth the Participants’ proposed findings of fact and conclusions.

1.7.4 Hearing Officer’s Initial Opinion
Except as otherwise ordered by the Hearing Panel, at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing, and following the submission of initial and reply briefs and draft orders, if any, the Hearing Officer shall prepare an initial opinion for the Hearing Panel’s review and consideration. The initial opinion shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The initial
opinion also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any
Penalty, Mitigation Plan or Remedial Action Directive that the Hearing Officer proposes the
Hearing Panel require. If the initial opinion proposes a Penalty, the initial opinion shall include a
proposed Notice of Penalty. The initial opinion shall note if the subject of the proceeding has
been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was
deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding
is the subject of a protective order pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10.

1.7.5 Exceptions

a) Within twenty-one (21) calendar days after service of the initial opinion, or such
other time as is fixed by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file exceptions
to the initial opinion in a brief designated "brief on exceptions" and, within
fourteen (14) calendar days after the time for filing briefs on exceptions or such
other time as is set by the Hearing Officer, any Participant may file as a reply, a
"brief in reply to exceptions."

b) Exceptions and replies thereto with respect to statements, findings of fact or
conclusion in the initial opinion must be specific and must be stated and
numbered separately in the brief. With regard to each, the Participant must
specify each error asserted, and include a concise discussion of any policy
considerations applicable and any other arguments in support of the Participant’s
position. Suggested replacement language for all statements to which exception is
taken must be provided. Exceptions and arguments may be filed (1) together in
one brief; or (2) in two separate documents, one designated as the brief containing
arguments, and the other designed "Exceptions," containing the suggested
replacement language.

c) Arguments in briefs on exceptions and replies thereto shall be concise and, if in
excess of twenty (20) pages, shall contain a table of contents.

d) Participants shall not raise arguments in their briefs in reply to exceptions that are
not responsive to any argument raised in any other Participant's brief on
exceptions.

e) Statements of fact should be supported by citation to the record.

f) The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable page limitations applicable to
arguments included in briefs on exception and briefs in reply to exceptions. Such
page limitations shall not apply to a Participant’s proposed replacement language.

g) Unless good cause is shown, if a Participant does not file a brief on exceptions, or
if a Participant filed a brief on exceptions that does not object to a part of the
initial opinion, the Participant shall be deemed to have waived any objection to
the initial opinion in its entirety, or to the part of the initial opinion to which the
Participant did not object, whichever applies. This provision shall not prohibit the
Participant, in its brief in reply to exceptions, from responding to another
Participant’s exceptions to such part of the initial opinion or from proposing
alternative replacement language to the replacement language proposed by the
other Participant for such part of the initial opinion.
1.7.6 Oral Argument
The Hearing Panel may elect to hear oral argument. If oral argument is held without briefs having been filed, Participants will be given the opportunity to present argument on all issues. If oral argument is held where briefs have been filed, argument may be limited to issues identified by the Hearing Panel. The Hearing Panel will direct the NERC Director of Compliance to issue a notice of oral argument that identifies the date, time, place and issues for the argument.

The presentation of written materials or visual aids is permitted at oral argument. To the extent such materials or aids contain factual information, they shall be supported by the record, and shall contain accurate record citations. Such materials or aids may not contain new calculations or quantitative analyses not presented in the record, unless they are based on underlying data contained in the record. Copies of all written materials or visual aids to be presented at oral argument shall be served on all Participants not less than 48 hours prior to the time and date of oral argument.

1.7.7 Additional Hearings
After the evidentiary record has been closed but before issuance of an initial opinion, the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record and hold additional hearings. Such action may be taken on the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion if there is reason to believe that reopening is warranted by any changes in conditions, or by the need to compile a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order. Any Participant may file a motion to reopen the record, which shall contain the reasons for reopening, including material changes in conditions or the identification of additional evidence that should be included in the record, and a brief statement of proposed additional evidence and an explanation why such evidence was not previously adduced.

1.7.8 Hearing Panel Final Order
Following the receipt of the initial opinion, any exceptions and replies thereto, and oral argument, if any, the Hearing Panel shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the Hearing Panel, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The Hearing Panel shall strive, but shall not be required, to issue its final order within thirty (30) calendar days following the last to occur of the initial opinion, exceptions or replies thereto, or oral argument. The final order may adopt, modify, amend or reject the initial opinion in its entirety or in part. The final order shall include a statement of each finding and conclusion, and the reasons or basis therefore, for all material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record. The Hearing Panel will base its determinations in the final order on the record. The final order also shall contain the appropriate orders to dispose of the proceeding, including any Penalty, sanction, Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan required. If the final order imposes a Penalty, it shall be entitled “Final Order and Notice of Penalty”. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber-attack, Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The Hearing Panel shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights pursuant to Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.
1.7.9 The Record
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include any of the following, including all attachments thereto and documents filed therewith, that exist in any docket:

a) Notice of Alleged Violation and Respondent’s response thereto;
b) Respondent’s proposed Mitigation Plan and Staff’s statement identifying its disagreement(s) therewith;
c) Remedial Action Directives and the Respondent’s notice contesting the Remedial Action Directive;
d) Respondent’s request for a hearing;
e) Participant filings, motions, and responses;
f) Notices, rulings, orders and other issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel;
g) Transcripts;
h) Evidence received;
i) Written comments submitted in lieu of written testimony;
j) Matters officially noticed;
k) Offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon, and any written or documentary evidence excluded from the evidentiary record;
l) Briefs, pre-evidentiary hearing memorandums, and draft opinions;
m) Post-hearing pleadings other than briefs;
n) The Hearing Officer’s initial opinion;
o) Exceptions to the Hearing Officer’s initial opinion, and any replies thereto;
p) The Hearing Panel’s final order, any Notice of Penalty issued therewith, and the NERC Director of Compliance’s notice transmitting the final order to the Participants;
q) All notices of ex parte communications; and
r) Any notifications of recusal and motions for disqualification of a member of the Hearing Panel or Hearing Officer Technical Advisor and any responses or replies thereto.

1.7.10 Appeal
A final order of the Hearing Panel may be appealed to NERC in accordance with NERC’s Rules of Procedure, Subsections 409.5 et seq.

1.8 Settlement
Settlements may be entered into at any time pursuant to Section 5.4 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and NERC’s settlement procedures.
1.9 Remedial Action Directives

1.9.1 Initiation of Remedial Action Directive Hearing
Staff may issue a Remedial Action Directive to a Respondent at any time, including during any proceeding related to an alleged violation of a Reliability Standard. The Remedial Action Directive shall be delivered to the Respondent in accordance with Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

The Respondent may contest the Remedial Action Directive by filing a written notice with the NERC Director of Compliance that states that the Respondent contests the Remedial Action Directive and that the Respondent requests a Remedial Action Directive hearing. The Respondent shall attach a copy of the Remedial Action Directive to its written notice. The Respondent must provide such notice within two (2) business days following the date of actual receipt (as defined in Section 7.0 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program) of the Remedial Action Directive. If the Respondent does not give written notice to the NERC Director of Compliance within the required time period, the Respondent shall be deemed to have waived its right to contest the Remedial Action Directive.

The NERC Director of Compliance shall assign a docket number, and issue a notice of hearing that sets forth the date, time and place at which the hearing will convene pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.1.

1.9.2 Remedial Action Directive Hearing Procedure
Hearings to address Remedial Action Directives shall be conducted only under the expedited hearing process set forth in this Paragraph 1.9.2. The full hearing procedures described in Paragraphs 1.4 to 1.7 are applicable to the Remedial Action Directive hearing unless the context of a provision is inconsistent with or otherwise renders it inapplicable to the procedures set forth in this Paragraph.

The Remedial Action Directive hearing may be presided over by a Hearing Officer and will be conducted according to the following guidelines:

a) The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel will hold a prehearing conference within two (2) business days after receipt of the Respondent’s request for a hearing.

b) An evidentiary hearing will be conducted on the matter, in person or by teleconference, within seven (7) business days after the prehearing conference.

c) At the evidentiary hearing, Staff shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive should be complied with, and the Respondent shall present oral witness testimony and evidence to show why the Remedial Action Directive is not necessary or should be modified. All witness testimony shall be rendered under oath.

d) At the evidentiary hearing, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make opening statements. In addition, the Participants shall have the opportunity to make closing arguments, and Staff shall have the opportunity to make a rebuttal to the Respondent’s closing argument.
e) The Participants may file initial briefs and reply briefs, and/or draft opinions, on an expedited schedule set by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Oral argument shall not be held.

f) The Hearing Panel shall issue a summary written decision within ten (10) calendar days following the hearing, stating whether the Respondent shall or shall not be required to comply with the Remedial Action Directive and identifying any modifications to the Remedial Action Directive that it finds appropriate.

Within thirty (30) calendar days following issuance of its summary written decision, the Hearing Panel shall issue a full written decision. The written decision shall state the conclusions of the Hearing Panel with respect to the Remedial Action Directive, and shall explain the reasons for the Hearing Panel’s conclusions.
Proposed Revisions 9-2-11

NERC Compliance and Certification Committee

Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

CCC Monitoring Program — CCCPP–005–1

Version 1.0
Summary
The provisions set forth in this document ("Hearing Procedures") shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the "CCC") in hearings as described in Section 504 of the NERC Rules of Procedure ("ROP") conducted into appeals to resolve any disputes related to Certification activities.

Revision History

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>05/06/09</td>
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<td>Approved by the Board of Trustees</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters .................................. 1
   1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation.............................................................. 1
   1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation...... 4
   1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process.................................................................................. 9
   1.4 General Hearing Procedure........................................................................................ 10
   1.5 Hearing Procedure....................................................................................................... 15
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

1.1 Applicability, Definitions and Interpretation

1.1.1 Procedure Governed

The provisions set forth in this document (“Hearing Procedures”) shall apply to and govern practice and procedure before the Compliance and Certification Committee (the “CCC”) in hearings as described in Section 504 and Appendix 5 of the NERC Rules of Procedure (“ROP”) conducted into appeals to resolve any disputes related to Certification activities. Any hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures shall be conducted before a Hearing Panel established by the CCC in accordance with Section 8.3 of the CCC Charter and Appendix 5A of the NERC ROP. The composition of the Hearing Panel, after any recusals or disqualifications, shall be such that no two industry segments may control, and no single industry segment may veto, any decision by the Hearing Panel on any matter brought before it for decision.

The standard of proof in any proceeding under these Hearing Procedures shall be by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of persuasion on the merits of the proceedings shall rest upon the entity seeking Certification.

1.1.2 Deviation

To the extent permitted by law, any provision in these Hearing Procedures may be waived, suspended or modified by the Hearing Officer, as defined in Paragraph 1.1.5, or the Hearing Panel, for good cause shown, either upon the Hearing Officer’s or the Hearing Panel’s own motion or upon the motion of any Participant.

1.1.3 Standards for Discretion

The CCC’s discretion under these Hearing Procedures shall be exercised to accomplish the following goals:

a) Integrity of the Fact-Finding Process — The principal goal of the hearing process is to assemble a complete factual record to serve as a basis for a correct and legally sustainable ruling, decision or order.

b) Fairness — Persons appearing in CCC proceedings should be treated fairly. To this end, Participants should be given fair notice and opportunity to present explanations, factual information, documentation and legal argument. Action shall be taken as necessary to eliminate any disadvantage or prejudice to a Participant that would otherwise result from another Participant’s failure to act diligently and in good faith.

c) Independence — The hearing process should be tailored to protect against undue influence from any Person, Participant or interest group.

d) Balanced Decision-Making — Decisions should be based solely on the facts and arguments of record in a proceeding and by individuals who satisfy the NERC’s conflict of interest policy.
e) Impartiality — Persons appearing before the Hearing Panel should not be subject to discriminatory or preferential treatment. Respondents should be treated consistently unless a reasonable basis is shown in any particular proceeding to depart from prior rulings, decisions or orders.

f) Expedition — Proceedings shall be brought to a conclusion as swiftly as is possible in keeping with the other goals of the hearing process.

1.1.4 Interpretation
a) These Hearing Procedures shall be interpreted in such a manner as will aid in effectuating the Standards for Discretion set forth in Paragraph 1.1.3, and so as to require that all practices in connection with the hearings shall be just and reasonable.

b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the singular of a term used herein shall include the plural and the plural of a term shall include the singular.

c) To the extent that the text of a rule is inconsistent with its caption, the text of the rule shall control.

1.1.5 Definitions
Capitalized terms Unless otherwise defined, as used in these Hearing Procedures shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions of the following terms that are used in these Hearing Procedures are also set forth below: (i) definitions in Section 1.1 of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall apply, and (ii) the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Bulk-Power System,” for the purposes of these Hearing Procedures, means has the identical meaning as the definition of “Bulk Electric System” under the NERC Glossary.

“Certification” means the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that an entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator and/or Reliability Coordinator. Certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that: (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.

“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“Cyber Security Incident” means a malicious act or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and
communications networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System.

“Director of Compliance” means the NERC Director of Compliance who is responsible for the management and supervision of the Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review. Electric Reliability Organization, currently the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, or any successor organization, certified by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.3.


“Hearing Officer” means (1) a CCC member or (2) another individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures; the Hearing Officer will not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Paragraph 1.1.1 above. Specifically, the CCC shall not have a standing Hearing Panel. When a hearing is to be conducted, the CCC shall select five members to serve as the adjudicatory panel for that hearing. Members to serve on the Hearing Panel shall be selected by vote of a valid quorum of the CCC. Voting members of the CCC at arm’s length from parties to the hearing may be nominated or volunteer to stand for selection to the Hearing Panel. One or more alternates may also be selected if the CCC deems appropriate for the circumstances. A member may serve on more than one Hearing Panel concurrently. A Hearing Panel is disbanded upon conclusion of the hearing proceedings for which it was formed.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and as used herein shall include the members of the Certification Staff that participate in a proceeding.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.
“Reliable Operation” has the meaning set forth in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements.

“Respondent” means the Registered Entity who is the subject of the Certification decision that is the basis for the proceeding.

“Staff” or “Certification Staff” or “Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC who have the authority to make initial determinations of Certification of entities performing reliability functions.

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies NERC’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel.

1.2 General Provisions including Filing, Service, Transcription and Participation

1.2.1 Contents of Filings

All filings made with the CCC must contain:

a) A caption that sets forth the title of the proceeding and the designated docket number or, if the filing initiates a proceeding, a space for the docket number;

b) A heading that describes the filing and the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made;

c) The full name, address, telephone number and email address of the Participant or the representative of the Participant making the filing;

d) A plain and concise statement of any facts upon which the filing is based, which facts shall be supported by citations to the record of the hearing, if available, or other documents; and

e) The specific relief sought, which may be in the alternative, and the authority that provides for or otherwise allows the relief sought.

1.2.2 Form of Filings

a) All filings shall be typewritten, printed, reproduced or prepared using a computer or other word or data processing equipment on white paper 8½ inches by 11 inches with inside text margins of not less than one inch. Page numbers shall be centered and have a bottom margin of not less than ½ inch. Line numbers, if any, shall have a left-hand margin of not less than ½ inch. The impression shall be on one side of the paper only and shall be double spaced; footnotes may be single spaced and quotations may be single spaced and indented.

b) All pleadings shall be composed in either Arial or Times New Roman font, black type on white background. The text of pleadings or documents shall be at least
12-point. Footnotes shall be at least 10-point. Other material not in the body of the text, such as schedules, attachments and exhibits, shall be at least 8-point.

c) Reproductions may be by any process provided that all copies are clear and permanently legible.

d) Testimony prepared for the purpose of being entered into evidence shall include line numbers on the left-hand side of each page of text. Line numbers shall be continuous.

e) Filings may include schedules, attachments or exhibits of a numerical or documentary nature which shall, whenever practical, conform to these requirements; however, any log, graph, map, drawing, chart or other such document will be accepted on paper larger than prescribed in subparagraph (a) if it cannot be provided legibly on letter size paper.

1.2.3 Submission of Documents

a) Where to File
Filings shall be made with the NERC Director of Compliance located at NERC’s principal office. The office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern, each day except Saturday, Sunday, legal holidays and any other day declared by NERC.

b) When to File
Filings shall be made within the time limits set forth in these Hearing Procedures or as otherwise directed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Filings will be considered made when they are date stamped received by the NERC Director of Compliance. To be timely, filings must be received no later than 5 p.m., Eastern, on the date specified.

c) How to File
Filings may be made by personal delivery, mailing documents that are properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, or depositing properly addressed documents with a private express courier service with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. Alternatively, filing by electronic means will be acceptable upon implementation of a suitable and secure system by the NERC Director of Compliance.

d) Number of Copies to File
One original and seven exact copies of any document shall be filed. The NERC Director of Compliance will provide the Hearing Officer, if any, and each member of the Hearing Panel with a copy of each filing.

e) Signature
The original of every filing shall be signed by the Participant on whose behalf the filing is made, either by an attorney of the Participant or, by the individual if the Participant is an individual, by an Officer of the Participant if the Participant is not an individual, or if the Participant is Staff, by a designee authorized to act on behalf of Staff. The signature on a filing constitutes a certificate that the signer has read the filing and knows its contents, and that the contents are true to the best of the signer’s knowledge and belief.

f) Verification
The facts alleged in a filing need not be verified unless required by these Hearing Procedures, the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. If verification is required, it must be under oath by a person having knowledge of the matters set forth in the filing. If any verification is made by an individual other than the signer, a statement must be included in or attached to the verification explaining why a person other than the signer is providing verification.

g) Certificate of Service
Filings shall be accompanied by a certificate of service stating the name of the individuals served, the Participants whose interests the served individuals represent, the date on which service is made, the method of service and the addresses to which service is made. The certificate shall be executed by the individual who caused the service to be made.

1.2.4 Service
a) Service List
For each proceeding, the NERC Director of Compliance shall prepare and maintain a list showing the name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, of each individual designated for service. The Hearing Officer, NERC Director of Compliance and the Respondent’s designated agent for service as registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall automatically be included on the service list. Participants shall identify all other individuals whom they would like to designate for service in a particular proceeding in their appearances or other filings. Participants may change the individuals designated for service in any proceeding by filing a notice of change in service list in the proceeding. Participants are required to update their service lists to ensure accurate service throughout the course of the proceeding. Copies of the service list may be obtained from the NERC Director of Compliance.

b) By Participants
Any Participant filing a document in a proceeding must serve a copy of the document on each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Unless otherwise provided, service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made.

c) By the NERC Director of Compliance
The NERC Director of Compliance shall serve all issuances of the Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel upon the members of the Hearing Panel and each individual whose name is on the service list for the proceeding. Service may be made by personal delivery, email, deposit in the United States mail properly addressed with first class postage prepaid, registered mail properly addressed with postage prepaid or deposit with a private express courier service properly addressed with charges prepaid or payment arrangements made. The Hearing Panel shall ensure that the NERC Director of Compliance has a copy of the record of a proceeding at the time it issues a final order.
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

1.2.5 Computation of Time

The time in which any action is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the day of the act or event from which the time period begins to run, and by including the last day of the time period, unless the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday or any other day upon which the NERC office is closed, in which event it also shall be excluded and the date upon which the action is required shall be the first succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day upon which the NERC office is closed.

1.2.6 Extensions of Time

Except as otherwise provided by law, the time by which a Participant is required or allowed to act may be extended by the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel for good cause upon a motion made before the expiration of the period prescribed. If any motion for extension of time is made after the expiration of the period prescribed, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may permit performance of the act if the movant shows circumstances sufficient to justify the failure to act in a timely manner.

1.2.7 Amendments

Amendments to any documents filed in a proceeding may be allowed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel upon motion made at any time on such terms and conditions as are deemed to be just and reasonable.

1.2.8 Transcripts

A full and complete record of all hearings, including any oral argument, shall be transcribed verbatim by a certified court reporter, except that the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel may allow off-the-record discussion of any matter provided the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel states the ruling on any such matter, and the Participants state their positions or agreement in relation thereto, on the record. Unless otherwise prescribed by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel, a Participant may file and serve suggested corrections to any portion of the transcript within thirty-five (35) calendar days from the date on which the relevant portion of the transcript was taken, and any responses shall be filed within ten (10) calendar days after service of the suggested corrections. The Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall determine what changes, if any, shall be made, and shall only allow changes that conform the transcript to the truth and ensure the accuracy of the record.

NERC will pay for transcription services, for a copy of the transcript for the record and for a copy of the transcript for the Hearing Officer and the Hearing Panel. Any other Participant shall pay for its own copy of the transcript if it chooses to obtain one and, should any Participant seek
to obtain a copy of the transcript on an expedited basis, it shall pay for the expedited transcription services.

1.2.9 Rulings, Notices, Orders and Other Issuances
Any action taken by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel shall be recorded in a ruling, notice, order or other applicable issuance, or stated on the record for recordation in the transcript, and is effective upon the date of issuance unless otherwise specified by the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. All notices of hearings shall set forth the date, time and place of hearing.

1.2.10 Location of Hearings and Conferences
All hearings and oral arguments shall be held at NERC’s principal office unless the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel designates a different location.

1.2.11 Participant Participation
Participants may appear at any hearing via teleconference subject to the approval of the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel. Staff may participate and be represented by counsel in hearings, and shall have the rights and duties of any Participant.

1.2.12 Interventions Are Not Permitted
The Respondent(s) and Staff shall be Participants to the proceeding. Unless otherwise authorized by FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings), no other Persons shall be permitted to intervene or otherwise become a Participant to the proceeding.

1.2.13 Proceedings Closed to the Public
No hearing, oral argument or meeting of the Hearing Panel shall be open to the public, and no notice, ruling, order or any other issuance of the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel, or any transcript, made in any proceeding shall be publicly released unless the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) determines that public release is appropriate. Only the members of the Hearing Panel, the Participants, the Hearing Officer and the Technical Advisors, if any, shall be allowed to participate in or obtain information relating to a proceeding.

1.2.14 Docketing System
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain a system for docketing proceedings to record appeals of Certification decisions. A docketed proceeding shall be created upon the issuance of a notice of an appeal of a Certification decision. Unless NERC provides a different docketing system that will be used, docket numbers shall be assigned sequentially beginning with a two digit number that relates to the last two digits of the year in which the docket is initiated, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by the letters “NERC”, followed by a dash (“-“), followed by the letters “CERT” and a four digit number that will be “0001” on January 1 of each calendar year and ascend sequentially until December 31 of the same calendar year.
1.2.15 Hold Harmless

A condition of a Participant invoking these Hearing Procedures and participating in a hearing is that the Participant agrees that the NERC and the CCC, including without limitation their Members, Board of Directors or Trustees, compliance committee, any other committees or subcommittees, Staff, contracted employees, Hearing Panel members, Hearing Officers and Technical Advisors, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of, or any action or inaction arising out of, the hearing process, or of any agreement reached in resolution of a dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of a proceeding. This “hold harmless” provision does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct or breach of confidentiality.

1.3 Initiation of the Hearing Process

1.3.1 Respondent’s Option to Request a Hearing

To appeal a Certification decision, a Respondent must file a statement with the NERC Director of Compliance requesting a Certification hearing within fourteen (14) calendar days after (i) the Certification report or finding is issued, or (ii) the final Regional Entity appeal process ruling is made. If the Respondent does not file a hearing request within the time period set forth in this Paragraph, then the Respondent will be deemed to have agreed and waived any objection to the Certification decision.

A hearing request shall include:

a) A concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision being appealed;

b) A clear statement of the relief being sought;

c) Argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief; and

d) Attachments of the full text of the Certification decision being appealed and whichever of the following are applicable:

1) the Respondent’s statement explaining and supporting its disagreement with the Certification decision;

2) all Documents, including affidavits, supporting its position; and

3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

1.3.2 Hearing Procedure

The Hearing Panel may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over the hearing procedure in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.2. No evidentiary hearing will be held, and the Participants will not present witness testimony or file briefs, except as requested by the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel. Instead, the following events shall take place within the following periods:

a) Within ten (10) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued, the Staff shall file:

1) initial comments stating Staff’s position on all issues raised by Respondent and the rationale in support of Staff’s position, including all factual and legal argument;
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters

2) all documents that Staff seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and
3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

b) Within seven (7) calendar days of Staff’s filing pursuant to Subparagraph (a), the Respondent shall file:

1) responsive comments stating the Respondent’s position on all issues presented by Staff and the rationale in support of Respondent’s position, including all factual and legal argument which respond to Staff’s filing;
2) all documents that the Respondent seeks to introduce in support of its position that have not already been submitted in the proceeding; and
3) a verification attesting to the truthfulness of the facts alleged in the filing.

The Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may modify any time period set forth within this Paragraph as warranted by the circumstances but it will be the objective of the Hearing Panel to issue the final order within twenty-nine (29) calendar days of the notice of hearing.

1.4 General Hearing Procedure

1.4.1 Notice of Hearing

Within seven (7) calendar days of a Respondent requesting a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3, the NERC Director of Compliance shall issue a notice of hearing in the docket. The notice of hearing shall identify the Hearing Officer, if designated at that time, and the date, time, and place of the hearing, which should occur no less than twenty-one (21) calendar days and no later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued.

1.4.2 Hearing Officer

The CCC may utilize a Hearing Officer to preside over each hearing conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, provided that the Hearing Officer’s actions shall be subject to the authority of the Hearing Panel as set forth in Paragraph 1.4.3. Members of the Hearing Panel may attend any aspect of the hearing.

The Hearing Panel may delegate to the Hearing Officer authority over the conduct of the hearing, including administering the hearing through the issuance of the opinion and any administrative hearing functions thereafter. The Hearing Officer shall have those duties and powers necessary to those ends, consistent with and as further enumerated in these Hearing Procedures, including the following:

a) To administer oaths and affirmations;
b) To schedule and otherwise regulate the course of the hearing, including the ability to call to recess, reconvene, postpone or adjourn a hearing;
c) Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to separate any issue or group of issues from other issues in a proceeding and treat such issue(s) as a separate phase of the proceeding;
1. Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters  
Effective: May 6, 2009

- **d)** Consistent with any timing or deadline requirements imposed by these Hearing Procedures or by applicable law, to modify any time period, if such modification is in the interest of justice and will result in no undue prejudice to any other Participant;

- **e)** To rule upon all objections, motions and other requests that do not result in the final determination of the proceeding;

- **f)** To issue protective orders pursuant to Paragraph 1.4.10; and

- **g)** To ensure that hearings are conducted in a full, fair and impartial manner, that order is maintained and that unnecessary delay is avoided in the disposition of the proceedings.

If the Hearing Panel uses a Hearing Officer to preside over a hearing, the Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Hearing Officer within two (2) calendar days of the Hearing Officer’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Hearing Officer’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.4.

### 1.4.3 Hearing Panel

The Hearing Panel is vested with the authority to issue a final order resolving the issue(s) in all cases. To that end:

- **a)** The Hearing Panel shall receive all filings in a hearing.

- **b)** The Hearing Panel or any individual member thereof may, but is not required to, submit questions to the Hearing Officer to submit to a Participant or any witness at any such hearing.

- **c)** The Hearing Panel shall have the same authority as the Hearing Officer, as set forth in these Hearing Procedures, to require the Participants or any individual Participant to: (i) address a specific issue in testimony, evidence or briefs; or (ii) present oral argument on an issue. To this end, the Hearing Panel shall be entitled to issue questions or requests for information to any Participant or any witness at any time until the issuance of a final order.

- **d)** To the extent that the Hearing Panel disagrees with any issuance or ruling of the Hearing Officer, it may, on its own motion, reverse or modify the issuance or ruling in whole or in part, or take any other action as may be appropriate.

- **e)** The Hearing Panel shall resolve the issue(s) in every hearing through the issuance of a final order.

### 1.4.4 Disqualification

A Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel shall recuse himself or herself from a proceeding if participation would violate the NERC’s applicable conflict of interest policy.

Any Participant may file a motion to disqualify or for recusal of a Hearing Officer, Technical Advisor or member of the Hearing Panel from a proceeding on grounds of a conflict of interest, an ex parte communication prohibited by Paragraph 1.4.6, or the existence of other...
circumstances that could interfere with the impartial performance of his or her duties. The Participant shall set forth and support its alleged grounds for disqualification by affidavit. A motion for disqualification shall be filed within five (5) business days after the later of: (1) the time when the Participant learns of the facts believed to constitute the basis for disqualification; or (2) the time when the Participant is notified of the assignment of the Hearing Officer or Technical Advisor.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a proposed ruling for the Hearing Panel’s consideration upon the filing of a motion for disqualification unless the Hearing Officer is the subject of the motion. The Hearing Panel, without the participation of any member who is the subject of the motion, shall issue a final ruling on the motion. If the Hearing Officer is recused or disqualified, the Hearing Panel will appoint a replacement Hearing Officer. To ensure fairness to the Participants and expedite completion of the proceeding when a replacement Hearing Officer is appointed after a hearing has commenced, the replacement Hearing Officer may recall any witness or may certify familiarity with any part or all of the record.

If a quorum (as defined in Paragraph 1.5.15) of the Hearing Panel does not remain after any recusals and rulings on motions for disqualification, then the CCC shall appoint a new member(s) to the Hearing Panel to create a quorum, which new member(s) shall serve on the Hearing Panel through the conclusion of the proceeding but not thereafter. The CCC shall only appoint the number of new members as are necessary to create a quorum. Any new member of the Hearing Panel shall be subject to the provisions applicable herein to all Hearing Panel members.

1.4.5 Technical Advisor
The Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Panel may elect to use one or more Technical Advisors to assist in any proceeding. Such an election may be made at any time during the course of a proceeding. Any Staff member who serves as a Technical Advisor shall not have been involved in or consulted at any time in regard to the proceeding in which technical advice would be rendered, and shall not be a member of Staff participating in the proceeding on which such technical advice would be rendered.

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel uses a Technical Advisor to assist in any hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel shall disclose the identity, employment history and professional affiliations of the Technical Advisor within two (2) calendar days of the Technical Advisor’s assignment to the proceeding, and Participants to the hearing may raise objections to the Technical Advisor’s participation in accordance with Paragraph 1.4.4.

1.4.6 No Ex Parte Communications
a) Once a Respondent requests a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 1.3:
   1) neither the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, nor the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate either directly or indirectly with any Person concerning any issue in the proceeding outside of the hearing process; except that
2) the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer, and the Technical Advisor(s), if any, may communicate outside of the hearing process either directly or indirectly with a Participant or a Participant’s representative:

A) in writing if the writing is simultaneously provided to all Participants; or

B) orally if a representative for every Participant is present in person or by telephone;

C) subject to the requirement that the substance of any ruling on any issue discussed shall be memorialized on the record or by the issuance of a notice or ruling, and that any Participant objecting to the ruling shall have the opportunity to state its objection on the record.

b) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) does not prohibit members of the Certification Staff from communicating with the Respondent, and representatives, agents or employees thereof on any topic, provided that any member of the Certification Staff involved in any such communication relating to the subject matter of the proceeding may not be, and may not subsequently serve as, a Technical Advisor.

c) The proscription in Subparagraph (a)(1) also does not prohibit communications between members of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer and any Technical Advisor.

d) Any member of the Hearing Panel, the Hearing Officer or any Technical Advisor who receives or who makes or knowingly causes to be made a communication prohibited by this Paragraph shall, within seven (7) calendar days of the communication, file and serve on the Participants in the proceeding a notice of ex parte communication setting forth the date, time and place of communication, a summary of the substance and nature of the communication and all responses thereto, and a list of each Person who made or received the communication and, if the communication or any response thereto was in writing, a copy of the written communication shall be attached.

1.4.7 Appearances

Participants shall file written appearances within seven (7) calendar days after the notice of hearing is issued. A Participant’s written appearance shall identify the name(s) of each individual authorized to represent the Participant in the proceeding exclusive of witnesses. An individual may appear on his or her own behalf. A corporation, limited liability company, association, partnership or governmental body may appear by any bona fide officer or designee who has the authority to act on behalf of the Participant. A Participant also may appear by an attorney.

A Participant’s written appearance shall state, with respect to each individual that the Participant identifies for service, the individual’s name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number and email address, if available, where service shall be made.
A Participant may withdraw any individual from the Participant’s representation or otherwise change the identity of individuals authorized to represent the Participant in a proceeding by filing a notice of a change in service list.

Any attorney appearing on behalf of a Participant shall be licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any State, territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or of another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related proceedings).

Individuals representing Participants in any hearing also shall enter their appearances at the beginning of the hearing by stating their names, addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses orally on the record.

1.4.8 Failure to Appear or Exercise Diligence
The failure of any Participant to appear during any hearing without good cause and without notification may be grounds for dismissal or deciding against the interests of such Participant.

1.4.9 Experts
A Participant may employ an expert(s) to testify or consult in a proceeding. Any expert utilized in either capacity shall sign an agreement evidencing the expert’s understanding and acknowledgement of the non-public nature of the proceeding and that unauthorized public disclosure of information obtained in connection with the expert’s participation in the proceeding is prohibited. The Participant employing the expert shall propose the agreement for approval via a motion, and its approval shall be subject, in addition to consideration of any objections by other Participants, to ensuring that appropriate safeguards are maintained to protect the confidentiality of the proceeding and the information disclosed therein.

1.4.10 Protective Orders
a) All proceedings conducted pursuant to these Hearing Procedures, and any written testimony, exhibits, other evidence, transcripts, comments, briefs, rulings and other issuances, shall be non-public and shall be held in confidence by all Participants, except as the ERO (within the U.S., in accordance with the authorization previously granted by FERC to release information about a non-public proceeding) or FERC (in the case of U.S.-related information) or another Applicable Governmental Authority (in the case of non-U.S.-related information) authorizes or directs public disclosure of any portion of the record. In addition to this general proscription, at any time during a proceeding, the Hearing Officer, on his or her own motion or on the motion of any Participant or of a non-Participant ordered to produce documents, information or testimony, may enter a protective order to designate as proprietary and protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of any data, information or studies, or any other information the public release of which may cause a security risk or harm to a Participant.

b) The following types of information will be considered entitled to protection through a protective order: (i) Confidential Business and Market Information, including information that is proprietary, commercially valuable, or competitively sensitive; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii)
information related to a Cyber Security Incident; (iv) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or that reveals personnel, financial, medical or other personal information; (v) audit work papers; (vi) investigative files or documents that would disclose investigative techniques of Staff, any Regional Entity or any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority.

c) A motion for a protective order shall specify the proposed expiration date for the proprietary status of the data, documents or information, if any, and shall propose requirements or safeguards to be met for individuals participating in the proceeding to review the protected information while maintaining its proprietary status.

d) A document submitted and marked as proprietary, or a statement made at a hearing and identified as proprietary, shall be afforded proprietary treatment pending the timely submission of a motion to protect the confidential, proprietary or trade secret nature of that document or statement and a ruling on such a motion by the Hearing Officer.

e) The protective order shall identify the data, documents or information that will be accorded proprietary treatment; the individuals participating in the proceeding, by category or otherwise, entitled to view the proprietary information; and the requirements, conditions or safeguards that must be met before an individual may view the information.

f) A public redacted version of each document and transcript that contains information that is protected pursuant to this Paragraph must be filed with the proprietary version and must be served on each Participant for distribution to those individuals participating in the proceeding who are not entitled to view the proprietary information.

g) Should it be necessary to address proprietary information during a hearing, the Hearing Officer shall, while the information is being addressed, close the hearing to all individuals other than those entitled to view the proprietary information in accordance with the protective order.

1.5 Hearing Procedure

1.5.1 Order of Argument
In all proceedings Respondent shall open and close.

1.5.2 Right of Participant to Present Evidence
Subject to compliance with the requirements of these Hearing Procedures concerning the timing of submission of written testimony and other evidence, a Participant has the right to present such evidence, to make such objections and arguments, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be necessary to assure the true and full disclosure of the facts.

1.5.3 Exhibits
All material offered in evidence, except oral testimony allowed by the Hearing Officer or the testimony of a non-Participant pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony, shall be offered in the form of an exhibit. Each exhibit must be
marked for identification. Except for exhibits created for demonstrative purposes, only
documents (including affidavits) previously filed in the matter may be presented as exhibits. A Participant must provide the court reporter with two (2) copies of every exhibit that the Participant offers into evidence and must provide copies to the Participants and the Hearing Panel.

1.5.4 Witness Attendance at Hearing
Each witness shall attend the hearing in person only if a Participant has been informed in advance of the hearing that the witness needs to be present at the hearing. All testimony offered at the hearing is to be under oath or affirmation.

1.5.5 Admission of Evidence
Respondent shall offer its exhibits into evidence first and the Certification Staff second, unless the Participants agree otherwise.

If witnesses are required to attend the hearing, the Participants shall call each such witness in turn. Following the witness’s swearing in, the witness shall attest to the veracity of his or her written testimony. The witness may identify any language and/or figures in his or her written testimony or exhibits that the witness would like to change or correct. Subject to objection, such changes or corrections may be allowed at the Hearing Officer’s discretion for the purpose of obtaining a full, accurate and complete record without imposing undue delay or prejudice on any Participant. The Participant whose witness has made changes or written corrections to written testimony and exhibits shall file corrected copies with the NERC Director of Compliance and provide corrected copies to the Hearing Officer and other Participant.

Once a witness has attested to the veracity of his or her testimony, the Participant on whose behalf the witness is testifying shall move for admission of the witness’s testimony, including all exhibits, schedules and attachments thereto, into evidence. Other Participants may object to the introduction of the witness’s testimony, or any part thereof, as set forth in Paragraph 1.5.8. Subject to the Hearing Officer’s ruling on the objection, the witness’ testimony shall be admitted into evidence. The witness shall then be turned over for cross-examination by other Participants, and for any questions by the Hearing Officer or any member of the Hearing Panel, in accordance with Paragraph 1.5.11, and then for redirect examination in accordance with Paragraph 1.5.12. Witnesses shall be cross-examined on all previously-served testimony (direct, rebuttal or surrebuttal) when they first take the witness stand.

Except (i) in exceptional cases and upon a showing of good cause and (ii) witnesses testifying pursuant to an order to produce or provide documents, information or testimony issued to a non-Participant, no witness shall be allowed to testify during the hearing unless a Participant has served the witness’s written testimony in advance of the hearing in accordance with Paragraph 1.3.1. Due to the undue prejudice such surprise witness testimony would impose on other Participants, it is the CCC’s policy to discourage witness testimony at a hearing when a Participant has not served the witness’s written testimony in advance of the hearing. If such testimony is allowed, sufficient procedural steps shall be taken by the Hearing Officer to provide the other Participants with a fair opportunity for response and cross-examination.
1.5.6 Evidence that is Part of a Book, Paper or Document
When relevant and material matter offered in evidence is embraced in a book, paper or document containing other matter that is not material or relevant, the Participant offering the same must plainly designate the matter offered as evidence, and segregate and exclude the material not offered to the extent practicable. If the material not offered is in such volume as would unnecessarily encumber the record, such book, papers or document will not be received in evidence but may be marked for identification and, if properly authenticated, the relevant or material matter may be read into the record, or, if the Hearing Officer so directs, a separate copy of such matter in proper form shall be offered as an exhibit. All other Participants shall be afforded an opportunity to examine the book, paper or document and to offer in evidence in like manner other portions thereof if found to be material and relevant.

1.5.7 Stipulations
The Participants may stipulate to any relevant fact or the authenticity of any relevant document. Stipulations may be made in writing or entered orally in the record. Notwithstanding stipulation, the Hearing Officer may require evidence of the facts stipulated in order to provide a complete evidentiary record on which to base the final order.

1.5.8 Official Notice
Where relevant and material to the subject matter of the proceeding, the Hearing Officer may, upon request of a Participant, take official notice of any of the following:

a) Rules, regulations, administrative rulings and orders, written policies of governmental bodies, and rulings and orders of NERC and Regional Entities.
b) The orders, transcripts, exhibits, pleadings or any other matter contained in the record of other docketed proceedings of NERC and Regional Entities.
c) State, provincial and federal statutes and municipal and local ordinances.
d) The decisions of state, provincial and federal courts.
e) Generally recognized scientific or technical facts within the specialized knowledge of the NERC.
f) All other matters of which the courts of the United States may take judicial notice.

All requests to take official notice shall be submitted as part of the filings made pursuant to Paragraph 1.3.1. Before ruling on a request to take official notice, the Hearing Officer shall afford the other Participant opportunity to object or to show the contrary to the matter for which official notice is requested. An accurate copy of any item officially noticed shall be introduced into the record in the form of an exhibit presented by the Participant requesting official notice unless waived by the Participants and approved by the Hearing Officer. Any information officially noticed and not presented as an exhibit shall be set forth in a statement on the record.

1.5.9 Admissibility of Evidence
Any evidence offered shall be subject to appropriate and timely objections. Any Participant objecting to the admission or exclusion of evidence must state the grounds for objection.
The admission of evidence shall not be limited by the generally recognized rules of evidence as applied in the courts of the United States or of the states, although the Hearing Officer may take such rules of evidence into consideration in ruling on the admissibility of evidence. The Hearing Officer will exercise discretion in the admission of evidence based upon arguments advanced by the Participants, and shall admit evidence if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The Hearing Officer may only exclude material from the record in response to a motion or objection by a Participant.

Formal exception to a ruling on admissibility of evidence need not be taken to be preserved.

1.5.10 Offer of Proof
Any Participant who has had evidence excluded may make an offer of proof on the record. The offer of proof may consist of a statement made on the record of the substance of the evidence that the Participant claims would have been adduced, or any written or documentary exhibit that the Participant sought to introduce. Any such exhibit shall be retained as part of the record.

1.5.11 Evidentiary Ruling
The Hearing Officer shall rule upon any objection to the admissibility of evidence at the time the objection is made.

1.5.12 Cross-Examination
Any witness personally attending the hearing shall be tendered for cross-examination subsequent to the admission of the witness’s testimony into the evidentiary record. Each Participant shall have the right to cross-examine each witness of any other Participants. A Participant may waive cross-examination of any witness. The Hearing Officer and any member of the Hearing Panel may ask the witness questions following the conclusion of the witness’s cross-examination by the other Participant, and prior to the witness’s redirect examination pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.12. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in writing to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.5.13 Redirect Examination
A Participant shall be entitled to conduct redirect examination of each of the Participant’s witnesses who are subject to cross-examination or questions of the Hearing Officer or a member of the Hearing Panel. Any redirect examination shall be limited in scope to the witness’s cross-examination and questions of the Hearing Officer and members of the Hearing Panel. If a member of the Hearing Panel seeks to ask a witness questions, the member shall do so by submitting the question in written form to the Hearing Officer, and the Hearing Officer shall ask the question of the witness.

1.5.14 Close of the Evidentiary Record
The Hearing Officer shall designate the time at which the evidentiary record will be closed, which will typically be at the conclusion of the hearing. Evidence may not be added to the evidentiary record after it is closed, provided that the Hearing Officer may reopen the evidentiary record for good cause shown by any Participant.
1.5.15 Closing Statements
At the close of the hearing, Participants shall present oral closing statements. The Hearing Officer may establish reasonable time limitations applicable to closing statements.

1.5.16 Hearing Panel Final Order
Following the hearing, the Hearing Panel shall issue its final order. Issuance of a final order shall require (i) a quorum of the Hearing Panel, which shall be (after any recusals, disqualifications and appointments of replacement members) at least fifty (50) percent of the number of members normally assigned to the Hearing Panel, and (ii) majority vote of the members of the Hearing Panel voting on the final order (which number of members voting shall not be less than a quorum). The Hearing Panel shall issue its final order within one (1) day following the close of the hearing. The final order shall note if the subject of the proceeding has been deemed to involve a Cyber Security Incident, if any information in the proceeding was deemed to be Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, or if any information in the proceeding is the subject of a protective order issued pursuant to Paragraph 1.5.10. The Hearing Panel shall direct the NERC Director of Compliance to serve the final order on the Participants. The service of the final order shall include a notice informing the Participants of their appeal rights pursuant to Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.

1.5.17 The Record
The NERC Director of Compliance shall maintain the record for all dockets. The record shall include all filings made in the matter, a transcript of the hearing, including all exhibits presented, the final order and any other written correspondence or communications between the Participants and either the Hearing Officer or the Hearing Panel.

1.5.18 Appeal
A Final Order of the Hearing Panel may be appealed to NERC in accordance with the NERC Organization Registration and Certification Manual, Section VI, Paragraph 4 of Appendix 5 to the NERC ROP.
NERC Compliance and Certification Committee

Mediation Procedures

CCC Monitoring Program — CCCPP–006–1
NERC Compliance and Certification Committee  |  CCCPP-006-1
Title: Mediation Procedures
Version: 1.0  |  Revision Date: n/a  |  Effective Date: June 10, 2010

Summary:
The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) Mediation Program is designed as an informal, voluntary process in which a CCC mediation panel assists NERC and a Regional Entity to understand and work through disagreements or disputes concerning NERC performance audits of a Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

Revision History

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# Table of Contents

1. **Introduction** ........................................................................................................................... 1

2. **Mediators** ............................................................................................................................... 2

3. **Mediation Process** .................................................................................................................. 3
   - Introductory Remarks .............................................................................................................. 3
   - Statements of the Issue(s) by the Parties ................................................................................ 4
   - Information Gathering ............................................................................................................. 4
   - Issue Identification .................................................................................................................. 4
   - Determination and Discussion of Options ............................................................................... 4
   - Written Mediation Settlement Agreement .............................................................................. 4
1. Introduction

The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) Mediation Program is designed as an informal, voluntary process in which a CCC mediation panel assists NERC and a Regional Entity (RE) (NERC and the Regional Entity individually a Party, collectively, the Parties) to understand and work through disagreements or disputes concerning NERC performance audits of an RE’s a Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. Mediation is the intervention into a dispute or negotiation of an acceptable, impartial, and neutral third party panel that has no decision-making authority. The objective of the neutral third-party is to assist the Parties in voluntarily reaching an acceptable resolution of the issues in dispute. The mediation process is voluntary and does not eliminate other dispute resolution options. Also, the mediation process is confidential, whether or not it results in settlement.

This alternative dispute resolution mechanism is intended to be a more collaborative, less adversarial method to attain a mutually agreeable resolution to the dispute, consistent with the NERC Rules of Procedure and without formal hearing proceedings.

The Parties to mediation are not obligated to reach agreement. If they do not reach a consensus, either Party may elect to proceed with other more “traditional” methods of resolving the dispute. In those instances where consensus is reached and memorialized in a written Mediation Settlement Agreement, the agreements of the entities as expressed therein will be binding and enforceable.
2. Mediators

The program follows a model of team mediation — having three mediators facilitate the mediation — in order to ensure a broad spectrum of perspectives and approaches to problem solving.

Once NERC and a Regional Entity have decided to pursue a resolution of their dispute through mediation, each Party will provide the chair of the CCC with introductory information (i.e., brief statements of the nature and history of the dispute, participants’ names, and contact information). Each Party must be represented by participants who will have the authority to enter into an agreement to resolve the matter in dispute, if the Parties are able to reach an agreement. The chair then provides the introductory information to three impartial and independent third party neutral members of the CCC to whom the chair assigns to serve as mediators and who are acceptable to both Parties. Subject to the consent of both Parties, the chair may appoint in addition to the CCC members a disinterested professional mediator who is acceptable to both Parties, with the cost of the professional mediator shared equally between the Parties. The mediators may choose, but are not required, to select one of their number as the Lead Mediator to coordinate the process and serve as their primary contact with the Parties; if a professional mediator is appointed by the chair, then that person will serve as the Lead Mediator. After reviewing the information provided by the Parties, the Lead Mediator, if any, or the mediators will communicate with the Parties to arrange an agreeable time and location for the mediation to be held.

Because mediation is an informal process and is only successful when a mutually agreeable resolution occurs, there is no single correct procedure required for mediators to follow. In any specific matter, one or more mediators may elect to discuss individual issues and concerns with one or more of the Parties prior to the session, one or more mediators may elect to wait until the mediation session to hold any discussion. Both approaches are acceptable.

The materials provided as introductory information and all communications made during or in connection with mediation will be kept confidential by the mediators and both Parties, and statements made by the Parties during mediation may not be used against them in later proceedings. The sole exception to this rule of confidentiality would be any written Mediation Settlement Agreement entered into by the Parties, as discussed below. Should the mediation be unsuccessful, no one who participated as a mediator will serve in any capacity in connection with any subsequent legal, regulatory, administrative, or grievance proceeding regarding the subject of the mediation.

Mediators will not provide legal advice or counsel. Mediators also may not be called to testify in any legal, regulatory, administrative, or grievance proceedings concerning the mediation or its subject, nor may they be requested to provide documentation, records, etc., concerning the mediation.
3. Mediation Process

Mediators will focus on helping the Parties clearly identify their basic concerns and issues and use this information to develop a mutually agreeable resolution. To succeed, this approach must encourage and require open communication, cooperation, and participation.

Although no single process needs to apply to all mediations, generally a successful mediation will involve six elements:

- Introductory remarks;
- Statements of the issue(s) by the Parties;
- Information gathering;
- Issue identification;
- Determination and discussion of options; and
- A written Mediation Settlement Agreement.

Once the mediation process begins, Parties may discuss their interests and concerns with the mediators (and particularly with the Lead Mediator, if any) at any time.

In some cases, the Parties and mediators may agree that the mediation will adjourn and reconvene at a later agreed upon time and place. All participants should give the mediation every chance to resolve the dispute. Because mediation is a voluntary process, at any time, any participant may comment on any aspect of the process or propose changes. Also at any time, either Party or the mediators has the authority to terminate the mediation for any reason. If the mediation terminates without a written Mediation Settlement Agreement, either Party is free to pursue all other available legal, regulatory, administrative or grievance procedures.

**Introductory Remarks**

Early in the mediation, at a time when all participants are present, the mediators will introduce themselves and ask the participants to do likewise. Some mediators may make comments about what they see as the nature of the dispute and seek to confirm or clarify some of the factual data from the introductory information.

The mediators or Lead Mediator may describe ground rules intended to help the mediation move smoothly. Ground rules may include such things as turning off beepers and cell phones, appropriate conduct, mutual respect, note taking, and any other special instructions concerning the mediation. The mediators shall remind the Parties that the mediation process is confidential, whether or not it results in settlement.

From time to time during the mediation, the mediators may ask each Party’s participants to meet separately from the other Party, or to “caucus,” in order to discuss aspects of the dispute and possible resolution among themselves or with some or all of the mediators. Throughout the process, Parties should try not to interrupt each other; the mediators will give each Party the opportunity to fully share their side.
3. Mediation Process

Effective: June 10, 2010

Statements of the Issue (s) by the Parties
The mediators will allow each Party the opportunity to explain, without interruption, its position and perception of the dispute. This statement is not necessarily a recital of the facts, but it is to give each Party an opportunity to frame the issues and to give the mediator more information on the Party’s position. If a Party’s attorney(ies) make the initial statement, the mediators may also invite the Party’s other participants to supplement the statement. The intent is for each Party and the mediators to better understand the other Party’s position or point of view.

Information Gathering
The mediators may ask one or both Parties questions, repeat back key ideas to the Parties, and summarize their understandings. This helps the mediators and Parties build rapport and ensure common understanding. Mediators will attempt to identify common agreements on the facts and to steer the discussion increasingly towards the future rather than merely reiterating the past.

Issue Identification
The mediators will try to identify the Parties’ goals and interests in order to reach agreement on the nature of the issues that must be addressed in any resolution and the relationships between those issues. For example, a particular resolution of one issue may necessarily require a certain approach to another issue, or one issue must be resolved prior to another issue being resolved or even meaningfully discussed. It is possible that at some point the Parties may conclude that one or more of their issues can not be resolved through the mediation, but nonetheless decide to set those aside for later proceedings and move on to resolve through the mediation their other disputed issues.

Determination and Discussion of Options
Methods for developing options may include caucuses, group processes, discussion groups or sub-groups, developing hypothetical plausible scenarios, or a mediator’s proposal where the mediator puts a proposal on the table and the Parties take turns modifying it. If a caucus is held, discussions in the caucus are confidential and the mediators will not share those discussions with the other Party unless the Party in the caucus specifically asks them to do so.

To better explore potential solutions, the mediators may propose one or more brainstorming sessions by the Parties together or separately in caucus. This can lead to a final agreement, which diffuses the conflict and provides a new basis for future relations. The goal is to find some common ground by exploring lots of options, and to create possible solutions for the Parties to consider. Especially when meeting separately in caucus, through this process a Party may be able to entertain alternative solutions without committing to them as concessions.

Written Mediation Settlement Agreement
Mediation may be terminated at any time by either Party or by the mediators, but mediation has only successfully resolved the subject dispute when they Parties have executed a written Mediation Settlement Agreement.
As the parties reach a sense that they may be able to agree on all or some of the issues being mediated, the Parties and mediators can begin crafting language to address resolutions of the issues comprising the dispute. This language must be satisfactory to both Parties. The elements and wording of the agreement must be those of the Parties, and need to be specific enough that the Parties’ intentions will be clear to others who may read it and to each participant at a later time.

It is important that each element of the Mediation Settlement Agreement be listed separately and be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and set to a timetable.

The draft Mediation Settlement Agreement probably will be reviewed and revised repeatedly by each Party and will continue to be edited, expanded, condensed, and rewritten as necessary until both Parties reach an acceptable settlement. Only after final agreement is reached on all its parts, and a final version memorialized in writing, will the Parties be asked to sign the Mediation Settlement Agreement to indicate their understanding of and agreement to the Mediation Settlement Agreement and their willingness to abide by its provisions.

The Parties’ mutual execution of the Mediation Settlement Agreement resolves the dispute (or at least those aspects of the dispute addressed in the Mediation Settlement Agreement if they decided to set aside any specific issues for later proceedings). An executed Mediation Settlement Agreement is enforceable between the Parties in accordance with federal and state law.
Appendix 5A

Organization Registration and Certification Manual

Effective: June 10, 2010
# Table of Contents

Section I — Executive Summary........................................................................................................................................ 1  
  Overview.................................................................................................................................................................. 1  
  To Whom Does This Document Apply? .................................................................................................................. 1  
  When did These Processes Begin? .......................................................................................................................... 2  
  Where to Access and Submit Form(s)? .................................................................................................................. 2  
  Roles and Responsibilities ........................................................................................................................................ 2  

Section II — Introduction to Organization Registration and Organization Certification Processes .................. 4  
  Organization Registration — Entities Required to Register .................................................................................. 4  
  Organization Certification ........................................................................................................................................ 4  

Section III — Organization Registration Process .................................................................................................. 5  

Section IV — Organization Certification Process .................................................................................................. 8  

Section V — NERC Organization Registration Appeals Process ........................................................................... 14  

Section VI — NERC Organization Certification Appeals Process ........................................................................ 18  

Definitions................................................................................................................................................................. 21
Section I — Executive Summary

Overview

The purpose of this document is twofold: (1) to define the process utilized in the Organization Registration Program by identifying which functional entities must register as owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System for compliance with Reliability Standards; and (2) to define the process utilized in the Organization Certification Program for certifying the following entities: Reliability Coordinator (RC), Balancing Authority (BA), and Transmission Operator (TOP). The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) is responsible for approving and forwarding these processes to the NERC Board of Trustees for its approval. Where a proposal for revisions to these processes comes to the Board of Trustees from sources other than the CCC, the Board of Trustees will seek the concurrence of the CCC before taking action on the proposal.

To Whom Does This Document Apply?

All industry participants responsible for or intending to be responsible for, the following functions must register with NERC through the Organization Registration process. The entities are defined in the NERC Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards with responsibilities designated by the individual Reliability Standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities that Must Register</th>
<th>Entities that Need to be Certified</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator (RC)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority (BA)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Coordinator (PC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner (TP)</td>
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<td>Generator Owner (GO)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Sharing Group (RSG)</td>
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</table>
When did These Processes Begin?

The initial registration process began in January of 2006. Registration of new entities is an ongoing process. If a Registered Entity’s information changes, these changes must be submitted to the applicable Regional Entity(s).

Certification is ongoing for new entities in accordance with Section IV of this manual.

Where to Access and Submit Form(s)?

Registration and certification forms are provided on each Regional Entity’s website. Completed forms are to be sent electronically to the Compliance and Certification Manager of the applicable Regional Entity(s). It is desirable that entities operate within a single Regional Entity reliability region; however, if an entity operates in more than one Region, separate registration applications must completed and submitted to each of the Regional Entities.

Roles and Responsibilities

The following is a high-level overview of the roles and responsibilities in the registration and certification processes:

NERC

1. Oversight of entity processes performed by the Regional Entities, including:
   a. Governance per the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement with NERC.
      a-b. Coordination of process execution when an entity is registering and/or certifying with multiple Regional Entities.
   2. Manage each entity’s NERC Compliance Registry identification number (NERC ID) including:
      a. Sending a registration or certification letter that contains the NERC ID to the applicable Regional Entity(ies) for review and approval. If the Regional Entity(ies) agrees with all the information provided, it will notify NERC to issue the NERC ID to the registered entity and will send a copy of the notification being provided to the Regional Entity(ies).
      a-b. Ensuring each registered entity has only one NERC ID for all Regional Entities in which registered.
   3. Make modeling changes based on registration information.
      3-4. Maintain accurate registration and certification records including granting certification certificates for the registered entity(ies) responsible for compliance (including JRO/CFR).
      3-5. Maintain published up-to-date list of registered entities (i.e. the NERC Compliance Registry) on the NERC website.

Regional Entity

1. Performs data collection and mapping of Bulk Power System facilities and those facilities that have a material impact on the Bulk Power System within its Regional Entity defined reliability region boundaries.
1. Approves or disapproves entity Registration applications.
2. Reviews entity Certification applications for completeness.
3. Notifies NERC of entities registered with the Regional Entity.
4. Approves or denies Certification Team (CT) recommendations and notifies the entity and NERC of the decision.
5. Provides leadership to the CT throughout the Certification process.

**Entity Submitting the Application**

1. Completes and submits Registration and/or Certification application.
2. Submits updates to Registration and/or Certification information as necessary and/or requested.
3. Responds to Regional Entity and/or NERC questions pertaining to Registration and/or Certification.
4. Provides documentation or other evidence requested or required to verify compliance with Certification requirements.
Section II — Introduction to Organization Registration and Organization Certification Processes

The processes utilized to implement the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs are administered by each Regional Entity. Pursuant to its delegation agreement with NERC, each Regional Entity is responsible for registering and certifying industry participants within its Regional Entity reliability region boundaries. Each Regional Entity must use the following NERC processes.

Organization Registration — Entities Required to Register

All industry participants responsible for one or more of the functions below must register for each function through the Organization Registration Program. These entities are defined in the NERC Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards with responsibilities designated by the individual Reliability Standards and the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria document.

- Reliability Coordinator
- Transmission Operator
- Balancing Authority
- Planning Coordinator
- Transmission Planner
- Transmission Service Provider
- Transmission Owner
- Resource Planner
- Distribution Provider
- Generator Owner
- Generator Operator
- Load-Serving Entity
- Purchasing-Selling Entity
- Interchange Authority
- Reserve Sharing Group

The Registration procedure is in Section III of this manual.

Organization Certification

All Registered Entities registered in the NERC Compliance Registry (NCR) for the RC, TOP, and/or BA functions shall be certified. Certification requires the Registered Entity to start operation within 12 months of being NERC certified. This Certification process is described in Section IV of this manual.
Purpose and Scope

The purpose and scope of this process is to provide guidance on how a user, owner, and/or operator of the Bulk Power System should be registered in the NCR.

Overview

Section 39.2 of the Commission’s regulations, and Title 18 of the C.F.R. § 39.2, requires each owner, operator, and user of the Bulk Power System to be registered with NERC and to comply with approved Reliability Standards.

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System will be registered by function(s) and are:

1. Responsible for compliance with all applicable Requirements/sub-requirements within Reliability Standards approved by Applicable Governmental Authorities, for the applicable functions for which the Registered Entity is registered; and,

2. Subject to the compliance monitoring and enforcement requirements of Section 400 of the Rules of Procedure.

See Figure 1 Organization Registration Process Overview.

Organization Registration Process

1. Applicable entities shall begin the Registration process by submitting a completed Registration application to the Regional Entity(ies) of the reliability Region(s) where the entity intends to perform its function(s) (Registration forms are provided on each Regional Entity’s website).

   a. At any time an entity may recommend in writing, with supporting documentation, to the Regional Entity(ies) that an entity be added to or removed from the Compliance Registry.

   a.b. The Registration process for an entity may also be initiated by a Regional Entity, NERC, or Applicable Governmental Authority.

2. NERC shall coordinate Registration of entities that are required to register with multiple Regional Entities in order to ensure consistency of the Registration process.

   2.3. For entities that are required to be certified, the applicable Regional Entity(ies) shall ensure that the Registration information provided is accurate for updating the NCR per items 4 through 12 below and notifies the entity to initiate the Certification process per Section IV of this manual.

   2.4. Entities that have a NERC ID shall use it on the form.

      a. If an entity does not have a NERC ID, NERC shall assign one.

      a.b. An entity responsible for more than one function will use a single NERC ID.
5. Regional Entities shall evaluate the submitted information and determine if the information is complete/correct. If the information is not complete/correct, the entity will be notified to complete/correct or clarify the Registration information.

5-6. A single entity must register for all functions that it performs itself. In addition, that entity may register as a Joint Registration Organization (JRO) on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for one or more functions for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register and, thereby, accept on behalf of such members or related entities all compliance responsibility for all Requirements/sub-Requirements of Reliability Standards applicable to that function or those functions including reporting requirements. (Rules of Procedure Section 507)

5-7. Multiple entities may each register using a Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) for one or more Reliability Standard(s) and/or for one or more Requirements/sub-Requirements within particular Reliability Standard(s) applicable to a specific function. (Rules of Procedure Section 508)

5-8. In completing the Regional Entity responsibilities for the Registration process, the following are key items the Regional Entity must verify:

   a. That Regional Entity registrations meet the geographical and electrical Registration boundaries requirements of the Rules of Procedure Section 501(1.4).

      a-b. The Registration submission includes all data requested by NERC that is necessary for accurately identifying and contacting the Registered Entity.

9. The Regional Entity shall forward all Registration information to NERC:

   a. NERC forwards the proposed additions or changes to the NCR to the Regional Entity for review and comments.

      a-b. The Regional Entity has 5 working Days to respond to the proposed changes.

      a-c. If NERC does not receive any comments, the NCR will be revised.

10. NERC updates the NCR and notifies the applicable Registered Entity(ies) within 5 Days of the update.

11. The Registered Entity may appeal the registration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure Section 500 and Section V of Appendix 5.

12. The NCR shall be dynamic and will be revised as necessary to take account of changing circumstances such as corrections, revisions, and or deletions. Per the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement, the Regional Entity will take any recommendation received under Section 1.a, and other applicable information, under advisement as it determines whether an entity should be on the NCR.

   a. Each Registered Entity identified in the NCR shall notify its corresponding Regional Entity and/or NERC of any corrections, revisions, deletions, changes in ownership, corporate structure, or similar matters that affect the Registered Entity’s responsibilities with respect to the Reliability Standards. Failure to notify will not relieve the Registered Entity from any responsibility to comply with the Reliability Standards or shield it from any Penalties or sanctions associated with failing to comply with the Reliability Standards. (Rules of Procedure Section 400).
Figure 1: Organization Registration Process Overview

Any entity (i.e., entity, NERC, Regional Entity) submits registration form to each Regional Entity in which the applicable entity operates.

NERC coordination as required for multiple Regions

Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require NERC coordination as required for multiple Regions

Yes

Regional Entity(s): Notifies entity to correct registration information

No

Regional Entity(s): Is the data correct

Yes

Regional Entity(s): Forwards registration information to NERC

No

Regional Entity(s): Notifies entity to initiate the certification process

Entity may appeal the registration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5

NERC: Provide Regional Entity(s) proposed changes to the NCR for 3 day review

Regional Entity(s): Is the NERC data correct

Yes

NERC: Updates the NCR and notifies the entity when listed in the NCR

No

Regional Entity(s): forwards registration information to NERC
Section IV — Organization Certification Process

Purpose and Scope
The purpose and scope of this process is to provide guidance for completing the certification of a new entity that will become NERC certified and registered as an RC, TOP, or BA.

Overview
See Figure 2 Organization Certification Process Overview for an overview of the certification process.

Organization Certification Process
1. Certification:
   a. An entity in a single Regional Entity reliability region shall initiate the certification process by completing a certification application (certification applications are provided on each Regional Entity’s website) and sending it to the Regional Entity which will manage the certification process.
   b. An entity in multiple Regional Entity reliability regions shall initiate the certification process by completing a certification application (certification applications are provided on each Regional Entity’s website) and sending it to the Regional Entities in those reliability regions. Each Regional Entity will inform NERC of the request. The Regional Entities will determine which Regional Entity will provide the leadership to manage the certification process.
   c. Provisional Certification Process - All Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities, and/or Transmission Operators that were already registered and operating on June 18, 2007 become “NERC Certified” upon completion of (1) a NERC Readiness Evaluation (on site activities completed by the evaluation team); and (2) a CMEP Compliance Audit (on site activities completed by the Compliance Audit team) after June 18, 2007. Recertification on a periodic basis of these Registered Entities will not be required. Demonstration of ongoing satisfactory performance of applicable RC, BA, and TOP functional requirements shall be accomplished by completion of a CMEP Compliance Audit every three years per the requirements of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

2. For an entity that is not required to be certified, the Regional Entity(ies) shall reject the application and notify the entity that certification is not required.

3. If the application is not complete or accurate, the Regional Entity will notify the entity to revise the application as needed. When the application is deemed complete and accurate, it will be accepted. The entity and the Regional Entity shall agree to a timeline including specific milestones for the certification process.

The decision to certify changes to an already operating and certified Registered Entity is a collaborative decision between the affected Regional Entity(s) and NERC. NERC has the final
authority regarding this decision. Items to consider for this decision include one or more of the following:

- **a.** Changes to an Registered Entity’s footprint or operational challenges (i.e., TLRs) due to the changes
- **a-b.** Organizational restructuring that could impact the Bulk Power System reliability
- **a-c.** Relocation of the control center
- **a-d.** Changes to Registered Entity ownership requiring major operating procedure changes
- **a-e.** Significant changes to JRO / CFR assignments or agreements changes
- **a-f.** Addition or removal of member JRO / CFR utilities or entities
- **a-g.** Complete replacement of a SCADA/EMS system

5. The Certification process shall be completed within nine months of the date of acceptance of the application unless agreed to by all parties involved in the process and approved by NERC.

6. The Regional Entity(ies) shall notify NERC that the Certification process has begun to enable NERC to carry out its roles and responsibilities.

7. The Regional Entity will send a questionnaire with a submission deadline and a statement of expectations to all entities participating in the Certification process. These questionnaires and other related documents are located on the NERC Web site. The Regional Entity shall distribute questionnaires and other related documents to the following entities, as required:

   - **a.** Entity seeking Certification.
   - **a-b.** Participating BA, RC, and TOPs in footprints in which the entity intends to operate or with which the entity intends to interconnect transmission facilities.
   - **a-c.** Participating TOs, TSPs, PAs, GOs, IAs, GOPs, TPs, DPs, and/or other applicable entities.

8. The Regional Entity shall assemble a Certification Team (CT) that will be responsible for performing the activities included in the Certification process.

   - **a.** The CT members shall adhere to NERC’s confidentiality agreements for any data or information made available to the CT member through the Certification process. Team members shall not be employees of or have a direct financial interest in the entity or any of its affiliates.
   - **a-b.** The Regional Entity, with concurrence of NERC, may increase or decrease the distribution of the questionnaires and other related documents based upon the complexity of the Certification.
   - **a-c.** If the entity objects to any member of the CT, the entity must make that known, in writing, to the Regional Entity listing the reasons for the objection. The Regional Entity will either replace the team member or respond with written justification for keeping the member on the team.
   - **a-d.** CT composition
     - **i.** The BA CT shall consist of representatives from an existing BA, the entity’s proposed RC, TOP, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.
Section IV — Organization Certification Process

The RC CT shall consist of representatives from an existing RC, a BA and a TOP in the proposed RC Area, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.

The TOP CT shall consist of representatives from an existing TOP, the entity’s proposed RC, each affected Regional Entity, and NERC.

Additional CT members with expertise in the any of the NERC Compliance Registry functional areas can be added as necessary.

Additional CT members from NERC or Regional Entity staff may be added as necessary.

Entities such as government representatives or other stakeholders may be observers in the certification process.

9. Each CT member must complete the NERC auditor training prior to participation.

10. The CT will review the entity’s submitted documentation and address any issues prior to the site visit.

10.11. The CT shall inform the entity before the on-site visit of any documentation or clarification that is necessary to support the questionnaires.

10.12. The entity shall identify to the CT prior to the on-site visit all Reliability Standards or Requirements/sub-requirements which have been delegated to another entity.

a. The CT will review the entity(ies) ability to perform those delegated Requirements/sub-requirements or Reliability Standards.

13. The CT shall conduct at least one on-site visit to the entity’s facilities. At a minimum, the team will:

a. Review with the entity the data collected through the questionnaires, and such data that is available only onsite;

b. Interview the operations and management personnel;

c. Inspect the facilities and equipment associated with the applicable Reliability Standards referenced in the questionnaire;

d. Request demonstration of all tools identified in the Certification process;

e. Review documents and data including agreements, processes, and procedures identified in the Certification process;

f. Verify operating personnel NERC Certification documents and proposed work schedules; and,

g. Review any additional documentation resulting from inquiries arising during the site-visit.

14. The entity, in conjunction with the CT, shall attempt to resolve any deficiencies prior to issuance of the draft report.

14.15. The draft report is provided to the entity for review for fourteen (14) days and any resulting comments will be assessed by the CT for possible inclusion in the report.

14.16. The Regional Entity(ies) may grant a time extension, not to exceed 180 days, to the entity to allow the entity to resolve any open Certification issues.
17. The CT shall provide a Certification recommendation and identification of audit deficiencies in the final written report. All members of the CT shall have an equal voice in the Certification recommendation. This allows for a minority opinion if the review team cannot reach a consensus. The final written Certification report is distributed to NERC, the entity, and the other affected Regional Entities, as applicable.

17.18. The following is the format for the final report:

- Title page
- Table of Contents
- Introduction – A brief discussion on the Regional Entity(ies) involved, the entity being certified, a description of the function the entity(ies) are being certified for, and a brief timeline of the Certification project
- Certification Team (CT) – Provide the Certification Team makeup.
- Objective and Scope – Discussion on entity application (who, what, when, & how).
- Overall Conclusion – Recommendation being made by the CT.
- Certification Team Findings – Any item(s) needing to be closed prior to operation that do not hinder the Certification Team from making a recommendation.
- Positive Observations.
- Company History – Discussion on the applicant’s company history.
- Company Details– Specific details regarding why the entity is being certified and its relationship with other entities (BAs, RCs, and TOPs etc).
- Documentation List – Provide a list of critical documentation reviewed by the CT used to make the CT’s conclusion and the documentation retention requirements.
- Attachments – Describe those attachments that are for public viewing and those that are separated from the report due to confidentiality issues such as Critical Infrastructure documentation.

19. Certification recommendation and approval.

a. If the entity intends to operate in a single Regional Entity’s reliability region, the CT shall make a Certification recommendation to that Regional Entity. The Regional Entity shall approve or disapprove the recommendation. The Regional Entity shall notify the entity and NERC of the Certification decision.

b. If the entity intends to operate in multiple Regional Entities, the CT shall make a Certification recommendation to all applicable Regional Entities in a single report. Certification recommendation by the Regional Entities must be unanimous. The Regional Entities shall notify the entity and NERC of the Certification decision.

c. NERC shall approve or disapprove all final Certification recommendations and notify the entity of the decision.

20. The entity may appeal the decision in accordance with the NERC Rules of Procedure and Section VI of this manual.
20.21. If the entity is approved for eCertification, NERC shall provide the entity a eCertification letter and a NERC certificate indicating that that entity is NERC certified as a BA, RC, and/or TOP as applicable.

   a. For those CFR entities that agree upon a division of compliance responsibilities for one or more Reliability Standards or Requirements/sub-requirements, NERC shall provide all entities responsible for BA, RC and/or TOP Requirements/sub-requirements and approved for eCertification as BA, RC and/or TOP a NERC certificate indicating that those entities are NERC certified as a BA, RC, and/or TOP.

   a-b. NERC shall update the Compliance Registry prior to the entity(s) going operational.

22. After the entity has been awarded eCertification, the Regional Entity(ies) shall notify all applicable entities as to the date that the entity may begin its operation as a certified entity. The entity must commence operation within 12 months of eCertification. Failure to begin operation within the 12-month period shall require the entity to reapply for eCertification.
Figure 2: Organization Certification Process Overview

Entity submits eCertification application to the applicable Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require eCertification?

Regional Entity(s): Is the Application complete and accurate?

Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require eCertification?

Regional Entity provides the entities information regarding process, duties, schedule & documentation requests. Region notifies NERC

NERC notifies the Regional Entity(s) and entity of approval for eCertification

The Certification Team (CT) reviews the documentation provided by the entity and resolves issues through the Regional Entity(s) & NERC: Agree with recommendation?

CT develops a final report recommending eCertification

CT: Does entity resolve open items (180 days)

Entity submits eCertification application to the applicable Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require eCertification?

The CT performs an on-site visit with the entity

Regional Entity(s) & NERC: Agree with recommendation?

CT develops a final report NOT recommending eCertification

Entity may appeal the decision in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5

NERC notifies entity & Regional Entity(s) of decision to deny

NERC issues letter & certificate to the entity & updates NCR

Regional Entity(s): Is the Application complete and accurate?

Regional Entity(s) provides the entities information regarding process, duties, schedule & documentation requests. Region notifies NERC

Regional Entity(s): Does the entity require eCertification?
Section V — NERC Organization Registration Appeals Process

Purpose and Scope
This section describes the process that any organization may appeal its listing and functional assignment on the NCR.

Overview
NERC has established documented procedures to ensure a fair and impartial appeals process. No one with a direct interest in a dispute may participate in the appeals process except as a party or witness. See Figure 3, "Organization Registration Appeals Process Overview."
6. After receipt of the appeal, the Registered Entity has a 30 day period to work with the Regional Entity to resolve the appeal, if possible. If the appeal is resolved, the Regional Entity will notify NERC with the details of the resolution and NERC will close the appeal.

7. At any time through this appeals process, an Registered Entity may agree with the decision and/or agree to close the appeal. NERC shall notify the involved parties and the NERC Board of Trustees Compliance Committee (BOTCC) that the appeal is resolved and update the NCR as applicable.

8. NERC will notify the Registered Entity and the applicable Regional Entity(ies) regarding the appeal with the following expectations:
   a. The Registered Entity will provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entity(ies) any additional data supporting its appeal within 10 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   b. The applicable Regional Entity(ies) will provide a copy of its assessment directly to the Registered Entity, as well as to NERC, within 20 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   c. The Registered Entity may submit a response to the Regional Entity(ies) assessment, with copies to the Regional Entity(ies) and NERC, within 30 days of the date of the NERC appeal notification.
   d. To ensure there is no confusion with respect to the rights and responsibilities of the Registered Entity during the appeal process, the notification also confirms whether the Registered Entity will remain on the NERC Compliance Registry and will be responsible for compliance with approved Reliability Standards applicable to the function under appeal during the appeal.

9. Hearing and Ruling by the BOTCC
   a. The BOTCC will resolve Registration disputes.
      a. The BOTCC may request additional data from NERC, the relevant Regional Entity(ies) or the Registered Entity, and prescribe the timeframe for the submitting the requested data.
      c. The BOTCC will provide a written decision regarding any appeals, along with the basis for its decision.
      e. If the BOTCC upholds the appeal, NERC will:
         • Notify the Registered Entity and Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was granted.
         • Update the NCR.
      e. If the BOTCC does not uphold the appeal, NERC will:
         • Notify the Registered Entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was denied.
         • The Registered Entity may appeal to FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority within 21 days of the notification of the
decision.

f. A record of the appeals process shall be maintained by NERC. Confidentiality of the record of the appeal will be based on the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 1500.
Registered Entity appeals to NERC in writing with details of appeal (21 Days from Registration)

NERC notifies Registered Entity and Regional Entity(s) on receipt of appeal

Entity provides NERC and Regional Entity(s) additional data regarding the appeal (21 Days of NERC receipt)

Regional Entity(s) provides Registered Entity and NERC its assessment regarding the appeal (30 Days from NERC notification)

Hearings and rulings by NERC Board of Trustees CC (BOTCC)

BOTCC: Uphold the appeal?

No

NERC notifies the Registered Entity and Regional Entity(s) that the appeal was granted; NERC updates the NCR

Yes

Registered Entity may appeal to Applicable Governmental Authority (21 Days)

Figure 3: Organization Registration Appeals Process Overview
Section VI — NERC Organization Certification Appeals Process

Purpose and Scope
This section describes the process for an organization to appeal the eCertification decision that was determined in the eCertification process.

Overview
The NERC Organization Certification Program provides a key means to fulfill NERC’s mission. In conducting this program, NERC has established documented procedures to ensure a fair and impartial appeals process. No one with a direct interest in a dispute may participate in the appeals process except as a party or witness. See Figure 4 Organization Certification Appeals Process Overview.

Organization Certification Appeals Procedure
1. Appeal for an Organization Certification Finding.
   - Any entity can appeal an organization eCertification decision issued as a result of the eCertification process.

2. Requirements and Conditions for Appeals.
   - For all appeals under the NERC Organization Certification Program, the appeals process begins when an entity notifies the NERC Vice President and Director of Compliance, in writing, that it wishes to use the NERC appeals process.
     - The Vice President and Director of Compliance is the main contact for all parties in all steps of the appeals process.
     - If an appeal is not filed within twenty one (21) days of the date that the eCertification report or finding is issued, or the final Regional Entity appeals process ruling is made, the finding shall be considered final and un-appealable.
   - Each party in the appeals process shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.

   A stipulation of invoking the appeals process is that the Regional Entity or entity requesting the appeal agrees that NERC (its members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, and staff), any person assisting in the appeals process, and any company employing a person assisting in the appeals process, shall not be liable, and shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.

   Parties retain the right to seek further review of a decision in whatever regulatory agency or court that may have jurisdiction.
Section VI — Organization Certification Appeals Process

3. At any time through this appeals process, an entity may withdraw its appeal.

3.4 Hearing and Ruling by the Compliance and Certification Committee.

a. Within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving notice from the NERC Vice President and Director of Compliance, the CCC will conduct a hearing where all the parties or representatives of the disputing parties will present the issue in question, in accordance with CCC procedure CCCP-005, Hearing Procedures for Use in Appeals of Certification Matters, which is incorporated in Appendix 4E of the Rules of Procedure.

   a-b. If the appeal is upheld, NERC notifies the entity and Regional Entity(s), updates the NCR, and issues any appropriate letter and certificate to the entity.

   a-c. If the appeal is denied, NERC notifies the entity and Regional Entity(s).

5. Hearings and Ruling by the BOTCC.

   a. The BOTCC will be asked to resolve a dispute related to the NERC Organization Certification Program if any party to the appeal contests the CCC final order.

   a-b. The BOTCC may request additional data from NERC, Regional Entity(s) or the entity and prescribe the timeframe for the submitting the requested data.

   a-c. At the next regularly scheduled BOTCC meeting, or at a special meeting if the Board determines it is necessary, the Chairman of the CCC will present a summary of the dispute and the actions taken to the BOTCC Board.

   • Each party will have an opportunity to state its case.
   • The BOTCC will then rule on the dispute.

   d. If the BOTCC upholds the appeal, NERC will:

   • Notify the entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was upheld.
   • Update the NCR.
   • Issue a Certification letter and a certificate to the entity as applicable.

   e. If the BOTCC does not uphold the appeal, NERC will notify the entity and the Regional Entity(ies) that the appeal was denied.

   • The entity may appeal to Applicable Governmental Authorities within 21 days of the issuance of the decision.

   f. A record of the appeals process shall be maintained by NERC and available upon request. Confidentiality of the record of the appeal will be based on the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 1500.
Figure 4: Organization Certification Appeals Process Overview

Entity appeals to NERC in writing with details of appeal (21 Days)

Hearings and rulings by Compliance and Certification Committee (CCC) (28 Days)

CCC: Final decision to uphold appeal?

NERC notifies entity and Regional Entity(s) that appeal was granted, updates the NCR, issues letter & certificate

NERC notifies the entity and the Regional Entity(s) that the appeal was denied

The appeals process is complete.

BOTCC: Upholds the appeal?

NERC notifies entity and Regional Entity(s) that appeal was denied

Entity: Appeals to BOTCC?

The appeals process is complete.

Entity may appeal to Applicable Governmental Authority (21 Days)
## Definitions

Capitalized terms used in this Appendix shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NERC Organization Certification</td>
<td>The process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that a new entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator, and/or Reliability Coordinator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance and Certification Manager</td>
<td>The individual/individuals within the Regional Entity that is/are responsible for monitoring compliance of entities with applicable NERC Reliability Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>Days as used in the Registration and Certification processes are defined as calendar days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footprint</td>
<td>The geographical or electric area served by an entity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Entity</td>
<td>An entity responsible for a function that is required to ensure the Reliable Operation of the electric grid as identified in the NERC Reliability Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping</td>
<td>The process of determining whether a Regional Entity’s footprint region is being served by Registered Entities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NERC Identification Number (NERC ID)</td>
<td>A number given to NERC Registered Entities that will be used to identify the entity for certain NERC activities. Note: corporate entities may have multiple NERC IDs to show different corporate involvement in NERC activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Entity</td>
<td>An entity having enforcement authority pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 39.8 NERC works with eight Regional Entities to improve the reliability of the bulk power system. The members of the Regional Entities come from all segments of the electric industry. These entities account for virtually all the electricity supplied in the United States, Canada, and a portion of Baja California Norte, Mexico. NERC delegates enforcement authority to these Regional Entities (FRCC, RFC, SPP, TRE, NPCC, MRO, SERC, &amp; WECC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Process undertaken by a Regional Entity to identify which entities are responsible for reliability functions within the Regional Entity’s footprint region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR)</td>
<td>Where two or more entities (parties) agree in writing upon a division of compliance responsibility among the parties for one or more Reliability Standard(s) applicable to a particular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
function, and/or for one or more Requirement(s)/sub-
requirement(s) within particular Reliability Standard(s).
Proposed Revisions 9-2-11

Appendix 5B

Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria

Revision 5.0 — Approved: NERC Board of Trustees July 30, 2008

Effective: October 16, 2008
Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria (Revision 5.0)

Summary

Since becoming the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), NERC has initiated a program to identify candidate organizations for its Compliance Registry. The program, conducted by NERC and the Regional Entities\(^1\), will also confirm the functions and information now on file for currently-registered organizations. NERC and the Regional Entities have the obligation to identify and register all entities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the Compliance Registry, as further explained in the balance of this document.

This document describes how NERC will identify organizations that may be candidates for registration and assign them to the Compliance Registry.

Organizations will be responsible to register and to comply with approved Reliability Standards to the extent that they are owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System, perform a function listed in the functional types identified in Section II of this document, and are material to the reliable Operation of the interconnected Bulk Power System as defined by the criteria and notes set forth in this document. NERC will apply the following principles to the Compliance Registry:

- In order to carry out its responsibilities related to enforcement of Reliability Standards, NERC must identify the owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System who have a material impact\(^2\) on the Bulk Power System through a Compliance Registry. NERC and the Regional Entities will make their best efforts to identify all owners, users and operators who have a material reliability impact on the Bulk Power System in order to develop a complete and current Compliance Registry list. The Compliance Registry will be updated as required and maintained on an on-going basis.

- Organizations listed in the Compliance Registry are responsible and will be monitored for compliance with applicable mandatory Reliability Standards. They will be subject to NERC’s and the Regional Entities’ Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs.

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\(^1\) The term “Regional Entities” includes Cross-Border Regional Entities.

\(^2\) The criteria for determining whether an entity will be placed on the Compliance Registry are set forth in the balance of this document. At any time a person may recommend in writing, with supporting reasons, to the Director of Compliance that an organization be added to or removed from the Compliance Registry, pursuant to NERC ROP 501.1.3.5.
NERC and Regional Entities will not monitor nor hold those not in the Compliance Registry responsible for compliance with the Reliability Standards. An entity which is not initially placed on the Compliance Registry, but which is identified subsequently as having a material reliability impact, will be added to the Compliance Registry. Such entity will not be subject to a sanction or penalty by NERC or the Regional Entity for actions or inactions prior to being placed on the Compliance Registry, but may be required to comply with a Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan in order to become compliant with applicable Reliability Standards. After such entity has been placed on the Compliance Registry, it shall be responsible for complying with Reliability Standards and may be subject to sanctions or penalties as well as any Remedial Action Directives and Mitigation Plans required by the Regional Entities or NERC for future violations, including any failure to follow a Remedial Action Directive or Mitigation Plan to become compliant with Reliability Standards.

Required compliance by a given organization with the Reliability Standards will begin the later of (i) inclusion of that organization in the Compliance Registry and (ii) approval by the Applicable Governmental Authority of mandatory Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity. Entities responsible for funding NERC and the Regional Entities have been identified in the budget documents filed with FERC. Presence on or absence from the Compliance Registry has no bearing on an entity’s independent responsibility for funding NERC and the Regional Entities.

Background

In 2005, NERC and the Regional Entities conducted a voluntary organization registration program limited to Balancing Authorities, Planning Authorities, regional reliability organizations, Reliability Coordinators, Transmission Operators, and Transmission Planners. The list of the entities that were registered constitutes what NERC considered at that time as its Compliance Registry.

NERC has recently initiated a broader program to identify additional organizations potentially eligible to be included in the Compliance Registry and to confirm the information of organizations currently on file. NERC believes this is a prudent activity at this time because:

- As of July 20, 2006, NERC was certified as the ERO created for the U.S. by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct) and FERC Order 672. NERC has also filed with Canadian authorities for similar recognition in their respective jurisdictions.
- FERC’s Order 672 directs that owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System shall be registered with the ERO and the appropriate Regional Entities.
- As the ERO, NERC has filed its current Reliability Standards with FERC and with Canadian authorities. As accepted and approved by FERC and appropriate Canadian authorities, the Reliability Standards are no longer voluntary, and organizations that do not fully comply with them may face penalties or other sanctions determined and levied by NERC or the Regional Entities.
NERC’s reliability standards include compliance requirements for additional reliability function types beyond the six types registered by earlier registration programs.

Based on selection as the ERO, the extension and expansion of NERC’s current registration program is the means by which NERC and the Regional Entities will plan, manage and execute reliability standard compliance oversight of owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System.

Organizations listed in the Compliance Registry are subject to NERC’s and the Regional Entities’ Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs.

Statement of Issue

As the ERO, NERC intends to comprehensively and thoroughly protect the reliability of the grid. To support this goal NERC will include in its Compliance Registry each entity that NERC concludes can materially impact the reliability of the Bulk Power System. However, the potential costs and effort of ensuring that every organization potentially within the scope of “owner, operator, and user of the Bulk Power System” becomes registered while ignoring their impact upon reliability, would be disproportionate to the improvement in reliability that would reasonably be anticipated from doing so.

NERC wishes to identify as many organizations as possible that may need to be listed in its Compliance Registry. Identifying these organizations is necessary and prudent at this time for the purpose of determining resource needs, both at the NERC and Regional Entity level, and to begin the process of communication with these entities regarding their potential responsibilities and obligations. NERC and the Regional Entities believe that primary candidate entities can be identified at this time, while other entities can be identified later, as and when needed. Selection principles and criteria for the identification of these initial entities are required. This list will become the “Initial Non-binding Organization Registration List”. With FERC having made the approved Reliability Standards enforceable, this list becomes the NERC Compliance Registry.

Resolution

NERC and the Regional Entities have identified two principles they believe are key to the entity selection process. These are:

1. There needs to be consistency between regions and across the continent with respect to which entities are registered, and;

2. Any entity reasonably deemed material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System will be registered, irrespective of other considerations.

To address the second principle the Regional Entities, working with NERC, will identify and register any entity they deem material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

In order to promote consistency, NERC and the Regional Entities intend to use the following criteria as the basis for determining whether particular entities should be identified as candidates

---

3 See: NERC ERO Application; Exhibit C; Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification.
for Registration. All organizations meeting or exceeding the criteria will be identified as candidates.

The following four groups of criteria (Sections I-IV) plus the statements in Section V will provide guidance regarding an entity’s Registration status:

- **Section I** determines if the entity is an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System and, hence, a candidate for organization Registration.
- **Section II** uses NERC’s current functional type definitions to provide an initial determination of the functional types for which the entities identified in Section I should be considered for Registration.
- **Section III** lists the criteria regarding smaller entities; these criteria can be used to forego the Registration of entities that were selected to be considered for Registration pursuant to Sections I and II and, if circumstances change, for later removing entities from the Registration list that no longer meet the relevant criteria.
- **Section IV** — additional criteria for joint Registration. Joint Registration criteria may be used by Joint Action Agencies, Generation and Transmission Cooperatives and other entities which agree upon a clear division of compliance responsibility for Reliability Standards by written agreement. Pursuant to FERC’s directive in paragraph 107 of Order No. 693, rules pertaining to joint Registration and Joint Registration Organizations will now be found in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

I. Entities that use, own or operate Elements of the Bulk Electric System as established by NERC’s approved definition of Bulk Electric System below are (i) owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System and (ii) candidates for Registration:

“As defined by the Regional Entity Reliability Organization, the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections with neighboring systems, and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100 kV or higher. Radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition.4”

II. Entities identified in Part I above will be categorized as Registration candidates who may be subject to Registration under one or more appropriate Functional Entity types based on a comparison of the functions the entity normally performs against the following function type definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Type</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition/Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

4 However, ownership of radial transmission facilities intended to be covered by the vegetation management standard (applicable to transmission lines 200 kV and above) would be included in this definition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Type</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition/Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority</td>
<td>BA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports Interconnection frequency in real-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Provider</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Provides and operates the “wires” between the transmission system and the end-use customer. For those end-use customers who are served at transmission voltages, the Transmission Owner also serves as the Distribution Provider. Thus, the Distribution Provider is not defined by a specific voltage, but rather as performing the Distribution function at any voltage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator</td>
<td>GOP</td>
<td>The entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Owner</td>
<td>GO</td>
<td>Entity that owns and maintains generating units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange Authority</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that authorizes implementation of valid and balanced Interchange Schedules between Balancing Authority Areas, and ensures communication of Interchange information for reliability assessment purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-Serving Entity</td>
<td>LSE</td>
<td>Secures energy and Transmission Service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Authority</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission Facility and service plans, resource plans, and Protection Systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity</td>
<td>PSE</td>
<td>The entity that purchases or sells and takes title to energy, capacity, and Interconnected Operations Services. PSE may be affiliated or unaffiliated merchants and may or may not own generating Facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>The entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, has the Wide Area view of the Bulk powerElectric System, and has the operating tools, processes and procedures, including the authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Type</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition/Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to prevent or mitigate emergency operating situations in both next-day analysis and real-time operations. The Reliability Coordinator has the purview that is broad enough to enable the calculation of the Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits, which may be based on the operating parameters of transmission systems beyond any Transmission Operator’s vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Sharing Group</td>
<td>RSG</td>
<td>A group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating reserves required for each Balancing Authority’s use in recovering from contingencies within the group. Scheduling energy from an adjacent Balancing Authority to aid recovery need not constitute reserve sharing provided the transaction is ramped in over a period the supplying party could reasonably be expected to load generation in (e.g., ten minutes). If the transaction is ramped in quicker, (e.g., between zero and ten minutes) then, for the purposes of disturbance control performance, the areas become a Reserve Sharing Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Planner</td>
<td>RP</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the resource adequacy of specific loads (customer demand and energy requirements) within a Planning Authority area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Owner</td>
<td>TO</td>
<td>The entity that owns and maintains transmission facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>The entity responsible for the reliability of its local transmission system and operates or directs the operations of the transmission facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>The entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the reliability (adequacy) of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems within its portion of the Planning Authority area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Service Provider</td>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>The entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Customers under applicable Transmission Service agreements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Entities identified in Part II above as being subject to registration as an LSE, DP, GO, GOP, TO, or TOP should be excluded from the registration list for these functions if they do not meet any of the criteria listed below:

III (a) Load-serving Entity:

III.a.1 Load-serving entity peak load is > 25 MW and is directly connected to the bulk power (>100 kV) system, or;

III.a.2 Load-serving entity is designated as the responsible entity for facilities that are part of a required underfrequency load shedding (UFLS) program designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk power system, or;

III.a.3 Load-serving entity is designated as the responsible entity for facilities that are part of a required undervoltage load shedding (UVLS) program designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk power system.

[Exclusion: A load-serving entity will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]

III.a.4 Distribution providers registered under the criteria in III.b.1 or III.b.2 will be registered as a load-serving entity (LSE) for all load directly connected to their distribution facilities.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on this criterion if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]
III(b) Distribution Provider:

III.b.1 Distribution Provider system serving >25 MW of peak load that is directly connected to the bulk power system.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on this criterion if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.] or;

III.b.2 Distribution Provider is the responsible entity that owns, controls, or operates facilities that are part of any of the following protection systems or programs designed, installed, and operated for the protection of the bulk power system:

- a required UFLS program.
- a required UVLS program.
- a required special protection system.
- a required transmission protection system.

[Exclusion: A distribution provider will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC reliability standards or associated requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a load-serving entity, balancing authority, transmission operator, G&T generation and transmission cooperative, or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]

III(c) Generator Owner/Operator:

III.c.1 Individual generating unit > 20 MVA (gross nameplate rating) and is directly connected to the bulk power system, or;

III.c.1 Generating plant/facility > 75 MVA (gross aggregate nameplate rating) or when the entity has responsibility for any facility consisting of one or more units that are connected to the bulk power system at a common bus with total generation above 75 MVA gross nameplate rating, or;
III.c.1 Any generator, regardless of size, that is a Blackstart Resource unit material to and designated as part of a Transmission Operator entity’s restoration plan, or;

III.c.3 Any generator, regardless of size, that is material to the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

[Exclusions:
A Generator Owner/Operator will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC Reliability Standards or associated Requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a Load-Serving Entity, G&T Generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

As a general matter, a customer-owned or operated generator/generation that serves all or part of retail load with electric energy on the customer’s side of the retail meter may be excluded as a candidate for Registration based on these criteria if (i) the net capacity provided to the Bulk Power System does not exceed the criteria above or the Regional Entity otherwise determines the generator is not material to the Bulk Power System and (ii) standby, back-up and maintenance power services are provided to the generator or to the retail load pursuant to a binding obligation with another Generator Owner/Operator or under terms approved by the local regulatory authority or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, as applicable.]

III(d) Transmission Owner/Operator:

III.d.1 An entity that owns/operates an integrated transmission Element associated with the Bulk Power System 100 kV and above, or lower voltage as defined by the Regional Entity necessary to provide for the Reliable Operation of the interconnected transmission grid; or

III.d.2 An entity that owns/operates a transmission Element below 100 kV associated with a Facility that is included on a critical Facilities list that is defined by the Regional Entity.

[Exclusion: A Transmission Owner/Operator will not be registered based on these criteria if responsibilities for compliance with approved NERC Reliability Standards or associated Requirements including reporting have been transferred by written agreement to another entity that has registered for the appropriate function for the transferred responsibilities, such as a Load-Serving Entity, G&T Generation and transmission cooperative or joint action agency as described in Sections 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.]
IV. Joint Registration Organization and applicable Member Registration.

Pursuant to FERC’s directive in paragraph 107 of Order No. 693, NERC’s rules pertaining to joint REGistrations and Joint Registration Organizations are now found in Section 501 and 507 of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

V. If NERC or a Regional Entity encounters an organization that is not listed in the eCompliance Registry, but which should be subject to the eReliability sStandards, NERC or the Regional Entity is obligated and will add that organization to the Compliance Registry, subject to that organization’s right to challenge as provided in Section 500 of NERC’s Rules of Procedure and as described in Note 3 below.

Notes to the above Criteria

1. The above are general criteria only. The Regional Entity considering REGistration of an organization not meeting (e.g., smaller in size than) the criteria may propose REGistration of that organization if the Regional Entity believes and can reasonably demonstrate that the organization is a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user does not have a material impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Similarly, the Regional Entity may exclude an organization that meets the criteria described above as a candidate for REGistration if it believes and can reasonably demonstrate to NERC that the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user does not have a material impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System.

2. An organization not identified using the criteria, but wishing to be registered, may request that it be registered. For further information refer to: NERC Rules of Procedure, Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification; Part 1.3.

3. An organization may challenge its REGistration within the eCompliance Registry. NERC or the Regional Entity will provide the organization with all information necessary to timely challenge that determination including notice of the deadline for contesting the determination and the relevant procedures to be followed as described in the NERC Rules of Procedure; Section 500 – Organization Registration and Certification.

4. If an entity is part of a class of entities excluded based on the criteria above as individually being unlikely to have a material impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System, but that in aggregate have been demonstrated to have such an impact it may be registered for applicable Reliability Standards and Requirements irrespective of other considerations.

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5 The reasonableness of any such demonstration will be subject to review and remand by NERC itself, or by any Applicable Governmental Authority agency having regulatory or statutory oversight of NERC as the ERO (e.g., FERC or appropriate Canadian authorities).
System Operator Certification

Program Manual

August 2006

Approved by the Personnel Certification Governance Committee
Approved by the NERC Board of Trustees
May 2006

North American Electric Reliability Council
Updated: August 14, 2006
# Program Manual Changes

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
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<td>All</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>06/2006</td>
<td>I and II</td>
<td>4, 17</td>
<td>Fees</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>08/2006</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Training Providers retaining documentation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

Program Manual Changes .......................................................................................................................... ii
Executive Summary .......................................................................................................................................... 1

## Section I — Certification Examinations

- Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 2
- Earning a Credential ............................................................................................................................... 2
  - Examinations ....................................................................................................................................... 2
  - Applying for Certification Examinations ............................................................................................. 3
  - Eligibility Period .................................................................................................................................. 3
  - Fees ...................................................................................................................................................... 4
  - Scheduling an Examination .................................................................................................................. 4
  - Examination Content Outline ............................................................................................................. 4
  - Day of the Examination ....................................................................................................................... 5
  - Testing Center Requirements ............................................................................................................. 6
- Cancellations and No-shows ..................................................................................................................... 7
- Minimum Time Between Examinations .................................................................................................. 7
- Special Accommodations/Disabilities ...................................................................................................... 7
- Withdrawal from Examination Process .................................................................................................. 7
- Examination Change Request ............................................................................................................... 8
- Results and Awarding of Certificates ...................................................................................................... 8
- System Operator Certificate Numbering Convention ............................................................................. 9
  - Credential Designations ....................................................................................................................... 9
  - Confirmation of Credential to Third Parties ....................................................................................... 9

## Section II — Credential Maintenance

- Overview .................................................................................................................................................. 10
- When to Start Accumulating CE Hours .................................................................................................. 11
- Specifics of the Credential Maintenance Program .................................................................................. 11
  - Certificate ......................................................................................................................................... 12
- Deficits of CE Hours for Credential Holders .......................................................................................... 12
- Carry-Over Hours .................................................................................................................................. 13
- Reporting of CE Hours Earned by Certified System Operators ............................................................. 13
- Application for Credential Maintenance ............................................................................................... 13
  - Procedure for applying for Credential Maintenance ........................................................................ 13
  - Hardship Clause .................................................................................................................................. 14
  - Changing Certification Levels ............................................................................................................ 14
  - Transition Plan — 5-year Program to 3-year Program ....................................................................... 15

## Section III — Program Rules

- Rules for NERC-Certified System Operator ............................................................................................ 16
  - Recognized Learning Activities .......................................................................................................... 16
  - Provider Access to Database .............................................................................................................. 16
  - System Operator Access to Database .................................................................................................. 16
  - Retain Documentation ....................................................................................................................... 16
  - Learning Activity Credit Only Once Per Year ..................................................................................... 16
  - Learning Activity Approved Status Revoked after CE Hours Granted .............................................. 16
  - Instructor Credits ............................................................................................................................... 17
  - Treatment of Disputes Between Certified System Operator and Providers ......................................... 17
  - Fees ..................................................................................................................................................... 17

## Section IV — Dispute Resolution

- Section V — Disciplinary Action ........................................................................................................... 20

## Glossary

- Appendix A — Recognized Operator Training Topics ........................................................................... 2625
Executive Summary

Maintaining the reliability of the Bulk Electric System through implementation of the Reliability Standards requires skilled, trained and qualified system operators. The System Operator Certification Program provides the mechanism to ensure system operators are provided the education and training necessary to obtain the essential knowledge and skills and are therefore qualified to operate the bulk electric system.

The System Operator Certification Program provides the framework for the examinations used to obtain initial Certification in one of four NERC Credentials: Transmission Operator, Balancing and Interchange Operator, Balancing, Interchange and Transmission Operator, and Reliability Operator. A system operator Credential is a personal Credential issued to a person for successfully passing a NERC system operator Certification exam. The Credential is maintained by accumulating a specified number of Continuing Education Hours within a specified period of time. The program will allow system operators to maintain their Credential through continuing education rather than to recertify by retaking an examination.

The NERC Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) is the governing body that establishes the policies, sets fees, and monitors the performance of the System Operator Certification Program. As program administrator, NERC maintains databases, records, and applications, collects fees, maintains contracts with vendors, and provides reports on system operator Certification related activities. The PCGC is responsible for ensuring the program is not-for-profit and financially sound, and annually reviews the program to ensure that it is adequately funded.
Section I — Certification Examinations

Overview

The System Operator Certification Program awards certification credentials to those individuals who demonstrate that they have attained sufficient knowledge relating to NERC Reliability Standards as well as the basic principles of Bulk Power System operations by passing one of four specialty examinations. A certificate is issued to a candidate who successfully completes an examination. Certificates issued prior to the implementation of the new Continuing Education Hours requirement will be valid for five years. Certificates issued after the implementation of this requirement will be valid for three years.

The members of the Examination Working Group (EWG) represent each of the specialty areas tested in the examinations. The EWG develops the examinations under the guidance of a psychometric consultant. The examinations are based on content outlines that were developed through a job analysis. Prior to being used in the scoring process, each question is 'piloted' (not scored) for one full examination cycle (eighteen months), and the performance of each question is continually tracked. The direct involvement of system operators, supervisors, and trainers in the examination development process will remain a primary requirement of future NERC system operator certification examinations.

Earning a Credential

Examinations

There are four specialty examinations: Reliability Operator, Balancing and Interchange Operator, Transmission Operator, and Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator. Each of the examinations has its own content outline that can be accessed from the Program’s web page. The specifics of the individual examinations can be obtained from the table below. The individual content outlines for each of the specialty examinations can be obtained by clicking on the name of the exam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination Title</th>
<th>Total Questions</th>
<th>Scored Questions</th>
<th>Passing Score (# of answers correct)</th>
<th>Passing Score (% of answers correct)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator Certification Examination</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing and Interchange Operator Certification Exam</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applying for Certification Examinations

1. You must first establish a NERC.net user account. Once you are registered, you can access the on-line application form.
   a. If you do not have a NERC.net user account, please click here (https://soc.nerc.net/registration/default.aspx) to set up your free account.

2. If you already have a NERC.net user account, please click here (https://soc.nerc.net/default.aspx) to sign-in to your NERC.net user account to access the on-line examination application form.
   a. If you have forgotten your user name or password, contact the NERC office at phone number (609) 452-8060 (Mon–Fri, 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Eastern).

3. Select Exam Application Form

4. Select the examination you wish to take then click SUBMIT

5. You may submit your payment either by selecting credit card (VISA or MasterCard only) or invoice for check payments. A copy of the invoice and check or money order must be mailed to NERC to complete your examination application process.

North American Electric Reliability Corporation Council
System Operator Certification Program
116-390 Village Boulevard
Princeton, New Jersey 08540-5731

Applications are accepted year round. Allow two weeks for the processing of your application and receipt of notification that you are approved to take the examination.

An application is considered complete and processed only when all required information is provided and fees are received. After the application is processed, the Authorization-to-Test (ATT) letter containing the assigned ATT number is sent to each eligible candidate by e-mail followed by regular mail.

Eligibility Period

Eligibility to take the examination remains in effect for one year from the date the ATT number is issued. Candidates are encouraged to schedule an appointment to sit for the examination promptly. If a candidate fails to schedule and take the examination during the one-year eligibility period, the candidate shall forfeit all payments made to NERC. Candidates who fail to take the examination within the one-year eligibility must submit a new application and pay the full fee to be considered for eligibility again.
Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application to test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to retest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad check/credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All funds shall be payable in U.S. dollars.

Before scheduling an examination, please do the following:

- Review all parts of this Program Manual.
- Complete and submit the application to NERC, along with the appropriate fee.
- Receive an ATT letter containing the assigned ATT number by e-mail and regular mail from NERC declaring that you are eligible to take the examination. The letter will also provide instructions on how you may arrange the location, date, and time of your examination. The ATT number will be needed when you contact Prometric to schedule your test appointment.

Scheduling an Examination

NERC will send you an ATT letter by e-mail and regular mail with instructions about the identification items to bring with you on the day of the examination. To select your examination location, date, and time go to the Prometric Web site at http://www.prometric.com. All attempts should be made to schedule your examination as soon as possible because testing center appointments are in high demand by other professions. Waiting to schedule your appointment may significantly limit the locations, dates, and times available. Examinations may be administered on any Monday through Saturday. Examinations may be taken on any day that accommodates your schedule and where and when examination space is available.

During the scheduling process, you will be required to confirm your ATT number and your first and last name. You will be advised of available testing locations, dates, and times.

*Note: When you schedule your test date, you will receive a confirmation number from Prometric. Please retain this number, as it will be useful should you have to use Prometric’s automated cancellation system or if there is a conflict with the test center appointment. Prometric will not mail you a confirmation notice.*

Examination Content Outline

The computer-based examination consists of objective, multiple-choice questions. The questions are based on the published Content Outline for each of the NERC system operator Certification examinations.
Day of the Examination

**Time at Testing Center** — Plan to arrive at the testing center at least thirty minutes early to sign in. You should allocate at least four hours to accommodate the total time you might be at the testing center. This includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examination Stages</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration &amp; Review of Candidate Identification</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer-Based Tutorial</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination</td>
<td>2 hours &amp; 45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Examination Survey</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Time to be Allocated</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 hours &amp; 45 minutes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Computer Familiarization** — A fifteen-minute tutorial on operating instructions for the computer-based examination will be provided before the start of each examination. The tutorial is self-explanatory, and no prior computer knowledge is needed. You may bypass this feature if you wish (not recommended).

Computer-based testing allows you to skip questions, mark, and return to them at a later time. During the examination, you may change your answer to any question. A clock is on the screen at all times indicating the time remaining. Before exiting the examination, the computer will indicate any question(s) you have marked for review or those that remain unanswered.

**Post-Examination Survey** — At the completion of the examination, you will be invited to complete a brief questionnaire on your reactions to the examination experience and the quality of the testing center staff and services. *This is also your opportunity to comment on the content of the examination and to challenge any particular examination questions or answers.*

**Comments** — Comments on the examination process or questions will be collected in the post-examination survey. All comments will be forwarded to NERC.
Testing Center Requirements

Required Methods of Identification — You will be required to show two forms of identification before being admitted to the examination. You will be required to show at least one primary form of identification and either another primary or a secondary form of identification.

- Primary identification — Primary identification is a government-issued form of identification and must have both your picture and your signature on it. Some examples of primary identification are: a driver’s license (if it has both your picture and your signature), a passport, or a military ID.
- Secondary identification — Secondary identification must have either your picture or your signature or both. Acceptable forms of secondary ID are: a second government-issued ID as above, or an employment ID, or a credit card or debit card.

Identification(s) that have been altered or damaged will not be accepted at the Prometric Test Center. If there is any discrepancy between the name on the identification presented to the test center staff and the NERC registration, the candidate will not be admitted to test and will be marked as a no-show. All no-shows forfeit all funds paid – no refunds are granted to no-shows.

Testing Center Regulations

- Candidates who arrive late for the examination might not be seated for the examination, depending on the criteria established by that testing center. Late arrivals that are not permitted to take the examination will be considered a no-show and must reapply and pay the full test fee to take the examination.
- No reference materials, calculators, or recording equipment may be taken into the examination. Candidates will be provided a keyed locker to store personal items while taking the examination.
- No test materials, documents, notes, or scratch paper of any sort may be taken from the examination.
- Visitors are not permitted during the examination.
- Testing center staff is instructed to answer questions about testing procedures only. They cannot respond to inquiries regarding the examination’s content.
- During the examination, candidates may use the rest rooms for a biological break; however, the examination clock will continue running during such times.
- Candidates may not leave the testing center until they have finished the examination.
- Smoking is not permitted in any testing center.
- Any candidate giving or receiving assistance, or making a disturbance, will be required to turn in their examination materials, exit the examination room, and leave the testing center. Your test will be scored whether you have completed it or not. The Disciplinary Action Procedure will be initiated upon notification by Prometric to NERC that such activity had occurred.
- Any instances of cheating, or attempts to impersonate another candidate, will be dealt with through the Disciplinary Action Procedure.
Cancellations and No-shows

You may cancel and reschedule an examination appointment either by calling Prometric at the toll free number listed in your ATT letter or through their Web site (http://www.prometric.com). Your request to cancel must be no later than noon, local test center time, two days (Monday–Saturday excluding local holidays) before the examination date. You may reschedule the examination date within your period of eligibility without paying an additional fee. If you are late in canceling your examination appointment, do not appear for it, or arrive late, you will be considered a no-show. All no-shows will have to reapply to take the examination and pay the full test fee. Refunds will not be issued to no-shows.

Minimum Time Between Examinations

Candidates who fail the examination must wait 42 days from the date of the failed examination to retest. Candidates who pass one of the NERC system operator certification examinations may take the examination thirty-six months after the date they were last certified (this only applies to those certificates valid for five years that were issued prior to the implementation of Continuing Education Hours as a means of Credential Maintenance).

Special Accommodations/Disabilities

Allowance will be made for all documented requests for special testing conditions. Applicants must notify NERC by e-mail or telephone. The Certification coordinator will contact the applicant with further instructions. Disability requests must be supported by a letter (original copy) from a recognized health care provider and be signed by a physician or psychologist. All other requests must be similarly supported. NERC will review each request and provide appropriate accommodations. The decision will be included in the notice of eligibility/registration approval sent to the applicant.

Note: All testing centers are in compliance with the regulations governing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Withdrawal from Examination Process

As described in the Eligibility Period section of this Administrative Program Manual, the eligibility period is one year from the date the ATT number is issued. If a candidate wishes to withdraw from the process within the stated period for any reason, they must complete the Withdrawal request on the system operator Certification Web site on or before the last eligibility day. Candidates who submit the request within the time period will be reimbursed for the fees submitted to NERC less the withdrawal fee in effect at the time of the application. Failure to properly withdraw will result in the candidate forfeiting all submitted fees.

If you have already scheduled an appointment with Prometric to take the exam, you must first cancel that Prometric appointment or you will be charged a no-show fee.
To access the Exam Withdrawal
On the System Operator Certification Program homepage, logon to your NERC.net account:
- Enter User name and Password
- Click on Logon
- Click on Exam Withdrawal
- Select the exam you are registered to take and from which you wish to withdraw, then click on Submit

Examination Change Request
If a candidate wishes to change the examination (i.e., from BI to TO, or from RC to BIT, etc.) that they are registered to take, they must use the Program’s web site. An examination change request will not change the candidate’s eligibility period. The eligibility period will remain valid for one year from the date that the original ATT number was issued. This change request must be submitted at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the candidate's eligibility period.

To access the Examination Change
On the System Operator Certification Program homepage, logon to your NERC.net account:
- Enter User Name and Password
- Click on Logon
- Click on Exam Change
- Select the exam for which you are authorized then click on Submit
- Select the desired exam from the drop-down list, then click on Submit

You will be issued a new ATT number with the original expiration date. After receiving your new ATT you must schedule/reschedule an appointment with Prometric to take the exam.

Results and Awarding of Certificates
Candidates can view pass/fail results on the computer screen when the examination is terminated. Before exiting the Prometric Testing Center, a copy of this display will be provided. This is an unofficial summary of the examination.

After grading and analysis of the examination results, NERC will mail an official summary. This will take about ten to twelve weeks. The official summary will include the grade achieved and the percentage of correctly answered questions in each Outline category.

Candidates who pass the examination will receive the appropriate NERC-certified system operator certificate based on the examination taken and signed by the President of NERC. The date on the certificate will be the day the candidate took the examination.
System Operator Certificate Numbering Convention

Numbering certificates for certified system operators follows a specific convention. There have been two numbering conventions used since the start of the program.

The original credential, issued from 1998 into 2002, was the NERC certified System Operator. These certificates were assigned the letter N followed by four digits indicating the year the candidate registered, followed by a four digit sequential number.

Example: N19980109 = NERC certified System Operator that registered in 1998 and was the 109th system operator registered in the program.

When the specialty credentials were implemented in late 2002, a new numbering convention was implemented. The new numbering convention consists of a two-letter designation of the credential type, followed by six digits that indicate year and month the credential was awarded, followed by a three digit sequential number in that month.

Example: RA200306109 = NERC certified Reliability Operator certified in June of 2003 and was the 109th system operator certified in that month.

Credential Designations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N/RA/RC</th>
<th>Reliability Operator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>Combined Balancing and Interchange/Transmission Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Balancing and Interchange Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Confirmation of Credential to Third Parties

NERC will confirm to an employer that an individual holds a valid NERC system operator certificate (including releasing the certificate number and the issuance date) in response to a written request, on the employer’s letterhead (or e-mail), providing the name of the individual. NERC will release the certificate numbers and issuance dates for individuals holding a current NERC system operator certificate to the Regional Entity Compliance Staff or designated agents of those Regional Entities in which an individual’s employer operates in response to a written request, submitted on organization letterhead (or e-mail), that provides the names of the individuals for whom information is sought. No further information will be provided.

NERC will confirm to an employment search firm, or a potential employer, whether an individual holds a valid NERC system operator certificate (including releasing the certificate number and the issuance date) if the search firm has a release from the individual. No further information will be provided.
Section II — Credential Maintenance

Effective Date: October 1, 2006

Overview

The System Operator Certification Program incorporates a requirement to use Continuing Education Hours (CEHs) to maintain a Credential that is valid for three years. Successfully passing an examination earns a Credential and a certificate that is valid for three years. Accumulation of the proper number and type of CEHs from NERC-approved learning activities within that three-year period maintains the validity of that Credential for the next three years. A new certificate is issued indicating the new expiration date.

The program provides that:

1. System operators seeking to obtain a Credential will have to pass an examination to earn a Credential.
2. A certificate, valid for three years, will be issued to successful candidates.
3. A certified system operator must accumulate a minimum number of CEHs, in specific training topics, before their certificate expires to maintain their Credential. The minimum number of CEHs is based on each Credential:
   a. 200 CEHs for Reliability Operator
   b. 160 CEHs for Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator
   c. 140 CEHs for Balancing and Interchange Operator
   d. 140 CEHs for Transmission Operator
4. A minimum of 30 CEHs must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
5. A minimum of 30 CEHs must be in simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, training simulators, emergency drills, practice emergency procedures, restoration, black start, etc.).
6. CEHs can concurrently count for both NERC Reliability Standards and simulations but will only be counted once for the total CEHs requirement.
   a. For example: A one-hour simulation learning activity that focuses on NERC Standards can count towards the requirements for both NERC Reliability Standards and simulation. However, the Credential holder will only be awarded a total of one CEH toward the total CEHs requirement. In other words, the CEHs will not be double counted.
7. Retaking the examination is not an option for Credential Maintenance.
8. If a certified system operator does not accumulate enough CEHs to maintain their current Credential prior to the certificate expiration date, their Credential will be Suspended for a maximum of one year. At the end of the suspension period, their Credential will be Revoked.
9. If, prior to the end of the one-year suspension, the certified system operator accumulates the proper number and type of CEHs, their Credential will be reinstated with the original expiration date (three years after the previous expiration date).
10. A system operator with a Revoked Credential will have to pass an examination to become certified.

When to Start Accumulating CE Hours
CE Hours earned (date of learning activity) in the six months prior to the implementation date will be recognized if they are earned from an approved learning activity that meets the Certification program requirements. Each learning activity will have to be approved for use for Credential Maintenance prior to the CE Hours being issued.

Specifics of the Credential Maintenance Program
Certified system operators are required to accumulate CE Hours through the NERC Continuing Education Program in recognized training topics for Credential Maintenance. See Appendix A for the list of recognized training topics. Described below are the requirements for each of the four Credentials:

Transmission Operator Certification
To maintain a valid Transmission Operator Credential, system operators must earn 140 CE Hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate. The 140 CE Hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE Hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE Hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

Balancing and Interchange Operator Certification
To maintain a valid Balancing and Interchange Operator Credential, system operators must earn 140 CE Hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate. The 140 CE Hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE Hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE Hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator Certification
To maintain a valid Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator Credential, system operators must earn 160 CE Hours within the 3-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate. The 160 CE Hours must include:

- A minimum of 30 CE Hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

### Reliability Operator Certification
To maintain a valid Reliability Operator credential, system operators must earn 200 CE hours within the three-year period preceding the expiration date of their certificate.

The 200 CE hours must include:
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must focus on content and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards.
- A minimum of 30 CE hours must utilize simulations (i.e., table-top exercises, dispatcher/operator training simulators, emergency drills, or practice emergency procedures, restoration, blackstart or other reliability-based scenarios).

### Certificate
System operators that have: 1) completed the Maintenance application, 2) satisfied the CE hours requirements, and 3) paid the required fee will be issued a certificate valid for three years.

### Deficits of CE Hours for Credential Holders
The credential of a certified system operator who does not accumulate the required number and balance of CE hours within the three-year period will be suspended. A system operator with a suspended certificate cannot perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The system operator with a suspended credential will have up to twelve months to acquire the necessary CE hours.

During the time of suspension, the original anniversary date will be maintained. Therefore, should the system operator accumulate the required number of CE hours within the twelve-month suspension period, they will be issued a certificate that will be valid for three years from the previous expiration date. The system operator will be required to accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to the current expiration date.

At the end of the twelve-month suspension period, if the system operator has not accumulated the required number of CE hours, the credential will be revoked and all CE hours earned will be forfeited. After a credential is revoked, the system operator will be required to pass an examination to become certified.

For example, a system operator whose credential expires on July 31, 2009 does not accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to that date:
1. The credential will be suspended on August 1, 2009.
2. If the system operator then accumulates and submits the required number of CE hours by March 1, 2010, the credential will be reinstated on March 1, 2010, and will be valid until July 31, 2012.
Section II — Credential Maintenance

3. The system operator will have to accumulate the required number of CE \( h \)ours prior to July 31, 2012 or the Credential will be suspended again.

4. CE \( h \)ours previously used to maintain the Credential cannot be reused for Credential maintenance.

5. A record of the suspension between August 1, 2009 and March 1, 2010 will be maintained.

Carry-Over Hours

For all Credentials, up to 30 CE \( h \)ours accumulated in the six months prior to the certificate expiration date and not used for Credential maintenance may be carried over to the next three-year period.

CE \( h \)ours will be allocated on a first-in, first-out basis. In other words, CE \( h \)ours from a learning activity occurring first according to the calendar will be used to satisfy the CE \( h \)ours requirement first and continuing sequentially by the date of the learning activities.

Reporting of CE Hours Earned by Certified System Operators

Normally, the Providers will make the submittals of electronically into the NERC system operator Certification database. However, should some conflict occur, the certified system operator must be able to submit proof of having acquired the necessary CE \( h \)ours from the Continuing Education Program Provider’s approved learning activities.

System operators will be able to track their status/progress towards maintaining their Credential through the NERC system operator Certification Web site. Certified system operators should review their CE \( h \)ours records at least 90 days before their certificate expiration date to allow sufficient time to acquire CE \( h \)ours prior to the system operator’s certificate expiration date should there be a deficit.

If a Provider does not submit the CE \( h \)ours, the certified system operator must submit proof of sufficient CE \( h \)ours to the NERC Manager of Personnel Certification no less than 30 days before the system operator’s certificate expiration date. NERC staff may be able to process/resolve discrepancies in Credential holder CE \( h \)ours records in less than 30 days; however, submissions received at NERC within the 30-day window may not be credited to the system operator’s account in time to prevent the Credential from being suspended. Suspended Credentials based on incomplete data will be reinstated retroactively once proof of completion is verified.

For system operators who meet the CE \( h \)ours requirements, and upon receipt of an application and necessary fees, NERC will issue a new certificate with an expiration date three years from the previous expiration date (a new certificate will be mailed to the address on record).

Application for Credential Maintenance

Procedure for applying for Credential maintenance

Application procedure will be completed after the software is developed.
Hardship Clause

It is understood that, due to unforeseen events and extenuating circumstances, a certified system operator may be unable to accumulate the necessary CE hours in the time frame required by the Program to maintain the credential. In such an event, an individual must submit a written request containing a thorough explanation of the circumstance and supporting information to:

Manager–Personnel Certification
NERC
116-390 Village Boulevard
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The PCGC retains the right to invoke this hardship clause and deviate from the Program rules, as it deems appropriate, to address such events or circumstances. Examples of extenuating circumstances would include, but not limited to, extended military service, extended illness of the system operator or within the system operator’s immediate family, or system operator temporary disability that results in an extended period of time away from work.

Changing Certification Levels

Certified system operators that want to transition to a lower credential can do so. Many system operators hold a Reliability Operator credential but are not working in a reliability operator capacity. Those certified system operators could easily transition to a credential that more closely matches the work they perform without taking an examination. However, system operators currently holding a Transmission Operator or Balancing and Interchange Operator credential will have to pass an examination to move to a higher credential such as the combined Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator credential or the Reliability Operator credential.

A certified system operator can change the type of their credential by indicating their desire on their Maintenance application. A system operator has the following options:

To change a credential from:

- Balancing and Interchange Operator to any other NERC credential: the system operator must pass the examination for that credential.
- Transmission Operator to any other NERC credential: the system operator must pass the examination for that credential.
- Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator to Reliability Operator: the system operator must pass the examination for that credential.
- Reliability Operator to any other NERC credential: the system operator must submit the proper number and type of CE hours for the new credential.
- Balancing, Interchange, and Transmission Operator to Transmission Operator or Balancing and Interchange Operator: the system operator must submit proper number and type of CE hours for the new credential.
Transition Plan — 5-year Program to 3-year Program

A certified system operator whose certificate expires during the first three years after implementation of this Program has the option to either accumulate the required number of CE hours according to the rules stated previously or passes the examination for the desired credential. Certified system operators who accumulate the required number and balance of CE hours will receive a certificate that will be valid for three years from the expiration date on their current certificate. System operators who pass an examination will receive a certificate valid for three years from the date they pass the examination.

Certified system operators whose certificate expires after the third anniversary of the implementation of this Program, must accumulate the required number of CE hours prior to the expiration date of their certificate regardless of the issuance date of their certificate.
Section III — Program Rules

Rules for NERC-Certified System Operator

Recognized Learning Activities
CE hours will be recognized for credential maintenance only for training topics/learning activities listed in Appendix A and where Providers have complied with the Continuing Education Program rules.

Provider Access to Database
Providers will be able to access the database to upload certified system operator CE hours activity. The process for doing this will be determined after the database is developed.

System Operator Access to Database
Certified system operators will be able to access the database to track their CE hours activity. The process for doing this will be determined after the database is developed.

Retain Documentation
The certified system operator is responsible for retaining appropriate documentation for proof of credential maintenance. Documentation includes:
- Name and contact information of the Provider
- Title and identification number of the learning activity and description of its content
- Date(s) of the learning activity
- Location (if applicable)
- Number and type of CE hours
- System operator’s NERC certificate number

Training Providers shall retain comparable documentation. Electronic forms of documentation are acceptable.

Learning Activity Credit Only Once Per Year
CE hours for a particular course or learning activity will not be recognized for credential maintenance more than once a year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Exception: CE hours for courses dealing with emergency operations will be recognized no more than two times per year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the 12-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Learning Activity Approved Status Revoked after CE Hours Granted
CE hours granted for a course or learning activity that had been approved for credential maintenance will still be recognized if, subsequent to the system operator attending the course or learning activity, the approved status is revoked.
Instructor Credits

For those instructors who are also certified system operators, 1.0 CE hour for each CE hours of a learning activity delivered will be recognized towards the instructor’s system operator credential maintenance. CE hours for a particular course or learning activity will not be recognized for credential maintenance more than once a year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Exception: CE hours for courses dealing with emergency operations will be recognized no more than two times per year based on the credential anniversary. (i.e., during the twelve-month period preceding the system operator’s credential anniversary)

Treatment of Disputes Between Certified System Operator and Providers

Disputes between a Provider and a certified system operator must be resolved between the Provider and the certified system operator. NERC will not become involved in resolving the dispute. Additionally, it is the obligation of the certified system operator to periodically review their CE hours’ records in the NERC system operator certification database and to maintain their own training records to provide proof that CE hours requirements have been achieved.

Fees

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Schedule**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application to test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to maintain or change credential using CE hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to retest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application to withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad check/credit application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All funds must be payable in U.S. dollars.

The Program must be financially independent as well as not-for-profit. The on-going expenses to develop and maintain the examinations and the management and administrative costs associated with both the examination process and credential maintenance necessitate these fees. These fees will be periodically reviewed and adjusted accordingly.
Section IV — Dispute Resolution

1. Applicability

Any dispute arising under the NERC agreement establishing a NERC System Operator Certification Program or from the establishment of any NERC rules, policies, or procedures dealing with any segment of the Certification process shall be subject to the NERC System Operator Certification Dispute Resolution Process (hereafter called the “Process”). The Process is for the use of persons who hold an operator Certification or persons wishing to be certified to dispute the validity of the examination, the content of the test, the content outlines, or the registration process. The Process is not for trainers or certified persons disputing CE Hours.

2. Dispute Resolution Process

The dispute resolution process consists of three steps.

a. NERC System Operator Certification Program Staff

The first step in the process is for the person with a dispute to contact the NERC System Operator Certification Program staff. Contact may be made by a phone call or e-mail to the program staff. This first step can usually resolve the issues without further actions. It is expected that most disputes will be resolved at this step.

Any dispute that requires resolution will first be brought to the NERC System Operator Certification Program staff. Should the issue(s) not be resolved to the satisfaction of the parties involved, the issue can be brought to the Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) Dispute Resolution Task Force.

b. Personnel Certification Governance Dispute Resolution Task Force

If the NERC staff did not resolve the issue(s) to the satisfaction of the parties involved, a written request should be submitted to the chairman of the PCGC through NERC staff explaining the issue(s) and requesting further action. Upon receipt of the letter, the PCGC chairman will present the request to the PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force for action. This task force consists of three current members of the PCGC. The PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force will investigate and consider the issue(s) presented and make a decision. This decision will then be communicated to the submitting party, the PCGC chairman, and the NERC staff within 45 calendar days of receipt of the request.

If a French-Canadian or Mexican party raises a dispute, the PCGC shall appoint a French-Canadian speaking or Spanish-speaking interpreter, respectively, as requested.

c. Personnel Certification Governance Committee

If the PCGC Dispute Resolution Task Force’s decision did not resolve the issue(s) to the satisfaction of the parties involved, the final step in the process is for the issue(s) to be brought before the PCGC. The disputing party shall submit a written request to the PCGC chairman through NERC staff requesting that the issue(s) be brought before the
Section IV — Dispute Resolution

PCGC for resolution. The chairman shall see that the necessary documents and related data are provided to the PCGC members as soon as practicable. The PCGC will then meet or conference to discuss the issue(s) and make their decision within 60 calendar days of the chairman’s receipt of the request. The decision will be provided to the person bringing the issue(s) and the NERC staff. The PCGC is the governing body of the Certification Program and its decision is final.

3. Process Expenses

All individual expenses associated with the Process, including salaries, meetings, or consultant fees, shall be the responsibility of the individual parties incurring the expense.

4. Decision Process

Robert’s Rules of Order shall be used as a standard of conduct for the Process. A simple majority vote of the members present will decide all issues. The vote will be taken in a closed session. No one on the PCGC may participate in the dispute resolution process, other than as a party or witness, if he or she has an interest in the particular matter.

A stipulation of invoking the appeals process is that the entity requesting the appeal agrees that neither NERC (its Members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, and staff), any person assisting in the appeals process, nor any company employing a person assisting in the appeals process, shall be liable, and they shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.
Section V — Disciplinary Action

1. Purpose
This disciplinary action procedure is necessary to protect the integrity of the system operator credential. Should an individual act in a manner that is inconsistent with expectations, this procedure describes the process to investigate and take action necessary to protect the credential.

2. Grounds for Action
The following shall serve as grounds for disciplinary action:

a. Willful, gross, and/or repeated violation of the NERC Reliability Standards as determined by a NERC investigation.
   i. Both the organization and the certified system operator are bound by the NERC Reliability Standards. If a certified system operator, either in concert with the organization or on his or her own initiative, performs a willful, gross, and/or repeated violation of the NERC Reliability Standards, he or she is liable for those actions and disciplinary actions may be taken against him or her.

b. Willful, gross, and/or repeated negligence in performing the duties of a certified system operator as determined by a NERC investigation.

c. Intentional misrepresentation of information provided on a NERC application for a system operator certification exam or to maintain a system operator credential using CE hours.

d. Intentional misrepresentation of identification in the exam process.
   i. This includes, but is not limited to, a person identifying himself or herself as another person to obtain certification for the other person.

e. Any form of cheating during a certification exam.
   i. This includes, but is not limited to, bringing unauthorized reference material in the form of notes, crib sheets, or other methods of cheating into the testing center.

f. A certified system operator’s admission to or conviction of any felony or misdemeanor directly related to their duties as a system operator.

3. Hearing and Appeals Process
Upon report to NERC of a candidate’s or certified system operator’s alleged misconduct, the NERC Personnel Certification Governance Committee (PCGC) Credential Review Task Force will convene for the determination of facts. An individual, government agency, or other investigating authority can file reports.

Unless the task force initially determines that the report of alleged misconduct is without merit, the candidate or certified system operator will be given the right to notice of the allegation. A hearing will be held and the charged candidate or certified system operator will be given an
opportunity to be heard and present further relevant information. The task force may seek out information from other involved parties. The hearing will not be open to the public, but it will be open to the charged candidate or certified system operator and his or her representative. The task force will deliberate in a closed session, but the task force cannot receive any evidence during the closed session that was not developed during the course of the hearing. The task force’s decision will be unanimous and will be in writing with inclusion of the facts and reasons for the decision. The task force’s written decision will be delivered to the PCGC and by certified post to the charged candidate or certified system operator. In the event that the task force is unable to reach a unanimous decision, the matter shall be brought to the full committee for a decision.

The task force’s decision will be one of the below:

a. **No Action**
   Allegation of misconduct was determined to be unsubstantiated or inconsequential to the credential.

b. **Probation**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. The length of time of the probationary period (to be determined by the PCGC).
      (a) Credential will remain valid during the probationary period.
      (b) The probationary period does not affect the expiration date of the current certificate.
   ii. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.
      (a) Extension of probation,
      (b) Revocation for cause, or
      (c) Termination of credential.

c. **Revoke for Cause**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. The length of time of the revocation period (to be determined by the PCGC).
      (a) Credential is no longer valid.
      (b) Successfully passing an exam will be required to become certified.
      (c) An exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires.

d. **Termination of Credential**
   A letter will be sent from NERC to the offender specifying:
   i. Permanent removal of credential.

4. **Appeal Process**
The decision of the task force may be appealed using the NERC System Operator Certification Dispute Resolution process.
5. **Credential Review Task Force**

The Credential Review Task Force shall be comprised of three active members of the PCGC assigned by the Chairman of the PCGC on an ad hoc basis. No one on the Credential Review Task Force may have an interest in the particular matter.

The task force will meet in a venue determined by the task force chairman.

If a French-Canadian or Mexican party raises a dispute, the PCGC shall appoint a French-Canadian speaking or Spanish-speaking interpreter, respectively, as requested.
Glossary

Capitalized terms used in this Appendix shall have the definitions set forth in Appendix 2 of the Rules of Procedure. For convenience of reference, definitions used in this Appendix are also set forth below:

G01. **Continuing Education Hour or CE Hour**: Sixty minutes of participation in a group, independent study, or self-study learning activity as approved by the NERC Continuing Education Program.

G02. **Continuing Education Program Provider or Provider**: The individual or organization offering a learning activity to participants and maintaining documentation required by these criteria.

G03. **Certification**: An official recognition that indicates the recipient has passed a NERC exam or completed a specified number of Continuing Education hours.

G04. **Credential**: NERC designation that indicates the level of qualification achieved (i.e., Reliability Operator; Balancing, Exchange, and Transmission Operator; and Transmission Operator).

G05. **Credential Maintenance**: Meet NERC CE hours’ requirements to maintain a valid NERC-issued system operator credential.

G06. **NERC-Approved Learning Activity**: Training that maintains or improves professional competence and has been approved by NERC for use in its Continuing Education Program.

G07. **Probation**: A step in the disciplinary process during which the certificate is still valid. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.

G08. **Revoked**: A NERC certificate which has been suspended for more than twelve months. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The certificate holder will be required to pass an exam to be certified again. Any CE hours accumulated prior to or during the revocation period will not be counted towards Credential Maintenance.

G09. **Revoke for Cause**: A step in the disciplinary process during which the certificate is no longer valid and requiring successfully passing an exam to become certified. However, an exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires. CE hours earned before or during this revocation period will not be counted for maintaining a Credential.

G10. **Suspended**: Certificate status due to an insufficient number of CE hours being submitted prior to the expiration of a certificate. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified.

G11. **Termination of Credential**: A step in the disciplinary process whereby a Credential is permanently revoked.
G12. **Type of CE Hours:** NERC-A approved Learning Activity covering topics from Appendix A, NERC Reliability Standards and/or simulations for which there is a minimum requirement for Credential Maintenance.
Appendix A — Recognized Operator Training Topics

1. **Basic Concepts**
   a. Basic electricity including capacitance, inductance, impedance, real and reactive power
   b. Single phase & three phase power systems
   c. Transmission line and transformer characteristics
   d. Substation layouts including the advantages and disadvantages of substation bus schemes

2. **Production & Transfer of Electric Energy**
   a. How generators produce electricity
   b. Types of generators including advantages and disadvantages of each type
   c. Economic operation of generators
   d. Real and reactive power flow

3. **System Protection**
   a. Transmission line, transformer, and bus protection principles
   b. Generator protection principles
   c. Types of relays used in different protection schemes
   d. The role of communication systems in system protection

4. **Interconnected Power System Operations**
   a. Voltage control
   b. Frequency control
   c. Power system stability
   d. Facility outage response
   e. Automatic **G**enerator **C**ontrol (AGC) including the different modes of AGC
   f. Extra **H**igh **V**oltage (EHV) operation
   g. Energy accounting
   h. Inadvertent energy

5. **Emergency Operations**
   a. Loss of generation resource
   b. Operating reserves
   c. Contingency reserves
   d. Line loading relief
   e. Loop flow
   f. Load shedding
   g. Voltage and reactive flows during emergencies
   h. Loss of critical transmission facilities

6. **Power System Restoration**
   a. Restoration philosophies
   b. Facility restoration
   c. Black start restoration
   d. Load shedding
   e. Under-frequency load shedding
   f. Under-voltage load shedding
Appendix A

7. Market Operations
   a. Standards of Conduct
   b. Tariffs
   c. Transmission reservations and transmission priorities
   d. Transaction tagging

8. Tools
   a. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
   b. Automatic Generation Control application
   c. Power flow application
   d. State Estimator application
   e. Contingency analysis application
   f. P-V Curves
   g. Load forecasting application
   h. Energy accounting application
   i. OASIS application
   j. E-Tag application
   k. Voice and data communication systems

9. Operator Awareness
   a. Identifying loss of facilities
   b. Recognizing loss of communication facilities
   c. Recognizing telemetry problems
   d. Recognizing and identifying contingency problems
   e. Communication with appropriate entities including the Reliability Coordinator

10. Policies & Procedures
    a. NERC Reliability Standards
    b. ISO/RTO operational and emergency policies and procedures
    c. Regional operational and emergency policies and procedures
    d. Local & company specific policies and procedures
    e. Emergency operating plans
    f. Line loading relief procedures
    g. Physical and cyber sabotage procedures
    h. Outage management and switching procedures

11. NERC Reliability Standards
    a. Application and/or implementation of NERC Reliability Standards
Appendix 8

Proposed Revisions 9-2-11

NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures

Effective October 18, 2007

North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures

Introduction
NERC, through its professional staff and the Regional Entities and their members, provide the best source of technical and managerial expertise for responding to major events that affect the Bulk Power System.

NERC’s role following a blackout or other major Bulk Electric System disturbance or emergency is to provide leadership, coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to the event. Working closely with the Regional Entities and Reliability Coordinators, NERC will coordinate efforts among industry participants, and with state, federal, and provincial governments in the United States and Canada to support the industry’s response.

When responding to any event where physical or cyber security is suspected as a cause or contributing factor to an event, NERC will immediately notify appropriate government agencies and coordinate its analysis with them.

During the conduct of some NERC-level analyses, assistance may be needed from government agencies. Collaborative analysis with certain government agencies may be appropriate in some cases; e.g., collaborating with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission technical staff when a system event involves a nuclear unit. This assistance could include: authority to require data reporting from affected or involved parties; communications with other agencies of government; analyses related to possible criminal or terrorist involvement in the event; resources for initial data gathering immediately after the event; authority to call meetings of affected or involved parties; and technical and analytical resources for studies. If a federal or multi-national government analysis is called for, government agencies should work in primarily an oversight and support role, in close coordination with the NERC analysis.

It is critical to establish, up front, a clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and coordination requirements among industry and government for the analysis and reporting of findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to major blackouts, disturbances, or other emergencies affecting the Bulk Power System.

Depending on the severity and of the event and the area impacted, the event analysis may be conducted either by NERC or by the impacted Regional Entity. If the analysis is conducted by the Regional Entity, NERC staff, at least one member of the NERC Event Analysis Working Group (in addition to the Event Analysis Working Group member from the impacted Regional Entity), and other appropriate technical experts from the NERC community will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team.

A Regional Entity may request NERC to elevate an analysis to a NERC-level. In such cases, all team responsibilities will shift to NERC, and the Regional Entity may continue to participate in the analysis on appropriate teams.

These procedures do not represent a “cookbook” to be followed blindly. They provide a framework to guide NERC’s response to events that may have multiregional, national, or
international implications. Experienced industry leadership would still be required to tailor the response to the specific circumstances of the event.

Responding to major blackouts and other system disturbances can be divided into four phases:

1. situation assessment and communications;
2. situation tracking and communications;
3. data collection, investigation, analysis and reporting; and
4. follow-up on recommendations.

**Phase 1 — Situation Assessment and Communications**

NERC’s primary roles in Phase 1 are to:

- conduct an initial situation assessment;
- call for the collection of and analyze necessary initial data and information for the event;
- assist the Regional Entity-lead analysis with determining the need for supplemental technical expertise from the NERC community;
- issue initial findings, conclusions, and recommendations;
- maintain detailed data records (not subject to Freedom of Information Act);
- assist government agencies in criminal analyses when relevant;
- provide technical expertise for modeling and analyzing the event; and
- follow up on recommendations.

While conducting its initial situation assessment, NERC will make an early determination as to whether the cause of the event may be related to physical or cyber security, and communicate as appropriate with government agencies.

Notice of an event is typically received by the NERC Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ESISAC) person on duty and relayed to other appropriate NERC personnel. NERC performs an initial situation assessment by contacting the appropriate reliability coordinator(s), and makes a decision on whether to activate its crisis communications plan. At the initial stage in gathering information about an incident, it is critical to minimize interference with Bulk Electric System operators who are in the process of restoring the system. To minimize interference with their work, NERC, in its capacity as the ESISAC, should serve as the primary communications link with government agencies.


It is important that during these early hours the ESISAC, in coordination with government agencies, determine whether this event was caused by the actions of criminal or terrorist parties. The results of this criminal assessment are essential to operators because if there is a possibility that the “attack” is still ongoing, restoration and response actions would need to be tailored to

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1 NERC maintains 24x7 contact information for its key personnel to facilitate such contacts.
these circumstances. If NERC and government agencies deem it necessary for further criminal analyses, NERC will issue a formal notice to affected systems to retain all relevant information gathered during this and subsequent phases of an analysis.

The specific criteria for reporting disturbances and other events are described in NERC Reliability Standard EOP-004-1. These criteria and procedures are intended to provide a common basis for consistent reporting of abnormal system conditions and events that occur in North America. All entities responsible for the reliability of Bulk Power Systems in North America must ensure that sufficient information is submitted to NERC within the time frame required. Reliability Coordinators will use the Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS) as the primary method of communications to NERC. The ESISAC duty person is responsible for monitoring the RCIS for such notifications.

Depending on the scope and magnitude of the event, NERC will issue media advisories through its crisis communications plan.

**Phase 2 — Situation Tracking and Communications**

Based on the nature and severity of the event, in Phase 2 NERC will continue to track progress in restoring the Bulk Power System and service to customers, and keep industry, government agencies, and the public informed. The most important thing to recognize in this phase is that the primary focus of Reliability Coordinators and Transmission Operators is the prompt restoration of the Bulk Electric System. NERC will coordinate requests by government agencies for information from Reliability Coordinators and Transmission Operators, and serve as a conduit and coordinator between industry and government for regular status reports on the restoration.

As events continue, NERC will determine whether a detailed analysis of the event should be conducted, and start to identify manpower requirements, data collection and retention requirements, and at what level the analysis should be conducted. If the event is localized within a Region, NERC will participate in the event analysis of the Regional Entity.

**Phase 3 — Data Collection, Investigation, Analysis, and Reporting**

Based on the scope, magnitude, and impact of an event, during Phase 3 NERC may:

1. perform an overview analysis of system and generator response;
2. rely on one of its Regional Entities to conduct the analysis and monitor the analysis results;
3. work with a Regional Entity in its analysis; or
4. conduct a NERC-level analysis.

The NERC CEO will decide, based on the initial situation assessment and consultation with the NERC technical committee officers, if a NERC-level analysis is warranted. If a NERC-level analysis is to be conducted, the NERC CEO will appoint the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange to lead the analysis and assemble a high-level technical steering group to provide guidance and support throughout the analysis.

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2 NERC will maintain a list of 24x7 contact information for its technical committee officers.
NERC reserves the right to elevate or augment an analysis performed by a Regional Entity pending the results of the Regional Entity analysis. Additional requests for analyses or supporting data may be made by NERC at any time in the investigation process.

A Regional Entity may request NERC to elevate an analysis to a NERC-level. In such cases, all team responsibilities will shift to NERC, and the Regional Entity may continue to participate in the analysis on appropriate teams.

If the analysis is to be led by one of the Regional Entities, a member of the NERC staff, at least one member of the NERC Event Analysis Working Group (in addition to an Event Analysis Working Group member from the impacted Regional Entity), and other appropriate technical experts from the NERC community will participate as a triage team. The triage team will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team. The triage team will also assist the Regional Entity with determining if additional technical expertise from the NERC community are needed for the analysis.

For NERC-level analyses, the first task of the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange would be to identify what technical and other resources and data would be needed from staff, the industry, and government, and to issue those requests immediately. This task will include identification of any special managerial, forensic, or engineering skills needed for the analysis. Secondly, the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange must issue requests for those resources and information. Third, the Director of Events Analysis and Information Exchange must organize the teams that will conduct and report on the analysis. The teams needed for a particular analysis will vary with the nature and scope of the event. Attachment A describes the typical teams that would be required for a NERC-level analysis, and Attachment B provides suggested guidelines for the NERC-level analysis team scopes. Individuals that participate on these teams will be expected to sign an appropriate confidentiality agreement. NERC uses a standard (pro forma) confidentiality agreement (Attachment C) for participants in event analyses, which it will adapt for specific analyses.

The Blackout and Disturbance Analysis Objectives, Approach, Schedule, and Status (Attachment D) and Guidelines for NERC Reports on Blackouts and Disturbances (Attachment E) are used to guide and manage analysis and reporting on major blackouts and disturbances.

A NERC-level analysis will comprise (a) collecting pertinent event data; (b) constructing a detailed sequence of events leading to and triggering the disturbance; (c) assembling system models and data and conducting detailed system analysis to simulate pre- and post-event conditions; and (d) issuing findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The details of these four phases of the analysis are:

a. Collecting Pertinent Event Data
   - Collect all pertinent event logs, disturbance recorders, operator transcripts, and other system data.
b. Detailed Sequence of Events
   • Construct a detailed sequence of events leading to and triggering the event.
     Reconcile event logs, disturbance recorders, operator transcripts, and other system
     data to create an accurate sequence of events.
   • Enter and preserve all data in a secure data warehouse.

c. Detailed System Analysis
   • Assess the sequence of events to determine critical times for study.
   • Assemble the necessary system models and data from Regional Entity and operating entities to accurately model (with power flow and dynamic simulations) the pre-event conditions. Determine pre-event conditions at critical times prior to event initiation, including an assessment of reliability margins in the pre-event time frame.
   • Analyze data from phasor measurement units, high-speed data recorders, digital fault recorders, digital relays, and system relay targets.
   • Analyze generator and load performance, including underfrequency and undervoltage relay actions.
   • Use the model information and sequence of events to dynamically model the trigger events and the outage sequence. Identify the system phenomena that propagated the failure. Provide graphical results showing the nature of the cascade. Conduct additional analyses as initial findings identify the need for further study.

d. Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations
   • Identify and assess failures contributing to the event, including possible instability conditions, system protection mis-operations, generator actions, etc.
   • Either identify or rule out man-made/criminal cyber or physical attacks on the electric system.
   • Determine if the system was being operated within equipment and system design criteria at the time of the outage.
   • Assess the qualifications, training, SCADA/EMS tools, and communications available to system operators and Reliability Coordinators, and how effective these were leading up to and during the event.
   • Assess the adequacy of communications system and communications among system operators.
   • Identify any issues regarding maintenance or equipment conditions that may have contributed to the outage.
   • Determine whether system restoration procedures were available and adequate. Identify any issues that caused unexpected delays in the restoration of generators and loads.
   • Identify the root causes and contributing factors of the cascading outage.

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3 NERC is developing standards for data and model validation that will facilitate modeling activities in future blackout analyses.
4 NERC is developing standards for dynamic monitoring equipment and the deployment of such equipment at critical locations in the bulk electric system.
5 NERC will rely on root cause analysis experts, both from within the industry and outside consultants, to conduct these analyses.
• Recommend actions to prevent cascading outages in the future and to improve system reliability.
• Determine whether the system is adequately designed.
• All compliance issues will be referred to the NERC Director of Compliance.

Phase 4 — Follow-up on Recommendations
For Phase 4 NERC and the Regional Entities will follow up on specific recommendations coming from all analyses, whether done at the Regional Entity or NERC level. In certain cases, where government agencies have taken a direct role in the analysis, reports will be made to those agencies on progress in addressing the recommendations.
Attachment A

Typical Team Assignments for Analysis of Blackouts or Disturbances

Fact-Finding Teams
- Physical and/or cyber security (if needed)
- On-site interviews
- System data collection (frequency, voltages, generation and loads)
- System protection and control information
- System restoration
- Coordination with Regional Entity teams

Assessment and Analysis Teams
- Performance of generation and transmission Protection Systems
- Frequency analysis
- Equipment maintenance
- SCADA/EMS/Tools
- Operator training
- Reliability Standards compliance
- System planning
- System operation
- System restoration
- Root cause analysis
- System simulation
- Interregional coordination
- Vegetation management
- Recommendations for future actions
- Security and law enforcement liaison

Data Management Teams
- Data requests
- Data collection
- Data warehouse – entry, logging, retention, and maintenance
- Data release

Report Writing Teams
- Text
- Graphics
- Presentations

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6 The analysis team leader will specify the tasks required of each team.
7 Standard forms and procedures for the collection of data and information will be adapted for particular circumstances.
8 Experience with data warehousing and access procedures gained during the investigation of the August 2003 blackout will be used in future investigations.
9 Data release procedures will prevent inappropriate disclosure of information.
Communications Teams

- Press releases
- Interface with government agencies
- Interviews
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures
Guidelines for Analysis Team Scopes

Each blackout or disturbance is unique and will therefore demand a customized approach to its analysis. The following guidelines for analysis team scopes are suggestive rather than definitive. Not all the teams listed may be needed for a particular analysis.

Data Requests and Management — This team organizes large volumes of raw data and value-added information produced by analysts in support of the blackout analysis into a data warehouse. The team issues data requests from affected entities, catalogs and stores all data received, and provides secure and confidential access to teams and personnel supporting the analysis. The team serves as the single point for issuing data requests, receiving and storing data, and managing data queries by the analysts, and is responsible for assuring consistency, security, and confidentiality of the data and minimizing redundant data requests.

Sequence of Events — A precise, accurate sequence of events is a building block for all other aspects of the analysis, and is a starting point for the root cause analysis. It is the basis for developing computer models to simulate system conditions and evaluate steady state and stability conditions in the period leading to blackout. The sequence of events is the foundation of facts upon which all other aspects of the analysis can proceed.

System Modeling and Simulation Analysis — System modeling and simulation allows the investigators to replicate system conditions leading up to the blackout. While the sequence of events provides a precise description of discrete events, it does not describe the overall state of the electric system and how close it was to various steady state, voltage stability, and power angle stability limits. An accurate computer model of the system, benchmarked to actual conditions at selected critical times, allows analysts to conduct a series of sensitivity studies to determine if the system was stable and within limits at each point in time leading up to the blackout, and at what point the system became unstable. It also allows analysts to test different solutions to prevent cascading. Although it is not possible recreate the entire blackout sequence, simulation methods will reveal the mode(s) of failure initiating the blackout and propagating through the system.

Root Cause Analysis — Root cause analysis guides the overall analysis process by providing a systematic approach to evaluating root causes and contributing factors leading to the blackout or disturbance. This team works closely with the technical analysis teams and draws on other data sources as needed to record verified facts regarding conditions and actions (or inactions) that contributed to the blackout or disturbance. The root cause analysis guides the overall analysis by indicating areas requiring further inquiry and other areas that may be of interest regarding lessons learned, but are not causal to the blackout. Root cause analysis enables the analysis process develop a factual record leading to logical and defensible conclusions in the final report regarding the causes of the blackout.

Operations Tools, SCADA/EMS, Communications, and Operations Planning — This team will assess the observability of the electric system to operators and RReliability eCooordinators, and the availability and effectiveness of operational (real-time and day-ahead)
reliability assessment tools, including redundancy of views and the ability to observe the “big picture” regarding bulk electric system conditions. The team also investigates the operating practices and effectiveness of those practices of operating entities and reliability coordinators in the affected area. This team investigates all aspects of the blackout related to operator and reliability coordinator knowledge of system conditions, action or inactions, and communications.

**Frequency/ACE** — This team will analyze potential frequency anomalies that may have occurred, as compared to typical interconnection operations, to determine if there were any unusual issues with control performance and frequency and any effects they may have had related to the blackout.

**System Planning, Design, and Studies** — This team will analyze the responsibilities, procedures, and design criteria used in setting system operating limits, and compare them to good utility practice. The team will review the actual limits in effect on day of the blackout and whether these limits were being observed. The team will review voltage schedules and guides, and reactive management practices in the affected areas, including use of static and dynamic reactive reserves. The team will analyze the tagged and scheduled transactions to determine if inter-regional transfer limits were understood and observed. The team will analyze system planning and design studies completed in the affected areas to determine if operating conditions were consistent with the assumptions of those studies and whether the planning and design studies were sufficient and effective.

**Transmission System Performance, Protection, Control, Maintenance, and Damage** — This team investigates the causes of all transmission facility automatic operations (trips and reclosures) leading up to the blackout on all facilities greater than 100 kV. This review includes relay protection and remedial action schemes, identifying the cause of each operation, and any misoperations that may have occurred. The team also assesses transmission facility maintenance practices in the affected area as compared to good utility practice and identifies any transmission equipment that was damaged in any way as a result of the blackout. The team will assess transmission line rating practices and the impact that ambient temperature and wind speeds had on the transmission line performance in terms of the design temperature of the transmission conductors. The team shall report any patterns and conclusions regarding what caused transmission facilities to trip; why the blackout extended as far as it did and not further into other systems; why the transmission separated where it did; any misoperations and the effect those misoperations had on the blackout; and any transmission equipment damage. The team will also report on the transmission facility maintenance practices of entities in the affected area compared to good utility practice. Vegetation management practices are excluded here and covered in a different team.

**Generator Performance, Protection, Controls, Maintenance and Damage** — This team will investigate the cause of generator trips for all generators with a 10 MW or greater nameplate rating leading to and through the end of the blackout. The review shall include the cause for the generator trips, relay targets, unit power runbacks, and voltage/reactive power excursions. The team shall report any generator equipment that was damaged as a result of the blackout. The team shall report on patterns and conclusions regarding what caused generation facilities to trip. The team shall identify any unexpected performance anomalies or unexplained events. The team shall assess generator maintenance practices in the affected area as compared
to good utility practice. The team will analyze the coordination of generator under-frequency settings with transmission settings, such as under-frequency load shedding. The team will gather and analyze data on affected nuclear units and work with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to address nuclear unit issues.

**Vegetation/ROW** — This team investigates the practices of transmission facility owners in the affected areas for vegetation management and ROW maintenance. These practices will be compared with accepted utility practices in general, and with NERC Reliability Standards. The team will evaluate whether the affected parties were within their defined procedures at the time of the blackout and will investigate historical patterns in the area related to outages caused by contact with vegetation.

**Analysis Process and Procedures Review** — This team will review the process and procedures used in the analysis of the blackout, make recommendations for improvement, and develop recommendations for appropriate processes, procedures, forms, etc. to guide and expedite future analyses including coordination and cooperation between NERC, its Regional Entities, and government agencies.

**Restoration Review** — All entities operating portions of the Bulk Electric System in North America are required by NERC Reliability Standards to maintain System Restoration Plans and Black Start Plans, and Reliability Coordinators are required to coordinate the implementation of those plans. This team will review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the restoration plans implemented and the effectiveness of the coordination of these plans.

**NERC and RE Standards/Procedures and Compliance** — This team reviews the adequacy of NERC Reliability Standards, Regional Reliability Entity Standards and Regional Entity procedures, and the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to address issues leading to the blackout. The team also reviews the compliance of the affected operating entities with Reliability Standards. For less significant event analyses, this team may not be needed. However, all compliance issues will be referred to the NERC Director of Compliance.
NERC CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT
FOR
ANALYSIS OF BLACKOUTS AND DISTURBANCES

This Confidentiality Agreement (“Agreement”), dated _______________, is between the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (“NERC”), and
____________________________________________________________________, a member of the NERC Event Analysis Team (“Team Member”) (collectively referred to as “Parties”).

WHEREAS, NERC is conducting an analysis of the power event that occurred in ______________________ on ___________________ and related matters (“Event”); and

WHEREAS, NERC has established a team to carry out that analysis (“Event Analysis Team”); and

WHEREAS, in order for the Event Analysis Team to fulfill its objectives, it is necessary for the Event Analysis Team have access to confidential or business sensitive information from operating entities within the _______________ and to be able to conduct open and unconstrained discussions among team members,

The Parties therefore agree as follows:

1. The term “Event Analysis Information” means all information related in any way to the Event that operating entities within the _______________ or their representatives have furnished or are furnishing to NERC in connection with NERC’s analysis of the Event, whether furnished before or after the date of this Agreement, whether tangible or intangible, and in whatever form or medium provided (including, without limitation, oral communications), as well as all information generated by the Event Analysis Team or its representatives that contains, reflects or is derived from the furnished Event Analysis Information; provided, however, the term “Event Analysis Information” shall not include information that (i) is or becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of acts by the undersigned Parties or anyone to whom the undersigned Parties supply the Information, or (ii) is known to or acquired by the Team Member separate from receiving the information from the Event Analysis Team.

2. The Team Member understands and agrees that the Event Analysis Information is being made available solely for purposes of the Event Analysis and that the Event Analysis Information shall not be used in any manner to further the commercial interests of any person or entity. The Team Member further understands and agrees that he or she will not disclose Event Analysis Information to any person who has not signed this Agreement except as such disclosure may be required by law or judicial or regulatory order.

3. If Team Member’s employing organization has signed the NERC Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Security Data (“NERC Security Data Agreement”), paragraph 2 shall not be deemed to prohibit Team Member from disclosing Event Analysis Information to
NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures – Effective October 18, 2007 1
other employees of that organization, but only to the extent that “security data” as defined in the NERC Security Data Agreement is shared within the organization.

4. The Parties expressly agree that Event Analysis Information shall otherwise only be disclosed through official releases and reports as authorized by NERC.

5. It shall not be a violation of the NERC Confidentiality Agreement for Electric System Security Data for a Reliability Coordinator to furnish Event Analysis Information to an Event Analysis Team Member who has signed this Agreement.

6. This Agreement shall be for sole benefit of the parties hereto. This Agreement may be modified or waived only by a separate writing signed by the Parties. If any clause or provision of this Agreement is illegal, or unenforceable, then it is the intention of the Parties hereto that the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby, and it is also the intention of the Parties that in lieu of each clause or provision that is illegal, invalid or unenforceable, there be added as part of this Agreement a clause or provision as similar in terms to such illegal, invalid or unenforceable clause or provision as may be possible and be legal, valid and enforceable. This Agreement will be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, except for any choice of law requirement that otherwise may apply the law from another jurisdiction.

7. This Agreement shall have a term of two (2) years from the date hereof, except that the obligations of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 shall continue for five (5) years from the date hereof.
# NERC Blackout and Disturbance Analysis Objectives, Analysis Approach, Schedule, and Status

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<td><strong>Pre-Event Conditions</strong></td>
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| 1. What was the precursor sequence of events leading to the event? | • Assemble data/alarm logs and time-stamped sequence information.  
• Develop and maintain an expanding database of log and time-stamped sequence information.  
• Develop a precursor sequence of high-level, events relevant to, and leading to event initiation.  
• Reconcile the precursor sequence of events with those emerging from Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities. | | |
| 2. What time frames are relevant for pre-event assessment of system conditions? What points in time should be used to establish a baseline set of study conditions when the system was last known to be stable and within normal operating criteria? | • Referencing precursor sequence of events, determine relevant times to develop base case conditions (stable and within normal operating criteria).  
• Verify relevant time horizons and availability of system data at those times with Regional Entities, RTOS, and operating entities. | | |
| 3. What models and data can best simulate system conditions prior to and during the event? What is the relevant scope of the system for detailed study (what is considered the boundary of the study system and what is considered neighboring or external systems?) | • Identify up-to-date power system model(s) appropriate for powerflow and transient and dynamic simulations (determine if detailed eastern interconnection model is needed or multi-regional model(s) are needed.  
• Identify what models are available in Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities.  
• Identify who will actually perform power flow, transient and dynamic simulations; hire contractor(s) as needed.  
• Identify and assemble data required for these models.  
• Develop and maintain a system data repository. | | |
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| 4. What system conditions existed in the precursor time horizon leading up to the event (at the times identified in 1.)? | • Obtain and manage data for powerflow: system configuration, planned and unplanned outages, unit commitment and dispatch, interchange schedules, congestion conditions, reserves, loads, state estimator snapshots, deratings and limitations, frequency, etc. Identify who will maintain and run powerflow simulations.  
• Work with Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to develop powerflow cases defining the base conditions for each relevant time, ensuring the powerflows model each critical juncture leading up to the event.  
• Identify and review results of additional studies completed by reliability coordinators, RTOs and operating entities.  
• Assess the powerflow results with respect to steady state operating criteria (was the system within all known limits at each precursor time)? | | |
| 5. Were there any prior-existing abnormalities, instabilities, reliability criteria violations, or reliability issues in the precursor sequence time horizon? Prior to event initiation were there any latent instability conditions that would suggest the system was at risk? Were the precursor conditions ones that had been previously studied by the entities involved? Were there adequate reserves with effective distribution? Were planned outages effectively coordinated? | • Work with Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to obtain and manage transient and dynamic models for simulations.  
• Identify who will conduct transient and dynamic simulations and if external contractor(s) are required.  
• Conduct transient and dynamic simulations at each of the precursor study times.  
• Assess the stability of the system at each of these times and identify any latent reliability issues prior to blackout initiation.  
• Consider creating a visual map of system conditions.  
• Document the limitations and assumptions of simulations affecting the certainty of the simulation results. | | |
| Blackout Sequence of Events | | | |
| 6. What was the sequence of system events leading to and directly triggering the blackout? | • Evaluate data logs, fault recorder data disturbance recorder data, and synchro-phasor measurement to establish a detailed sequence of events that initiated the event.  
• Identify the sequence of events that directly led to the event.  
• Review and reconcile these trigger events with Regional Entities, RTO, and operating entity analyses. | | |
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<tr>
<th>Analysis Objective</th>
<th>Analysis Approach</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Status</th>
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| 7. What was the sequence of events during the event?                             | • Evaluate logs and disturbance recorder data to establish sequence during the blackout. (The event sequence may follow multiple tracks.)
• Review and reconcile this sequence with those constructed by Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities.
• Consider developing 3-D, time-lapse visualization of the blackout (U. of Minnesota and/or U. of Wisconsin). |          |        |
| 8. What was the cause of the event in terms of electrical conditions and other related events? Generally describe any system breakups, islanding, etc. Were there conditions of voltage or frequency collapse, or unstable oscillations? Was the sequence strictly a sequential “domino” effect of Facility trips? What were the system conditions (snapshots) at key points during the event? | • Assess triggering sequence and blackout sequence to establish the causes for the blackout in terms of electrical conditions and events.
• Select key points in sequence for simulation that are relevant for study and that can be accurately modeled. (It may not be possible to reconcile data sufficiently to recreate system conditions during the blackout.)
• To the extent possible, conduct simulations and assess results at each point during the blackout.
• Review and reconcile results with Regional Entities, and operating entities. |          |        |
| 9. Why did the event extend as far as it did? What arrested the event from extending further into other systems? | • Using advanced analysis techniques, assess where and why the event was arrested. |          |        |
| 10. How did affected non-nuclear generators respond during the event? Were trips as expected and required by procedures and standards? Did non-nuclear generators remain connected and support the power system in the manner they should have? Did any generator action, generator control functions, or generator protection systems contribute to the event? | • Prepare a table of affected generators and actions they made leading up to and during the event, including time-stamped unit trips, relays initiating unit trips, MW and MVar outputs, voltages, and frequency, etc.
• Analyze the automatic (including relay trips) and operator-initiated actions of non-nuclear generators to determine whether actions were correct under the conditions or not.
• Reconcile non-nuclear generator data and analysis with that of the Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities. |          |        |
| 11. How did nuclear generators respond leading up to and during the blackout? Were trips as expected and required by procedures and standards? Were there any nuclear safety issues identified? | • Work with NRC to develop a table of sequence of actions and issues regarding affected nuclear generators (both ones that tripped and those that did not).
• Refer nuclear issues to NRC for analysis, assisting in their analyses where appropriate. |          |        |
| 12. What was the sequence and amount of load lost? What directly caused load loss (e.g. under-frequency load shed, loss of transmission source, voltage collapse, relay actions, under/over frequency protection or stalls, etc.) | • Work Regional Entities, RTOs, and operating entities to develop a description of load lost/impacted, by area.
• Analyze and report the cause for load loss in each area. |          |        |
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<tr>
<th>Analysis Objective</th>
<th>Analysis Approach</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Status</th>
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| 13. How did system protection and automated controls operate during the event? Did they operate correctly or not? | • Assess each automatic trip of a transmission or generator facility for proper or improper relay actions.  
• Assemble and review Regional Entity and operating entity reviews of logs, disturbance reports, and relay targets/logs and reconcile with NERC data. |          |        |
| 14. Was any equipment damaged during the event?         | • Request information from Regional Entities, and companies on equipment damage, as appropriate.  
• Assess any transmission or generation facilities sustaining damage during the event, and extent of damage.                                                                                     |          |        |
| 15. Did SCADA/EMS and data communications systems operate correctly during the event? What problems were noted? | • Request information from Regional Entities, and companies.  
• Identify and analyze any problems with SCADA/EMS and data communications at regional and company levels.                                                                                          |          |        |
| Reliability Standards/Procedures                       |                                                                                              |          |        |
| 16. What NERC Reliability Standards were applicable to the event? What violations occurred? Were NERC Reliability Standards and policies sufficient? | Compliance Staff review NERC Reliability Standards relevant to the event and perform a compliance review.                                                                                     |          |        |
| 17. What Regional Reliability Standards were applicable to the event? What violations occurred? Were Regional Reliability Standards and Regional Entity policies sufficient? | Request Regional Entities to review applicable Regional Reliability Standards and report compliance with those Regional Reliability Standards during the event. |          |        |
| 18. Were any special operating procedures or other operating guidelines in effect and being observed leading up to the event? Were these procedures sufficient? | Review and analyze loop flow procedures with involved Regional Entities and companies, and report analysis results.                                                                             |          |        |
| 19. What other RTO, Transmission Owner, CA procedures were applicable? What violations occurred? Were the procedures sufficient? | Request RTOs, Transmission Owners, CAs to review applicable Reliability Standards and compliance with existing reliability procedures and Reliability Standards during the event, and report results. |          |        |
| Maintenance                                             |                                                                                              |          |        |
| 20. Are there any indications that maintenance of transmission or generation facilities may have contributed to the event? | • Assess whether equipment or maintenance issues (e.g. tree trimming) contributed to the blackout and investigate specifics in areas of concern.  
• Review Regional Entity assessments of maintenance issues that may have contributed to the event.                                                                 |          |        |
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<tr>
<th>Personnel, Procedures, and Communications</th>
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| 21. What conditions were operators and reliability coordinators aware of leading up to and during the event? What information did they have to warn them of unsafe system conditions? What problems or concerns did they have? What did they observe during the event? Were human errors made that contributed to the event? If there were, what were the causes of the errors? | • Develop an interview guide to address procedural and operational issues.  
• Conduct onsite interviews with operating personnel and reliability coordinators involved.  
• Analyze interview data to corroborate with technical data and report conclusions. |
| Were lines of authority clearly understood and respected in the time leading up to and during the event, as well as during the restoration period? | • Identify critical instructions given and evaluate results.  
• Review documentation and effectiveness of assignments of operating and reliability authorities. |
| What communications occurred among operating entities? | • Review voice communications logs.  
• Evaluate logs relevant to the blackout and identify key interactions. Report conclusions. |
| What were the qualifications (including certification status) and training of all operating personnel involved in the event and their supervisors? | • Request certification status of all operating personnel from involved operating entities.  
• Conduct onsite review of training materials and records.  
• Conduct onsite review of operating procedures and tools |
| Was the role and performance of the reliability coordinators as expected? | • Review the adequacy of reliability plans for the affected Regional Entities.  
• Review the actions of the affected reliability coordinators to determine if they performed according to plans.  
• Assess whether inter-area communications were effective, both at the control area and reliability coordinator levels. |
| System Restoration |  |
| 26. Were black start and restoration procedures available and adequate in each area? Were they followed and were they adequate to the restoration task? Were pre-defined authorities respected during the restoration? | • Onsite audit of blackstart and restoration procedures and plans.  
• Analyze whether the plans and procedures were used and whether they were sufficient for this outage. |
| 27. What issues were encountered in the restoration that created unexpected challenges or delays? What lessons were learned in the restoration (both things that went well and things that did not). | • Solicit information from operating entities and Regional Entities regarding unexpected challenges and delays in restoration, and lessons learned.  
• Analyze what worked well and what did not in the restoration. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Planning and Design</th>
<th>28. Were the conditions leading up to the event within the design and planning criteria for the transmission systems involved?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>• Request Transmission Owners and Regional Entities involved to report any violations of design or planning criteria prior to or leading up to the blackout.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Conclusions and Recommendations</th>
<th>29. From a technical perspective, what are the root causes of this event? What additional technical factors contributed to making the event possible?</th>
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<td>• Conduct a root cause analysis on the findings and data. Categorize results as “root cause” or “contributing factor”. Focus on technical aspects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 30. What are the significant findings and lessons learned resulting from the analysis regarding technical failures leading to the event? What actions are recommended to avoid similar future events and improve Bulk Electric System reliability? What issues may be inconclusive and require future analysis? | • Draft report of significant findings, lessons learned, and recommendations. |

| 31. Final Report | • Prepare and coordinate publication of final report. |
Guidelines for NERC Reports on Blackouts and Disturbances\textsuperscript{10}

Introduction and Purpose

Executive Summary of Blackout or Disturbance

Conclusions & Recommendations

Actions to Minimize the Possibility of Future Blackouts and Disturbances

Detailed Analysis of Event

1. Sequence of Events
   1.1. Sequence of transmission and generation events
       1.1.1. Reasons for each trip
       1.1.2. Sequence of loss of load
       1.1.3. Description of cascading and islanding

2. System Modeling
   2.1. Model and assumptions
       2.1.1. Equipment ratings and limits
       2.1.2. Steady state, system dynamics, and other analyses
       2.1.3. Degree of simulation success
       2.1.4. Simulation results
       2.1.5. Conclusions and lessons learned

   2.2. Pre-event Conditions
       2.2.1. Load levels
           2.2.1.1. Forecast vs. Actual
           2.2.1.2. Comparison with planning and operational models
       2.2.2. Generation dispatch
           2.2.2.1. Forecast vs. actual
           2.2.2.2. Comparison with day ahead studies
           2.2.2.3. Reporting of scheduled and forced outages
       2.2.3. Reserve capacity
           2.2.3.1. Location of MW reserves
           2.2.3.2. Planned vs. actual
       2.2.4. Transmission configurations
           2.2.4.1. Planned vs. actual
           2.2.4.2. Comparison with day ahead studies
           2.2.4.3. Reporting of scheduled and forced outages

\textsuperscript{10} Each blackout or disturbance is unique and will therefore demand a customized approach to its investigation and reporting. These guidelines for NERC reports are suggestive rather than definitive. Not all investigations and reports will require covering all of these topics.
2.2.5. Interregional transactions
   2.2.5.1. Calculated transfer limits
   2.2.5.2. Basis for limits – thermal, voltage, and stability
   2.2.5.3. Seasonal assessments – Assumptions vs. actual
   2.2.5.4. Actual schedules vs. Tagged schedules
      2.2.5.4.1. AIE Survey
      2.2.5.4.2. Tag Survey

2.2.6. System voltages (profile) and reactive supplies
   2.2.6.1. Coordination of reactive supplies and voltage schedules
   2.2.6.2. Reactive supply with power transfers

2.3. Event Key Parameters
   2.3.1. System voltages (profile) and reactive supplies
   2.3.2. Power flows and equipment loadings
   2.3.3. System dynamic effects

3. Transmission system performance
   3.1. Equipment ratings
   3.2. Protective relay actions
   3.3. Equipment maintenance
   3.4. Equipment damage

4. Generator performance
   4.1. Generator control actions
   4.2. Generator protection
      4.2.1. Underfrequency
      4.2.2. Overspeed
      4.2.3. Excitation systems
      4.2.4. Other systems
   4.3. Equipment maintenance
   4.4. Equipment protection
   4.5. Dynamic effects of generators

5. System frequency
   5.1. Frequency excursions – pre event
      5.1.1. Analysis of frequency anomalies
      5.1.2. Effect of time error correction
   5.2. Frequency analysis of the event
      5.2.1. Remaining interconnection
      5.2.2. Islands remaining

6. Operations
   6.1. Operational visibility and actions
      6.1.1. Reliability Coordinators
         6.1.1.1. Delegation and authority
         6.1.1.2. Monitoring capabilities
            6.1.1.2.1. Scope of coverage and system visibility
6.1.1.2.2. Monitoring tools
6.1.1.2.3. Data availability and use
6.1.1.3. Operations planning capability
   6.1.1.3.1. Operational planning tools
   6.1.1.3.2. Coordination
6.1.1.4. Operating procedures
   6.1.1.4.1. Emergency operations
   6.1.1.4.2. Loss of monitoring system or components
   6.1.1.4.3. Communication procedures
6.1.1.5. Operating qualifications and training
   6.1.1.5.1. Qualification of operators
   6.1.1.5.2. Training provided
   6.1.1.5.3. Simulation of emergencies
6.1.2. Transmission Operators
6.1.2.1. Authority to take action
6.1.2.2. Monitoring capabilities
   6.1.2.2.1. Scope of coverage and system visibility
   6.1.2.2.2. Monitoring tools
   6.1.2.2.3. Data availability and use
6.1.2.3. Operations planning capability
   6.1.2.3.1. Operational planning tools
   6.1.2.3.2. Coordination
6.1.2.4. Operating procedures
   6.1.2.4.1. Emergency operations
   6.1.2.4.2. Loss of monitoring system or components
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6.1.2.5. Operating qualifications and training
   6.1.2.5.1. Qualification of operators
   6.1.2.5.2. Training provided
   6.1.2.5.3. Simulation of emergencies

7. System Planning and Design
7.1. Establishing operating limits
   7.1.1. Responsibility for setting limits
   7.1.2. ATC and TTC calculations
   7.1.3. Planning studies
      7.1.3.1. Wide-area simultaneous transfer limits
         7.1.3.1.1. Determination of limits
         7.1.3.1.2. Monitoring of limits
         7.1.3.1.3. Basis for limits – thermal, voltage, and stability
         7.1.3.1.4. Regional Entity assessments
         7.1.3.1.5. Other system studies in affected areas
   7.1.3.2. Reactive planning
      7.1.3.2.1. Reactive reserve planning
      7.1.3.2.2. Active vs. static resources
      7.1.3.2.3. Voltage stability analysis
7.1.3.3. Regional Criteria and/or NERC Reliability Standards used for planning
7.1.3.3.1. Compliance to these planning Regional Criteria and/or Reliability Standards

8. Reliability Standards and Compliance
8.1. Audits
8.1.1. Reliability Coordinators
8.1.1.1. Previous audits and results
8.1.1.1.1. Compliance with NERC Reliability Standards
8.1.1.2. Updated findings based on analysis
8.1.1.3. Post blackout audit results and findings
8.1.1.4. Recommendations for future audits
8.1.2. Balancing Authorities
8.1.2.1. Regional Entity audits
8.1.2.1.1. Compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and Regional Reliability Standards
8.1.2.2. Updated findings based on analysis
8.1.2.3. Post blackout audit results and findings
8.1.2.4. Recommendations for future audits
8.2. Regional Criteria and/or NERC Reliability Standards used for operations
8.2.1. Compliance to these operating Regional Criteria and/or Reliability Standards
8.3. Reliability Standards
8.3.1. Improvements needed
8.3.2. Potential new Reliability Standards

9. Actions to Minimize the Possibility of Future Widespread Events
9.1. Reliability Standards and Compliance to Reliability Standards
9.2. Availability of Planned Facilities as Scheduled
9.3. Automatic Load Shedding Programs
9.4. Controlled Separation and Islanding
9.5. Improved Data Collection and System Monitoring
9.6. Studies of Impacts of Severe Events

10. Restoration of Service
10.1. Restoration Procedures
10.1.1. RTOs and ISOs
10.1.2. Transmission Operators
10.1.3. Generator Operators
10.1.4. Distribution Providers
10.2. Restoring service
10.2.1. Transmission Line Restoration
10.2.1.1. Within control area/ISO/RTO
10.2.1.2. Interarea tie lines
10.2.1.3. Impediments and other issues
10.2.2. Generation Restoration
   10.2.2.1. Utility-owned generation
   10.2.2.2. Independent generation
   10.2.2.3. Fuel supply adequacy
   10.2.2.4. Fossil units
   10.2.2.5. Nuclear units
   10.2.2.6. Capacity reserves
   10.2.2.7. Coordination with transmission
   10.2.2.8. Coordination with load and other generation
   10.2.2.9. Impediments and other issues

10.2.3. Coordination and Communications
   10.2.3.1. Within control area/ISO/RTO
   10.2.3.2. With outside control areas/ISOs/RTOs
   10.2.3.3. Wide-area coverage
   10.2.3.4. Impediments and other issues

10.3. Review of Restoration Procedures
   10.3.1. Time to restore customers
   10.3.2. Need for modifications
   10.3.3. Availability of procedures to necessary participants
   10.3.4. Need for training and practice drills
   10.3.5. Comparison with other control areas/ISOs/RTOs

11. Analysis Process
   11.1. Description of process
      11.1.1. Organization
      11.1.2. Coordination with US-Canada Task force
      11.1.3. Coordination with Regional Entities and RTOs
      11.1.4. Recommended process improvements
         11.1.4.1. Use for other events – near misses, etc.
   11.2. Data Management
      11.2.1. Data collection processes
         11.2.1.1. Data request process
         11.2.1.2. Data forms used
      11.2.2. Data received
         11.2.2.1. Quality and usefulness of data
      11.2.3. Data warehousing
         11.2.3.1. Data warehouse structure
         11.2.3.2. Accessibility of data
      11.2.4. Data forms and process for future analyses
NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

DEFINITIONS USED IN THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

APPENDIX 2 TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Effective: [DATE], 2012
General

For purposes of the NERC Rules of Procedure, including all Appendices, the terms defined in this Appendix shall have the meanings set forth herein. For convenience of reference to the user, definitions of terms that are used in a particular Appendix may be repeated in that Appendix.

Where used in the Rules of Procedure, a defined term will be capitalized. Where a term defined in this Appendix appears in the Rules of Procedure but is not capitalized, the term is there being used in its ordinary and commonly understood meaning and not as defined in this Appendix (if different). Other terms that are not defined terms, such as the names of entities, organizations, committees, or programs; position titles; titles of documents or forms; section headings; geographic locations; and other terms commonly presented as proper nouns, may also be capitalized in the Rules of Procedure without being defined in this Appendix.

Definitions of terms in this Appendix that are marked with asterisks (**) are taken from the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards. Definitions of terms in this Appendix that are marked with “pluses” (++) are taken from Section 215 of the Federal Power Act or the Commission’s regulations at 18 C.F.R. Part 39 or Part 388.

Other terms used in the Rules of Procedure but not defined in this Appendix that have commonly understood and used technical meanings in the electric power industry, including applicable codes and standards, shall be construed in accordance with such commonly understood and used technical meanings.

Specific Definitions

“Adequate Level of Reliability” means a condition of the Bulk Power System defined by the following Bulk Power System characteristics: the Bulk Power System is controlled to stay within acceptable limits during normal conditions; the Bulk Power System performs acceptably after credible contingencies; the Bulk Power System limits the impact and scope of instability and cascading outages when they occur; the Bulk Power System’s Facilities are protected from unacceptable damage by operating them within Facility ratings; the Bulk Power System’s integrity can be restored promptly if it is lost; the Bulk Power System has the ability to supply the aggregate electric power and energy requirements of the electricity consumers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of Bulk Power System components. [Note: New definition]

“Adjacent Balancing Authority” means a Balancing Authority Area that is interconnected to another Balancing Authority Area either directly or via a multi-party agreement or transmission tariff.**

“Adjusted Penalty Amount” means the proposed Penalty for a violation of a Reliability Standard as determined based on application of the adjustment factors identified in Section 4.3 of the Sanction Guidelines to the Base Penalty Amount. [Note: New definition]
“Advisories” or “Level 1 Advisories” has the meaning set forth in Section 810.3.1 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Alleged Violation” means a Possible Violation for which the Compliance Enforcement Authority has determined, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation, that evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard.

“Annual Audit Plan” means a plan developed annually by the Compliance Enforcement Authority that includes the Reliability Standards and Registered Entities to be audited, the schedule of Compliance Audits, and Compliance Audit Participant requirements for the calendar year.

“Annual Report” means the annual report to be filed by NERC with FERC and other Applicable Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 13.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Applicable Governmental Authority” means the FERC within the United States and the appropriate governmental authority with subject matter jurisdiction over reliability within Canada and Mexico.

“Applicable Requirement” means a Requirement of a CIP Standard that (i) expressly provides either (A) that compliance with the terms of the Requirement is required where or as technically feasible, or (B) that technical limitations may preclude compliance with the terms of the Requirement; or (ii) is subject to Appendix 4D by FERC directive.

“Balancing Authority” means the responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains load-interchange-generation balance within a Balancing Authority Area, and supports Interconnection frequency in real time.**

“Balancing Authority Area” means the collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority maintains load-resource balance within this area.**

“Base Penalty Amount” means the proposed penalty for a violation of a Reliability Standard as initially determined pursuant to Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the NERC Sanction Guidelines, before application of any adjustment factors. [Note: New definition]

“Blackstart Resource” means a generating unit(s) and its associated set of equipment which has the ability to be started without support from the System or is designed to remain energized without connection to the remainder of the System, with the ability to energize a bus, meeting the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan needs for real and reactive power capability, frequency and voltage control, and that has been included in the Transmission Operator’s restoration plan.**

“Board” or “Board of Trustees” means the Board of Trustees of NERC.
“Board of Trustees Compliance Committee,” “BOTCC” or “Compliance Committee” means the Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees.

“Bulk Electric System” means, as defined by the Regional Entity, the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections with neighboring systems, and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100 kV or higher. Radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition.**

“Bulk Power System” means, depending on the context, (i) Facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy supply and transmission network (or any portion thereof), and electric energy from generating facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. The term does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy [++]; or (ii) solely for purposes of Appendix 4E, Bulk Electric System.

“Canadian” means one of the following: (a) a company or association incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; (b) an agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; or (c) a self-representing individual who is a Canadian citizen residing in Canada.

“Canadian Entity” means a Responsible Entity that is organized under Canadian federal or provincial law.

“CCC” means the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

“Certification” means, depending on the context, (i) the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that an entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator and/or Reliability Coordinator; such Certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5A of the NERC Rules of Procedure, or (ii) for purposes of Appendix 6, an official recognition that indicates the recipient has passed a NERC exam or completed a specified number of Continuing Education Hours.

“Certification Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC who have the authority to make initial determinations of Certification of entities performing reliability functions.

“Certification Team” means a team assembled by a Regional Entity that will be responsible for performing the activities included in the certification process for an entity pursuant to Appendix 5A. [Note: new definition]

“Classified National Security Information” means Required Information that has been determined to be protected from unauthorized disclosure pursuant to Executive Order No. 12958, as amended, and/or the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §95.35; or pursuant to any comparable provision of Canadian federal or provincial law.
“Clerk” means an individual as assigned by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to perform duties described in Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, to Appendix 4C.

“Commission” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or FERC.

“Complaint” means an allegation that a Registered Entity violated a Reliability Standard.

“Compliance and Certification Manager” means individual/individuals within the Regional Entity that is/are responsible for monitoring compliance of entities with applicable NERC Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Audit” means a systematic, objective review and examination of records and activities to determine whether a Registered Entity meets the requirements of applicable Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Audit Participants” means Registered Entities scheduled to be audited and the audit team members.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority” means NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

“Compliance Enforcement Authority’s Area of Responsibility” means the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s corporate region. If a Regional Entity is the Compliance Enforcement Authority, the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s area of responsibility is shown in Exhibit A to the delegation agreement between the Regional Entity and NERC.

“Compliance Investigation” means a comprehensive investigation, which may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel, to determine if a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred.

“Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” or “CMEP” means, depending on the context (1) the NERC Uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (Appendix 4C to the Rules of Procedure) or the Commission-approved program of a Regional Entity, as applicable, or (2) the program, department or organization within NERC or a Regional Entity that is responsible for performing compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to Registered Entities’ compliance with Reliability Standards. [Note: clause (2) is new definition]

“Compliant Date” means the date by which a Responsible Entity is required to be in compliance with an Applicable Requirement of a CIP Standard.

“Confidential Business and Market Information” means any information that pertains to the interests of any entity, that was developed or acquired by that entity, and that is proprietary or competitively sensitive.
“Confidential Information” means (i) Confidential Business and Market Information; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; or (vi) Cybersecurity Incident Information; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition; or (vii) for purposes of Appendix 4D, any other information that is designated as Confidential Information in Section 11.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Confirmed Violation” means an Alleged Violation for which an entity has: (1) accepted the finding of the violation by a Regional Entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or (2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC, or (3) allowed the time for requesting a hearing or submitting an appeal to expire, or (4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

“Continuing Education Hour” or “CE Hour” means sixty minutes of participation in a group, independent study, or self-study learning activity as approved by the NERC Continuing Education Program.

“Continuing Education Program Provider” or “Provider” means the individual or organization offering a learning activity to participants and maintaining documentation required by Appendix 6.

“Coordinated Functional Registration” means where two or more entities (parties) agree in writing upon a division of compliance responsibility among the parties for one or more Reliability Standard(s) applicable to a particular function, and/or for one or more Requirement(s)/sub-Requirement(s) within particular Reliability Standard(s).

“Covered Asset” means a Cyber Asset or Critical Cyber Asset that is subject to an Applicable Requirement.

“Credential” means a NERC designation that indicates the level of qualification achieved (i.e., reliability operator; balancing, interchange, and transmission operator; balancing and interchange operator; and transmission operator).

“Credential Maintenance” means to meet NERC CE Hours’ requirements to maintain a valid NERC-issued system operator Credential.

“Critical Assets” means Facilities, systems, and equipment which, if destroyed, degraded, or otherwise rendered unavailable, would affect the reliability or operability of the Bulk Electric System.**

“Critical Cyber Assets” means Cyber Assets critical to the reliable operation of Critical Assets.**
“Critical Energy Infrastructure Information” means specific engineering, vulnerability, or
detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that (i) relates
details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy;
(ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not
simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.++

“Critical Infrastructure” means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or
virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic
security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.++

“Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard” or “CIP Standard” means any of NERC Reliability
Standards CIP-002 through CIP-009.

“Cross-Border Regional Entity” means a Regional Entity that encompasses a part of the United
States and a part of Canada or Mexico.++

“Cyber Assets” means programmable network devices and communications networks including
hardware, software, and data.**

“Cyber Security Incident” means any malicious or suspicious event that disrupts, or was an
attempt to disrupt, the operation of those programmable electronic devices and communications
networks including hardware, software and data that are essential to the Reliable Operation of
the Bulk Power System.++

“Cyber Security Incident Information” means any information related to, describing, or which
could be used to plan or cause a Cyber Security Incident.

“Days”, as used in Appendix 5A with respect to the Registration and Certification processes,
means calendar days.

“Delegate” means a person to whom the Senior Manager of a Responsible Entity has delegated
authority pursuant to Requirement R2.3 of CIP Standard CIP-003-1 (or any successor provision).

“Director of Compliance” means the Director of Compliance of NERC or of the Compliance
Enforcement Authority, as applicable, who is responsible for the management and supervision of
Compliance Staff, or his or her designee.

“Distribution Provider” means the entity that provides and operates the “wires” between the
transmission system and the end-use customer. For those end-use customers who are served at
transmission voltages, the Transmission Owner also serves as the Distribution Provider. Thus,
the Distribution Provider is not defined by a specific voltage, but rather as performing the
distribution function at any voltage.**

“Document” means, in addition to the commonly understood meaning of the term as information
written or printed on paper, any electronically stored information, including writings, drawings,
graphs, charts, photographs, sound recordings, images and other data or data compilations stored
in any medium from which information can be obtained, and shall be translated by the producing party into reasonably usable form.

“Effective Date” means the date, as specified in a notice rejecting or disapproving a TFE Request or terminating an approved TFE, on which the rejection, disapproval or termination becomes effective.

“Electric Reliability Organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power System in the United States, subject to Commission review. The organization may also have received recognition by Applicable Governmental Authorities in Canada and Mexico to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk Power Systems of the respective countries.

“Element” means any electrical device with terminals that may be connected to other electrical devices such as a generator, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, or transmission line. An Element may be comprised of one or more components.

“Eligible Reviewer” means a person who has the required security clearances or other qualifications, or who otherwise meets the applicable criteria, to have access to Confidential Information, Classified National Security Information, NRC Safeguards Information or Protected FOIA Information, as applicable to the particular information to be reviewed.

“End Date” means the last date of the period to be covered in a Compliance Audit.

“Entity Variance” means an aspect of a Reliability Standard that applies only within a particular entity or a subset of entities within a limited portion of a Regional Entity, such as a variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of Bulk Power System owners, operators or users. An Entity Variance may not be inconsistent with or less stringent than the Reliability Standards as it would otherwise exist without the Entity Variance. An Entity Variance shall be approved only through the NERC standards development procedure and shall be made part of the NERC Reliability Standards.

“ERO Governmental Authority” means a government agency that has subject matter jurisdiction over the reliability of the Bulk Power System within its jurisdictional territory. In the United States, the ERO Governmental Authority is the FERC. In Canada, the ERO Governmental Authority resides with applicable federal and provincial governments who may delegate duties and responsibilities to other entities. Use of the term is intended to be inclusive of all applicable authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and is not restricted to those listed here.

“Essential Actions” or “Level 3 Essential Actions” has the meaning set forth in section 810.3.3 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Exception Reporting” means information provided to the Compliance Enforcement Authority by a Registered Entity indicating that a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred (e.g., a
System Operating Limit has been exceeded) or enabling the Compliance Enforcement Authority to ascertain the Registered Entity’s compliance.

“Expiration Date” means the date on which an approved TFE expires.

“Facility” means a set of electrical equipment that operates as a single Bulk Electric System Element (e.g., a line, a generator, a shunt compensator, transformer, etc.)**


“Final Penalty Amount” means the final, proposed penalty for violation of a Reliability Standard, determined in accordance with the Sanction Guidelines. [Note: New definition]


“Footprint” means the geographical or electric area served by an entity.

“Functional Entity” means an entity responsible for a function that is required to ensure the Reliable Operation of the electric grid as identified in the NERC Reliability Standards.

“Generator Operator” means the entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services.**

“Generator Owner” means an entity that owns and maintains generating units.**

“Hearing Body” or “Regional Entity Hearing Body” means the body established by a Regional Entity to conduct hearings pursuant to the Hearing Procedures. [Note: new definition]

“Hearing Officer” means, depending on the context, (i) an individual employed or contracted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and designated by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to Attachment 2, Hearing Procedures, of Appendix 4C, or (ii) solely for hearings conducted pursuant to Appendix 4E, (A) a CCC member or (B) an individual employed or contracted by NERC, as designated and approved by the CCC to preside over hearings conducted pursuant to the Hearing Procedures in Appendix E; the Hearing Officer shall not be a member of the Hearing Panel.

“Hearing Panel” means the five person hearing body established as set forth in the CCC Charter on a case by case basis and that is responsible for adjudicating a matter as set forth in Appendix 4E.

“Hearing Procedures” means, depending on the context, (i) Attachment 2 to the NERC or a Regional Entity CMEP, as applicable, or (ii) the hearing procedures of the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee in Appendix 4E.

“Interchange” means energy transfers that cross Balancing Authority boundaries.**
“Interchange Authority” means the responsible entity that authorizes the implementation of valid and balanced Interchange Schedules between Balancing Authority Areas, and ensures communications of Interchange information for reliability assessment purposes.**

“Interchange Schedule” means an agreed-upon Interchange Transaction size (megawatts), start and end time, beginning and ending ramp times and rate, and type required for delivery and receipt of power and energy between the Source and Sink Balancing Authorities involved in the transaction.**

“Interchange Transaction” means an agreement to transfer energy from a seller to a buyer that crosses one or more Balancing Authority Area boundaries.**

“Interconnected Operations Service” means a service (exclusive of basic energy and Transmission Services) that is required to support the Reliable Operation of interconnected Bulk Electric Systems.**

“Interconnection” means a geographic area in which the operation of Bulk Power System components is synchronized such that the failure of one or more of such components may adversely affect the ability of the operators of other components within the system to maintain Reliable Operation of the facilities within their control.++

“Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit” means the value (such as MW, MVar, amperes, frequency or volts) derived from, or a subset of the System Operating Limits, which if exceeded, could expose a widespread area of the Bulk Electric System to instability, uncontrolled separation(s), or cascading outages.**

“Interpretation” means an addendum to a Reliability Standard that provides additional clarity about one or more Requirements in the Reliability Standard. [Note: new definition]

“Joint Registration Organization” means an entity that registers in the Compliance Registry to perform reliability functions for itself and on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register.

“Lead Mediator” means a member of a mediation team formed pursuant to Appendix 4E who is selected by the members to coordinate the mediation process and serve as the mediation team’s primary contact with the Parties. [Note: new definition]

“Load-Serving Entity” means an entity that secures energy and Transmission Service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers.**

“Mapping” means the process of determining whether a Regional Entity’s footprint is being served by Registered Entities.

“Mediation Settlement Agreement” means a written agreement entered into by the Parties to a mediation pursuant to Appendix 4E that resolves the dispute. [Note: new definition]
“Member” means a member of NERC pursuant to Article II of its Bylaws.

“Member Representatives Committee” or “MRC” means the body established pursuant to Article VIII of the NERC Bylaws. [Note: new definition]

“Mitigation Plan” means an action plan, required when a Registered Entity violates a Reliability Standard as determined by any means including Compliance Enforcement Authority decision, settlement agreement, or otherwise, that is developed by the Registered Entity to (1) correct a violation of a Reliability Standard and (2) prevent re-occurrence of the violation.

“NERC-Approved Learning Activity” means training that maintains or improves professional competence and has been approved by NERC for use in its Continuing Education Program.

“NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan” or “NERC Implementation Plan” means the annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan that specifies the Reliability Standards that are subject to reporting by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority in order to verify compliance and identifies the appropriate monitoring procedures and reporting schedules for each such Reliability Standard.

“NERC Compliance Registry,” “Compliance Registry” or “NCR” means a list, maintained by NERC pursuant to Section 500 of the NERC Rules of Procedure and Appendix 5B, the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria, of the owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System, and the entities registered as their designees, that perform one or more functions in support of reliability of the Bulk Power System and are required to comply with one or more Requirements of Reliability Standards.

“NERC Identification Number” or “NERC ID” means a number given to NERC Registered Entities that will be used to identify the entity for certain NERC activities. Corporate entities may have multiple NERC IDs to show different corporate involvement in NERC activities.

“NERC Organization Certification” or “Organization Certification” means the process undertaken by NERC and a Regional Entity to verify that a new entity is capable of responsibilities for tasks associated with a particular function such as a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator, and/or Reliability Coordinator; such certification activities are further described in Section 500 and Appendix 5A of the NERC Rules of Procedure.

“Net Energy for Load” or “NEL” means net generation of an electric system plus energy received from others less energy delivered to others through interchange. It includes system losses but excludes energy required for the storage of energy at energy storage facilities.

“Notice of Alleged Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity pursuant to Section 5.3 of Appendix 4C.
“Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity, pursuant to Section 5.10 of Appendix 4C, stating than an enforcement action is closed.

“Notice of Confirmed Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity confirming the violation of one or more Reliability Standards, as a result of (1) the Registered Entity accepting a Notice of Alleged Violation and the proposed Penalty or sanction, or (2) the finding of a violation through a hearing and appeal, or (3) the expiration of the period for requesting a hearing or an appeal, or (4) the Registered Entity admitting the violation as part of an executed settlement agreement.

“Notice of Penalty” means a notice prepared by NERC and filed with FERC, following approval by NERC of a Notice of Confirmed Violation or a settlement agreement, stating the Penalty or sanction imposed or agreed to for the Confirmed Violation or as part of the settlement.

“Notice of Possible Violation” means a notice issued by the Compliance Enforcement Authority to a Registered Entity that (1) states a Possible Violation has been identified, (2) provides a brief description of the Possible Violation, including the Reliability Standard Requirement(s) and the date(s) involved, and (3) instructs the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the Possible Violation.

“NRC” means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

“NRC Safeguards Information” means Required Information that is subject to restrictions on disclosure pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2167 and the regulations of the NRC at 10 C.F.R. §73.21-73.23; or pursuant to comparable provisions of Canadian federal or provincial law.

“Part A Required Information” means Required Information that is to be provided in Part A of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

“Part B Required Information” means Required Information that is to be provided in Part B of a Responsible Entity’s TFE Request.

“Participant” means a Respondent and any other Person who is allowed or required by FERC to participate as an intervenor in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the Hearing Procedures, and as used in the Hearing Procedures shall include, depending on the context, the members of the Compliance Staff that participate in a proceeding or the members of the Certification Staff that participate in a proceeding pursuant to Appendix 4E.

“Party” or “Parties” means a Person or the Persons participating in a mediation pursuant to Appendix 4E. [Note: new definition]

“Penalty” means and includes all penalties and sanctions, including but not limited to a monetary or non-monetary penalty; a limitation on an activity, function, operation or other appropriate sanction; or the addition of the Registered Entity or Respondent to a reliability watch list composed of major violators. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the NERC Sanction
Appendix 2 to the NERC Rules of Procedure 12

Guidelines approved by FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. Section 39.7(g)(2), and shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Registered Entity’s or Respondent’s violation and take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Registered Entity or Respondent to remedy the violation.

“Periodic Data Submittals” means modeling, studies, analyses, documents, procedures, methodologies, operating data, process information or other information to demonstrate compliance with Reliability Standards and provided by Registered Entities to the Compliance Enforcement Authority on a time frame required by a Reliability Standard or an ad hoc basis.

“Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, governmental body, association, joint stock company, public trust, organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, or any other legal entity.

“Planning Authority” means the responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission facilities and service plans, resource plans, and Protection Systems.**

“Point of Delivery” means a location that a Transmission Service Provider specifies on its transmission system where an Interchange Transaction leaves or a load-serving entity receives its energy.**

“Point of Receipt” means a location that a Transmission Service Provider specifies on its transmission system where an Interchange Transaction leaves or a load-serving entity receives its energy.

“Possible Violation” means the identification, by the Compliance Enforcement Authority, using one of the compliance monitoring and enforcement processes in Section 3.0 of Appendix 4C, of a possible failure by a Registered Entity to comply with a Reliability Standard that is applicable to the Registered Entity.

“Preliminary Screen” means an initial evaluation of evidence indicating potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard has occurred or is occurring, conducted by the Compliance Enforcement Authority for the purpose of determining whether a Possible Violation exists, and consisting of an evaluation of whether (1) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is registered, and (2) the Reliability Standard Requirement to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable to the entity and is enforceable.

“Probation” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 during which the certificate is still valid. During the probationary period, a subsequent offense of misconduct, as determined through the same process as described above, may be cause for more serious consequences.

“Protected FOIA Information” means Required Information, held by a governmental entity, that is subject to an exemption from disclosure under FOIA (5 U.S.C. §552(e)), under any similar state or local statutory provision, or under any comparable provision of Canadian federal or
Appendix 2 to the NERC Rules of Procedure  
Effective [DATE], 2012

provincial law, which would be lost were the Required Information to be placed into the public domain.

“Protection System” means protective relays, associated communications systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and DC control circuitry.**

“Purchasing-Selling Entity” means the entity that purchases, or sells, and takes title to, energy, capacity, and Interconnected Operations Services. Purchasing-Selling Entities may be affiliated or unaffiliated merchants and may or may not own generating facilities.**

“Receiving Entity” means NERC or a Regional Entity receiving Confidential Information from an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System or from any other party.

“Recommendations” or “Level 2 Recommendations” has the meaning set forth in Section 810.3.2 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Region” means the geographic area, as specified in a Regional Entity’s delegation agreement with NERC, within which the Regional Entity is responsible for performing delegated functions. **Note: new definition**

“Regional Criteria” means reliability requirements developed by a Regional Entity that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with Reliability Standards, but which are not Reliability Standards. Such Regional Criteria may be necessary to account for physical differences in the Bulk Power System but are not inconsistent with Reliability Standards nor do they result in lesser reliability. Such Regional Criteria are not enforceable pursuant to NERC-delegated authorities, but may be enforced through other available mechanisms. Regional Criteria may include specific acceptable operating or planning parameters, guides, agreements, protocols or other documents.

“Regional Entity” means an entity having enforcement authority pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 39.8.++

“Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan” or “Regional Implementation Plan” means an annual plan, submitted by November 1 of each year to NERC for approval that, in accordance with NERC Rule of Procedure Section 401.6 and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan, identifies (1) all Reliability Standards identified by NERC to be actively monitored during each year, (2) other Reliability Standards proposed for active monitoring by the Regional Entity, (3) the methods to be used by the Regional Entity for reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and assessment of performance criteria with each Reliability Standard, and (4) the Regional Entity’s Annual Audit Plan.

“Regional Reliability Standard” means a type of Reliability Standard that is applicable only within a particular Regional Entity or group of Regional Entities. A Regional Reliability Standard may augment, add detail to, or implement another Reliability Standard or cover matters not addressed by other Reliability Standards. Regional Reliability Standards, upon adoption by NERC and approval by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority(ies), shall be Reliability
Standards and shall be enforced within the applicable Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to delegated authorities.

“Registered Ballot Body” means that aggregation of all entities or individuals that qualify for one of the stakeholder Segments approved by the Board of Trustees, and are registered with NERC as potential ballot participants in the voting on proposed Reliability Standards. [Note: new definition]

“Registered Entity” means an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System, or the entity registered as its designee for the purpose of compliance, that is included in the NERC Compliance Registry.

“Registration” or “Organization Registration” means the processes undertaken by NERC and Regional Entities to identify which entities are responsible for reliability functions within the Regional Entity’s Region.

“Reliability Coordinator” means the entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System, has the Wide Area view of the Bulk Electric System, and has the operating tools, processes and procedures, including the authority to prevent or mitigate emergency operating situations in both next-day analysis and real-time operations. The Reliability Coordinator has the purview that is broad enough to enable the calculation of Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits, which may be based on the operating parameters of transmission systems beyond any Transmission Operator’s vision.**

“Reliability Coordinator Area” means the collection of generation, transmission and loads within the boundaries of the Reliability Coordinator.**

“Reliability Standard” means a requirement approved by the Commission under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System. The term includes requirements for the operation of existing Bulk Power System Facilities, including Cyber Security Protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such Facilities to the extent necessary for Reliable Operation of the Bulk Power System, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such Facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity.++

“Reliability Standards Development Plan” means the forward-looking plan developed by NERC on an annual basis setting forth the Reliability Standards development projects that are scheduled to be worked on during the ensuing three-year period, as specified in Section 310 of the Rules of Procedure. [Note: new definition]

“Reliable Operation” means operating the Elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a Cyber Security Incident, or unanticipated failure of system Elements.++
“Remedial Action Directive” means an action (other than a Penalty or sanction) required by a Compliance Enforcement Authority that (1) is to bring a Registered Entity into compliance with a Reliability Standard or to avoid a Reliability Standard violation, and (2) is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat.

“Reporting Entity” means an entity required to provide data or information requested by NERC or a Regional Entity in a request for data or information pursuant to Section 1600 of the Rules of Procedure.

“Requirement” means an explicit statement in a Reliability Standard that identifies the functional entity responsible, the action or outcome that must be achieved, any conditions achieving the action or outcome, and the reliability-related benefit of the action or outcome. Each Requirement shall be a statement with which compliance is mandatory.

“Required Date” means the date given a Registered Entity in a notice from the Compliance Enforcement Authority by which some action by the Registered Entity is required.

“Required Information” means the information required to be provided in a TFE Request, as specified in Section 4.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Reserve Sharing Group” means a group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating reserves required for each Balancing Authority’s use in recovering from contingencies within the group. Scheduling energy from an Adjacent Balancing Authority to aid recovery need not constitute reserve sharing provided the transaction is ramped in over a period the supplying party could reasonably be expected to load generation in (e.g. ten minutes). If the transaction is ramped in quicker, (e.g., between zero and ten minutes), then, for the purposes of disturbance control performance, the areas become a Reserve Sharing Group.**

“Resource Planner” means the entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the resource adequacy of specific loads (customer demand and energy requirements) within a Planning Authority area.**

“Respondent” means, depending on the context, the Registered Entity or Regional Entity, who is the subject of the Notice of Alleged Violation, contested Mitigation Plan or contested Remedial Action Directive that is the basis for the proceeding, whichever is applicable, or the Registered Entity that is the subject of the Certification decision that is the basis for a proceeding under Appendix 4E.

“Responsible Entity” means an entity that is registered for a reliability function in the NERC Compliance Registry and is responsible for complying with an Applicable Requirement, as specified in the “Applicability” section of the CIP Standard.

“Revoked” means a NERC certificate that has been suspended for more than twelve months. While in this state, a certificate holder can not perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified. The certificate holder will be required to pass an exam to be certified again.
Any CE Hours accumulated prior to or during the revocation period will not be counted towards Credential Maintenance.

“Revoke for Cause” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 during which the certificate is no longer valid and requiring successfully passing an exam to become certified. However, an exam will not be authorized until the revocation period expires. CE Hours earned before or during this revocation period will not be counted for maintaining a Credential.

“Sector” means a group of Members of NERC that are Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users or other persons and entities with substantially similar interests, including governmental entities, as pertinent to the purposes and operations of NERC and the operation of the Bulk Power System, as defined in Article II, Section 4 of the NERC bylaws. Each Sector shall constitute a class of Members for purposes of the New Jersey Nonprofit Corporation Act.

“Segment” means one of the subsets of the Registered Ballot Body whose members meet the qualification criteria for the subset as approved by the NERC Board. [Note: New definition; App 3B states Segment is defined in App 2 to App 3A, but App 3A no longer has an App 2]

“Self-Certification” means attestation by a Registered Entity of compliance or non-compliance with a Reliability Standard for which Self-Certification is required by the Compliance Enforcement Authority and that is included for monitoring in the Regional Implementation Plan.

“Self-Reporting” means a report by a Registered Entity stating (1) that the Registered Entity believes it has violated a Reliability Standard, and (2) the actions that have been taken or will be taken to resolve the violation.

“Senior Manager” means the person assigned by the Responsible Entity, in accordance with CIP Standard CIP-003-1 Requirement R2 (or subsequent versions), to have overall responsibility for leading and managing the Responsible Entity’s implementation of, and adherence to, the CIP Standards.

“Sink Balancing Authority” means the Balancing Authority in which the load (sink) is located for an Interchange Transaction.**

“Source Balancing Authority” means the Balancing Authority in which the generation (source) is located for an Interchange Transaction.**

“Special Protection System” means an automatic protection system designed to detect abnormal or predetermined system conditions, and take corrective actions other than and/or in addition to the isolation of faulted components to maintain system reliability. Such action may include changes in demand, generation (MW and Mvar), or system configuration to maintain system stability, acceptable voltage, or power flows. A Special Protection System does not include (a) underfrequency or undervoltage load shedding or (b) fault conditions that must be isolated, or (c) out-of-step relaying (not designed as an integral part of a Special Protection System).**
“Spot Checking” means a process in which the Compliance Enforcement Authority requests a Registered Entity to provide information (1) to support the Registered Entity’s Self-Certification, Self-Reporting, or Periodic Data Submittal and to assess whether the Registered Entity complies with Reliability Standards, or (2) as a random check, or (3) in response to events, as described in the Reliability Standards or based on operating problems or system events.

“Staff” or “Compliance Staff” means individuals employed or contracted by NERC or the Compliance Enforcement Authority who have the authority to make initial determinations of compliance or violation with Reliability Standards by Registered Entities and associated Penalties and Mitigation Plans.

“Standards Committee” means the committee described in the “Standards Program Organization” section of Appendix 3A. [Note: new definition]

“Strict Compliance” means compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement without reliance on a Technical Feasibility Exception.

“Submitting Entity” means an owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System or any other party that submits information to NERC or a Regional Entity that it reasonably believes contains Confidential Information.

“Suspended” means certificate status due to an insufficient number of CE Hours being submitted prior to the expiration of a certificate. While in this state, a certificate holder cannot perform any task that requires an operator to be NERC-certified.

“System” means a combination of generation, transmission and distribution components.**

“System Operating Limit” means the value (such as MW, Mvar, amperes, frequency or volts) that satisfies the most limiting of the prescribed operating criteria for a specified system configuration to ensure operation within acceptable reliability criteria.**

“Technical Advisor” means any Staff member, third-party contractor, or industry stakeholder who satisfies the Compliance Enforcement Authority’s conflict of interest policy and is selected to assist in a proceeding by providing technical advice to the Hearing Officer and/or the Hearing Body or Hearing Panel.

“Technical Feasibility Exception” or “TFE” means an exception from Strict Compliance with the terms of an Applicable Requirement on grounds of technical feasibility or technical limitations in accordance with one or more of the criteria in section 3.0 of Appendix 4D.

“Termination of Credential” means a step in the disciplinary process pursuant to Appendix 6 whereby a Credential is permanently Revoked.

“TFE Request” means a request submitted by a Responsible Entity in accordance with Appendix 4D for an exception from Strict Compliance with an Applicable Requirement.
“Transmission Customer” means (1) any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a Transmission Service agreement or can and does receive Transmission Service. (2) Any of the following responsible entities: Generator Owner, Load-Serving Entity, or Purchasing-Selling Entity.**

“Transmission Operator” means the entity responsible for the reliability of its “local” transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission Facilities.**

“Transmission Owner” means the entity that owns and maintains transmission Facilities.**

“Transmission Planner” means the entity that develops a long-term (generally one year and beyond) plan for the reliability (adequacy) of the interconnected bulk electric transmission systems within its portion of the Planning Authority area.**

“Transmission Service” means services provided to the Transmission Customer by the Transmission Service Provider to move energy from a Point of Receipt to a Point of Delivery.**

“Transmission Service Provider” means the entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Transmission Customers under applicable Transmission Service agreements.**

“Type of CE Hours” means NERC-Approved Learning Activity covering topics from Appendix A to Appendix 6, NERC Reliability Standards and/or simulations for which there is a minimum requirement for Credential Maintenance.

“Variance” means an aspect or element of a Reliability Standard that applies only within a particular Regional Entity or group of Regional Entities, or to a particular entity or class of entities. A Variance allows an alternative approach to meeting the same reliability objective as the Reliability Standard, and is typically necessitated by a physical difference. A Variance is embodied within a Reliability Standard and as such, if adopted by NERC and approved by the ERO Governmental Authority, shall be enforced within the applicable Regional Entity or Regional Entities pursuant to delegated authority.

“Violation Risk Factor” or “VRF” means a factor (Lower, Medium or High) assigned to each Requirement of a Reliability Standard to identify the potential reliability significance of noncompliance with the Requirement. [Note: new definition]

“Violation Severity Level” or “VSL” means a measure (Lower, Moderate, High or Severe) of the degree to which compliance with a Requirement was not achieved. [Note: new definition]

“Wide Area” means the entire Reliability Coordinator Area as well as the critical flow and status information from adjacent Reliability Coordinator Areas as determined by detailed system studies to allow the calculation of Interconnected Reliability Operating Limits.**
Rules of Procedure

Effective: April 12, 2011

Rules of Procedure Sections 400, 800 and 1200, and Appendices 4A, 4B and 4C are subject to further revisions to comply with directives in a FERC Order issued October 21, 2010 (133 FERC ¶ 61,061).
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## SECTION 100 — APPLICABILITY OF RULES OF PROCEDURE ................................................... 12

## SECTION 200 — DEFINITIONS OF TERMS .................................................................................. 2

201. General ................................................................................................................................. 2
202. Specific Definitions .................................................................................................................. 2

## SECTION 300 — RELIABILITY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT .................................................. 52

301. General ................................................................................................................................. 52
302. Essential Attributes for Technically Excellent Reliability Standards ................................. 52
303. Relationship between Reliability Standards and Competition ........................................... 72
304. Essential Principles for the Development of Reliability Standards ................................... 82
305. Registered Ballot Body ......................................................................................................... 82
306. Standards Committee .......................................................................................................... 102
307. Standards Process Manager ............................................................................................... 112
308. Steps in the Development of Reliability Standards ............................................................. 112
309. Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval by ERO Governmental Authorities .................. 112
310. Reliability Standards Annual Work Plan ........................................................................... 132
311. Regional Entity Standards Development Procedures ....................................................... 132
312. Regional Reliability Standards ........................................................................................... 152
313. Other Regional Criteria, Guides, Procedures, Agreements, Etc ........................................... 182
314. Conflicts with Statutes, Regulations, and Orders ................................................................. 192
315. Revisions to NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure ................................. 192
316. Accreditation ....................................................................................................................... 202
317. Five-Year Review of Standards .......................................................................................... 202
318. Coordination with the North American Energy Standards Board .................................... 202
319. Archived Standards Information ....................................................................................... 202
320. Alternate Method for Adopting Violation Risk Factors ...................................................... 202
321. Special Rule to Address Certain Regulatory Directives .................................................... 212

## SECTION 400 — COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT ................................................................... 252

401. Scope of the NERC Compliance Enforcement Program ..................................................... 252
402. NERC Oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Enforcement Programs ................. 282
403. Required Attributes of Regional Entity Compliance Enforcement Programs .................... 322
404. NERC Monitoring of Compliance for Regional Entities or Bulk Power Owners, Operator, or Users ........................................................................................................... 392
405. Monitoring of Standards and Other Requirements Applicable to NERC ......................... 402
406. Independent Audits of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program .... 402
407. Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions ....................................................................... 402
408. Review of NERC Decisions ............................................................................................... 412
409. Appeals from Final Decisions of Regional Entities ............................................................. 422
410. Hold Harmless .................................................................................................................... 432
411. Requests for Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards ........................................................................................................ 432

## SECTION 500 — ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ......................... 452

501. Scope of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs ............ 452
502. Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements ............ 482
503. Regional Entity Implementation of Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements ........................................................................................................... 502
504. Appeals ........................................................................................................................................ 512
505. Program Maintenance .................................................................................................................. 522
506. Independent Audit of NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program .............................................................. 522
507. Provisions Relating to Joint Registration Organizations (JRO) ......................................................... 522
508. Provisions Relating to Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) Entities .................................................. 532

SECTION 600 — PERSONNEL CERTIFICATION ............................................................................. 562
601. Scope of Personnel Certification ..................................................................................................... 562
602. Structure of ERO Personnel Certification Program ......................................................................... 562
603. Candidate Testing Mechanisms ....................................................................................................... 572
604. Public Information About the Personnel Certification Program ..................................................... 582
605. Responsibilities to Applicants for Certification or Recertification .................................................... 582
606. Responsibilities to the Public and to Employers of Certified Practitioners ........................................ 592

SECTION 700 — RELIABILITY READINESS EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT AND FORMATION OF SECTOR FORUMS ........................................................................ 602
701. Confidentiality Requirements for Readiness Evaluations and Evaluation Team Members ........ 602
702. Formation of Sector Forum ............................................................................................................ 602

SECTION 800 — RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS ................................................. 612
801. Objectives of the Reliability Assessment and Performance Analysis Program .................................. 612
802. Scope of the Reliability Assessment Program .................................................................................. 612
803. Reliability Assessment Reports ..................................................................................................... 622
804. Reliability Assessment Data and Information Requirements ........................................................... 632
805. Reliability Assessment Process ..................................................................................................... 642
806. Scope of the Reliability Performance and Analysis Program .......................................................... 662
807. Analysis of Major Events .............................................................................................................. 662
809. Reliability Benchmarking .............................................................................................................. 672
810. Information Exchange and Issuance of NERC Advisories, Recommendations and Essential Actions ......................................................................................................................... 682
811. Equipment Performance Data ...................................................................................................... 692

SECTION 900 — TRAINING AND EDUCATION .................................................................................. 702
901. Scope of the Training and Education Program ................................................................................ 702
902. Continuing Education Program .................................................................................................... 702

SECTION 1000 — SITUATION AWARENESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY ......................... 722
1001. Situation Awareness ................................................................................................................... 722
1002. Reliability Support Services ........................................................................................................ 722
1003. Infrastructure Security Program ................................................................................................ 722

SECTION 1100 — ANNUAL NERC BUSINESS PLANS AND BUDGETS ........................................... 752
1101. Scope of Business Plans and Budgets .......................................................................................... 752
1102. NERC Funding and Cost Allocation ........................................................................................... 752
1103. NERC Budget Development ..................................................................................................... 752
1104. Submittal of Regional Entity Budgets to NERC ......................................................................... 762
1105. Submittal of NERC and Regional Entity Budgets to Governmental Authorities for Approval ...... 762
1106. NERC and Regional Entity Billing and Collections ..................................................................... 772

Effective April 12, 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1107.</td>
<td>Penalty Applications</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1108.</td>
<td>Special Assessments</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201.</td>
<td>Pro Forma Regional Delegation Agreement</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202.</td>
<td>Regional Entity Essential Requirements</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203.</td>
<td>Negotiation of Regional Delegation Agreements</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204.</td>
<td>Conformance to Rules and Terms of Regional Delegation Agreements</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205.</td>
<td>Sub-delegation</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206.</td>
<td>Nonconformance to Rules or Terms of Regional Delegation Agreement</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1207.</td>
<td>Regional Entity Audits</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1208.</td>
<td>Process for Considering Registered Entity Requests to Transfer to Another Regional Entity Audits</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1301.</td>
<td>Establishing Standing Committees</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1302.</td>
<td>Committee Membership</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1303.</td>
<td>Procedures for Appointing Committee Members</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1304.</td>
<td>Procedures for Conduct of Committee Business</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1305.</td>
<td>Committee Subgroups</td>
<td>852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1401.</td>
<td>Proposals for Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1402.</td>
<td>Approval of Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1403.</td>
<td>Alternative Procedure for Violation Risk Factors</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501.</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1502.</td>
<td>Protection of Confidential Information</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503.</td>
<td>Requests for Information</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1504.</td>
<td>Employees, Contractors and Agents</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1505.</td>
<td>Provision of Information to FERC and Other Governmental Authorities</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1506.</td>
<td>Permitted Disclosures</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507.</td>
<td>Remedies for Improper Disclosure</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1601.</td>
<td>Scope of a NERC or Regional Entity Request for Data or Information</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602.</td>
<td>Procedure for Authorizing a NERC Request for Data or Information</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603.</td>
<td>Owners, Operators, and Users to Comply</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1604.</td>
<td>Requests by Regional Entity for Data or Information</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1605.</td>
<td>Confidentiality</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1606.</td>
<td>Expedited Procedures for Requesting Time-Sensitive Data or Information</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 100 — APPLICABILITY OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

NERC and NERC members shall comply with these Rules of Procedure. Each Regional Entity shall comply with these Rules of Procedure as applicable to functions delegated to the Regional Entity by NERC or as required by an appropriate Governmental Authority or as otherwise provided.

Each bulk power system owner, operator, and user shall comply with all Rules of Procedure of NERC that are made applicable to such entities by approval pursuant to applicable legislation or regulation, or pursuant to agreement.

Any entity that is unable to comply or that is not in compliance with a NERC Rule of Procedure shall immediately notify NERC in writing, stating the Rule of Procedure of concern and the reason for not being able to comply with the Rule of Procedure.

NERC shall evaluate each case and inform the entity of the results of the evaluation. If NERC determines that a Rule of Procedure has been violated, or cannot practically be complied with, NERC shall notify the applicable Governmental Authorities and take such other actions as NERC deems appropriate to address the situation.

NERC shall comply with each approved Reliability Standard that identifies NERC or the Electric Reliability Organization as a responsible entity. Regional Entities shall comply with each approved Reliability Standard that identifies Regional Entities as responsible entities. A violation by NERC or a Regional Entity of such a Reliability Standard shall constitute a violation of these Rules of Procedure.
SECTION 200 — DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

201. General

Definitions of terms used in For purposes of the NERC Rules of Procedure are set forth in Appendix 2, Definitions Used in the Rules of Procedure, the terms defined in Section 202 shall have the meaning set forth therein. Other terms are defined within particular sections of the rules of procedure. Other terms used but not defined in the rules of procedure shall be defined in NERC’s Bylaws, the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards adopted in conjunction with NERC’s Reliability Standards, or in accordance with their commonly understood and used technical meanings in the electric power industry, including applicable codes and standards.

202. Specific Definitions

“Board” means the Board of Trustees of NERC.

“Bulk power system” means facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy supply and transmission network (or any portion thereof), and electric energy from generating facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. The term does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy.

“Canadian” means one of the following: (a) a company or association incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; (b) an agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or its designated representative irrespective(s) of nationality; or (c) a self-representing individual who is a Canadian citizen residing in Canada.

“Confirmed violation” is one for which an entity has: 1) accepted the finding of the violation by a regional entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or 2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC; or 3) allowed the time for submitting an appeal to expire, or 4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

“Electric reliability organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the bulk power system in the United States. The organization may also have received recognition by applicable governmental authorities in Canada and Mexico to establish and enforce reliability standards for the bulk power systems of the respective countries.

“Entity variance” means an aspect of a reliability standard that applies only within a particular entity or a subset of entities within a limited portion of a regional entity, such as a variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of bulk power system owners, operators or users. An entity variance may not be inconsistent with or less stringent than the reliability standards as it would otherwise exist without the entity variance. An entity variance shall be approved
only through the NERC standards development procedure and shall be made part of the NERC reliability standards.

“ERO governmental authority” is a government agency that has subject matter jurisdiction over the reliability of the bulk power system within its jurisdictional territory. In the United States, the ERO governmental authority is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. In Canada, the ERO governmental authority resides with applicable federal and provincial governments who may delegate duties and responsibilities to other entities. Use of the term is intended to be inclusive of all applicable authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and is not restricted to those listed here.

“Net Energy for Load” or “NEL” means net generation of an electric system plus energy received from others less energy delivered to others through interchange. It includes system losses but excludes energy required for the storage of energy at energy storage facilities.

“Reliable operation” means operating the elements of the bulk power system within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a cyber security incident, or unanticipated failure of system elements.

“Regional criteria” means reliability requirements developed by a regional entity that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with reliability standards, but which are not reliability standards. Such regional criteria may be necessary to account for physical differences in the bulk power system but are not inconsistent with reliability standards nor do they result in lesser reliability. Such regional criteria are not enforceable pursuant to NERC-delegated authorities, but may be enforced through other available mechanisms. Regional criteria may include specific acceptable operating or planning parameters, guides, agreements, protocols or other documents.

“Regional reliability standard” means a type of reliability standards that is applicable only within a particular regional entity or group of regional entities. A regional reliability standard may augment, add detail to, or implement another reliability standard or cover matters not addressed by other reliability standards. Regional reliability standards, upon adoption by NERC and approval by the applicable ERO governmental authority(ies), shall be reliability standards and shall be enforced within the applicable regional entity or regional entities pursuant to delegated authorities.

“Reliability standard” means a requirement to provide for reliable operation of the bulk power system, including without limiting the foregoing, requirements for the operation of existing bulk power system facilities, including cyber security protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such facilities to the extent necessary for reliable operation of the bulk power system, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge bulk power system facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity. A reliability standard shall not be effective in the United States until approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and shall not be
effective in other jurisdictions until made or allowed to become effective by the applicable governmental authority.

“Variance” means an aspect or element of a reliability standard that applies only within a particular regional entity or group of regional entities, or to a particular entity or class of entities. A variance allows an alternative approach to meeting the same reliability objective as the reliability standard, and is typically necessitated by a physical difference. A variance is embodied within a reliability standard and as such, if adopted by NERC and approved by the ERO governmental authority, shall be enforced within the applicable regional entity or regional entities pursuant to delegated authority.
SECTION 300 — RELIABILITY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

301. General
NERC shall develop and maintain reliability standards that apply to bulk power system owners, operators, and users and that enable NERC and regional entities to measure the reliability performance of bulk power systems, and to hold them accountable for reliable operation of the bulk power system. The reliability standards shall be technically excellent, timely, just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, and consistent with other applicable standards of governmental authorities.

302. Essential Attributes for Technically Excellent Reliability Standards

1. **Applicability** — Each reliability standard shall clearly identify the functional classes of entities responsible for complying with the reliability standard, with any specific additions or exceptions noted. Such functional classes include: reliability coordinators, balancing authorities, transmission operators, transmission owners, generator operators, generator owners, interchange authorities, transmission service providers, market operators, planning authorities, transmission planners, resource planners, load-serving entities, purchasing-selling entities, and distribution providers. Each reliability standard shall also identify the geographic applicability of the reliability standard, such as the entire North American bulk power system, an interconnection, or within a region. A reliability standard may also identify any limitations on the applicability of the reliability standard based on electric facility characteristics.

2. **Reliability Objectives** — Each reliability standard shall have a clear statement of purpose that shall describe how the reliability standard contributes to the reliability of the bulk power system. The following general objectives for the bulk power system provide a foundation for determining the specific objective(s) of each reliability standard:

   2.1 **Reliability Planning and Operating Performance**— Bulk power systems shall be planned and operated in a coordinated manner to perform reliably under normal and abnormal conditions.

   2.2 **Frequency and Voltage Performance**— The frequency and voltage of bulk power systems shall be controlled within defined limits through the balancing of real and reactive power supply and demand.

---

1 These functional classes of entities are derived from NERC’s Reliability Functional Model. When a reliability standard identifies a class of entities to which it applies, that class must be defined in the Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.
2.3 **Reliability Information** — Information necessary for the planning and operation of reliable bulk power systems shall be made available to those entities responsible for planning and operating bulk power systems.

2.4 **Emergency Preparation** — Plans for emergency operation and system restoration of bulk power systems shall be developed, coordinated, maintained, and implemented.

2.5 **Communications and Control** — Facilities for communication, monitoring, and control shall be provided, used, and maintained for the reliability of bulk power systems.

2.6 **Personnel** — Personnel responsible for planning and operating bulk power systems shall be trained and qualified, and shall have the responsibility and authority to implement actions.

2.7 **Wide-area View** — The reliability of the bulk power systems shall be assessed, monitored, and maintained on a wide-area basis.

2.8 **Security** — Bulk power systems shall be protected from malicious physical or cyber attacks.

3. **Performance Requirement or Outcome** — Each reliability standard shall state one or more performance requirements, which if achieved by the applicable entities, will provide for a reliable bulk power system, consistent with good utility practices and the public interest. Each requirement is not a “lowest common denominator” compromise, but instead achieves an objective that is the best approach for bulk power system reliability, taking account of the costs and benefits of implementing the proposal.

4. **Measurability** — Each performance requirement shall be stated so as to be objectively measurable by a third party with knowledge or expertise in the area addressed by that requirement. Each performance requirement shall have one or more associated measures used to objectively evaluate compliance with the requirement. If performance can be practically measured quantitatively, metrics shall be provided to determine satisfactory performance.

5. **Technical Basis in Engineering and Operations** — Each reliability standard shall be based upon sound engineering and operating judgment, analysis, or experience, as determined by expert practitioners in that particular field.

6. **Completeness** — Reliability standards shall be complete and self-contained. The Reliability Standards shall not depend on external information to determine the required level of performance.
7. **Consequences for Noncompliance** — In combination with guidelines for penalties and sanctions, as well as other ERO and Regional Entity compliance documents, the consequences of violating a Reliability Standard are clearly presented to the entities responsible for complying with the Reliability Standards.

8. **Clear Language** — Each Reliability Standard shall be stated using clear and unambiguous language. Responsible entities, using reasonable judgment and in keeping with good utility practices, are able to arrive at a consistent interpretation of the required performance.

9. **Practicality** — Each Reliability Standard shall establish requirements that can be practically implemented by the assigned responsible entities within the specified effective date and thereafter.

10. **Consistent Terminology** — To the extent possible, Reliability Standards shall use a set of standard terms and definitions that are approved through the NERC Reliability Standards development process.

303. **Relationship between Reliability Standards and Competition**

To ensure Reliability Standards are developed with due consideration of impacts on competition, to ensure Reliability Standards are not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and recognizing that reliability is an essential requirement of a robust North American economy, each Reliability Standard shall meet all of these market-related objectives:

1. **Competition** — A Reliability Standard shall not give any market participant an unfair competitive advantage.

2. **Market Structures** — A Reliability Standard shall neither mandate nor prohibit any specific market structure.

3. **Market Solutions** — A Reliability Standard shall not preclude market solutions to achieving compliance with that Reliability Standard.

4. **Commercially Sensitive Information** — A Reliability Standard shall not require the public disclosure of commercially sensitive information or other Confidential Information. All market participants shall have equal opportunity to access commercially non-sensitive information that is required for compliance with Reliability Standards.
5. **Adequacy** — NERC shall not set Reliability standards defining an adequate amount of, or requiring expansion of, Bulk Power System resources or delivery capability.

304. **Essential Principles for the Development of Reliability Standards**

NERC shall develop Reliability standards in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 3A. Appeals in connection with the development of a Reliability Standard shall also be conducted in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual. Any amendments or revisions to the Standard Processes Manual shall be consistent with the following essential principles:

1. **Openness** — Participation shall be open to all persons who are directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American Bulk Power System. There shall be no undue financial barriers to participation. Participation shall not be conditional upon membership in NERC or any other organization, and shall not be unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

2. **Transparency** — The process shall be transparent to the public.

3. **Consensus-building** — The process shall build and document consensus for each Reliability Standard, both with regard to the need and justification for the Reliability Standard and the content of the Reliability Standard.

4. **Fair Balance of Interests** — The process shall fairly balance interests of all stakeholders and shall not be dominated by any single interest category.

5. **Due Process** — Development of Reliability Standards shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for any person with a direct and material interest to express views on a proposed Reliability Standard and the basis for those views, and to have that position considered in the development of the Reliability Standards.

6. **Timeliness** — Development of Reliability Standards shall be timely and responsive to new and changing priorities for reliability of the Bulk Power System.

305. **Registered Ballot Body**

NERC Reliability Standards shall be approved by a Registered Ballot Body prior to submittal to the Board and then to ERO Governmental Authorities for their approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement. This Section 305 sets forth the
1. Eligibility to Vote on Reliability Standards — Any person or entity may join the Registered Ballot Body to vote on Reliability Standards, whether or not such person or entity is a Member of NERC.

2. Inclusive Participation — The Segment qualification guidelines are inclusive; i.e., any entity with a legitimate interest in the reliability of the Bulk Power System that can meet any one of the eligibility criteria for a Segment is entitled to belong to and vote in each Segment for which it qualifies, subject to limitations defined in Sections 305.3 and 305.5.

3. General Criteria for Registered Ballot Body Membership — The general criteria for membership in the Segments are:

   3.1 Multiple Segments — A corporation or other organization with integrated operations or with affiliates that qualifies to belong to more than one Segment (e.g., Transmission Owners and Load-Serving Entities) may join once in each Segment for which it qualifies, provided that each Segment constitutes a separate membership and the organization is represented in each Segment by a different representative. Affiliated entities are collectively limited to one membership in each Segment for which they are qualified.

   3.2 Withdrawing from a Segment or Changing Segments — After its initial registration in a Segment, each registered participant may elect to withdraw from a Segment or apply to change Segments at any time.

   3.3 Review of Segment Criteria — The Board shall review the qualification guidelines and rules for joining Segments at least every three years to ensure that the process continues to be fair, open, balanced, and inclusive. Public input will be solicited in the review of these guidelines.

4. Proxies for Voting on Reliability Standards — Any registered participant may designate an agent or proxy to vote on its behalf. There are no limits on how many proxies an agent may hold. However, for the proxy to be valid, NERC must have in its possession written documentation signed by the representative of the registered participant that the voting right by proxy has been transferred from the registered participant to the agent.

5. Stakeholder Segments — The specific criteria for membership in each Registered Ballot Body Segment are defined in the Standard Processes Manual in Appendix 3A.

6. Review of Stakeholder Segment Entries — NERC shall review all applications for joining the Registered Ballot Body, and shall make a determination of
whether the applicant’s self-selection of a Segment satisfies at least one of the guidelines to belong to that Segment. The entity shall then become eligible to participate as a voting member of that Segment. The Standards Committee shall resolve disputes regarding eligibility for membership in a Segment, with the applicant having the right of appeal to the Board.

306. Standards Committee

The Standards Committee shall provide oversight of the Reliability Standards development process to ensure stakeholder interests are fairly represented. The Standards Committee shall not under any circumstance change the substance of a draft or approved Reliability Standard.

1. Membership — The Standards Committee is a representative committee comprising representatives of two members of each of the Segments in the Registered Ballot Body.

2. Elections — Standards Committee members are elected for staggered (one per Segment per year) two-year terms by the respective stakeholder Segments in accordance with the Procedure for the Election of Members of the NERC Standards Committee, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 23B. Segments may use their own election procedure if such a procedure is ratified by two-thirds of the members of a Segment and approved by the Board.

3. Canadian Representation

3.1 Provision for Sufficient Canadian Representation — If any regular election of Standards Committee members does not result in at least two Canadian members on the Standards Committee, the Canadian nominees who were not elected but who received the next highest percentage of votes within their respective Segment(s) will be designated as additional members of the Standards Committee, as needed to achieve a total of two Canadian members.

3.2 Terms of Specially Designated Canadian Members — Each specially designated Canadian member of the Standards Committee shall have a term ending with the next annual election.

3.3 Segment Preference — If any Segment has an unfilled representative position on the Standards Committee following the annual election, the first preference is to assign each specially designated Canadian representative to a Segment with an unfilled representative position for which his or her organization qualifies.
3.4  **Rights of Specially Designated Canadian Members** — Any specially designated Canadian members of the Standards Committee shall have the same rights and obligations as all other members of the Standards Committee.

4.  **Open Meetings** — All meetings of the Standards Committee shall be open and publicly noticed on the NERC website.

307.  **Standards Process Manager**

NERC shall assign a standards process manager to administer the development of Reliability Standards. The standards process manager shall be responsible for ensuring that the development and revision of Reliability Standards are in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual. The standards process manager shall work to achieve the highest degree of integrity and consistency of quality and completeness of the Reliability Standards. The standards process manager shall coordinate with any Regional Entities that develop Regional Reliability Standards to ensure those Regional Reliability Standards are effectively integrated with the NERC Reliability Standards.

308.  **Steps in the Development of Reliability Standards**

1.  **Procedure** — NERC shall develop Reliability Standards through the process set forth in the NERC Standard Processes Manual (Appendix 3A). The procedure includes a provision for approval of urgent action Reliability Standards that can be completed within 60 days and emergency actions that may be further expedited.

2.  **Board Approval** — Reliability Standards or revisions to Reliability Standards approved by the ballot pool in accordance with the Standard Processes Manual shall be submitted for approval by the Board. No Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be effective unless approved by the Board.

3.  **Governmental Approval** — After receiving Board approval, a Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be submitted to all applicable ERO Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 309. No Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be effective within a geographic area over which an ERO Governmental Authority has jurisdiction unless approved by such ERO Governmental Authority or is otherwise made effective pursuant to the laws applicable to such ERO Governmental Authority.

309.  **Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval by ERO Governmental Authorities**
1. **Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval** — Where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, NERC shall file with the applicable ERO Governmental Authority each Reliability Standard, modification to a Reliability Standard, or withdrawal of a Reliability Standard that is approved by the Board. Each filing shall be in the format required by the ERO Governmental Authority and shall include: a concise statement of the basis and purpose of the Reliability Standard; the text of the Reliability Standard; the implementation plan for the Reliability Standard; a demonstration that the Reliability Standard meets the essential attributes of Reliability Standards as stated in Section 302; the drafting team roster; the ballot pool and final ballot results; and a discussion of public comments received during the development of the Reliability Standard and the consideration of those comments.

2. **Remanded Reliability Standards and Directives to Develop Standards** — If an ERO Governmental Authority remands a Reliability Standard to NERC or directs NERC to develop a Reliability Standard, NERC shall within five (5) business days notify all other applicable ERO Governmental Authorities, and shall within thirty (30) calendar days report to all ERO Governmental Authorities a plan and timetable for modification or development of the Reliability Standard. Reliability Standards that are remanded or directed by an ERO Governmental Authority shall be modified or developed using the Standard Processes Manual. NERC shall, during the development of a modification for the remanded Reliability Standard or directed Reliability Standard, consult with other ERO Governmental Authorities to coordinate any impacts of the proposed Reliability Standards in those other jurisdictions. The expedited action procedure may be applied if necessary to meet a timetable for action required by the ERO Governmental Authorities, respecting to the extent possible the provisions in the Reliability Standards development process for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and a balance of interest in developing Reliability Standards. If the Board of Trustees determines that the standards process did not result in a Reliability Standard that addresses a specific matter that is identified in a directive issued by an applicable ERO Governmental Authority, then Rule 321 of these Rules of Procedure shall apply.

3. **Directives to Develop Reliability Standards under Extraordinary Circumstances** — An ERO Governmental Authority may, on its own initiative, determine that extraordinary circumstances exist requiring expedited development of a Reliability Standard. In such a case, the applicable ERO Governmental Authority may direct the development of a Reliability Standard within a certain deadline. NERC staff shall prepare the standards authorization request and seek a stakeholder sponsor for the request. If NERC is unable to find a sponsor for the proposed Reliability Standard, NERC will be designated as the requestor. The proposed Reliability Standard will then proceed through the Reliability Standards development process, using the expedited
action procedures described in the *Standard Processes Manual* as necessary to meet the specified deadline. The timeline will be developed to respect, to the extent possible, the provisions in the Reliability Standards development process for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and a balance of interests in developing Reliability Standards. If the Board of Trustees determines that the standards process did not result in a Reliability Standard that addresses a specific matter that is identified in a directive issued by an applicable ERO Governmental Authority, then Rule 321 of these Rules of Procedure shall apply, with appropriate modification of the timeline.

3.1 Consistent with all Reliability Standards developed under the expedited action process, each of the three possible follow-up actions as documented in the *Standard Processes Manual* are to be completed through the Reliability Standards development process and are subject to approval by the ERO Governmental Authorities in the U.S. and Canada.

### 310. Annual Reliability Standards Development Annual Work Plan

NERC shall develop and provide an annual Reliability Standards Development Work Plan for development of Reliability Standards to the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities. NERC shall consider the comments and priorities of the ERO Governmental Authorities in developing and updating the annual Reliability Standards Development Work Plan. Each annual work Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a progress report comparing results achieved to the prior year’s Reliability Standards Development Plan.

### 311. Regional Entity Standards Development Procedures

1. **NERC Approval of Regional Entity Reliability Standards Development Procedure** — To enable a Regional Entity to develop Regional Reliability Standards that are to be recognized and made part of NERC Reliability Standards, a Regional Entity may request NERC to approve a Regional entity Reliability Standards development procedure.

2. **Public Notice and Comment on Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure** — Upon receipt of such a request, NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed Regional Reliability Standards development procedure, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. The Regional Entity shall have an opportunity to resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to withdraw the request, revise the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure and request another posting for comment, or submit the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure, along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

3. **Evaluation of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure** — NERC shall evaluate whether a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure meets the criteria listed below and shall consider stakeholder
comments, any unresolved stakeholder objections, and the consideration of comments provided by the Regional Entity, in making that determination. If NERC determines the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure meets these requirements, the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be submitted to the Board for approval. The Board shall consider the recommended action, stakeholder comments, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity consideration of comments in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure.

3.1 Evaluation Criteria — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be:

3.1.1 Open — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide that any person or entity who is directly and materially affected by the reliability of the Bulk Power Systems within the Regional Entity shall be able to participate in the development and approval of Reliability Standards. There shall be no undue financial barriers to participation. Participation shall not be conditional upon membership in the Regional Entity, a Regional Entity or any organization, and shall not be unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

3.1.2 Inclusive — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide that any person with a direct and material interest has a right to participate by expressing an opinion and its basis, having that position considered, and appealing through an established appeals process if adversely affected.

3.1.3 Balanced — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall have a balance of interests and shall not permit any two interest categories to control the vote on a matter or any single interest category to defeat a matter.

3.1.4 Due Process — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment. At a minimum, the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall include public notice of the intent to develop a Regional Reliability Standard, a public comment period on the proposed Regional Reliability Standard, due consideration of those public comments, and a ballot of interested stakeholders.

3.1.5 Transparent — All actions material to the development of Regional Reliability Standards shall be transparent. All Regional
Reliability standards development meetings shall be open and publicly noticed on the Regional entity’s web site.

3.1.6 Accreditation of Regional Standards Development Procedure — A Regional entity’s Regional Reliability standards development procedure that is accredited by the American National Standards Institute or the Standards Council of Canada shall be deemed to meet the criteria listed in this Section 311.3.1, although such accreditation is not a prerequisite for approval by NERC.

3.1.7 Use of NERC Procedure — A Regional entity may adopt the NERC Standard Processes Manual as the Regional Reliability standards development procedure, in which case the Regional entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be deemed to meet the criteria listed in this Section 311.3.1.

4. Revisions of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedures — Any revision to a Regional Reliability standards development procedure shall be subject to the same approval requirements set forth in Sections 311.1 through 311.3.

5. Duration of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedures — The Regional Reliability standards development procedure shall remain in effect until such time as it is replaced with a new version approved by NERC or it is withdrawn by the Regional entity. The Regional entity may, at its discretion, withdraw its Regional Reliability standards development procedure at any time.

312. Regional Reliability Standards

1. Basis for Regional Reliability Standards — Regional entities may propose Regional Reliability standards that set more stringent reliability requirements than the NERC Reliability standard or cover matters not covered by an existing NERC Reliability standard. Such Regional Reliability standards shall in all cases be approved by NERC and made part of the NERC Reliability standards and shall be enforceable in accordance with the delegation agreement between NERC and the Regional entity or other instrument granting authority over enforcement to the Regional entity. No entities other than NERC and the Regional entity shall be permitted to develop Regional Reliability standards that are enforceable under statutory authority delegated to NERC and the Regional entity.

2. Regional Reliability Standards That are Directed by a NERC Reliability Standard — Although it is the intent of NERC to promote uniform Regional Reliability standards...
sSStandards across North America, in some cases it may not be feasible to achieve a reliability objective with a rRReliability sSStandard that is uniformly applicable across North America. In such cases, NERC may direct rRRegional eEEntities to develop rRRegional rRReliability sSStandards necessary to implement a NERC rRReliability sSStandard. Such rRRegional rRReliability sSStandards that are developed pursuant to a direction by NERC shall be made part of the NERC rRReliability sSStandards.

3. Procedure for Developing an Interconnection-wide Regional Standard — A rRRegional eEEntity organized on an iIInterconnection-wide basis may propose a rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard for approval as a NERC rRReliability sSStandard to be made mandatory for all applicable bBulk pPower sSSystem owners, operators, and users within that iIInterconnection.

3.1 Presumption of Validity — An iIInterconnection-wide rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard that is determined by NERC to be just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with such other applicable standards of governmental authorities, shall be adopted as a NERC rRReliability sSStandard. NERC shall rebuttably presume that a rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard developed, in accordance with a rRRegional rRReliability sSStandards development process approved by NERC, by a rRRegional eEEntity organized on an iIInterconnection- wide basis, is just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with such other applicable standards of governmental authorities.

3.2 Notice and Comment Procedure for Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard — NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed iIInterconnection-wide rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. NERC may publicly notice and post for comment the proposed rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard concurrent with similar steps in the rRRegional eEEntity’s Regional rRReliability sSStandards development process. The rRRegional eEEntity shall have an opportunity to resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to comment on or withdraw the request, revise the proposed rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard and request another posting for comment, or submit the proposed rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

3.3 Approval of Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard by NERC — NERC shall evaluate and recommend whether a proposed iIInterconnection-wide rRRegional rRReliability sSStandard has been developed in accordance with all applicable procedural requirements and whether the rRRegional eEEntity has considered and resolved stakeholder
objections that could serve as a basis for rebutting the presumption of validity of the Regional Reliability Standard. The Regional Entity, having been notified of the results of the evaluation and recommendation concerning NERC proposed Regional Reliability Standard, shall have the option of presenting the proposed Regional Reliability Standard to the Board for approval as a NERC Reliability Standard. The Board shall consider the Regional Entity’s request, NERC’s recommendation for action on the Regional Reliability Standard, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity’s consideration of comments, in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standard as a NERC Reliability Standard.

3.4 ERO Governmental Authority Approval — An Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board shall be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, and shall become effective when approved by such ERO Governmental Authorities or on a date set by the ERO Governmental Authorities.

3.5 Enforcement of Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard — An Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board and by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities or is otherwise made effective within Canada as mandatory within a particular Region shall be applicable and enforced as a NERC Reliability Standard within the Region.

4. Procedure for Developing Non-Interconnection-Wide Regional Reliability Standards — Regional Entities that are not organized on an Interconnection-wide basis may propose Regional Reliability Standards to apply within their respective Regions. Such Regional Reliability Standards may be developed through the NERC Reliability Standards development procedure, or alternatively, through a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure that has been approved by NERC.

4.1 No Presumption of Validity — Regional Reliability Standards that are not proposed to be applied on an Interconnection-wide basis are not presumed to be valid but may be demonstrated by the proponent to be valid.

4.2 Notice and Comment Procedure for Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed Regional Reliability Standard, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. NERC may publicly notice and post for comment the proposed Regional Reliability Standard concurrent with similar steps in the Regional Entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development process. The Regional Entity shall
have an opportunity to comment on or resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to withdraw the request, revise the proposed Regional Reliability Standard and request another posting for comment, or submit the proposed Regional Reliability Standard along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

4.3 NERC Approval of Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — NERC shall evaluate and recommend whether a proposed non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard has been developed in accordance with all applicable procedural requirements and whether the Regional Entity has considered and resolved stakeholder objections. The Regional Entity, having been notified of the results of the evaluation and recommendation concerning proposed Regional Reliability Standard, shall have the option of presenting the proposed Regional Reliability Standard to the Board for approval as a NERC Regional Reliability Standard. The Board shall consider the Regional Entity’s request, the recommendation for action on the Regional Reliability Standard, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity’s consideration of comments, in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standard as a NERC Regional Reliability Standard.

4.4 NERCERO Governmental Authority Approval — A non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board shall be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, and shall become effective when approved by such ERO Governmental Authorities or on a date set by the ERO Governmental Authorities.

4.5 Enforcement of Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — A non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board and by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities or is otherwise made effective within Canada as mandatory within a particular Region shall be applicable and enforced as a NERC Regional Reliability Standard within the Region.

5. Appeals — A Regional Entity shall have the right to appeal NERC’s decision not to approve a proposed Regional Reliability Standard or Variance to the Commission or other Applicable Governmental Authority.

313. Other Regional Criteria, Guides, Procedures, Agreements, Etc.

1. Regional Criteria — Regional Entities may develop Regional Criteria that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with Reliability Standards, but which are not Reliability Standards. Regional Criteria may also address
issues not within the scope of Reliability Standards, such as resource adequacy. Regional Criteria may include specific acceptable operating or planning parameters, guides, agreements, protocols or other documents used to enhance the reliability of the regional Bulk Power System in the Region. These documents typically provide benefits by promoting more consistent implementation of the NERC Reliability Standards within the Region. These documents are not NERC Reliability Standards, Regional Reliability Standards, or regional variances, and therefore are not enforceable under authority delegated by NERC pursuant to delegation agreements and do not require NERC approval.

2. **Catalog of Regional Reliability Criteria** — NERC shall maintain a current catalog of Regional Reliability Criteria. Regional Entities shall provide a catalog listing of Regional Reliability Criteria to NERC and shall notify NERC of changes to the listing. Regional Entities shall provide any listed document to NERC upon written request.

314. **Conflicts with Statutes, Regulations, and Orders**

**Notice of Potential Conflict** — If a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user determines that a NERC or Regional Reliability Standard may conflict with a function, rule, order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement or agreement that has been accepted, approved, or ordered by a governmental authority affecting that entity, the entity shall expeditiously notify the governmental authority, NERC, and the relevant Regional Entity of the conflict.

1. **Determination of Conflict** — NERC, upon request of the governmental authority, may advise the governmental authority regarding the conflict and propose a resolution of the conflict, including revision of the Reliability Standard if appropriate.

2. **Regulatory Precedence** — Unless otherwise ordered by a governmental authority, the affected Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall continue to follow the function, rule, order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement, or agreement accepted, approved, or ordered by the governmental authority until the governmental authority finds that a conflict exists and orders a remedy and such remedy is affected.

315. **Revisions to NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure**

Any person or entity may submit a written request to modify NERC Standard Processes Manual. Consideration of the request and development of the revision shall follow the process defined in the NERC Standard Processes Manual. Upon approval by the Board, the revision shall be submitted to the ERO Governmental Authorities for approval. Changes shall become effective only upon approval by the ERO Governmental Authority.
316. Accreditation

NERC shall seek continuing accreditation of the NERC Reliability Standards development process by the American National Standards Institute and the Standards Council of Canada.

317. Five-Year Review of Reliability Standards

NERC shall complete a review of each NERC Reliability Standard at least once every five years from the effective date of the Reliability Standard or the latest revision to the Reliability Standard, whichever is later. The review process shall be conducted in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual. The standards process manager shall be responsible for administration of the five-year review of Reliability Standards. As a result of this review, the NERC Reliability Standard shall be reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn. If the review indicates a need to revise or withdraw the Reliability Standard, a request for revision or withdrawal shall be prepared, submitted and addressed in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual.

318. Coordination with the North American Energy Standards Board

NERC shall, through a memorandum of understanding, maintain a close working relationship with the North American Energy Standards Board and ISO/RTO Council to ensure effective coordination of wholesale electric business practice standards and market protocols with the NERC Reliability Standards.

319. Archived Standards Information

NERC shall maintain a historical record of Reliability Standards information that is no longer maintained on-line. For example, Reliability Standards that expired or were replaced may be removed from the on-line system. Archived information shall be retained indefinitely as practical, but in no case less than five years or one complete Reliability Standards review cycle from the date on which the Reliability Standard was no longer in effect. Archived records of Reliability Standards information shall be available electronically within 30 days following the receipt by the standards process manager of a written request.

320. Alternate Method for Adopting Violation Risk Factors

In the event the Reliability Standards development process fails to produce Violation Risk Factors for a particular Reliability Standard in a timely manner, the Board of
Trustees may adopt a violation risk factor for that Reliability Standard using the procedures set out in Section 1400 of these Rules of Procedure.

321. Special Rule to Address Certain Regulatory Directives

In circumstances where this Rule 321 applies, the Board of Trustees shall have the authority to take one or more of the actions set out below. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to choose which one or more of the actions are appropriate to the circumstances and need not take these actions in sequential steps.

1. The Standards Committee shall have the responsibility to ensure that standards drafting teams address specific matters that are identified in directives issued by applicable ERO Governmental Authorities. If the Board of Trustees is presented with a proposed Reliability Standard that fails to address such directives, the Board of Trustees has the authority to remand, with instructions (including establishing a timetable for action), the proposed Reliability Standard to the Standards Committee.

2. Upon a written finding by the Board of Trustees that a ballot pool has failed to approve a proposed Reliability Standard that contains a provision to address a specific matter identified in a directive issued by an ERO Governmental Authority, the Board of Trustees has the authority to remand the proposed Reliability Standard to the Standards Committee, with instructions to (i) convene a public technical conference to discuss the issues surrounding the regulatory directive, including whether or not the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified; (ii) working with NERC staff, prepare a memorandum discussing the issues, an analysis of the alternatives considered and other appropriate matters; and (iii) re-ballot the proposed Reliability Standard one additional time, with such adjustments in the schedule as are necessary to meet the deadline contained in paragraph 2.1 of this Rule.

2.1 Such a re-ballot shall be completed within forty-five (45) days of the remand. The Standards Committee memorandum shall be included in the materials made available to the ballot pool in connection with the re-ballot.

2.2 In any such re-ballot, negative votes without comments related to the proposal shall be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, but only affirmative votes and negative votes with comments related to the proposal shall be counted for purposes of determining the number of votes cast and whether the proposed Reliability Standard has been approved.

3. If the re-balloted proposed Reliability Standard achieves at least an affirmative two-thirds majority vote of the weighted Segment votes cast, with a quorum established, then the proposed Reliability Standard shall be deemed approved by the ballot pool and shall be considered by the Board of Trustees for approval.
4. If the re-balloted proposed Reliability Standard fails to achieve at least an affirmative two-thirds majority vote of the weighted Segment votes cast, but does achieve at least a sixty percent affirmative majority of the weighted Segment votes cast, with a quorum established, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to consider the proposed Reliability Standard for approval under the following procedures:

4.1 The Board of Trustees shall issue notice of its intent to consider the proposed Reliability Standard and shall solicit written public comment particularly focused on the technical aspects of the provisions of the proposed Reliability Standard that address the specific matter identified in the regulatory directive, including whether or not the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified.

4.2 The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, convene a public technical conference to receive additional input on the matter.

4.3 After considering the developmental record, the comments received during balloting and the additional input received under paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of this Rule, the Board of Trustees has authority to act on the proposed Reliability Standard.

4.3.1 If the Board of Trustees finds that the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified, then it has authority to approve the proposed Reliability Standard and direct that it be filed with applicable ERO Governmental Authorities with a request that it be made effective.

4.3.2 If the Board of Trustees is unable to find that the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified, then it has authority to treat the proposed Reliability Standard as a draft Reliability Standard and direct that the draft Reliability Standard and complete developmental record, including the additional input received under paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of this Rule, be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities as a compliance filing in response to the order giving rise to the regulatory directive, along with a recommendation that the Reliability Standard not be made effective and an explanation of the basis for the recommendation.
5. Upon a written finding by the Board of Trustees that standard drafting team has failed to develop, or a ballot pool has failed to approve, a proposed Reliability Standard that contains a provision to address a specific matter identified in a directive issued by an ERO Governmental Authority, the Board of Trustees has the authority to direct the Standards Committee (with the assistance of stakeholders and NERC staff) to prepare a draft Reliability Standard that addresses the regulatory directive, taking account of the entire developmental record pertaining to the matter. If the Standards Committee fails to prepare such draft Reliability Standard, the Board of Trustees may direct NERC management to prepare such draft Reliability Standard.

5.1 The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, convene a public technical conference to receive input on the matter. The draft Reliability Standard shall be posted for a 45-day public comment period.

5.2 If, after considering the entire developmental record (including the comments received under paragraph 5.1 of this Rule), the Board of Trustees finds that the draft Reliability Standard, with such modifications as the Board of Trustees determines are appropriate in light of the comments received, is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is practical, technically sound, technically feasible, cost-justified and serves the best interests of reliability of the Bulk Power System, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to approve the draft Reliability Standard and direct that the proposed Reliability Standard be filed with ERO Governmental Authorities with a request that the proposed Reliability Standard be made effective.

5.3 If, after considering the entire developmental record (including the comments received under paragraph 5.1 of this Rule), the Board of Trustees is unable to find that the draft Reliability Standard, even with modifications, is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is practical, technically sound, technically feasible, cost-justified and serves the best interests of reliability of the Bulk Power System, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to direct that the draft Reliability Standard and complete developmental record be filed as a compliance filing in response to the regulatory directive with the ERO Governmental Authority issuing the regulatory directive, with a recommendation that the draft Reliability Standard not be made effective.

5.4 The filing of the Reliability Standard under either paragraph 5.2 or paragraph 5.3 of this Rule shall include an explanation of the basis for the decision by the Board of Trustees.
5.5 A Reliability Standard approved under paragraph 5 of this Rule shall not be eligible for submission as an American National Standard.

6. NERC shall on or before March 31st of each year file a report with applicable ERO Governmental Authorities on the status and timetable for addressing each outstanding directive to address a specific matter received from an applicable ERO Governmental Authority.
SECTION 400 — COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

401. Scope of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1. Components of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program — NERC shall develop and implement a NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to promote the reliability of the Bulk Power System by enforcing compliance with approved Reliability Standards in those regions of North America in which NERC and/or a Regional Entity (pursuant to a delegation agreement with NERC that has been approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority) has been given enforcement authority. There are four distinct parts of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program: (1) NERC’s oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs (Section 402), (2) the definition of the required Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program attributes (Section 403), (3) NERC’s monitoring of Regional Entity compliance with Reliability Standards (Section 404), and (4) the monitoring of compliance with Reliability Standards that are applicable to NERC (Sections 405–406).

2. Who Must Comply — Where required by applicable legislation, regulation, rule or agreement, all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users, Regional Entities, and NERC, are required to comply with all approved NERC Reliability Standards at all times. Regional Reliability Standards and Regional Variance approved by NERC and the applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall be considered NERC Reliability Standards and shall apply to all Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users responsible for meeting those Reliability Standards within the Regional Entity boundaries, whether or not the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is a member of the Regional Entity.

3. Data Access — All Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users shall provide to NERC and the applicable Regional Entity such information as is necessary to monitor compliance with the Reliability Standards. NERC and the applicable Regional Entity will define the data retention and reporting requirements in the Reliability Standards and compliance reporting procedures.

4. Role of Regional Entities in the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program — Each Regional Entity that has been delegated authority through a delegation agreement or other legal instrument approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall, in accordance with the terms of the approved delegation agreement, administer a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement program to meet the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program goals and the requirements in this Section 400.

5. Program Continuity — NERC will ensure continuity of compliance monitoring and enforcement within the geographic boundaries of a Regional Entity in the event that NERC does not have a delegation agreement, or the Regional Entity withdraws from the agreement or does not operate its Compliance Monitoring...
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

and Enforcement Program in accordance with the delegation agreement or other applicable requirements.

5.1 Should NERC not have a delegation agreement with a Regional Entity covering a geographic area, or a Regional Entity withdraws from an existing delegation agreement or the delegation agreement is otherwise terminated, NERC will directly administer the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program applicable to owners, operators and users of the Bulk-Power System within that geographic area.

1. This monitoring and enforcement will be accomplished by NERC and Compliance Staff from another approved Regional Entity.

2. If an existing delegation agreement with a Regional Entity is terminating, the Regional Entity shall promptly provide to NERC all relevant compliance information regarding Registered Entities, contacts, prior compliance information and actions, Mitigation Plans, and remedial actions for the period in which the Regional Entity was responsible for administering the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

3. NERC will levy and collect all Penalties directly and will utilize any Penalty monies collected to offset the expenses of administering the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for the geographic area.

5.2 Should a Regional Entity seek to withdraw from its delegation agreement, NERC will seek agreement from another Regional Entity to amend its delegation agreement with NERC to extend that Regional Entity’s boundaries for compliance monitoring and enforcement. If no Regional Entity is willing to accept this responsibility, NERC will administer the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program within the geographical boundaries of the Regional Entity seeking to withdraw from the delegation agreement, in accordance with Section 401.5.1.

6. Actively Monitored Requirements — NERC, with input from the Regional entities, stakeholders, and regulators, shall annually select a subset of the NERC Reliability Standards and Requirements to be actively monitored and audited in the annual NERC Annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. Compliance is required with all NERC Reliability Standards whether or not they are included in the subset of Reliability Standards and Requirements designated to be actively monitored and audited in the annual NERC Annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan.

7. Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions — NERC and Regional Entities will apply Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions that bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a violation and take into consideration timely
remedial efforts as defined in the NERC Sanction Guidelines, which is incorporated into these rules as Appendix 4B.

8. **Multiple Enforcement Actions** – A Registered Entity shall not be subject to an enforcement action by NERC and a Regional Entity for the same violation.

9. **Records** — NERC shall maintain a record of each compliance submission, including Self-Reported, Possible, Alleged, and Confirmed Violations of approved Reliability Standards; associated Penalties, sanctions, remedial actions and settlements; and the status of mitigation actions.

10. **Confidential Information** — NERC will treat all Possible and Alleged Violations of Reliability Standards and matters related to a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program process, including the status of any Compliance Investigation or other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program process, as confidential in accordance with Section 1500. The types of information that will be considered confidential and will not (subject to statutory and regulatory requirements) be disclosed in any public information reported by NERC are identified in Section 1500. Information that would jeopardize Bulk Power System reliability, including information relating to a Cyber Security Incident, will be identified and protected from public disclosure as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in accordance with Section 1500.

The Regional Entity and NERC shall give Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that information concerning a violation is confidential before such report is disclosed to the public.

11. **Public Posting** — When the affected Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user either agrees with a Possible or Alleged Violation(s) of a Reliability Standard(s) or a report of a Compliance Audit or Compliance Investigation, or the time for submitting an appeal is passed, or all appeals processes are complete, NERC shall, subject to the confidentiality requirements of these Rules of Procedure, publicly post each Confirmed Violation, Penalty or sanction, and final Compliance Audit or Compliance Investigation report, on its Web site.

11.1 Each Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user may provide NERC with a statement to accompany the Confirmed Violation or report to be posted publicly. The statement must be on company letterhead and include a signature, as well as the name and title of the person submitting the information.

11.2 In accordance with Section 1500, information deemed by a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user, Regional Entity, or NERC as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (NERC Security Guidelines for the Electricity Sector — Protecting Potentially Sensitive Information may be used as a guide) or other Confidential Information shall be redacted in accordance with Section 1500 and not be released publicly.
11.3 Subject to redaction of Critical Energy Infrastructure Information or other Confidential Information, for each Confirmed Violation or settlement relating to a Possible Violation or an Alleged Violation, the public posting shall include the name of any relevant entity, the nature, time period, and circumstances of such Possible, Alleged or Confirmed Violation, any Mitigation Plan to be implemented by the Registered Entity in connection with the Confirmed Violation or settlement, and sufficient facts to assist owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System to evaluate whether they have engaged in or are engaging in similar activities.

12. Violation Information Review — NERC Staff shall periodically review and analyze all reports of Possible, Alleged and Confirmed Violations to identify trends and other pertinent reliability issues.

402. NERC Oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs

1. NERC Monitoring Program — NERC shall have a program to monitor the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program of each Regional Entity that has been delegated authority. The objective of this monitoring program shall be to ensure that the Regional Entity carries out its Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in accordance with these Rules of Procedure and the terms of the delegation agreement, and to ensure consistency and fairness of the Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. Oversight and monitoring by NERC shall be accomplished through an annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program review, program audits, and regular evaluations of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program performance as described below.

1.1 NERC Review of Annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Annual Implementation Plans — NERC shall require each Regional Entity to submit for review and approval an annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. NERC shall review each annual Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program annual Implementation Plan and shall accept the plan if it meets NERC requirements and the requirements of the delegation agreement.

1.2 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Evaluation — NERC shall annually evaluate the goals, tools, and procedures of each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to determine the effectiveness of each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, using criteria developed by the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

1.3 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Audit — At least once every five years, NERC shall conduct an audit to
evaluate how each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program implements the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The evaluation shall be based on these Rules of Procedure, including Appendix 4C, the delegation agreement, directives in effect pursuant to the delegation agreement, approved annual Regional Entity annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program annual Implementation Plans, required Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program attributes, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program procedures. These evaluations shall be provided to the appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities to demonstrate the effectiveness of each Regional Entity. In addition, audits of Cross-border Regional Entities shall cover applicable requirements imposed on the Regional Entity by statute, regulation, or order of, or agreement with, provincial governmental and/or regulatory authorities for which NERC has auditing responsibilities over the Regional Entity’s compliance with such requirements within Canada or Mexico. Participation of a representative of an applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall be subject to the limitations of sections 3.1.6 and 8.0 of Appendix 4C of these Rules of Procedure regarding disclosures of non-public compliance information related to other jurisdictions. NERC shall maintain an audit procedure containing the requirements, steps, and timelines to conduct an audit of each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The current procedure is contained in the NERC Audit of Regional Entity Compliance Programs, which is incorporated into these rules as Appendix 4A.

1.4 ERO Governmental Authorities will be allowed to participate as an observer in any audit conducted by NERC of a Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. A representative of the Regional Entity being audited will be allowed to participate in the audit as an observer.

2. Consistency Among Regional Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs — To provide for a consistent Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users required to comply with approved Reliability Standards, NERC shall maintain a single, uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, which is incorporated into these rules of procedure as Appendix 4C. Any differences in Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program methods, including determination of violations and penalty assessment, shall be justified on a case-by-case basis and fully documented in each Regional Entity delegation agreement.

2.1 NERC shall ensure that each of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs meets these Rules of Procedure, including Appendix 4C, and follows the terms of the delegation
agreement and the approved annual Regional Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program annual Implementation Plan.

2.2 NERC shall maintain a single, uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in Appendix 4C containing the procedures to ensure the consistency and fairness of the processes used to determine Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program findings of compliance and noncompliance, and the application of penalties and sanctions.

2.3 NERC shall periodically conduct Regional Entity compliance manager forums. These forums shall use the results of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program audits and findings of NERC Staff to identify and refine Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program differences into a set of best practices over time.

3. **Information Collection and Reporting** — NERC and the Regional Entities shall implement data management procedures that address data reporting requirements, data integrity, data retention, data security, and data confidentiality.

4. **Violation Disclosure** — NERC shall disclose all Confirmed Violations and maintain as confidential Possible Alleged Violations, according to the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

5. **Authority to Determine Noncompliance, Levy Penalties and Sanctions, and Issue Remedial Action Directives** — NERC and Regional Entity Compliance Staff shall have the authority and responsibility to make initial determinations of compliance or noncompliance, and where authorized by the appropriate Applicable Governmental Authorities or where otherwise authorized, to determine penalties and sanctions for noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, and issue Remedial Action Directives. Regional Entity boards or a compliance panel reporting directly to the Regional Entity board will be vested with the authority for the overall Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and have the authority to impose penalties and sanctions on behalf of NERC, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement. Remedial Action Directives may be issued by NERC or a Regional Entity that is aware of a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user that is about to engage in an act or practice that would result in noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, where such Remedial Action Directive is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat. If, after receiving such a Remedial Action Directive, the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user does not take appropriate action to avert a violation of a Reliability Standard, NERC may petition the applicable ERO Governmental Authority to issue a compliance order.
6. **Due Process** — NERC shall establish and maintain a fair, independent, and nondiscriminatory appeals process. The appeals process is set forth in Sections 408-410. The process shall allow bulk power system owners, operators, and users to appeal the regional entity’s findings of noncompliance and to appeal penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions directives that are levied by the regional entity. Appeals beyond the NERC process will be heard by the applicable ERO governmental authority.

The appeals process will also allow for appeals to NERC of any findings of noncompliance issued by NERC to a regional entity for Reliability Standards and requirements where the regional entity is monitored for compliance to a Reliability Standard. No monetary penalties will be levied in these matters; however sanctions, remedial actions, and directives to comply may be applied by NERC.

7. **Conflict Disclosure** — NERC shall disclose to the appropriate governmental authorities any potential conflicts between a market rule and the enforcement of a regional reliability standard.

8. **Confidentiality** — To maintain the integrity of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and regional entity staff, Compliance Audit team members, and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of information obtained and shared during compliance monitoring and enforcement processes including Compliance Investigations, Compliance Audits, spot checks, drafting of reports, appeals, and closed meetings.

8.1 NERC and the regional entity shall have in place appropriate codes of conduct and confidentiality agreements for staff and other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement program participants.

8.2 Individuals not bound by NERC or regional entity codes of conduct who serve on compliance-related committees or Compliance Audit teams shall sign a NERC confidentiality agreement prior to participating on the committee or Compliance Audit team.

8.3 Information deemed by a bulk power system owner, operator, or user, regional entity, or NERC as critical infrastructure information shall not be distributed outside of a committee or team, nor released publicly. Other information subject to confidentiality is identified in Section 1500.

8.4 In the event that a staff, committee, or Compliance Audit team member violates any of the confidentiality rules set forth above, the staff, committee, or Compliance Audit team member and any member organization with which the individual is associated may be subject to appropriate action by the regional entity or NERC, including
9. **Auditor Training** — NERC shall develop and provide training in auditing skills to all people who participate in NERC and rRegional eEntity eCompliance enforcement aAudit activities. Training for NERC and rRegional eEntity personnel and others who serve as eCompliance aAudit team leaders shall be more comprehensive than training given to industry subject matter experts and rRegional eEntity members. Training for rRegional eEntity members may be delegated to the rRegional eEntity.

### 403. Required Attributes of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs

Each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall promote excellence in the enforcement of rReliability sStandards. To accomplish this goal, each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall (i) conform to and comply with the NERC uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to these Rules of Procedure, except to the extent of any deviations that are stated in the rRegional eEntity’s delegation agreement, and (ii) meet all of the attributes set forth in this Section 403.

#### Program Structure

1. **Independence** — Each rRegional eEntity’s governance of its eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall exhibit independence, meaning the eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall be organized so that its compliance monitoring and enforcement activities are carried out separately from other activities of the rRegional eEntity. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement pProgram shall not be unduly influenced by the bBulk pPower sSystem owners, operators, and users being monitored or other rRegional eEntity activities that are required to meet the rReliability sStandards. Regional eEntities must include rules providing that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance.

2. **Exercising Authority** — Each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall exercise the responsibility and authority in carrying out the delegated functions of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in accordance with delegation agreements and Appendix 4C. These functions include but are not limited to: data gathering, data reporting, eCompliance iInvestigations, eCompliance aAuditing activities, evaluating compliance and noncompliance, imposing pPenalties and sanctions, and approving and tracking mitigation actions.

3. **Delegation of Authority** — To maintain independence, fairness, and consistency in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, a rRegional eEntity shall not sub-delegate its eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram duties to entities or persons other than the rRegional eEntity eCompliance enforcement program sStaff, unless (i) required by statute or regulation in the applicable jurisdiction, or (ii) by agreement with express
4. **Hearings of Contested Findings or Sanctions** — The Regional Entity board or compliance panel reporting directly to the Regional Entity board (with appropriate recusal procedures) will be vested with the authority for conducting compliance hearings in which any Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user provided a Notice of an Alleged Violation may present facts and other information to contest a Notice of an Alleged Violation or any proposed Penalty, sanction, any Remedial Action Directive, or any Mitigation Plan component. Compliance hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the Hearing Procedures Process set forth in Attachment 2 to Appendix 4C. If a stakeholder body serves as the Hearing Body, no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance after recusals.

**Program Resources**

5. **Regional Entity Compliance Staff** — Each Regional Entity shall have sufficient resources to meet delegated compliance monitoring and enforcement responsibilities, including the necessary professional staff to manage and implement the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

6. **Regional Entity Compliance Staff Independence** — The Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Staff shall be capable of and required to make all determinations of compliance and noncompliance and determine Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions.

6.1 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Staff shall not have a conflict of interest, real or perceived, in the outcome of compliance monitoring and enforcement processes, reports, or sanctions. The Regional Entity shall have in effect a conflict of interest policy.

6.2 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Staff shall have the authority and responsibility to carry out compliance monitoring and enforcement processes (with the input of industry subject matter experts), make determinations of compliance or noncompliance, and levy Penalties and sanctions without interference or undue influence from Regional Entity members and their representative or other industry entities.

6.3 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Staff may call upon independent technical subject matter experts who have no conflict of interest in the outcome of the compliance monitoring and enforcement process to provide technical advice or recommendations in the determination of compliance or noncompliance.

6.4 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Staff shall abide by the confidentiality requirements contained in Section 1500 and Appendix 4C of these Rules of Procedure, the NERC delegation approval of NERC and of FERC or other applicable ERO.
agreement and other confidentiality agreements required by the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

6.5 Contracting with independent consultants or others working for the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be permitted provided the individual has not received compensation from a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user being monitored for a period of at least the preceding six months and owns no financial interest in any Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user being monitored for compliance to the Reliability Standard, regardless of where the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user operates. Any such individuals for the purpose of these Rules of Procedure shall be considered as augmenting Regional Entity Compliance Staff.

7. Use of Industry Subject Matter Experts and Regional Entity Members — Industry experts and Regional Entity members may be called upon to provide their technical expertise in Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities.

7.1 The Regional Entity shall have procedures defining the allowable involvement of industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members. The procedures shall address applicable antitrust laws and conflicts of interest.

7.2 Industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members shall have no conflict of interest or financial interests in the outcome of their activities.

7.3 Regional Entity members and industry subject matter experts, as part of teams or Regional Entity committees, may provide input to the Regional Entity Compliance Staff so long as the authority and responsibility for (i) evaluating and determining compliance or noncompliance and (ii) levying penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions shall not be delegated to any person or entity other than the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity. Industry subject matter experts, Regional Entity members, or Regional Entity committees shall not make determinations of noncompliance or levy penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions. Any committee involved shall be organized so that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance.

7.4 Industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members shall sign a confidentiality agreement appropriate for the activity being performed.

7.5 All industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members participating in Compliance Audits and Investigations shall successfully complete auditor training provided by NERC or the Regional Entity prior to performing these activities.
Program Design

8. Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Content — All approved Reliability Standards shall be included in the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users within the defined boundaries of the Regional Entity. Compliance to approved Regional Entity Reliability Standards is applicable only within the Region footprint of the Regional Entity that submitted those particular Regional Entity Reliability Standards for approval. NERC will identify the minimum set of Reliability Standards and Requirements to be actively monitored by the Regional Entity in a given year.

9. Antitrust Provisions — Each Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be structured and administered to abide by U.S. antitrust law and Canadian competition law.

10. Information Submittal — All Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users within the Regional Entity responsible for complying with Reliability Standards shall submit timely and accurate information when requested by the Regional Entity or NERC. NERC and the Regional Entities shall preserve any mark of confidentiality on information submitted pursuant to Section 1502.1.

10.1 Each Regional Entity has the authority to collect the necessary information to determine compliance and shall develop processes for gathering data from the Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users the Regional Entity monitors.

10.2 The Regional Entity or NERC has the authority to request information from Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users pursuant to Section 401.3 or this Section 403.10 without invoking a specific compliance monitoring and enforcement process in Appendix 4C, for purposes of determining whether to pursue one such process in a particular case and/or validating in the enforcement phase of a matter the conclusions reached through the compliance monitoring and enforcement process(es).

10.3 When required or requested, the Regional Entities shall report information to NERC promptly and in accordance with Appendix 4C and other NERC procedures.

10.4 Regional Entities shall notify NERC of all Possible, Alleged and Confirmed Violations of NERC Reliability Standards by Registered Entities over which the Regional Entity has compliance monitoring and enforcement authority, in accordance with Appendix 4C.

10.5 A Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user found in noncompliance with a Reliability Standard shall submit a Mitigation Plan with a timeline addressing how the noncompliance will be
corrected. The Regional Entity Compliance staff shall review and approve the mitigation plan in accordance with Appendix 4C.

10.6 An officer of a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall certify as accurate all compliance data Self-reported to the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

10.7 Regional Entities shall develop and implement procedures to verify the compliance information submitted by Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users.

11. Compliance Audits of Bulk Power System Owners, Operators, and Users — Each Regional Entity will maintain and implement a program of proactive Compliance Audits of Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, in accordance with Appendix 4C. A Compliance Audit is a process in which a detailed review of the activities of the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is performed to determine if that Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is complying with approved Reliability Standards.

11.1 For an entity registered as a Balancing Authority, Reliability Coordinator, or Transmission Operator, the Compliance Audit will be performed at least once every three years. For other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users on the NERC Compliance Registry, Compliance Audits shall be performed on a schedule established by NERC.

11.2 Compliance Audits of Balancing Authorities, Reliability Coordinators, and Transmission Operators will include a component at the audited entity’s site. For other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users on the NERC Compliance Registry, the Compliance Audit may be either an on-site Compliance Audit or based on review of documents, as determined to be necessary and appropriate by NERC or Regional Entity Compliance monitoring and enforcement program staff.

11.3 Compliance Audits must include a detailed review of the activities of the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user to determine if the Bulk Power system owner, operator, or user is complying with all approved Reliability Standards identified for audit by NERC. The Compliance Audit shall include a review of supporting documentation and evidence used by the Bulk Power System owner, operator or user to demonstrate compliance for an appropriate period prior to the Compliance Audit.
12. **Confidentiality of Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Processes** — All compliance monitoring and enforcement processes, and information obtained from such processes, are to be non-public and treated as confidential in accordance with Section 1500 and Appendix 4C of these Rules of Procedure, unless NERC, the Regional Entity or FERC or another Applicable Governmental Authority with jurisdiction determines a need to conduct a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program process on a public basis, provided, that NERC and the Regional Entities shall publish (i) schedules of Compliance Audits scheduled in each year, (ii) a public report of each Audit, and (iii) Notices of Penalty and settlement agreements. Advance authorization from the applicable ERO Governmental Authority is required to make public any compliance monitoring and enforcement process or any information relating to a compliance monitoring and enforcement process, or to permit interventions when determining whether to impose a Penalty. This prohibition on making public any compliance monitoring and enforcement process does not prohibit NERC or a Regional Entity from publicly disclosing (i) the initiation of or results from an analysis of a significant system event under Section 807 or of off-normal events or system performance under Section 808, or (ii) information of general applicability and usefulness to owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System concerning reliability and compliance matters, so long as specific allegations or conclusions regarding Possible or Alleged Violations of Reliability Standards are not included in such disclosures.

13. **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information** — Information that would jeopardize Bulk Power System reliability, including information relating to a Cyber Security Incident will be identified and protected from public disclosure as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information. In accordance with Section 1500, information deemed by a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user, Regional Entity, or NERC as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information shall be redacted according to NERC procedures and shall not be released publicly.

14. **Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions Directives** — Each Regional Entity will apply all Penalties, sanctions, and Remedial Actions Directives in accordance with the approved Sanction Guidelines, Appendix 4B to these Rules of Procedure. Any changes to the Sanction Guidelines to be used by any Regional Entity must be approved by NERC and submitted to the appropriate ERO Governmental Authority for approval. All Confirmed Violations, Penalties, and sanctions will be provided to NERC for review and filing with applicable ERO Governmental Authorities as a Notice of Penalty, in accordance with Appendix 4C.

15. **Regional Entity Hearing Process** — Each Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall establish and maintain a fair, independent, and nondiscriminatory process for hearing contested violations and any Penalties or sanctions levied, in conformance with Attachment 2 to
Appendix 4C to these Rules of Procedure and any deviations therefrom that are set forth in the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement. The hearing process shall allow Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to contest findings of compliance violations, any penalties and sanctions that are proposed to be levied, proposed Remedial Action Directives, and components of proposed Mitigation Plans. The Regional Entity hearing process shall be conducted before the Regional Entity board or a balanced committee established by and reporting to the Regional Entity board as the final adjudicator, provided, that Canadian provincial regulators may act as the final adjudicator in their respective jurisdictions. The Regional Entity hearing process shall (i) include provisions for recusal of any members of the Hearing Body with a potential conflict of interest, real or perceived, from all compliance matters considered by the Hearing Body for which the potential conflict of interest exists and (ii) provide that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter brought before the Hearing Body after recusals.

Each Regional Entity will notify NERC of all hearings and NERC may observe any of the proceedings. Each Regional Entity will notify NERC of the outcome of all hearings.

If a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user has completed the Regional Entity hearing process and desires to appeal the outcome of the hearing, the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall appeal to NERC in accordance with Section 409 of these Rules of Procedure, except that a determination of violation or Penalty that has been directly adjudicated by an ERO Governmental Authority shall be appealed with that ERO Governmental Authority.

16. Annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan — Each Regional Entity shall annually develop and submit to NERC for approval a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Implementation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4C that identifies the Reliability Standards and Requirements to be actively monitored (both those required by NERC and any additional Reliability Standards the Regional Entity proposes to monitor), and how each NERC and Regional Entity identified Reliability Standard will be monitored, evaluated, reported, sanctioned, and appealed. These Regional Implementation Plans will be submitted to NERC on the schedule established by NERC, generally on or about November 1 of the preceding year. In conjunction with the annual Regional Implementation Plan, each Regional Entity must report to NERC regarding how it carried out its delegated compliance monitoring and enforcement authority in the previous year, the effectiveness of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, and changes expected to correct any deficiencies identified. Each Regional Entity will provide its annual report on the schedule established by NERC, generally on or about February 15 of the following year.
404. NERC Monitoring of Compliance for Regional Entities or Bulk Power Owners, Operator, or Users

NERC shall monitor \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity compliance with NERC \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards and, if no there is no delegation agreement in effect with a \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity for the geographic area, shall monitor \( b \)Bulk \( p \)Power \( s \)System owners, operators, and users for compliance with NERC \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards. Industry subject matter experts may be used as appropriate in Compliance Investigations, Compliance Audits, and other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities, subject to confidentiality, antitrust, and conflict of interest provisions.

1. **NERC Obligations** — NERC Compliance monitoring and enforcement staff shall monitor the compliance of the \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity with the \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards for which the \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entities are responsible, in accordance with Appendix 4C. NERC shall actively monitor in its annual Compliance Enforcement and Monitoring Program selected \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards that apply to the \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entities. NERC shall evaluate compliance and noncompliance with all of the \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards that apply to the \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entities and shall impose sanctions, penalties, or Remedial Action Directives when there is a finding of noncompliance. NERC shall post all violations of \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards that apply to the \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entities as described in the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

In addition, NERC will directly monitor \( b \)Bulk \( p \)Power \( s \)System owners, operators, and users for compliance with NERC Reliability Standards in any geographic area for which there is not a delegation agreement in effect with a \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity, in accordance with Appendix 4C. In such cases, NERC will serve as the Compliance Enforcement Authority described in Appendix 4C.

Compliance matters contested by \( b \)Bulk \( p \)Power \( s \)System owners, operators, and users in such an event will be heard by the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

2. **Compliance Audit of the Regional Entity** — NERC shall perform a Compliance Audit of each \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity responsible for complying with \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards at least once every three years. NERC shall make an evaluation of compliance based on the information obtained through the Compliance Audit. After due process is complete, the final Compliance Audit report shall be made public in accordance with the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

3. **Appeals Process** — Any \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity or \( b \)Bulk-pPower \( s \)System owner, operator or user found by NERC, as opposed to a \( r \)Regional \( e \)Entity, to be in noncompliance with a \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standard may appeal the findings of noncompliance with \( r \)Reliability \( s \)Standards and any sanctions or Remedial Action Directives that are issued by, or Mitigation Plan components imposed by, NERC, pursuant to the processes described in Sections 408 through 410.
Monitoring of Reliability Standards and Other Requirements Applicable to NERC

The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee shall establish and implement a process to monitor NERC’s compliance with the Reliability Standards that apply to NERC. The process shall use independent monitors with no conflict of interest, real or perceived, in the outcomes of the process. All violations shall be made public according to the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C. The Compliance and Certification Committee will also establish a procedure for monitoring NERC’s compliance with its Rules of Procedure for the Standards Development, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement, and Organization Registration and Certification Programs. Such procedures shall not be used to circumvent the appeals processes established for those programs.

Independent Audits of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

NERC shall provide for an independent audit of its Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program at least once every three years, or more frequently as determined by the Board. The audit shall be conducted by independent expert auditors as selected by the Board. The independent audit shall meet the following minimum requirements and any other requirements established by the NERC Board.

1. Effectiveness — The audit shall evaluate the success and effectiveness of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in achieving its mission.

2. Relationship — The audit shall evaluate the relationship between NERC and the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs and the effectiveness of the programs in ensuring reliability.

3. Final Report Posting — The final report shall be posted by NERC for public viewing in accordance with Appendix 4C.

4. Response to Recommendations — If the audit report includes recommendations to improve the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, the administrators of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall provide a written response and plan to the Board within 30 days of the release of the final audit report.

Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions

1. NERC Review of Regional Entity Penalties and Sanctions — NERC shall review all penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions imposed by each Regional Entity for violations of Reliability Standards to determine if the Regional Entity’s determination is supported by a sufficient record compiled by the Regional Entity, is consistent with the Sanction Guidelines incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 4B and with other directives, guidance and directions issued by NERC pursuant to the delegation agreement, and is consistent with penalties, sanctions and remedial actions imposed by the
2. **Developing Penalties and Sanctions** — The Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program’s staff shall use the *Sanction Guidelines*, which are incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 4B, to develop an appropriate Penalty, sanction, or remedial action for a violation, and shall notify NERC of the Penalty or sanction.

3. **Effective Date of Penalty** — Where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, no Penalty imposed for a violation of a Reliability Standard shall take effect until the thirty-first day after NERC files, with the applicable ERO Governmental Authority, a “Notice of Penalty” and the record of the proceedings in which the violation and Penalty were determined, or such other date as ordered by the ERO applicable Governmental Authority.

408. **Review of NERC Decisions**

1. **Scope of Review** — A Registered Entity or a Regional Entity wishing to challenge a finding of noncompliance and the imposition of a Penalty for a compliance measure directly administered by NERC, or a Regional Entity wishing to challenge a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program audit finding, may do so by filing a notice of the challenge with NERC’s Director of Compliance no later than 21 days after issuance of the notice of violation or audit finding. Appeals by Registered Entities of decisions of Regional Entities Hearing Bodies shall be pursuant to Section 409.

2. **Contents of Notice** — The notice of challenge shall include the full text of the decision that is being challenged, a concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision, a clear statement of the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief.

3. **Response by NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program** — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the notice of challenge, the NERC Director of Compliance may file with the Hearing Panel a response to the issues raised in the notice, with a copy to the Regional Entity.

4. **Hearing by Compliance and Certification Committee** — The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee shall provide representatives of the Regional Entity or Registered Entity, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program an opportunity to be heard and shall decide the matter based upon the filings and presentations made, with a written explanation of its decision.

5. **Appeal** — The Regional Entity, or Registered Entity may appeal the decision of the Compliance and Certification Committee by filing a notice of appeal with NERC’s Director of Compliance no later than 21 days after issuance of the written decision by the Compliance and Certification Committee. The notice of
appeal shall include the full text of the written decision of the Compliance and Certification Committee that is being appealed, a concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision, a clear statement of the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief. No factual material shall be presented in the appeal that was not presented to the Compliance and Certification Committee.

6. **Response by NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program** — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the notice of appeal, the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program staff may file its response to the issues raised in the notice of appeal, with a copy to the entity filing the notice.

7. **Reply** — The entity filing the appeal may file a reply within 7 days.

8. **Decision** — The Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees shall decide the appeal, in writing, based upon the notice of appeal, the record, the response, and any reply. At its discretion, the Compliance Committee may invite representatives of the Regional Entity or Registered Entity, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to appear before the Compliance Committee. Decisions of the Compliance Committee shall be final, except for further appeal to the applicable ERO Governmental Authority.

9. **Impartiality** — No member of the Compliance and Certification Committee or the Board of Trustees Compliance Committee having an actual or perceived conflict of interest in the matter may participate in any aspect of the challenge or appeal except as a party or witness.

10. **Expenses** — Each party in the challenge and appeals processes shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.

11. **Non-Public Proceedings** — All challenges and appeals shall be closed to the public to protect Confidential Information.

**409. Appeals from Final Decisions of Regional Entities**

1. **Time for Appeal** — An owner, operator or user of the Bulk-Power System wishing to appeal from a final decision of a Regional Entity that finds a violation of a Reliability Standard or imposes a Penalty for violation of a Reliability Standard shall file its notice of appeal with NERC’s Director of Compliance, with a copy to the Regional Entity, no later than 21 days after issuance of the final decision of the Regional Entity Hearing Body. The same appeal procedures will apply regardless of whether the matter first arose in a Compliance Investigation, Compliance Audit or Self-Report, other compliance monitoring and enforcement process, or in a reliability readiness evaluation.

2. **Contents** — The notice of appeal shall include the full text of the final decision of the Regional Entity Hearing Body that is being appealed, a concise
statement of the error or errors contained in the final decision, a clear statement of the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief. No factual material shall be presented in the appeal that was not first presented during the compliance hearing before the Regional Entity Hearing Body.

3. **Response by Regional Entity** — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the notice of appeal, the Regional Entity shall file the entire record of the matter with NERC’s Director of Compliance, with a copy to the Registered Entity filing the notice, together with its response to the issues raised in the notice of appeal.

4. **Reply** — The Registered Entity filing the appeal may file a reply to the Regional Entity within 7 days.

5. **Decision** — The Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees shall decide the appeal, in writing, based upon the notice of appeal, the record of the matter from the Regional Entity, the response, and any reply filed with NERC. At its discretion, the Compliance Committee may invite representatives of the Registered Entity making the appeal and the Regional Entity to appear before the Committee. Decisions of the Compliance Committee shall be final, except for further appeal to the applicable ERO Governmental Authority.

6. **Expenses** — Each party in the appeals process shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.

7. **Non-Public Proceedings** — All appeals shall be closed to the public to protect confidential information.

410. **Hold Harmless**

A condition of invoking the challenge or appeals processes under Section 408 or 409 is that the entity requesting the challenge or appeal agrees that neither NERC (defined to include its Members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, staff and industry subject matter experts), any person assisting in the challenge or appeals processes, nor any company employing a person assisting in the challenge or appeals processes, shall be liable, and they shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach agreement as a result of the challenge or appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless” clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or a breach of confidentiality.

411. **Requests for Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards**

A Registered Entity that is subject to an Applicable Requirement of a NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standard for which Technical Feasibility Exceptions are permitted, may request a Technical Feasibility Exception to the Requirement, and the request will be reviewed, approved or disapproved, and if
approved, implemented, in accordance with the NERC Procedure for Requesting and Receiving Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard, Appendix 4D to these Rules of Procedure.
SECTION 500 — ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION

501. Scope of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs

The purpose of the Organization Registration Program is to clearly identify those entities that are responsible for compliance with the FERC approved Reliability Standards. Organizations that are registered are included on the NERC Compliance Registry (NCR) and are responsible for knowing the content of and for complying with all applicable Reliability Standards. Registered Entities are not and do not become Members of NERC or a Regional Entity, by virtue of being listed on the NCR. Membership in NERC is governed by Article II of NERC’s bylaws; membership in a Regional Entity or regional reliability organization is governed by that entity’s bylaws or rules.

The purpose of the Organization Certification Program is to ensure that the new entity (i.e., applicant to be an RC, BA, or TOP that is not already performing the function for which it is applying to be certified as) has the tools, processes, training, and procedures to demonstrate their ability to meet the Requirements/sub-Requirements of all of the Reliability Standards applicable to the function(s) for which it is applying thereby demonstrating the ability to become certified and then operational.

Organization Registration and Organization Certification may be delegated to Regional Entities in accordance with the procedures in this Section 500; the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5A; and, approved Regional Entity delegation agreements or other applicable agreements.

1. NERC Compliance Registry — NERC shall establish and maintain the NCR of the Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users that are subject to approved Reliability Standards.

1.1 (a) The NCR shall set forth the identity and functions performed for each organization responsible for meeting Requirements/sub-Requirements of the Reliability Standards. Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users (i) shall provide to NERC and the applicable Regional Entity information necessary to complete the Registration, and (ii) shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entity with timely updates to information concerning the Registered Entity’s ownership, operations, contact information, and other information that may affect the Registered Entity’s Registration status or other information recorded in the Compliance Registry.

(b) A generation or transmission cooperative, a joint-action agency or another organization may register as a Joint Registration Organization (JRO), in lieu of each of the JRO’s members or related entities being registered individually for one or more functions. Refer to Section 507.
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

(c) Multiple entities may each register using a Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) for one or more reliability standards and/or for one or more requirements/sub-requirements within particular reliability standards applicable to a specific function pursuant to a written agreement for the division of compliance responsibility. Refer to Section 508.

1.2 In the development of the NCR, NERC and the Regional Entities shall determine which organizations should be placed on the NCR based on the criteria provided in the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5B.

1.3 NERC and the Regional Entities shall use the following rules for establishing and maintaining the NCR based on the Registration criteria as set forth in Appendix 5B Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria:

1.3.1 NERC shall notify each organization that it is on the NCR. The Registered Entity is responsible for compliance with all the reliability standards applicable to the functions for which it is registered from the time it receives the registration notification from NERC.

1.3.2 Any organization receiving such a notice may challenge its placement on the NCR according to the process in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Section V.

1.3.3 The Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees shall promptly issue a written decision on the challenge, including the reasons for the decision.

1.3.4 The decision of the Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees shall be final unless, within 21 days of the date of the Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees decision, the organization appeals the decision to the applicable governmental authority.

1.3.5 Each Registered Entity identified on the NCR shall notify its corresponding Regional Entity(s) of any corrections, revisions, deletions, changes in ownership, corporate structure, or similar matters that affect the Registered Entity’s responsibilities with respect to the reliability standards. Failure to notify will not relieve the Registered Entity from any responsibility to comply with the reliability standards or shield it from any penalties or sanctions associated with failing to comply with the reliability standards applicable to its associated registration.
1.4 For all geographical or electrical areas of the Bulk Power System, the Registration process shall ensure that (1) no areas are lacking any entities to perform the duties and tasks identified in and required by the Reliability Standards to the fullest extent practical, and (2) there is no unnecessary duplication of such coverage or of required oversight of such coverage. In particular the process shall:

1.4.1 Ensure that all areas are under the oversight of one and only one Reliability Coordinator.

1.4.2 Ensure that all Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operator entities are under the responsibility of one and only one Reliability Coordinator.

1.4.3 Ensure that all transmission Facilities of the Bulk Power System are the responsibility and under the control of one and only one Transmission Planner, Planning Authority, and Transmission Operator.

1.4.4 Ensure that all loads and generators are under the responsibility and control of one and only one Balancing Authority.

1.5 NERC shall maintain the NCR of organizations responsible for meeting the Requirements of the Reliability Standards currently in effect on its Web site and shall update the NCR monthly.

2. **Entity Certification** — NERC shall provide for Certification of all entities with primary reliability responsibilities requiring Certification. This includes those entities that satisfy the criteria established in the NERC Provisional Certification Process. The NERC programs shall:

2.1 Evaluate and certify the competency of entities performing reliability functions. The entities presently expected to be certified include Reliability Coordinators, Transmission Operators, and Balancing Authorities.

2.2 Evaluate and certify each applicant’s ability to meet the requirements for Certification.

2.3 Maintain process documentation.

2.4 Maintain records of currently certified entities.

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2 Some organizations perform the listed functions (e.g., Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator) over areas that transcend the Footprints of more than one Reliability Coordinator. Such organizations will have multiple Registrations, with each such Registration corresponding to that portion of the organization’s overall area that is within the Footprint of a particular Reliability Coordinator.
2.5 Issue a certification document to the applicant that successfully demonstrates its competency to perform the evaluated functions.

3. **Delegation and Oversight**

3.1 NERC may delegate responsibilities for Organization Registration and Organization Certification to Regional Entities in accordance with requirements established by NERC. Delegation will be via the delegation agreement between NERC and the Regional Entity or other applicable agreement. The Regional Entity shall administer Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs in accordance with such delegations to meet NERC’s programs goals and requirements subject to NERC oversight.

3.2 NERC shall develop and maintain a plan to ensure the continuity of Organization Registration and Organization Certification within the geographic or electrical boundaries of a Regional Entity in the event that no entity is functioning as a Regional Entity for that region, or the Regional Entity withdraws as a Regional Entity, or does not operate its Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs in accordance with delegation agreements.

3.3 NERC shall develop and maintain a program to monitor and oversee the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs activities that are delegated to each Regional Entity through a delegation agreement or other applicable agreement.

3.3.1 This program shall monitor whether the Regional Entity carries out those delegated activities in accordance with NERC requirements, and whether there is consistency, fairness of administration, and comparability.

3.3.2 Monitoring and oversight shall be accomplished through direct participation in the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs with periodic reviews of documents and records of both programs.

502. **Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements**

1. NERC shall maintain the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

1.1 The roles and authority of Regional Entities in the programs are delegated from NERC pursuant to the Rules of Procedure through regional delegation agreements or other applicable agreements.
1.2 Processes for the programs shall be administered by NERC and the Regional Entities. Materials that each Regional Entity uses are subject to review and approval by NERC.

1.3 The appeals process for the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs are identified in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Sections V and VI, respectively.

1.4 The eCertification tTeam membership is identified in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Section IV.8.d.

2. To ensure consistency and fairness of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs, NERC shall develop procedures to be used by all Regional Entities and NERC in accordance with the following criteria:

2.1 NERC and the Regional Entities shall have data management processes and procedures that provide for confidentiality, integrity, and retention of data and information collected.

2.2 Documentation used to substantiate the conclusions of the Regional Entity/ NERC related to eRegistration and/or eCertification must be retained by the Regional Entity for (6) six years, unless a different retention period is otherwise identified, for the purposes of future audits of these programs.

2.3 To maintain the integrity of the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs, NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification tTeam members, program audit team members (Section 506), and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of information provided by an applicant or entities.

2.2.1 NERC and the Regional Entities shall have appropriate codes of conduct and confidentiality agreements for staff, eCertification tTeam, eCertification related committees, and eCertification program audit team members.

2.2.2 NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification tTeam members, program audit team members and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of any eRegistration or eCertification-related discussions or documents designated as confidential (see Section 1500 for types of eConfidential information).

2.2.3 NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification tTeam members, program audit team members and committee members shall treat as confidential the individual comments expressed during evaluations, program audits and report-drafting sessions.
2.2.4 Copies of notes, draft reports, and other interim documents developed or used during an entity Certification evaluation or program audit shall be destroyed after the public posting of a final, uncontested report.

2.2.5 Information deemed by an applicant, entity, a Regional Entity, or NERC as confidential, including Critical Energy Information, shall not be released publicly or distributed outside of a committee or team.

2.2.6 In the event that an individual violates any of the confidentiality rules set forth above, that individual and any member organization with which the individual is associated will be subject to immediate dismissal from the audit team and may be prohibited from future participation in Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities by the Regional Entity or NERC.

2.2.7 NERC shall develop and provide training in auditing skills to all individuals prior to their participation in Certification evaluations. Training for Certification Team leaders shall be more comprehensive than the training given to industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members. Training for Regional Entity members may be delegated to the Regional Entity.

2.4 An applicant that is determined to be competent to perform a function after completing all Certification requirements shall be deemed certified by NERC to perform that function for which it has demonstrated full competency.

2.4.1 All NERC certified entities shall be included on the NCR.

503. Regional Entity Implementation of Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements

1. **Delegation** — Recognizing the Regional Entity’s knowledge of and experience with their members, NERC may delegate responsibility for Organization Registration and Organization Certification to the Regional Entity through a delegation agreement.

2. **Registration** — The following Organization Registration activities shall be managed by the Regional Entity per the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, which is incorporated into the Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual:

   2.1 Regional Entities shall verify that all Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities, and Transmission Operators meet the Registration requirements of Section 501(1.4).
3. **Certification** — The following Organization eCertification activities shall be managed by the Regional Entity in accordance with an approved delegation agreement or another applicable agreement:

3.1 An entity seeking eCertification to perform one of the functions requiring eCertification shall contact the Regional Entity for the Region(s) in which it plans to operate to apply for eCertification.

3.2 An entity seeking eCertification and other affected entities shall provide all information and data requested by NERC or the Regional Entity to conduct the eCertification process.

3.3 Regional Entities shall notify NERC of all eCertification applicants.

3.4 NERC and/or the Regional Entity shall evaluate the competency of entities requiring eCertification to meet the NERC eCertification requirements.

3.5 NERC or the Regional Entity shall establish eCertification procedures to include evaluation processes, schedules and deadlines, expectations of the applicants and all entities participating in the evaluation and eCertification processes, and requirements for eCertification Team members.

3.5.1 The NERC / Regional Entity eCertification procedures will include provisions for on-site visits to the applicant’s facilities to review the data collected through questionnaires, interviewing the operations and management personnel, inspecting the facilities and equipment (including requesting a demonstration of all tools identified in the eCertification process), reviewing all necessary documents and data (including all agreements, processes, and procedures identified in the eCertification process), reviewing eCertification documents and projected system operator work schedules, and reviewing any additional documentation needed to support the completed questionnaire or inquiries arising during the site visit.

3.5.2 The NERC/ Regional Entity eCertification procedures will provide for preparation of a written report by the eCertification Team, detailing any deficiencies that must be resolved prior to granting eCertification, along with any other recommendations for consideration by the applicant, the Regional Entity, or NERC.

504. **Appeals**

1. NERC shall maintain an appeals process to resolve any disputes related to Registration or eCertification activities per the *Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual*, which is incorporated in these *Rules of Procedure* as Appendix 5A.
2. The Regional Entity Certification appeals process shall culminate with the Regional Entity board or a committee established by and reporting to the Regional Entity board as the final adjudicator, provided that where applicable, Canadian provincial governmental authorities may act as the final adjudicator in their jurisdictions. NERC shall be notified of all appeals and may observe any proceedings (Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual).

505. Program Maintenance

NERC shall maintain its program materials, including such manuals or other documents as it deems necessary, of the governing policies and procedures of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

506. Independent Audit of NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program

1. NERC, through the Compliance and Certification Committee, shall provide for an independent audit of its Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs at least once every three years, or more frequently, as determined by the Board. The audit shall be conducted by independent expert auditors as selected by the Board.

2. The audit shall evaluate the success, effectiveness and consistency of the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

3. The final report shall be posted by NERC for public viewing.

4. If the audit report includes recommendations to improve the program, the administrators of the program shall provide a written response to the Board within 30 days of the final report, detailing the disposition of each and every recommendation, including an explanation of the reasons for rejecting a recommendation and an implementation plan for the recommendations accepted.

507. Provisions Relating to Joint Registration Organizations (JRO)

1. In addition to registering as the entity responsible for all functions that it performs itself, an entity may register as a JRO on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for one or more functions for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register and, thereby, accept on behalf of such members or related entities all compliance responsibility for that function or those functions including all reporting requirements. Any entity seeking to register as a JRO must submit a written agreement with its members or related entities for all requirements/sub-requirements for the function(s) for which the entity is registering for and takes responsibility for, which would otherwise be the responsibility of one or more of its members or related entities. Neither NERC nor
the Regional Entity shall be parties to any such agreement, nor shall NERC or the Regional Entity have responsibility for reviewing or approving any such agreement, other than to verify that the agreement provides for an allocation or assignment of responsibilities consistent with the JRO rRegistration.

2. The JRO rRegistration data must include the same rRegistration information as a normal compliance rRegistration entry. The JRO is responsible for providing all of the information and data, including submitting reports, as needed by the Regional Entity for performing assessments of compliance.

3. The Regional Entity shall notify NERC of each JRO that the Regional Entity accepts. The notification will identify the point of contact and the functions(s) being registered for on behalf of its members or related entities.

4. For purposes of eCompliance eAudits, the Regional Entity shall keep a list of all JROs. This document shall contain a list of each JRO’s members or related entities and the function(s) for which the JRO is registered for that member(s) or related entity(s). It is the responsibility of the JRO to provide the Regional Entity with this information as well as the applicable JRO agreement(s).

5. The Regional Entity may request clarification of any list submitted to it that identifies the members of the JRO and may request such additional information as the Regional Entity deems appropriate.

6. The Regional Entity’s acceptance of a JRO shall be a representation by the Regional Entity to NERC that the Regional Entity has concluded the JRO will meet the rRegistration requirements of Section 501(1.4).

7. NERC shall maintain, and post on its Wweb site, a JRO registry listing all JRO rRegistrations that have been reviewed and accepted by the Regional Entity. The posting shall identify the JRO entity taking compliance responsibilities for itself and its members.

8. The JRO shall inform the Regional Entity of any changes to an existing JRO. The Regional Entity shall promptly notify NERC of each such revision.

9. Nothing in Section 507 shall preclude a member of a JRO, a related entity, or any other entity from registering on its own behalf and undertaking full compliance responsibility including reporting rRequirements for the rReliability sStandards applicable to the function(s) for which the member or other entity is registering. A JRO member or related entity that registers as responsible for any rReliability sStandard or rRequirement/sub-rRequirement of a rReliability sStandard shall inform the JRO of its rRegistration.

508. Provisions Relating to Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) Entities

1. In addition to registering as an entity responsible for all functions that it performs itself, multiple entities may each register using a CFR for one or more rReliability
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

sStandard(s) and/or for one or more rRequirements/sub-rRequirements within particular rReliability sStandard(s) applicable to a specific function. The CFR submission must include a written agreement that governs itself and clearly specifies the entities’ respective compliance responsibilities. The rRegistration of the CFR is the complete rRegistration for each entity. Additionally, each entity shall take full compliance responsibility for those Reliability sStandards and/or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements it has registered for in the CFR. Neither NERC nor the Regional Entity shall be parties to any such agreement, nor shall NERC or the Regional Entity have responsibility for reviewing or approving any such agreement, other than to verify that the agreement provides for an allocation or assignment of responsibilities consistent with the CFR.

2. Each CFR or each individual entity within a CFR must identify a point of contact that is responsible for providing information and data, including submitting reports as needed by the Regional Entity related to the CFR rRegistration.

3. The Regional Entity shall notify NERC of each CFR that the Regional Entity accepts.

4. NERC or the Regional Entity may request clarification of any list submitted to it that identifies the compliance responsibilities of the CFR and may request such additional information as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate.

5. The Regional Entity’s acceptance of that CFR shall be a representation by the Regional Entity to NERC that the Regional Entity has concluded the CFR will meet the rRegistration requirements of Section 501(1.4).

6. NERC shall maintain, and post on its Wweb site, a CFR registry listing all CFR rRegistrations that have been accepted by NERC or by a Regional Entity. The posting shall clearly list all the rReliability sStandards or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements thereof for which each entity of the CFR is responsible for under the CFR.

7. The point of contact shall inform the Regional Entity of any changes to an existing CFR. The Regional Entity shall promptly notify NERC of each such revision.

8. In the event of a violation of a rReliability sStandard or of a rRequirement/sub-rRequirement of a rReliability sStandard for which an entity of a CFR is registered, that entity shall be identified in the nNotice of aAlleged vViolation and shall be assessed the sanction or pPenalty in accordance with the NERC Sanctions Guidelines. In the event a Regional Entity is not able to determine which entity(ies) is responsible for a particular rReliability sStandard, or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements thereof that has been violated, the Regional Entity shall investigate the noncompliance in accordance with the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 400, Compliance Enforcement, to determine the entity(ies) to which the Regional Entity shall to issue the sanction or pPenalty for the violation.
9. Nothing in Section 508 shall preclude an entity registered in a CFR, or any other entity from registering on its own behalf and undertaking full compliance responsibility including reporting requirements for the reliability standards applicable to the function(s) for which the entity is registering. An entity registered in a CFR that registers as responsible for any reliability standard or requirement/subrequirement of a reliability standard shall inform the point of contact of its registration.
SECTION 600 — PERSONNEL CERTIFICATION

601. Scope of Personnel Certification

Maintaining the reliability of the bulk electric system through implementation of the reliability standards requires skilled, trained, and qualified system operators. The System Operator Certification Program provides the mechanism to ensure system operators are provided the education and training necessary to obtain the essential knowledge and skills and are therefore qualified to operate the bulk electric system. NERC, as the ERO, will ensure skilled, trained, and qualified system operators through the System Operator Certification Program.

NERC shall develop and maintain a personnel certification program to evaluate individuals and to issue credentials to individuals who demonstrate the required level of competence. A current version of such a program is the System Operator Certification Program Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 6.

602. Structure of ERO Personnel Certification Program

1. The NERC personnel certification program shall be international in scope.

2. The personnel certification program shall have a governing body that (1) is able to independently exercise decision-making for all matters pertaining to certification, (2) includes individuals from the discipline being certified and whose composition addresses the needs of the users of the program (e.g., employers, regulators, etc.), and (3) has representation for each specialty or level within a discipline.

3. NERC shall maintain a nominating process for membership in the governing body. Nominations shall be open to all interested parties and self-nominations shall be accepted. The NERC Board of Trustees shall appoint members to the governing body from among those nominated. The members of the governing body shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

4. The personnel certification program governing body shall have control over the matters related to the personnel certification and re-certification programs listed below, without being subject to approval by any other body.

   4.1 Policies and procedures, including eligibility requirements and application processing.

   4.2 Requirements for personnel certification, maintaining certification, and re-certification.

   4.3 Examination content, development, and administration.

   4.4 Examination cut score.

   4.5 Grievance and disciplinary processes.
4.6  Governing body and subgroup(s)’ meeting rules including agenda, frequency, and related procedures.

4.7  Subgroup(s) appointments and work assignments.

4.8  Publications about personnel eCertification and re-eCertification.

4.9  Setting fees for application, and all other services provided as a part of the personnel eCertification and re-eCertification activities.

4.10 Program funding, spending, and budget authority. Financial matters related to the operation of the program shall be segregated from other NERC activities.

5.  The personnel eCertification program shall utilize written procedures for the selection of members of the governing body that prohibit the governing body from selecting a majority of its successors.

6.  The personnel eCertification program shall be separate from the accreditation and education functions of NERC in related disciplines.

7.  No member of the personnel eCertification program governing body or staff member working with the personnel eCertification program governing body shall have or exercise any authority or responsibility for compliance matters related to reliability standards concerning personnel eCertification.

603.  Candidate Testing Mechanisms

1.  The personnel eCertification program shall utilize reliable testing mechanisms to evaluate individual competence in a manner that is objective, fair to all candidates, job-related, and based on the knowledge and skill needed to function in the discipline.

2.  The personnel eCertification program shall implement a formal policy of periodic review of the testing mechanisms to ensure ongoing relevance of the mechanisms to knowledge and skill needed in the discipline.

3.  The personnel eCertification program shall utilize policies and procedures to ensure that all test administration and development materials are secure and demonstrate that these policies and procedures are consistently implemented.

4.  The personnel eCertification program shall establish pass/fail levels that protect the public with a method that is based on competence and generally accepted in the psychometric community as being fair and reasonable.

5.  The personnel eCertification program shall conduct ongoing studies to substantiate the reliability and validity of the testing mechanisms.
6. The personnel Certification program shall utilize policies and procedures that
govern how long examination records are kept in their original format.

7. The personnel Certification program shall demonstrate that different forms of the
testing mechanisms assess equivalent content and that candidates are not
penalized for taking forms of varying difficulty.

**604. Public Information About the Personnel Certification Program**

1. The personnel Certification program shall provide for publishing and availability
of general descriptive material on the procedures used in examination
construction and validation; all eligibility requirements and determination; fees;
and examination administration documents, including: reporting of results, re-
Certification requirements, and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

2. The personnel Certification program shall publish and make available a
comprehensive summary or outline of the information, knowledge, or functions
covered by the examination.

3. The personnel Certification program shall publish and make available at least
annually a summary of Certification activities for the program, including at least
the following information: number of examinations delivered, the number passed,
the number failed, and the number certified.

**605. Responsibilities to Applicants for Certification or Re-Certification**

The personnel Certification program:

1. Shall not discriminate among applicants as to age, gender, race, religion, national
origin, disability, or marital status and shall include a statement of non-
discrimination in announcements of the program.

2. Shall comply with all requirements of applicable federal and state/provincial laws
with respect to all Certification and re-Certification activities, and shall require
compliance of all contractors and/or providers of services.

3. Shall make available to all applicants copies of formalized procedures for
application for, and attainment of, personnel Certification and re-Certification
and shall uniformly follow and enforce such procedures for all applicants.

4. Shall implement a formal policy for the periodic review of eligibility criteria and
application procedures to ensure that they are fair and equitable.

5. Shall provide competently proctored examination sites.

6. Shall uniformly report examination results to applicants in a timely manner.

7. Shall give applicants failing the examination information on general content areas
of deficiency.
8. Shall implement policies and procedures providing due process for applicants questioning eligibility determination, examination results, and certification status, and shall publish this information. A current version of such a procedure is the NERC System Operator Certification Dispute Resolution Process, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as part of Appendix 6.

9. Shall develop and maintain a program manual containing the processes and procedures for applicants for certification and re-certification.

606. Responsibilities to the Public and to Employers of Certified Practitioners

The personnel certification program:

1. Shall demonstrate that the testing mechanisms adequately measure the knowledge and skill required for entry, maintenance, and/or advancement in the profession for each position to be certified.

2. Shall award certification and re-certification only after the skill and knowledge of the individual have been evaluated and determined to be acceptable.

3. Shall periodically publish or maintain, in an electronic format, a current list of those persons certified in the programs and have polices and procedures that delineate what information about a credential holder may be made public and under what circumstances.

4. Shall have formal policies and procedures for discipline of a credential holder, including the revocation of the certificate, for conduct deemed harmful to the public or inappropriate to the discipline (e.g., incompetence, unethical behavior, physical or mental impairment affecting performance). These procedures shall incorporate due process. The current procedure is the NERC Certified System Operator Credential Disciplinary Action Procedure, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as part of Appendix 6.

5. Shall demonstrate that any title or credential awarded accurately reflects or applies to the practitioner’s daily occupational or professional duties and is not confusing to employers, consumers, regulators, related professions, and/or other interested parties.
SECTION 700 — RELIABILITY READINESS EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT AND FORMATION OF SECTOR FORUMS

701 Confidentiality Requirements for Readiness Evaluations and Evaluation Team Members

1. All information made available or created during the course of any reliability readiness evaluation including, but not limited to, data, documents, observations and notes, shall be maintained as confidential by all evaluation team members, in accordance with the requirements of Section 1500.

2. Evaluation team members are obligated to destroy all confidential evaluation notes following the posting of the final report of the reliability readiness evaluation.

3. NERC will retain reliability readiness evaluation-related documentation, notes, and materials for a period of time as defined by NERC.

4. These confidentiality requirements shall survive the termination of the NERC Reliability Readiness Evaluation and Improvement Program.

702. Formation of Sector Forum

1. NERC will form a sector forum at the request of any five members of NERC that share a common interest in the safety and reliability of the Bulk Power System. The members of sector forum may invite such others of the members of NERC to join the sector forum as the sector forum deems appropriate.

2. The request to form a sector forum must include a proposed charter for the sector forum. The Board must approve the charter.

3. NERC will provide notification of the formation of a sector forum to its membership roster. Notices and agendas of meetings shall be posted on NERC’s web site.

4. A sector forum may make recommendations to any of the NERC committees and may submit a standards authorization request to the NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure.
SECTION 800 — RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

801. Objectives of the Reliability Assessment and Performance Analysis Program

The objectives of the NERC reliability assessment and performance analysis program are to: (1) conduct, and report the results of, an independent assessment of the overall reliability and adequacy of the interconnected North American Bulk Power Systems, both as existing and as planned; (2) analyze off-normal events on the Bulk Power System; (3) identify the root causes of events that may be precursors of potentially more serious events; (4) assess past reliability performance for lessons learned; (5) disseminate findings and lessons learned to the electric industry to improve reliability performance; and (6) develop reliability performance benchmarks. The final reliability assessment reports shall be approved by the Board for publication to the electric industry and the general public.

802. Scope of the Reliability Assessment Program

1. The scope of the reliability assessment program shall include:
   1.1 Review, assess, and report on the overall electric generation and transmission reliability (adequacy and operating reliability) of the interconnected Bulk Power Systems, both existing and as planned.
   1.2 Assess and report on the key issues, risks, and uncertainties that affect or have the potential to affect the reliability of existing and future electric supply and transmission.
   1.3 Review, analyze, and report on Regional Entity self-assessments of electric supply and bulk power transmission reliability, including reliability issues of specific regional concern.
   1.4 Identify, analyze, and project trends in electric customer demand, supply, and transmission and their impacts on Bulk Power System reliability.
   1.5 Investigate, assess, and report on the potential impacts of new and evolving electricity market practices, new or proposed regulatory procedures, and new or proposed legislation (e.g. environmental requirements) on the adequacy and operating reliability of the Bulk Power Systems.

2. The reliability assessment program shall be performed in a manner consistent with the Reliability Standards of NERC including but not limited to those that specify reliability assessment requirements.
803. **Reliability Assessment Reports**

The number and type of periodic assessments that are to be conducted shall be at the discretion of NERC. The results of the reliability assessments shall be documented in three reports: the long-term and the annual seasonal (summer) and the annual seasonal (winter) assessment reports. NERC shall also conduct special reliability assessments from time to time as circumstances warrant. The reliability assessment reports shall be reviewed and approved for publication by the Board. The three regular reports are described below.

1. **Long-Term Reliability Assessment Report** — The annual long-term report shall cover a ten-year planning horizon. The planning horizon of the long-term reliability assessment report shall be subject to change at the discretion of NERC. Detailed generation and transmission adequacy assessments shall be conducted for the first five years of the review period. For the second five years of the review period, the assessment shall focus on the identification, analysis, and projection of trends in peak demand, electric supply, and transmission adequacy, as well as other industry trends and developments that may impact future electric system reliability. Reliability issues of concern and their potential impacts shall be presented along with any mitigation plans or alternatives. The long-term reliability assessment reports will generally be published in the fall (September) of each year. NERC will also publish electricity supply and demand data associated with the long-term reliability assessment report.

2. **Summer Assessment Report** — The annual summer seasonal assessment report typically shall cover the four-month (June–September) summer period. It shall provide an overall perspective on the adequacy of the generation resources and the transmission systems necessary to meet projected summer peak demands. It shall also identify reliability issues of interest and regional and subregional areas of concern in meeting projected customer demands and may include possible mitigation alternatives. The report will generally be published in mid-May for the upcoming summer period.

3. **Winter Assessment Report** — The annual winter seasonal assessment report shall cover the three-month (December–February) winter period. The report shall provide an overall perspective on the adequacy of the generation resources and the transmission systems necessary to meet projected winter peak demands. Similar to the summer assessment, the winter assessment shall identify reliability issues of interest and regional and subregional areas of concern in meeting projected customer demands and may also include possible mitigation alternatives. The winter assessment report will generally be published in mid-November for the upcoming winter period.

4. **Special Reliability Assessment Reports** — In addition to the long-term and seasonal reliability assessment reports, NERC shall also conduct special reliability assessments on a regional, interregional, and interconnected basis as conditions warrant, or as requested by the Board or governmental authorities. The teams of reliability and technical experts also may initiate special
assessments of key reliability issues and their impacts on the reliability of a regions, subregions, or interconnection (or a portion thereof). Such special reliability assessments may include, among other things, operational reliability assessments, evaluations of emergency response preparedness, adequacy of fuel supply, hydro conditions, reliability impacts of new or proposed environmental rules and regulations, and reliability impacts of new or proposed legislation that affects or has the potential to affect the reliability of the interconnected bulk power systems in North America.

804. Reliability Assessment Data and Information Requirements

To carry out the reviews and assessments of the overall reliability of the interconnected bulk power systems, the regional entities and other entities shall provide sufficient data and other information requested by NERC in support of the annual long-term and seasonal assessments and any special reliability assessments.

Some of the data provided for these reviews and assessment may be considered confidential from a competitive marketing perspective, a critical energy infrastructure information perspective, or for other purposes. Such data shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 1500 – Confidential Information.

While the major sources of data and information for this program are the regional entities, a team of reliability and technical experts is responsible for developing and formulating its own independent conclusions about the near-term and long-term reliability of the bulk power systems.

In connection with the reliability assessment reports, requests shall be submitted to each of the regional entities for required reliability assessment data and other information, and for each regional entity’s self-assessment report. The timing of the requests will be governed by the schedule for the preparation of the assessment reports.

The regional entity self-assessments are to be conducted in compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and the respective regional planning criteria. The team(s) of reliability and technical experts shall also conduct interviews with the regional entities as needed. The summary of the regional entity self-assessments that are to be included in the assessment reports shall follow the general outline identified in NERC’s request. This outline may change from time to time as key reliability issues change.

In general, the regional entity reliability self-assessments shall address, among other areas, the following topics: demand and net energy for load; assessment of projected resource adequacy; any transmission constraints that may impact bulk transmission adequacy and plans to alleviate those constraints; any unusual operating conditions that could impact reliability for the assessment period; fuel supply adequacy; the deliverability of generation (both internal and external) to load; and any other reliability issues in the region and their potential impacts on the reliability of the bulk power systems.
805. Reliability Assessment Process

Based on their expertise, the review of the collected data, the review of the Regional Entity self-assessment reports, and interviews with the Regional Entities, as appropriate, the teams of reliability and technical experts shall perform an independent review and assessment of the generation and transmission adequacy of each Region’s existing and planned Bulk Power System. The results of the review teams shall form the basis of NERC’s long-term and seasonal reliability assessment reports. The review and assessment process is briefly summarized below.

1. **Resource Adequacy Assessment** — The teams shall evaluate the Regional demand and resource capacity data for completeness in the context of the overall resource capacity needs of the Region. The team shall independently evaluate the ability of the Regional Entity members to serve their obligations given the demand growth projections, the amount of existing and planned capacity, including committed and uncommitted capacity, contracted capacity, or capacity outside of the region. If the region relies on capacity from outside of the region to meet its resource objectives, the ability to deliver that capacity shall be factored into the assessment. The demand and resource capacity information shall be compared to the resource adequacy requirements of the Regional Entity for the year(s) or season(s) being assessed. The assessment shall determine if the resource information submitted represents a reasonable and attainable plan for the Regional Entity and its members. For cases of inadequate capacity or reserve margin, the Regional Entity will be requested to analyze and explain any resource capacity inadequacies and its plans to mitigate the reliability impact of the potential inadequacies. The analysis may be expanded to include surrounding areas. If the expanded analysis indicates further inadequacies, then an interregional problem may exist and will be explored with the applicable Regions. The results of these analyses shall be described in the assessment report.

2. **Transmission Adequacy and Operating Reliability Assessment** — The teams shall evaluate transmission system information that relates to the adequacy and operating reliability of the Regional transmission system. That information shall include: Regional planning study reports, inter-Regional planning study reports, and/or Regional operational study reports. If additional information is required, another data request shall be sent to the Regional Entity. The assessment shall provide a judgment on the ability of the Regional transmission system to operate reliably under the expected range of operating conditions over the assessment period as required by NERC Reliability Standards. If sub-areas of the Regional system are especially critical to the Reliable Operation of the Regional bulk transmission system, these facilities or sub-areas shall be reviewed and addressed in the assessment. Any areas of concern related to the adequacy or operating reliability of the system shall be identified and reported in the assessment.

3. **Seasonal Operating Reliability Assessment** — The team(s) shall evaluate the overall operating reliability of the Regional bulk transmission systems. In areas with potential resource adequacy or system operating reliability problems,
operational readiness of the affected Regional Entities for the upcoming season shall be reviewed and analyzed. The assessment may consider unusual but possible operating scenarios and how the system is expected to perform. Operating reliability shall take into account a wide range of activities, all of which should reinforce the Regional Entity’s ability to deal with the situations that might occur during the upcoming season. Typical activities in the assessment may include: facility modifications and additions, new or modified operating procedures, emergency procedures enhancement, and planning and operating studies. The teams shall report the overall seasonal operating reliability of the Regional transmission systems in the annual summer and winter assessment reports.

4. Reporting of Reliability Assessment Results — The teams of reliability and technical experts shall provide an independent assessment of the reliability of the Regional Entities and the North American interconnected Bulk Power System for the period of the assessment. While the Regional Entities are relied upon to provide the information to perform such assessments, the review team is not required to accept the conclusions provided by the Regional Entities. Instead, the review team is expected, based on their expertise, to reach their own independent conclusions about the status of the adequacy of the generation and bulk power transmission systems of North America.

The review team also shall strive to achieve consensus in their assessments. The assessments that are made are based on the best information available at the time. However, since judgment is applied to this information, legitimate differences of opinion can develop. Despite these differences, the review team shall work to achieve consensus on their findings.

In addition to providing long-term and seasonal assessments in connection with the reliability assessment program, the review team of experts shall also be responsible for recommending new and revised Reliability Standards related to the reliability assessments and the reliability of the Bulk Power Systems. These proposals for new or revised Reliability Standards shall be entered into NERC’s Reliability Standards Development process.

Upon completion of the assessment, the team shall share the results with the Regional Entities. The Regional Entities shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the conclusions in the assessment and to provide additional information as appropriate. The reliability assessments and their conclusions are the responsibility of NERC’s technical review team and NERC.

The preparation and approval of NERC’s reliability assessment reports shall follow a prescribed schedule including review, comment, and possible approval by appropriate NERC committees. The long-term and seasonal (summer and winter) reliability assessment reports shall be further reviewed for approval by the Board for publication to the electric industry.
806. **Scope of the Reliability Performance and Analysis Program**

The components of the program will include analysis of large-scale outages, disturbances, and near misses to determine root causes and lessons learned; identification and continuous monitoring of performance indices to detect emerging trends and signs of a decline in reliability performance; and communications of performance results, trends, recommendations, and initiatives to those responsible to take actions; followed with confirmation of actions to correct any deficiencies identified. Within NERC, the reliability performance program will provide performance results to the Reliability Standards Development and Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs to make the necessary adjustments to preserve reliability based on a risk-based approach.

807. **Analysis of Major Events**

Responding to major blackouts and other system disturbances or emergencies can be divided into four phases: situational assessment and communications; situation tracking and communications; data collection, investigation, analysis, and reporting; and follow-up on recommendations.

a. NERC’s role following a blackout or other major Bulk Power System disturbance or emergency is to provide leadership, coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to the event. Working closely with the Regional Entities and Reliability Coordinators, NERC will coordinate and facilitate efforts among industry participants, and with state, federal, and provincial governments in the United States and Canada to support the industry’s response.

b. When responding to any event where physical or cyber security is suspected as a cause or contributing factor to an event, NERC will immediately notify appropriate government agencies and coordinate its activities with them.

c. Each user, owner, and operator of the Bulk Power System shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entities with such information as is necessary to enable NERC and the applicable Regional Entities to carry out their responsibilities under this section.

d. During the conduct of some NERC analyses, assistance may be needed from government agencies. This assistance could include: authority to require data reporting from affected or involved parties; communications with other agencies of government; investigations related to possible criminal or terrorist involvement in the event; resources for initial data gathering immediately after the event; authority to call meetings of affected or involved parties; and technical and analytical resources for studies.

e. NERC shall work with other participants to establish a clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and coordination requirements among industry and government for the investigation and reporting of findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to major blackouts, disturbances, or other emergencies affecting the Bulk Power System with the objective of avoiding, to the extent possible, multiple
investigations of the same event. If the event is confined to a single Regional Entity, NERC representatives will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team.

f. NERC and applicable entity(s) shall apply the NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures, which are incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 8. These procedures provide a framework to guide NERC’s response to events that may have multiregional, national, or international implications. Experienced industry leadership shall be applied to tailor the response to the specific circumstances of the event. In accordance with that procedure, the NERC president will determine whether the event warrants analysis at the NERC-level. A Regional Entity may request that NERC elevate any analysis to a NERC level.

g. NERC will screen and analyze the findings and recommendations from the analysis, and those with generic applicability will be disseminated to the industry in accordance with Section 810.

808. Analysis of Off-Normal Events, Potential System Vulnerabilities, and System Performance

1. NERC and Regional Entities shall analyze system and equipment performance events that do not rise to the level of a major blackout, disturbance, or system emergency, as described in Section 807. NERC and Regional Entities shall also analyze potential vulnerabilities in the Bulk Power System brought to their attention by government agencies. The purpose of these analyses is to identify the root causes of events that may be precursors of potentially more serious events or that have the potential to cause more serious events, to assess past reliability performance for lessons learned, and to develop reliability performance benchmarks and trends.

2. NERC and Regional Entities will screen and analyze events and potential vulnerabilities for significance, and information from those with generic applicability will be disseminated to the industry in accordance with Section 810.

3. Each user, owner, and operator, of the Bulk Power System shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entities with such information as is necessary to enable NERC and the applicable Regional Entities to carry out their responsibilities under this section.

809. Reliability Benchmarking

NERC shall identify and track key reliability indicators as a means of benchmarking reliability performance and measuring reliability improvements. This program will include assessing available metrics, developing guidelines for acceptable metrics, maintaining a performance metrics “dashboard” on the NERC web site, and developing appropriate reliability performance benchmarks.
810. Information Exchange and Issuance of NERC Advisories, Recommendations and Essential Actions

1. Members of NERC and Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users shall provide NERC with detailed and timely operating experience information and data.

2. In the normal course of operations, NERC disseminates the results of its events analysis findings, lessons learned and other analysis and information gathering to the industry. These findings, lessons learned and other information will be used to guide the reliability assessment program.

3. When NERC determines it is necessary to place the industry or segments of the industry on formal notice of its findings, analyses, and recommendations, NERC will provide such notification in the form of specific operations or equipment Advisories, Recommendations or Essential Actions:

   3.1 Level 1 (Advisories) – purely informational, intended to advise certain segments of the owners, operators and users of the Bulk Power System of findings and lessons learned;

   3.2 Level 2 (Recommendations) – specific actions that NERC is recommending be considered on a particular topic by certain segments of owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System according to each entity’s facts and circumstances;

   3.3 Level 3 (Essential Actions) – specific actions that NERC has determined are essential for certain segments of owners, operators, or users of the Bulk Power System to take to ensure the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Such Essential Actions require NERC Board approval before issuance.

4. The Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to which Level 2 (Recommendations) and Level 3 (Essential Actions) notifications apply are to evaluate and take appropriate action on such issuances by NERC. Such Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users shall also provide reports of actions taken and timely updates on progress towards resolving the issues raised in the Recommendations and Essential Actions in accordance with the reporting date(s) specified by NERC.

5. NERC will advise the Commission and other Applicable Governmental Authorities of its intent to issue all Level 1 Advisories, Level 2 Recommendations, and Level 3 Essential Actions at least five (5) business days prior to issuance, unless extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant issuance less than five (5) business days after such advice. NERC will file a report with the Commission and other Applicable Governmental Authorities no later than thirty (30) days following the date by which NERC has requested the Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to which a Level 2
Recommendation or Level 3 Essential Action issuance applies to provide reports of actions taken in response to the notification. NERC’s report to the Commission and other applicable governmental authorities will describe the actions taken by the relevant owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System and the success of such actions taken in correcting any vulnerability or deficiency that was the subject of the notification, with appropriate protection for Confidential Information or Critical Infrastructure Information.

811. Equipment Performance Data

Through its Generating Availability Data System (GADS), NERC shall collect operating information about the performance of electric generating equipment; provide assistance to those researching information on power plant outages stored in its database; and support equipment reliability as well as availability analyses and other decision-making processes developed by GADS subscribers. GADS data is also used in conducting assessments of generation resource adequacy.
SECTION 900 — TRAINING AND EDUCATION

901. Scope of the Training and Education Program

Maintaining the reliability of the Bulk Electric System through implementation of the Reliability Standards requires informed and trained personnel. The training and education program will provide the education and training necessary for Bulk Electric System personnel and regulators to obtain the essential knowledge necessary to understand and operate the Bulk Electric System.

NERC shall develop and maintain training and education programs for the purpose of establishing training requirements, developing materials, and developing training activities. The target audience of the training and education programs shall be Bulk Power System operating personnel including system operations personnel, operations support personnel (engineering and information technology), supervisors and managers, training personnel, and other personnel directly responsible for complying with NERC Reliability Standards who, through their actions or inactions, may impact the real-time, or day-ahead reliability of the Bulk Electric System.

NERC shall also develop and provide appropriate training and education for industry participants and regulators affected by new or changed Reliability Standards or compliance requirements.

To accomplish those objectives:

1. NERC shall periodically conduct job task analyses for targeted Bulk Power System personnel to ensure that the training program content is properly aligned to the job tasks performed by those personnel.

2. NERC shall develop and maintain personnel training program curriculum requirements based on valid job-task analysis.

3. NERC shall periodically conduct performance surveys to determine the effectiveness of the training program and identify areas for further training development and improvement.

4. NERC shall develop training and education materials and activities to assist Bulk Power System entities implementing new or revised Reliability Standards or other NERC-related changes.

5. NERC shall develop and provide training to people who participate in NERC and Regional Entity evaluations, audits, and investigations for the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Organization Certification Program, and the continuing education program.

902. Continuing Education Program

NERC shall develop and maintain a continuing education program to foster the improvement of training and to promote quality in the training programs used by and
implemented by bBPs System entities. The program shall approve or accredit those activities and entities meeting NERC continuing education requirements.

1. NERC shall develop and implement continuing education program requirements that promote excellence in training programs and advance improved performance for bBPss System personnel identified in Section 901.

2. NERC shall develop and maintain a process to approve or accredit continuing education providers and activities seeking approval or accreditation and meeting NERC-approved continuing education requirements.

3. NERC shall perform periodic audits on continuing education providers and training activities to ensure that the approved or accredited providers and training activities satisfy NERC continuing education requirements.

4. NERC shall develop and maintain an appeals process for disputed application reviews, interpretations of guidelines and standards, probation or suspension of NERC-approved provider status, or continuing education hour disputes.
SECTION 1000 — SITUATION AWARENESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

1001. Situation Awareness

NERC shall through the use of reliability coordinators and available tools, monitor present conditions on the bulk power system and provide leadership coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to events as necessary. To accomplish these goals, NERC will:

1. Maintain real-time situation awareness of conditions on the bulk power system;

2. Notify the industry of significant bulk power system events that have occurred in one area, and which have the potential to impact reliability in other areas;

3. Maintain and strengthen high-level communication, coordination, and cooperation with governments and government agencies regarding real-time conditions; and

4. Enable the reliable operation of interconnected bulk power systems by facilitating information exchange and coordination among reliability service organizations.

1002. Reliability Support Services

NERC will provide tools and other support services for the benefit of reliability coordinators and other system operators, including the Area Control Error (ACE) and Frequency Monitoring System, NERC Hotline, Real-time Flows, System Data Exchange (SDX), Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS), Transmission Services Information Network (TSIN), Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC), Interregional Security Network (ISN), and Central Repository for Security Events (CRC). To accomplish this goal, NERC will:

1. Maintain the reliability and effectiveness of all mission-critical operating reliability support systems and services;

2. Continue to support maintenance of a transmission provider curtailment report on the CRC site in response to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 605;

3. Investigate and analyze the use of high-speed real-time system measurements, including phasors, in predicting the behavior and performance of the Eastern Interconnection; and

4. Facilitate real-time voice and data exchange services among reliability coordinators (e.g., Hotline, Interregional Security Network, NERCnet, System Data Exchange, etc.).

1003. Infrastructure Security Program
NERC shall coordinate electric industry activities to promote eCritical iInfrastructure protection of the bBulk pPower sSystem in North America by taking a leadership role in eCritical iInfrastructure protection of the electricity sector so as to reduce vulnerability and improve mitigation and protection of the electricity sector’s eCritical iInfrastructure. To accomplish these goals, NERC shall perform the following functions.

1. Electric Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ESISAC)
   
   1.1 NERC shall serve as the electricity sector’s Ssector Ccoordinator and operate its Information Sharing and Analysis Center to gather information and communicate security-related threats and incidents within the sector, with United States and Canadian government agencies, and with other eCritical iInfrastructure sectors.
   
   1.2 NERC shall improve the capability of the ESISAC to analyze security threats and incident information and provide situational assessments for the electricity sector and governments.
   
   1.3 NERC shall work closely with the United States Department of Homeland Security, Department of Energy, Natural Resources Canada, and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.
   
   1.4 NERC shall strengthen and expand these functions and working relationships with the electricity sector, other eCritical iInfrastructure industries, governments, and government agencies throughout North America to ensure the protection of the infrastructure of the bBulk pPower sSystem.
   
   1.5 NERC shall fill the role of the Electricity Sector Coordinating Council and coordinate with the Government Coordinating Council.
   
   1.6 NERC shall coordinate with other eCritical iInfrastructure sectors through active participation with the other Sector Coordinating Councils, the other ISACs, and the National Infrastructure Advisory Committee.
   
   1.7 NERC shall encourage and participate in coordinated eCritical iInfrastructure protection exercises, including interdependencies with other eCritical iInfrastructure sectors.

2. Security Planning
   
   2.1 NERC shall take a risk management approach to eCritical iInfrastructure protection, considering probability and severity, and recognizing that mitigation and recovery can be practical alternatives to prevention.
   
   2.2 NERC shall keep abreast of the changing threat environment through collaboration with government agencies.
2.3 NERC shall develop criteria to identify critical physical assets and Critical assets, assess security threats, identify risk assessment methodologies, and assess effectiveness of physical and cyber protection measures.

2.4 NERC shall enhance and maintain the Bulk Power System critical spare transformer program, encourage increased participation by asset owners, and continue to assess the need to expand this program to include other critical Bulk Power System equipment.

2.5 NERC shall support implementation of the Cyber Security Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards through education and outreach.

2.6 NERC shall review and improve existing Security guidelines, develop new Security guidelines to meet the needs of the electricity sector, and consider whether any guidelines should be developed into Reliability standards.

2.7 NERC shall conduct education and outreach initiatives to increase awareness and respond to the needs of the electricity sector.

2.8 NERC shall strengthen relationships with federal, state, and provincial government agencies on Critical infrastructure protection matters.

2.9 NERC shall maintain and improve mechanisms for the sharing of sensitive or classified information with federal, state, and provincial government agencies on Critical infrastructure protection matters; work with DOE and DHS to implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, as applicable to the electricity sector; and coordinate this work with PSEPC.

2.10 NERC shall improve methods to better assess the impact of a possible physical attack on the Bulk Power System and means to deter, mitigate, and respond following an attack.

2.11 NERC shall assess the results of vulnerability assessments and enhance the security of System Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and process control systems by developing methods to detect an emerging cyber attack and the means to mitigate impacts on the Bulk Power Systems.

2.12 NERC shall work with the National SCADA Test Bed and the Process Control Systems Forum to accelerate the development of technology that will enhance the security, safety, and reliability of process control and SCADA systems.
SECTION 1100 — ANNUAL NERC BUSINESS PLANS AND BUDGETS

1101. Scope of Business Plans and Budgets

The Board shall determine the content of the budgets to be submitted to the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities with consultation from the members of the Members Representatives Committee, Regional Entities, and others in accordance with the bylaws. The Board shall identify any activities outside the scope of NERC’s statutory reliability functions, if any, and the appropriate funding mechanisms for those activities.

1102. NERC Funding and Cost Allocation

1. In order that NERC’s costs shall be fairly allocated among Interconnections and among Regional Entities, the NERC funding mechanism for all statutory functions shall be based on Net Energy for Load (NEL).

2. NERC’s costs shall be allocated so that all load (or, in the case of costs for an Interconnection or Regional Entity, all load within that Interconnection or Regional Entity) bears an equitable share of such costs based on NEL.

3. Costs shall be equitably allocated between countries or Regional Entities thereof for which NERC has been designated or recognized as the Electric Reliability Organization.

4. Costs incurred to accomplish the statutory functions for one Interconnection, Regional Entity, or group of entities will be directly assigned to that Interconnection, Regional Entity, or group of entities provided that such costs are allocated equitably to end-users based on Net Energy for Load.

1103. NERC Budget Development

1. The NERC annual budget process shall be scheduled and conducted for each calendar year so as to allow a sufficient amount of time for NERC to receive Member inputs, develop the budget, and receive Board and, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, ERO Governmental Authority approval of the NERC budget for the following fiscal year, including timely submission of the proposed budget to FERC for approval in accordance with FERC regulations.

2. The NERC budget submittal to ERO Governmental Authorities shall include provisions for all ERO functions, all Regional Entity delegated functions as specified in delegation agreements and reasonable reserves and contingencies.

3. The NERC annual budget submittal to ERO Governmental Authorities shall include description and explanation of NERC’s proposed ERO program activities for the year; budget component justification based on statutory or other authorities; explanation of how each budgeted activity lends itself to the accomplishment of the statutory or other authorities; sufficiency of resources...
provided for in the budget to carry out the ERO program responsibilities; explanation of the calculations and budget estimates; identification and explanation of changes in budget components from the previous year’s budget; information on staffing and organization charts; and such other information as is required by FERC and other ERO Governmental Authorities having authority to approve the proposed budget.

4. NERC shall develop, in consultation with the Regional Entities, a reasonable and consistent system of accounts, to allow a meaningful comparison of actual results at the NERC and Regional Entity level by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities.

1104. Submittal of Regional Entity Budgets to NERC

1. Each Regional Entity shall submit its proposed annual budget for carrying out its delegated authority functions as well as all other activities and funding to NERC in accordance with a schedule developed by NERC and the Regional Entities, which shall provide for the Regional Entity to submit its final budget that has been approved by its board of directors or other governing body no later than July 1 of the prior year, in order to provide sufficient time for NERC’s review and comment on the proposed budget and approval of the Regional Entity budget by the NERC Board of Trustees in time for the NERC and Regional Entity budgets to be submitted to FERC and other ERO Governmental Authorities for approval in accordance with their regulations. The Regional Entity’s budget shall include supporting materials in accordance with the budget and reporting format developed by NERC and the Regional Entities, including the Regional Entity’s complete business plan and organization chart, explaining the proposed collection of all dues, fees, and charges and the proposed expenditure of funds collected in sufficient detail to justify the requested funding collection and budget expenditures.

2. NERC shall review and approve each Regional Entity’s budget for meeting the requirements of its delegated authority. Concurrent with approving the NERC budget, NERC shall review and approve, or reject, each Regional Entity budget for filing.

1105. Submittal of NERC and Regional Entity Budgets to Governmental Authorities for Approval

1. NERC shall file for approval by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities at least 130 days in advance of the start of each fiscal year. The filing shall include: (1) the complete NERC and Regional Entity budgets including the business plans and organizational charts approved by the Board, (2) NERC’s annual funding requirement (including Regional Entity costs for delegated functions), and (3) the mechanism for assessing charges to recover that annual funding requirement, together with supporting materials in sufficient detail to support the requested funding requirement.
2. NERC shall seek approval from each ERO governmental authority requiring such approval for the funding requirements necessary to perform ERO activities within their jurisdictions.

1106. NERC and Regional Entity Billing and Collections

1. NERC shall request the Regional Entities to identify all load-serving entities within each Regional Entity and the NEL assigned to each load-serving entity, and the Regional Entities shall supply the requested information. The assignment of a funding requirement to an entity shall not be the basis for determining that the entity must be registered in the Compliance Registry.

2. NERC shall accumulate the NEL by load-serving entities for each ERO governmental authority and submit the proportional share of NERC funding requirements to each ERO governmental authority for approval together with supporting materials in sufficient detail to support the requested funding requirement.

3. NEL reported by Balancing authorities within a Region shall be used to rationalize and validate amounts allocated for collection through Regional Entity processes.

4. The billing and collection processes shall provide:
   4.1 A clear validation of billing and application of payments.
   4.2 A minimum of data requests to those being billed.
   4.3 Adequate controls to ensure integrity in the billing determinants including identification of entities responsible for funding NERC’s activities.
   4.4 Consistent billing and collection terms.

5. NERC will bill and collect all budget requirements approved by applicable ERO governmental authorities (including the funds required to support those functions assigned to the Regional Entities through the delegation agreements) directly from the load-serving entities or their designees or as directed by particular ERO governmental authorities, except where the Regional Entity is required to collect the budget requirements for NERC, in which case the Regional Entity will collect directly from the load-serving entities or as otherwise provided by agreement and submit funds to NERC. Alternatively, a load-serving entity may pay its allocated ERO costs through a Regional Entity managed collection mechanism.

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3 A Regional Entity may allocate funding obligations using an alternative method approved by NERC and by FERC and other applicable ERO governmental authorities, as provided for in the regional delegation agreement.
6. NERC shall set a minimum threshold limit on the billing of small LSEs to minimize the administrative burden of collection.

7. NERC shall pursue any non-payments and shall request assistance from appropriate governmental authorities as necessary to secure collection.

8. In the case where a Regional Entity performs the collection for ERO, the Regional Entity will not be responsible for non-payment in the event that a user, owner or operator of the Bulk Power System does not pay its share of dues, fees and charges in a timely manner, provided that such a Regional Entity shall use reasonably diligent efforts to collect dues, fees, and other charges from all entities obligated to pay them. However, any revenues not paid shall be recovered from others within the same region to avoid cross-subsidization between regions.

9. Both NERC and the Regional Entities also may bill members or others for functions and services not within statutory requirements or otherwise authorized by the applicable governmental authorities. Costs and revenues associated with these functions and services shall be separately identified and not commingled with billings associated with the funding of NERC or of the Regional Entities for delegated activities.

1107. Penalty Applications

1. Where NERC or a Regional Entity initiates a compliance monitoring and enforcement process that leads to imposition of a penalty, the entity that initiated the process shall receive any penalty monies imposed and collected as a result of that process, unless a different disposition of the penalty monies is provided for in the delegation agreement, or in a contract or a disposition of the violation that is approved by NERC and FERC.

2. All funds from financial penalties assessed in the United States received by the entity initiating the compliance monitoring and enforcement process shall be applied as a general offset to the entity’s budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year, if received by July 1, or for the second subsequent fiscal year, if received on or after July 1. Funds from financial penalties shall not be directly applied to any program maintained by the entity conducting the compliance monitoring and enforcement process. Funds from financial penalties assessed against a Canadian entity shall be applied as specified by legislation or agreement.

3. In the event that a compliance monitoring and enforcement process is conducted jointly by NERC and a Regional Entity, the Regional Entity shall receive the penalty monies and offset the Regional Entity’s budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

4. Exceptions or alternatives to the foregoing provisions will be allowed if approved by NERC and by FERC or any other applicable ERO governmental authority.

1108. Special Assessments
On a demonstration of unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances requiring additional funds prior to the next funding cycle, NERC shall file with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, for authorization for an amended or supplemental budget for NERC or a Regional Entity and, if necessary under the amended or supplemental budget, to collect a special or additional assessment for statutory functions of NERC or the Regional Entity. Such filing shall include supporting materials to justify the requested funding, including any departure from the approved funding formula or method.
SECTION 1200 — REGIONAL DELEGATION AGREEMENTS

1201. Pro Forma Regional Delegation Agreement
NERC shall develop and maintain a pro forma Regional Entity delegation agreement, which shall serve as the basis for negotiation of consistent agreements for the delegation of ERO functions to Regional Entities.

1202. Regional Entity Essential Requirements
NERC shall establish the essential requirements for an entity to become qualified and maintain good standing as a Regional Entity.

1203. Negotiation of Regional Delegation Agreements
NERC shall, for all areas of North America that have provided NERC with the appropriate authority, negotiate regional delegation agreements for the purpose of ensuring all areas of the North American bllpwer sSystems are within a Regional Entity Region. In the event NERC is unable to reach agreement with Regional Entities for all areas, NERC shall provide alternative means and resources for implementing NERC functions within those areas. No delegation agreement shall take effect until it has been approved by the appropriate ERO Governmental Authority.

1204. Conformance to Rules and Terms of Regional Delegation Agreements
NERC and each Regional Entity shall comply with all applicable ERO Rules of Procedure and the obligations stated in the regional delegation agreement.

1205. Sub-delegation
The Regional Entity shall not sub-delegate any responsibilities and authorities delegated to it by its regional delegation agreement with NERC except with the approval of NERC and FERC and other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities. Responsibilities and authorities may only be sub-delegated to another Regional Entity. Regional Entities may share resources with one another so long as such arrangements do not result in cross-subsidization or in any sub-delegation of authorities.

1206. Nonconformance to Rules or Terms of Regional Delegation Agreement
If a Regional Entity is unable to comply or is not in compliance with an ERO Rule of Procedure or the terms of the regional delegation agreement, the Regional Entity shall immediately notify NERC in writing, describing the area of nonconformance and the reason for not being able to conform to the Rule of Procedure. NERC shall evaluate each case and inform the affected Regional Entity of the results of the evaluation. If NERC determines that a Rule of Procedure or term of the regional delegation agreement has been violated by a Regional Entity or cannot practically be implemented by a Regional Entity, NERC shall notify the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities and take any actions necessary to address the situation.
1207. Regional Entity Audits

Approximately every five years and more frequently if necessary for cause, NERC shall audit each Regional Entity to verify that the Regional Entity continues to comply with NERC Rules of Procedure and the obligations of NERC delegation agreement. Audits of Regional Entities shall be conducted, to the extent practical, based on professional auditing standards recognized in the U.S., including Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, and standards sanctioned by the Institute of Internal Auditors, and if applicable to the coverage of the audit, may be based on Canadian or other international standards. The audits required by this Section 1207 shall not duplicate the audits of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs provided for in Appendix 4A, Audit of Regional Compliance Programs, to these Rules of Procedure.

1208. Process for Considering Registered Entity Requests to Transfer to Another Regional Entity Audits

1. A Registered Entity that is registered in the Region of one Regional Entity and believes its registration should be transferred to a different Regional Entity may submit a written request to both Regional Entities requesting that they process the proposed transfer in accordance with this section. The Registered Entity’s written request shall set forth the reasons the Registered Entity believes justify the proposed transfer and shall describe any impacts of the proposed transfer on other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users.

2. After receiving the Registered Entity’s written request, the two Regional Entities shall consult with each other as to whether they agree or disagree that the requested transfer is appropriate. The Regional Entities may also consult with affected Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators as appropriate. Each Regional Entity shall post the request on its web site for public comment period of 21 days. In evaluating the proposed transfer, the Regional Entities shall consider the location of the Registered Entity’s Bulk Power System facilities in relation to the geographic and electrical boundaries of the respective Regions; the impacts of the proposed transfer on other Bulk Power System owners, operators; and users, the impacts of the proposed transfer on the current and future staffing, resources, budgets and assessments to other load-serving entities of each Regional Entity, including the sufficiency of the proposed transferee Regional Entity’s staffing and resources to perform compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to the Registered Entity; the Registered Entity’s compliance history with its current Regional Entity; and the manner in which pending compliance monitoring and enforcement matters concerning the Registered Entity would be transitioned from the current Regional Entity to the transferee Regional Entity; along with any other reasons for the proposed transfer stated by the Registered Entity and any other reasons either Regional
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eEntity considers relevant. The rRegional eEntity may request that the rRegistered eEntity provide additional data and information concerning the proposed transfer for the rRegional eEntities’ use in their evaluation. The rRegistered eEntity’s current rRegional eEntity shall notify the rRegistered eEntity in writing as to whether (i) the two rRegional eEntities agree that the requested transfer is appropriate, (ii) the two rRegional eEntities agree that the requested transfer is not appropriate and should not be processed further, or (iii) the two rRegional eEntities disagree as to whether the proposed transfer is appropriate.

3. If the two rRegional eEntities agree that the requested transfer is appropriate, they shall submit a joint written request to NERC requesting that the proposed transfer be approved and that the delegation agreement between NERC and each of the rRegional eEntities be amended accordingly. The rRegional eEntities’ joint written submission to NERC shall describe the reasons for the proposed transfer; the location of the rRegistered eEntity’s bPower sSystem facilities in relation to the geographic and electrical boundaries of the respective rRegions; the impacts of the proposed transfer on other bPower sSystem owners, operators, and users; the impacts of the proposed transfer on the current and future staffing, resources, budgets and assessments of each rRegional eEntity, including the sufficiency of the proposed transferee rRegional eEntity’s staffing and resources to perform compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to the rRegistered eEntity; the rRegistered eEntity’s compliance history with its current registeredRegional eEntity; and the manner in which pending compliance monitoring and enforcement matters concerning the rRegistered eEntity will be transitioned from the current rRegional eEntity to the transferee rRegional eEntity. The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider the proposed transfer based on the submissions of the rRegional eEntities and any other information the bBoard considers relevant, and shall approve or disapprove the proposed transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The NERC bBoard may request that the rRegional eEntities provide additional information, or obtain additional information from the rRegistered eEntity, for the use of the NERC bBoard in making its decision. If the NERC bBoard approves the proposed transfer, NERC shall file the related delegation agreements with FERC for approval.

4. If the two rRegional eEntities do not agree with each other that the proposed transfer is appropriate, the rRegional eEntity supporting the proposed transfer shall, if requested by the rRegistered eEntity, submit a written request to NERC to approve the transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The rRegional eEntity’s written request shall include the information specified in Section 1208.3. The rRegional eEntity that does not believe the proposed transfer is appropriate will be allowed to submit a written statement to NERC explaining why the rRegional eEntity believes the transfer is not appropriate and should not be approved. The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider the proposed transfer based on the submissions of the rRegional eEntities and any
other information the NERC Board considers relevant, and shall approve or disapprove the proposed transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The NERC Board may request that the Regional Entities provide additional information, or obtain additional information from the Registered Entity, for the use of the NERC Board in making its decision. If the NERC Board approves the proposed transfer, NERC shall file the related delegation agreements with FERC for approval.

5. Prior to action by the NERC Board of Trustees on a proposed transfer of registration under Section 1208.3 or 1208.4, NERC shall post information concerning the proposed transfer, including the submissions from the Regional Entities, on its Web site for at least twenty-one (21) days for the purpose of receiving public comment.

6. If the NERC Board of Trustees disapproves a proposed transfer presented to it pursuant to either Section 1208.3 or 1208.4, the Regional or entities that believe the transfer is appropriate may, if requested to do so by the Registered Entity, file a petition with FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. section 39.8(f) and (g) requesting that FERC order amendments to the delegation agreements of the two Regional Entities to effectuate the proposed transfer.

7. No transfer of a Registered Entity from one Regional Entity to another Regional Entity shall be effective (i) unless approved by FERC, and (ii) any earlier than the first day of January of the second calendar year following approval by FERC, unless an earlier effective date is agreed to by both Regional Entities and NERC and approved by FERC.
SECTION 1300 — COMMITTEES

1301. Establishing Standing Committees

The Board may from time to time create standing committees. In doing so, the Board shall approve the charter of each committee and assign specific authority to each committee necessary to conduct business within that charter. Each standing committee shall work within its Board-approved charter and shall be accountable to the Board for performance of its Board-assigned responsibilities. A NERC standing committee may not delegate its assigned work to a member forum, but, in its deliberations, may request the opinions of and consider the recommendations of a member forum.

1302. Committee Membership

Each committee shall have a defined membership composition that is explained in its charter. Committee membership may be unique to each committee, and can provide for balanced decision-making by providing for representatives from each Sector or, where Sector representation will not bring together the necessary diversity of opinions, technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area, by bringing together a wide diversity of opinions from industry experts with outstanding technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area. Committee membership shall also provide the opportunity for an equitable number of members from the United States and Canada, based approximately on proportionate Net Energy for Load. All committees and other subgroups (except for those organized on other than a Sector basis because Sector representation will not bring together the necessary diversity of opinions, technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area) must ensure that no two stakeholder Sectors are able to control the vote on any matter, and no single Sector is able to defeat a matter. With regard to committees and subgroups pertaining to development of, interpretation of, or compliance with Reliability Standards, NERC shall provide a reasonable opportunity for membership from Sectors desiring to participate. Committees and subgroups organized on other than a Sector basis shall be reported to the NERC Board and the Member Representatives Committee, along with the reasons for constituting the committee or subgroup in the manner chosen. In such cases and subject to reasonable restrictions necessary to accomplish the mission of such committee or subgroup, NERC shall provide a reasonable opportunity for additional participation, as members or official observers, for Sectors not represented on the committee or subgroup.

1303. Procedures for Appointing Committee Members

Committee members shall be nominated and selected in a manner that is open, inclusive, and fair. Unless otherwise stated in these Rules of Procedure or approved by the Board, all committee member appointments shall be approved by the board, and committee officers shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

1304. Procedures for Conduct of Committee Business
1. Notice to the public of the dates, places, and times of meetings of all committees, and all nonconfidential material provided to committee members, shall be posted on the Corporation’s NERC’s Web site at approximately the same time that notice is given to committee members. Meetings of all standing committees shall be open to the public, subject to reasonable limitations due to the availability and size of meeting facilities; provided that the meeting may be held in or adjourn to closed session to discuss matters of a confidential nature, including but not limited to personnel matters, compliance enforcement matters, litigation, or commercially sensitive or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information of any entity.

2. NERC shall maintain a set of procedures, approved by the Board, to guide the conduct of business by standing committees.

1305. Committee Subgroups

Standing committees may appoint subgroups using the same principles as in Section 1302.
SECTION 1400 — AMENDMENTS TO THE NERC RULES OF PROCEDURE

1401. Proposals for Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure

In accordance with the bylaws of NERC, requests to amend or repeal the Rules of Procedure may be submitted by (1) any ten Members of NERC, which number shall include Members from at least three membership segments, (2) the Member Representatives Committee, (3) a standing committee of NERC to whose function and purpose the Rule of Procedure pertains, or (4) an officer of the ERO.

1402. Approval of Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure

Amendment to or repeal of Rules of Procedure shall be approved by the Board after public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with the bylaws of NERC. In approving changes to the Rules of Procedure, the Board shall consider the inputs of the Member Representatives Committee, other ERO committees affected by the particular changes to the Rules of Procedure, and other stakeholders as appropriate. After Board approval, the amendment or repeal shall be submitted to the ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by legislation or agreement. No amendment to or repeal of the Rules of Procedure shall be effective until it has been approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities.

1403. Alternative Procedure for Violation Risk Factors

In the event the Reliability Standards development process fails to produce Violation Risk Factors for a particular Reliability Standard in a timely manner, the Board of Trustees may adopt Violation Risk Factors for that standard after notice and opportunity for comment. In adopting Violation Risk Factors, the Board shall consider the inputs of the Member Representatives Committee and affected stakeholders.
SECTION 1500 — CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

1501. Definitions

1. **Confidential Information** means (i) Confidential Business and Market Information; (ii) Critical Energy Infrastructure Information; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; or (vi) Cyber Security Incident Information; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition.

2. **Confidential Business and Market Information** means any information that pertains to the interests of any entity, that was developed or acquired by that entity, and that is proprietary or competitively sensitive.

3. **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information** means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing Critical Infrastructure that (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on Critical Infrastructure; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the Critical Infrastructure.

4. **Critical Infrastructure** means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

5. **Cyber Security Incident Information** means any information related to, describing, or which could be used to plan or cause a Cyber Security Incident as defined in 18 C.F.R. § 39.1.

1502. Protection of Confidential Information

1. **Identification of Confidential Information** — An owner, operator, or user of the Bulk Power System and any other party (the “Submitting Entity”) shall mark as confidential any information that it submits to NERC or a Regional Entity (the “Receiving Entity”) that it reasonably believes contains Confidential Information as defined by these Rules of Procedure, indicating the category or categories defined in Section 1501 in which the information falls. If the information is subject to a prohibition on public disclosure in the Commission-approved rules of a regional transmission organization or independent system operator or a similar prohibition in applicable federal, state, or provincial laws, the Submitting Entity shall so indicate and provide supporting references and details.
2. **Confidentiality** — Except as provided herein, a Receiving Entity shall keep in confidence and not copy, disclose, or distribute any Confidential Information or any part thereof without the permission of the Submitting Entity, except as otherwise legally required.

3. **Information no longer Confidential** — If a Submitting Entity concludes that information for which it had sought confidential treatment no longer qualifies for that treatment, the Submitting Entity shall promptly so notify NERC or the relevant Regional Entity.

1503. Requests for Information

1. **Limitation** — A Receiving Entity shall make information available only to one with a demonstrated need for access to the information from the Receiving Entity.

2. **Form of Request** — A person with such a need may request access to information by using the following procedure:

   2.1 The request must be in writing and clearly marked “Request for Information.”

   2.2 The request must identify the individual or entity that will use the information, explain the requester’s need for access to the information, explain how the requester will use the information in furtherance of that need, and state whether the information is publicly available or available from another source or through another means. If the requester seeks access to information that is subject to a prohibition on public disclosure in the Commission-approved rules of a regional transmission organization or independent system operator or a similar prohibition in applicable federal, state, or provincial laws, the requester shall describe how it qualifies to receive such information.

   2.3 The request must stipulate that, if the requester does not seek public disclosure, the requester will maintain as confidential any information received for which a Submitting Party has made a claim of confidentiality in accordance with NERC’s rules. As a condition to gaining access to such information, a requester shall execute a non-disclosure agreement in a form approved by NERC’s Board of Trustees.

3. **Notice and Opportunity for Comment** — Prior to any decision to disclose information marked as confidential, the Receiving Entity shall provide written notice to the Submitting Entity and an opportunity for the Submitting Entity to either waive objection to disclosure or provide comments as to why the Confidential Information should not be disclosed. Failure to provide such comments or otherwise respond is not deemed waiver of the claim of confidentiality.
4. **Determination by ERO or Regional Entity** — Based on the information provided by the requester under Rule 1503.2, any comments provided by the submitting entity, and any other relevant available information, the chief executive officer or his or her designee of the receiving entity shall determine whether to disclose such information.

5. **Appeal** — A person whose request for information is denied in whole or part may appeal that determination to the President of NERC (or the President’s designee) within 30 days of the determination. Appeals filed pursuant to this Section must be in writing, addressed to the President of NERC (or the President’s designee), and clearly marked “Appeal of Information Request Denial.”

NERC will provide written notice of such appeal to the submitting entity and an opportunity for the submitting entity to either waive objection to disclosure or provide comments as to why the information should not be disclosed; provided that any such comments must be received within 30 days of the notice and any failure to provide such comments or otherwise respond is not deemed a waiver of the claim of confidentiality.

The President of NERC (or the President’s designee) will make a determination with respect to any appeal within 30 days. In unusual circumstances, this time limit may be extended by the President of NERC (or the President’s designee), who will send written notice to the requester setting forth the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination on the appeal is expected.

6. **Disclosure of Information** — In the event the receiving entity, after following the procedures herein, determines to disclose information designated as confidential, it shall provide the submitting entity no fewer than 21 days’ written notice prior to releasing the confidential information in order to enable such entity to either waive objection to disclosure or provide comments as to why the information should not be disclosed; provided that any such comments must be received within 30 days of the notice and any failure to provide such comments or otherwise respond is not deemed a waiver of the claim of confidentiality.

Should a receiving entity be required to disclose confidential information, or should the submitting entity waive objection to disclosure, the receiving entity shall furnish only that portion of the confidential information which the receiving entity’s counsel advises is legally required.

7. **Posting of Determinations on Requests for Disclosure of Confidential Information** — Upon making its determination on a request for disclosure of confidential information, NERC or the regional entity, as applicable, shall (i) notify the requester that the request for disclosure is granted or denied, (ii) publicly post any determination to deny the request to disclose confidential information, including in such posting an explanation of the reasons for the denial (but without in such explanation disclosing the confidential information), and (iii) publicly post any determination that information claimed by the submitting entity to be confidential is not confidential.
Information (but without in such posting disclosing any information that has been determined to be Confidential Information).

1504. Employees, Contractors and Agents

A Receiving Entity shall ensure that its officers, trustees, directors, employees, subcontractors and subcontractors’ employees, and agents to whom Confidential Information is exposed are under obligations of confidentiality that are at least as restrictive as those contained herein.

1505. Provision of Information to FERC and Other Governmental Authorities

1. **Request** — A request from FERC for reliability information with respect to owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System within the United States is authorized by Section 215 of the Federal Power Act. Other applicable ERO Governmental Authorities may have similar authorizing legislation that grants a right of access to such information. Unless otherwise directed by FERC or its staff or the other ERO Authority requesting the information, upon receiving such a request, a Receiving Entity shall provide contemporaneous notice to the applicable Submitting Entity. In its response to such a request, a Receiving Entity shall preserve any mark of confidentiality and shall notify FERC or other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities that the Submitting Entity has marked the information as confidential.

2. **Continued Confidentiality** — Each Receiving Entity shall continue to treat as confidential all Confidential Information that it has submitted to NERC or to FERC or another appropriate ERO Governmental Authority, until such time as FERC or the other appropriate ERO Governmental Authority authorizes disclosure of such information.

1506. Permitted Disclosures

1. **Confirmed Violations** — Nothing in this Section 1500 shall prohibit the disclosure of a violation at the point when the matter is filed with an appropriate ERO Governmental Authority as a Notice of Penalty, the “violator” admits to the violation, or the alleged violator and NERC or the Regional Entity reach a settlement regarding the violation.

2. **Compliance Information** — NERC and the Regional Entities are authorized to exchange Confidential Information related to evaluations, Compliance Audits, and Compliance Investigations in furtherance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, on condition they continue to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

1507. Remedies for Improper Disclosure

Any person engaged in NERC or Regional Entity activity under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act or the equivalent laws of other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities who improperly discloses information determined to be confidential may
lose access to Confidential Information on a temporary or permanent basis and may be subject to adverse personnel action, including suspension or termination. Nothing in Section 1500 precludes an entity whose information was improperly disclosed from seeking a remedy in an appropriate court.
SECTION 1600 — REQUESTS FOR DATA OR INFORMATION

1601. Scope of a NERC or Regional Entity Request for Data or Information

Within the United States, NERC and Regional Entities may request data or information that is necessary to meet their obligations under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, as authorized by Section 39.2(d) of the Commission’s regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 39.2(d). In other jurisdictions NERC and Regional Entities may request comparable data or information, using such authority as may exist pursuant to these Rules of Procedure and as may be granted by ERO Governmental Authorities in those other jurisdictions. The provisions of Section 1600 shall not apply to Requirements contained in any Reliability Standard to provide data or information; the Requirements in the Reliability Standards govern. The provisions of Section 1600 shall also not apply to data or information requested in connection with a compliance or enforcement action under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, Section 400 of these Rules of Procedure, or any procedures adopted pursuant to those authorities, in which case the Rules of Procedure applicable to the production of data or information for compliance and enforcement actions shall apply.

1602. Procedure for Authorizing a NERC Request for Data or Information

1. NERC shall provide a proposed request for data or information or a proposed modification to a previously-authorized request, including the information specified in Section paragraph 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2 as applicable, to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability at least twenty-one (21) days prior to initially posting the request or modification for public comment. Submission of the proposed request or modification to the Office of Electric Reliability is for the information of the Commission. NERC is not required to receive any approval from the Commission prior to posting the proposed request or modification for public comment in accordance with paragraph Section 1602.2 or issuing the request or modification to Reporting Entities following approval by the Board of Trustees.

2. NERC shall post a proposed request for data or information or a proposed modification to a previously authorized request for data or information for a forty-five (45) day public comment period.

2.1. A proposed request for data or information shall contain, at a minimum, the following information: (i) a description of the data or information to be requested, how the data or information will be used, and how the availability of the data or information is necessary for NERC to meet its obligations under applicable laws and agreements; (ii) a description of how the data or information will be collected and validated; (iii) a description of the entities (by functional class and jurisdiction) that will be required to provide the data or information (“Reporting Entities”); (iv) the schedule or due date for the data or information; (v) a description of any restrictions on disseminating the data or information (e.g., “Confidential Information,” “Critical Energy Information”).
iInfrastructure information,” “aggregating” or “identity masking”); and (vi) an estimate of the relative burden imposed on the Reporting Entities to accommodate the data or information request.

2.2. A proposed modification to a previously authorized request for data or information shall explain (i) the nature of the modifications; (ii) an estimate of the burden imposed on the Reporting Entities to accommodate the modified data or information request, and (iii) any other items from Section 1602.2.1 paragraph 1.1 that require updating as a result of the modifications.

3. After the close of the comment period, NERC shall make such revisions to the proposed request for data or information as are appropriate in light of the comments. NERC shall submit the proposed request for data or information, as revised, along with the comments received, NERC’s evaluation of the comments and recommendations, to the Board of Trustees.

4. In acting on the proposed request for data or information, the Board of Trustees may authorize NERC to issue it, modify it, or remand it for further consideration.

5. NERC may make minor changes to an authorized request for data or information without Board approval. However, if a Reporting Entity objects to NERC in writing to such changes within 21 days of issuance of the modified request, such changes shall require Board approval before they are implemented.

6. Authorization of a request for data or information shall be final unless, within thirty (30) days of the decision by the Board of Trustees, an affected party appeals the authorization under this Section 1600 to the ERO Governmental Authority.

1603. Owners, Operators, and Users to Comply

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall comply with authorized requests for data and information. In the event a Reporting Entity within the United States fails to comply with an authorized request for data or information under Section 1600, NERC may request the Commission to exercise its enforcement authority to require the Reporting Entity to comply with the request for data or information and for other appropriate enforcement action by the Commission. NERC will make any request for the Commission to enforce a request for data or information through a non-public submission to the Commission’s enforcement staff.

1604. Requests by Regional Entity for Data or Information

1. A Regional Entity may request that NERC seek authorization for a request for data or information to be applicable within the Region footprint of the Regional Entity, either as a freestanding request or as part of a proposed NERC request for data or information. Any such request must be consistent with this Section 1600.
2. A Regional Entity may also develop its own procedures for requesting data or information, but any such procedures must include at least the same procedural elements as are included in this Section 1600. Any such Regional Entity procedures or changes to such procedures shall be submitted to NERC for approval. Upon approving such procedures or changes thereto, NERC shall file the proposed procedures or proposed changes for approval by the Commission and any other ERO Governmental Authority applicable to the Regional Entity. The Regional Entity procedures or changes to such procedures shall not be effective in a jurisdiction until approved by, and in accordance with any revisions directed by, the Commission or other ERO Governmental Authority.

1605. Confidentiality

If the approved data or information request includes a statement under Section 1602.1.1(v) that the requested data or information will be held confidential or treated as Critical Infrastructure Information, then the applicable provisions of Section 1500 will apply without further action by a Submitting Entity. A Submitting Entity may designate any other data or information as Confidential Information pursuant to the provisions of Section 1500, and NERC or the Regional Entity shall treat that data or information in accordance with Section 1500. NERC or a Regional Entity may utilize additional protective procedures for handling particular requests for data or information as may be necessary under the circumstances.

1606. Expedited Procedures for Requesting Time-Sensitive Data or Information

1. In the event NERC or a Regional Entity must obtain data or information by a date or within a time period that does not permit adherence to the time periods specified in Section 1602, the procedures specified in Section 1606 may be used to obtain the data or information. Without limiting the circumstances in which the procedures in Section 1606 may be used, such circumstances include situations in which it is necessary to obtain the data or information (in order to evaluate a threat to the reliability or security of the Bulk-power System, or to comply with a directive in an order issued by the Commission or by another ERO Governmental Authority) within a shorter time period than possible under Section 1602. The procedures specified in Section 1606 may only be used if authorized by the NERC Board of Trustees prior to activation of such procedures.

2. Prior to posting a proposed request for data or information, or a modification to a previously-authorized request, for public comment under Section 1606, NERC shall provide the proposed request or modification, including the information specified in paragraph 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2 as applicable, to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability. The submission to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability shall also include an explanation of why it is necessary to use the expedited procedures of Section 1606 to obtain the data or information. The submission shall be made to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability as far in advance, up to twenty-one (21) days, of the posting of the proposed request or modification for public comments as is
reasonably possible under the circumstances, but in no event less than two (2) days in advance of the public posting of the proposed request or modification.

3. NERC shall post the proposed request for data or information or proposed modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information for a public comment period that is reasonable in duration given the circumstances, but in no event shorter than five (5) days. The proposed request for data or information or proposed modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information shall include the information specified in Section 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2, as applicable, and shall also include an explanation of why it is necessary to use the expedited procedures of Section 1606 to obtain the data or information.

4. The provisions of Sections 1602.3, 1602.4, 1602.5 and 1602.6 shall be applicable to a request for data or information or modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information developed and issued pursuant to Section 1606, except that (a) if NERC makes minor changes to an authorized request for data or information without Board approval, such changes shall require Board approval if a Reporting Entity objects to NERC in writing to such changes within five (5) days of issuance of the modified request; and (b) authorization of the request for data or information shall be final unless an affected party appeals the authorization of the request by the Board of Trustees to the ERO Governmental Authority within five (5) days following the decision of the Board of Trustees authorizing the request, which decision shall be promptly posted on NERC’s web site.
Rules of Procedure

Effective: April 12, 2011

Rules of Procedure Sections 400, 800 and 1200, and Appendices 4A, 4B and 4C are subject to further revisions to comply with directives in a FERC Order issued October 21, 2010 (133 FERC ¶ 61,061).
TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 100 — APPLICABILITY OF RULES OF PROCEDURE ................................................................. 12

SECTION 200 — DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ............................................................................................ 2

201. General ........................................................................................................................................ 2
202. Specific Definitions ......................................................................................................................... 2

SECTION 300 — RELIABILITY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT .................................................................. 52

301. General ........................................................................................................................................ 52
302. Essential Attributes for Technically Excellent Reliability Standards ....................................... 52
303. Relationship between Reliability Standards and Competition ................................................ 72
304. Essential Principles for the Development of Reliability Standards ........................................ 82
305. Registered Ballot Body ............................................................................................................... 82
306. Standards Committee ................................................................................................................. 102
307. Standards Process Manager .................................................................................................... 112
308. Steps in the Development of Reliability Standards ................................................................ 112
309. Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval by ERO Governmental Authorities ..................... 112
310. Reliability Standards Annual Work Plan .................................................................................. 132
311. Regional Entity Standards Development Procedures ........................................................... 132
312. Regional Reliability Standards .................................................................................................. 152
313. Other Regional Criteria, Guides, Procedures, Agreements, Etc ............................................. 182
314. Conflicts with Statutes, Regulations, and Orders .................................................................... 192
315. Revisions to NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure ...................................... 192
316. Accreditation ............................................................................................................................ 202
317. Five-Year Review of Standards ................................................................................................. 202
318. Coordination with the North American Energy Standards Board ...................................... 202
319. Archived Standards Information ............................................................................................... 202
320. Alternate Method for Adopting Violation Risk Factors ........................................................... 202
321. Special Rule to Address Certain Regulatory Directives ......................................................... 212

SECTION 400 — COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT ................................................................................. 252

401. Scope of the NERC Compliance Enforcement Program .......................................................... 252
402. NERC Oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Enforcement Programs ...................... 282
403. Required Attributes of Regional Entity Compliance Enforcement Programs .......................... 322
404. NERC Monitoring of Compliance for Regional Entities or Bulk Power Owners, Operator, or Users ........................................................................................................................... 392
405. Monitoring of Standards and Other Requirements Applicable to NERC .............................. 402
406. Independent Audits of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program ....... 402
407. Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions .............................................................................. 402
408. Review of NERC Decisions ...................................................................................................... 412
409. Appeals from Final Decisions of Regional Entities ................................................................ 422
410. Hold Harmless .......................................................................................................................... 432
411. Requests for Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards ................................................................................................................................... 432

SECTION 500 — ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION ........................................... 452

501. Scope of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs .................. 452
502. Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements ................ 482
503. Regional Entity Implementation of Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements ................................................................................................................................... 502

Effective April 12, 2011
SECTION 100 — APPLICABILITY OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

NERC and NERC Members shall comply with these Rules of Procedure. Each Regional Entity shall comply with these Rules of Procedure as applicable to functions delegated to the Regional Entity by NERC or as required by an applicable Governmental Authority or as otherwise provided.

Each Bulk Power System owner, operator, and user shall comply with all Rules of Procedure of NERC that are made applicable to such entities by approval pursuant to applicable legislation or regulation, or pursuant to agreement.

Any entity that is unable to comply or that is not in compliance with a NERC Rule of Procedure shall immediately notify NERC in writing, stating the Rule of Procedure of concern and the reason for not being able to comply with the Rule of Procedure.

NERC shall evaluate each case and inform the entity of the results of the evaluation. If NERC determines that a Rule of Procedure has been violated, or cannot practically be complied with, NERC shall notify the applicable Governmental Authorities and take such other actions as NERC deems appropriate to address the situation.

NERC shall comply with each approved Reliability Standard that identifies NERC or the Electric Reliability Organization as a responsible entity. Regional Entities shall comply with each approved Reliability Standard that identifies Regional Entities as responsible entities. A violation by NERC or a Regional Entity of such a Reliability Standard shall constitute a violation of these Rules of Procedure.
SECTION 200 — DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

201. General

Definitions of terms used in the NERC Rules of Procedure are set forth in Appendix 2, Definitions Used in the Rules of Procedure, the terms defined in Section 202 shall have the meaning set forth therein. Other terms are defined within particular sections of the rules of procedure. Other terms used but not defined in the rules of procedure shall be defined in NERC’s Bylaws, the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards adopted in conjunction with NERC’s Reliability Standards, or in accordance with their commonly understood and used technical meanings in the electric power industry, including applicable codes and standards.

202. Specific Definitions

“Board” means the Board of Trustees of NERC.

“Bulk power system” means facilities and control systems necessary for operating an interconnected electric energy supply and transmission network (or any portion thereof) and electric energy from generating facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. The term does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy.

“Canadian” means one of the following: (a) a company or association incorporated or organized under the laws of Canada, or its designated representative(s) irrespective of nationality; (b) an agency of a federal, provincial, or local government in Canada, or its designated representative irrespective(s) of nationality; or (c) a self-representing individual who is a Canadian citizen residing in Canada.

“Confirmed violation” is one for which an entity has: 1) accepted the finding of the violation by a regional entity or NERC and will not seek an appeal, or 2) completed the hearing and appeals process within NERC, or 3) allowed the time for submitting an appeal to expire, or 4) admitted to the violation in a settlement agreement.

“Electric reliability organization” or “ERO” means the organization that is certified by the Commission under Section 39.3 of its regulations, the purpose of which is to establish and enforce Reliability Standards for the bulk power system in the United States. The organization may also have received recognition by applicable governmental authorities in Canada and Mexico to establish and enforce reliability standards for the bulk power systems of the respective countries.

“Entity variance” means an aspect of a reliability standard that applies only within a particular entity or a subset of entities within a limited portion of a regional entity, such as a variance that would apply to a regional transmission organization or particular market or to a subset of bulk power system owners, operators or users. An entity variance may not be inconsistent with or less stringent than the reliability standards as it would otherwise exist without the entity variance. An entity variance shall be approved...
only through the NERC standards development procedure and shall be made part of the NERC reliability standards.

“ERO governmental authority” is a government agency that has subject matter jurisdiction over the reliability of the bulk power system within its jurisdictional territory. In the United States, the ERO governmental authority is the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. In Canada, the ERO governmental authority resides with applicable federal and provincial governments who may delegate duties and responsibilities to other entities. Use of the term is intended to be inclusive of all applicable authorities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and is not restricted to those listed here.

“Net Energy for Load” or “NEL” means net generation of an electric system plus energy received from others less energy delivered to others through interchange. It includes system losses but excludes energy required for the storage of energy at energy storage facilities.

“Reliable operation” means operating the elements of the bulk power system within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a cyber security incident, or unanticipated failure of system elements.

“Regional criteria” means reliability requirements developed by a regional entity that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with reliability standards, but which are not reliability standards. Such regional criteria may be necessary to account for physical differences in the bulk power system but are not inconsistent with reliability standards nor do they result in lesser reliability. Such regional criteria are not enforceable pursuant to NERC-delegated authorities, but may be enforced through other available mechanisms. Regional criteria may include specific acceptable operating or planning parameters, guides, agreements, protocols or other documents.

“Regional reliability standard” means a type of reliability standards that is applicable only within a particular regional entity or group of regional entities. A regional reliability standard may augment, add detail to, or implement another reliability standard or cover matters not addressed by other reliability standards. Regional reliability standards, upon adoption by NERC and approval by the applicable ERO governmental authority(ies), shall be reliability standards and shall be enforced within the applicable regional entity or regional entities pursuant to delegated authorities.

“Reliability standard” means a requirement to provide for reliable operation of the bulk power system, including without limiting the foregoing, requirements for the operation of existing bulk power system facilities, including cyber security protection, and including the design of planned additions or modifications to such facilities to the extent necessary for reliable operation of the bulk power system, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge bulk power system facilities or to construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity. A reliability standard shall not be effective in the United States until approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and shall not be
effective in other jurisdictions until made or allowed to become effective by the applicable governmental authority.

“Variance” means an aspect or element of a reliability standard that applies only within a particular regional entity or group of regional entities, or to a particular entity or class of entities. A variance allows an alternative approach to meeting the same reliability objective as the reliability standard, and is typically necessitated by a physical difference. A variance is embodied within a reliability standard and as such, if adopted by NERC and approved by the ERO governmental authority, shall be enforced within the applicable regional entity or regional entities pursuant to delegated authority.
SECTION 300 — RELIABILITY STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

301. General

NERC shall develop and maintain reliability standards that apply to bulk power system owners, operators, and users and that enable NERC and regional entities to measure the reliability performance of bulk power system owners, operators, and users; and to hold them accountable for reliable operation of the bulk power systems. The reliability standards shall be technically excellent, timely, just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, and consistent with other applicable standards of governmental authorities.

302. Essential Attributes for Technically Excellent Reliability Standards

1. Applicability — Each reliability standard shall clearly identify the functional classes of entities responsible for complying with the reliability standard, with any specific additions or exceptions noted. Such functional classes include:
   - Reliability Coordinators
   - Balancing Authorities
   - Transmission Operators
   - Generator Owners
   - Interchange Authorities
   - Transmission Service Providers
   - Market Operators
   - Planning Authorities
   - Transmission Planners
   - Resource Planners
   - Load-serving Entities
   - Purchasing-selling Entities
   - Distribution Providers.

   Each reliability standard shall also identify the geographic applicability of the reliability standard, such as the entire North American bulk power system, an interconnection, or within a regional entity area. A reliability standard may also identify any limitations on the applicability of the reliability standard based on electric facility characteristics.

2. Reliability Objectives — Each reliability standard shall have a clear statement of purpose that shall describe how the reliability standard contributes to the reliability of the bulk power system. The following general objectives for the bulk power system provide a foundation for determining the specific objective(s) of each reliability standard:

   2.1 Reliability Planning and Operating Performance — Bulk power systems shall be planned and operated in a coordinated manner to perform reliably under normal and abnormal conditions.

   2.2 Frequency and Voltage Performance — The frequency and voltage of bulk power systems shall be controlled within defined limits through the balancing of real and reactive power supply and demand.

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1 These functional classes of entities are derived from NERC’s Reliability Functional Model. When a reliability standard identifies a class of entities to which it applies, that class must be defined in the Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards.
2.3 **Reliability Information** — Information necessary for the planning and operation of reliable bulk power systems shall be made available to those entities responsible for planning and operating bulk power systems.

2.4 **Emergency Preparation** — Plans for emergency operation and system restoration of bulk power systems shall be developed, coordinated, maintained, and implemented.

2.5 **Communications and Control** — Facilities for communication, monitoring, and control shall be provided, used, and maintained for the reliability of bulk power systems.

2.6 **Personnel** — Personnel responsible for planning and operating bulk power systems shall be trained and qualified, and shall have the responsibility and authority to implement actions.

2.7 **Wide-area View** — The reliability of the bulk power systems shall be assessed, monitored, and maintained on a wide-area basis.

2.8 **Security** — Bulk power systems shall be protected from malicious physical or cyber attacks.

3. **Performance Requirement or Outcome** — Each reliability standard shall state one or more performance requirements, which if achieved by the applicable entities, will provide for a reliable bulk power system, consistent with good utility practices and the public interest. Each requirement is not a “lowest common denominator” compromise, but instead achieves an objective that is the best approach for bulk power system reliability, taking account of the costs and benefits of implementing the proposal.

4. **Measurability** — Each performance requirement shall be stated so as to be objectively measurable by a third party with knowledge or expertise in the area addressed by that requirement. Each performance requirement shall have one or more associated measures used to objectively evaluate compliance with the requirement. If performance can be practically measured quantitatively, metrics shall be provided to determine satisfactory performance.

5. **Technical Basis in Engineering and Operations** — Each reliability standard shall be based upon sound engineering and operating judgment, analysis, or experience, as determined by expert practitioners in that particular field.

6. **Completeness** — Reliability standards shall be complete and self-contained. The Reliability Standards shall not depend on external information to determine the required level of performance.
7. **Consequences for Noncompliance** — In combination with guidelines for penalties and sanctions, as well as other ERO and Regional Entity compliance documents, the consequences of violating a Reliability Standard are clearly presented to the entities responsible for complying with the Reliability Standards.

8. **Clear Language** — Each Reliability Standard shall be stated using clear and unambiguous language. Responsible entities, using reasonable judgment and in keeping with good utility practices, are able to arrive at a consistent interpretation of the required performance.

9. **Practicality** — Each Reliability Standard shall establish requirements that can be practically implemented by the assigned responsible entities within the specified effective date and thereafter.

10. **Consistent Terminology** — To the extent possible, Reliability Standards shall use a set of standard terms and definitions that are approved through the NERC Reliability Standards development process.

### 303. Relationship between Reliability Standards and Competition

To ensure Reliability Standards are developed with due consideration of impacts on competition, to ensure Reliability Standards are not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and recognizing that reliability is an essential requirement of a robust North American economy, each Reliability Standard shall meet all of these market-related objectives:

1. **Competition** — A Reliability Standard shall not give any market participant an unfair competitive advantage.

2. **Market Structures** — A Reliability Standard shall neither mandate nor prohibit any specific market structure.

3. **Market Solutions** — A Reliability Standard shall not preclude market solutions to achieving compliance with that Reliability Standard.

4. **Commercially Sensitive Information** — A Reliability Standard shall not require the public disclosure of commercially sensitive information or other Confidential Information. All market participants shall have equal opportunity to access commercially non-sensitive information that is required for compliance with Reliability Standards.
5. **Adequacy** — NERC shall not set Reliability Standards defining an adequate amount of, or requiring expansion of, Bulk Power System resources or delivery capability.

304. **Essential Principles for the Development of Reliability Standards**

NERC shall develop Reliability Standards in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 3A. Appeals in connection with the development of a Reliability Standard shall also be conducted in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual. Any amendments or revisions to the Standard Processes Manual shall be consistent with the following essential principles:

1. **Openness** — Participation shall be open to all persons who are directly and materially affected by the reliability of the North American Bulk Power System. There shall be no undue financial barriers to participation. Participation shall not be conditional upon membership in NERC or any other organization, and shall not be unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

2. **Transparency** — The process shall be transparent to the public.

3. **Consensus-building** — The process shall build and document consensus for each Reliability Standard, both with regard to the need and justification for the Reliability Standard and the content of the Reliability Standard.

4. **Fair Balance of Interests** — The process shall fairly balance interests of all stakeholders and shall not be dominated by any single interest category.

5. **Due Process** — Development of Reliability Standards shall provide reasonable notice and opportunity for any person with a direct and material interest to express views on a proposed Reliability Standard and the basis for those views, and to have that position considered in the development of the Reliability Standards.

6. **Timeliness** — Development of Reliability Standards shall be timely and responsive to new and changing priorities for reliability of the Bulk Power System.

305. **Registered Ballot Body**

NERC Reliability Standards shall be approved by a Registered Ballot Body prior to submittal to the Board and then to ERO Governmental Authorities for their approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement. This Section 305 sets forth the
rules pertaining to the composition of, and eligibility to participate in, the Registered Ballot Body.

1. **Eligibility to Vote on Reliability Standards** — Any person or entity may join the Registered Ballot Body to vote on Reliability Standards, whether or not such person or entity is a Member of NERC.

2. **Inclusive Participation** — The Segment qualification guidelines are inclusive; i.e., any entity with a legitimate interest in the reliability of the Bulk Power System that can meet any one of the eligibility criteria for a Segment is entitled to belong to and vote in each Segment for which it qualifies, subject to limitations defined in Sections 305.3 and 305.5.

3. **General Criteria for Registered Ballot Body Membership** — The general criteria for membership in the Segments are:

   3.1 **Multiple Segments** — A corporation or other organization with integrated operations or with affiliates that qualifies to belong to more than one Segment (e.g., Transmission Owners and Load-Serving Entities) may join once in each Segment for which it qualifies, provided that each Segment constitutes a separate membership and the organization is represented in each Segment by a different representative. Affiliated entities are collectively limited to one membership in each Segment for which they are qualified.

   3.2 **Withdrawing from a Segment or Changing Segments** — After its initial registration in a Segment, each registered participant may elect to withdraw from a Segment or apply to change Segments at any time.

   3.3 **Review of Segment Criteria** — The Board shall review the qualification guidelines and rules for joining Segments at least every three years to ensure that the process continues to be fair, open, balanced, and inclusive. Public input will be solicited in the review of these guidelines.

4. **Proxies for Voting on Reliability Standards** — Any registered participant may designate an agent or proxy to vote on its behalf. There are no limits on how many proxies an agent may hold. However, for the proxy to be valid, NERC must have in its possession written documentation signed by the representative of the registered participant that the voting right by proxy has been transferred from the registered participant to the agent.

5. **Stakeholder Segments** — The specific criteria for membership in each Registered Ballot Body Segment are defined in the Standard Processes Manual in Appendix 3A.

6. **Review of Stakeholder Segment Entries** — NERC shall review all applications for joining the Registered Ballot Body, and shall make a determination of
whether the applicant’s self-selection of a Segment satisfies at least one of the guidelines to belong to that Segment. The entity shall then become eligible to participate as a voting member of that Segment. The Standards Committee shall resolve disputes regarding eligibility for membership in a Segment, with the applicant having the right of appeal to the Board.

306. Standards Committee

The Standards Committee shall provide oversight of the Reliability Standards development process to ensure stakeholder interests are fairly represented. The Standards Committee shall not under any circumstance change the substance of a draft or approved Reliability Standard.

1. Membership — The Standards Committee is a representative committee comprising representatives of two members of each of the Segments in the Registered Ballot Body.

2. Elections — Standards Committee members are elected for staggered (one per Segment per year) two-year terms by the respective stakeholder Segments in accordance with the Procedure for the Election of Members of the NERC Standards Committee, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 23B. Segments may use their own election procedure if such a procedure is ratified by two-thirds of the members of a Segment and approved by the Board.

3. Canadian Representation

3.1 Provision for Sufficient Canadian Representation — If any regular election of Standards Committee members does not result in at least two Canadian members on the Standards Committee, the Canadian nominees who were not elected but who received the next highest percentage of votes within their respective Segment(s) will be designated as additional members of the Standards Committee, as needed to achieve a total of two Canadian members.

3.2 Terms of Specially Designated Canadian Members — Each specially designated Canadian member of the Standards Committee shall have a term ending with the next annual election.

3.3 Segment Preference — If any Segment has an unfilled representative position on the Standards Committee following the annual election, the first preference is to assign each specially designated Canadian representative to a Segment with an unfilled representative position for which his or her organization qualifies.
3.4 **Rights of Specially Designated Canadian Members** — Any specially designated Canadian members of the Standards Committee shall have the same rights and obligations as all other members of the Standards Committee.

4. **Open Meetings** — All meetings of the Standards Committee shall be open and publicly noticed on the NERC web site.

307. **Standards Process Manager**

NERC shall assign a standards process manager to administer the development of Reliability Standards. The standards process manager shall be responsible for ensuring that the development and revision of Reliability Standards are in accordance with the NERC *Standard Processes Manual*. The standards process manager shall work to achieve the highest degree of integrity and consistency of quality and completeness of the Reliability Standards. The standards process manager shall coordinate with any Regional Entities that develop Regional Reliability Standards to ensure those Regional Reliability Standards are effectively integrated with the NERC Reliability Standards.

308. **Steps in the Development of Reliability Standards**

1. **Procedure** — NERC shall develop Reliability Standards through the process set forth in the NERC *Standard Processes Manual (Appendix 3A)*. The procedure includes a provision for approval of urgent action Reliability Standards that can be completed within 60 days and emergency actions that may be further expedited.

2. **Board Approval** — Reliability Standards or revisions to Reliability Standards approved by the ballot pool in accordance with the *Standard Processes Manual* shall be submitted for approval by the Board. No Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be effective unless approved by the Board.

3. **Governmental Approval** — After receiving Board approval, a Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be submitted to all applicable ERO Governmental Authorities in accordance with Section 309. No Reliability Standard or revision to a Reliability Standard shall be effective within a geographic area over which an ERO Governmental Authority has jurisdiction unless approved by such ERO Governmental Authority or is otherwise made effective pursuant to the laws applicable to such ERO Governmental Authority.

309. **Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval by ERO Governmental Authorities**
1. **Filing of Reliability Standards for Approval** — Where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, NERC shall file with the applicable ERO governmental authority each reliability standard, modification to a reliability standard, or withdrawal of a reliability standard that is approved by the Board. Each filing shall be in the format required by the ERO governmental authority and shall include: a concise statement of the basis and purpose of the reliability standard; the text of the reliability standard; the implementation plan for the reliability standard; a demonstration that the reliability standard meets the essential attributes of reliability standards as stated in Section 302; the drafting team roster; the ballot pool and final ballot results; and a discussion of public comments received during the development of the reliability standard and the consideration of those comments.

2. **Remanded Reliability Standards and Directives to Develop Standards** — If an ERO governmental authority remands a reliability standard to NERC or directs NERC to develop a reliability standard, NERC shall within five (5) business days notify all other applicable ERO governmental authorities, and shall within thirty (30) calendar days report to all ERO governmental authorities a plan and timetable for modification or development of the reliability standard. Reliability standards that are remanded or directed by an ERO governmental authority shall be modified or developed using the Standard Processes Manual. NERC shall, during the development of a modification for the remanded reliability standard or directed reliability standard, consult with other ERO governmental authorities to coordinate any impacts of the proposed reliability standards in those other jurisdictions. The expedited action procedure may be applied if necessary to meet a timetable for action required by the ERO governmental authorities, respecting to the extent possible the provisions in the reliability standards development process for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and a balance of interest in developing reliability standards. If the Board of Trustees determines that the standards process did not result in a reliability standard that addresses a specific matter that is identified in a directive issued by an applicable ERO governmental authority, then Rule 321 of these Rules of Procedure shall apply.

3. **Directives to Develop Reliability Standards under Extraordinary Circumstances** — An ERO governmental authority may, on its own initiative, determine that extraordinary circumstances exist requiring expedited development of a reliability standard. In such a case, the applicable ERO Governmental Authority agency may direct the development of a reliability standard within a certain deadline. NERC staff shall prepare the standards authorization request and seek a stakeholder sponsor for the request. If NERC is unable to find a sponsor for the proposed reliability standard, NERC will be designated as the requestor. The proposed reliability standard will then proceed through the reliability standards development process, using the expedited
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

action procedures described in the Standard Processes Manual as necessary to meet the specified deadline. The timeline will be developed to respect, to the extent possible, the provisions in the Reliability Standards development process for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and a balance of interests in developing Reliability Standards. If the Board of Trustees determines that the standards process did not result in a Reliability Standard that addresses a specific matter that is identified in a directive issued by an applicable ERO Governmental Authority, then Rule 321 of these Rules of Procedure shall apply, with appropriate modification of the timeline.

3.1 Consistent with all Reliability Standards developed under the expedited action process, each of the three possible follow-up actions as documented in the Standard Processes Manual are to be completed through the Reliability Standards development process and are subject to approval by the ERO Governmental Authorities in the U.S. and Canada.

310. Annual Reliability Standards Development Annual Work Plan

NERC shall develop and provide an annual Reliability Standards Development work Plan for development of Reliability Standards to the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities. NERC shall consider the comments and priorities of the ERO Governmental Authorities in developing and updating the annual Reliability Standards Development work Plan. Each annual work Reliability Standards Development Plan shall include a progress report comparing results achieved to the prior year’s Reliability Standards Development Plan.

311. Regional Entity Standards Development Procedures

1. NERC Approval of Regional Entity Reliability Standards Development Procedure — To enable a Regional Entity to develop Regional Reliability Standards that are to be recognized and made part of NERC Reliability Standards, a Regional Entity may request NERC to approve a Regional entity Reliability Standards development procedure.

2. Public Notice and Comment on Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure — Upon receipt of such a request, NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed Regional Reliability Standards development procedure, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. The Regional Entity shall have an opportunity to resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to withdraw the request, revise the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure and request another posting for comment, or submit the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure, along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

3. Evaluation of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedure — NERC shall evaluate whether a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure meets the criteria listed below and shall consider stakeholder
comments, any unresolved stakeholder objections, and the consideration of comments provided by the Regional Entity, in making that determination. If NERC determines the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure meets these requirements, the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be submitted to the Board for approval. The Board shall consider the recommended action, stakeholder comments, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity consideration of comments in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure.

3.1 Evaluation Criteria — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be:

3.1.1 Open — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide that any person or entity who is directly and materially affected by the reliability of the Bulk Power Systems within the Regional Entity shall be able to participate in the development and approval of Reliability Standards. There shall be no undue financial barriers to participation. Participation shall not be conditional upon membership in the Regional Entity, a Regional Entity or any organization, and shall not be unreasonably restricted on the basis of technical qualifications or other such requirements.

3.1.2 Inclusive — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide that any Person with a direct and material interest has a right to participate by expressing an opinion and its basis, having that position considered, and appealing through an established appeals process if adversely affected.

3.1.3 Balanced — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall have a balance of interests and shall not permit any two interest categories to control the vote on a matter or any single interest category to defeat a matter.

3.1.4 Due Process — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall provide for reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment. At a minimum, the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall include public notice of the intent to develop a Regional Reliability Standard, a public comment period on the proposed Regional Reliability Standard, due consideration of those public comments, and a ballot of interested stakeholders.

3.1.5 Transparent — All actions material to the development of Regional Reliability Standards shall be transparent. All Regional
Reliability standards development meetings shall be open and publicly noticed on the Regional Entity’s web site.

3.1.6 Accreditation of Regional Standards Development Procedure — A Regional Entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development procedure that is accredited by the American National Standards Institute or the Standards Council of Canada shall be deemed to meet the criteria listed in this Section 311.3.1, although such accreditation is not a prerequisite for approval by NERC.

3.1.7 Use of NERC Procedure — A Regional Entity may adopt the NERC Standard Processes Manual as the Regional Reliability Standards development procedure, in which case the Regional Entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be deemed to meet the criteria listed in this Section 311.3.1.

4. Revisions of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedures — Any revision to a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall be subject to the same approval requirements set forth in Sections 311.1 through 311.3.

5. Duration of Regional Reliability Standards Development Procedures — The Regional Reliability Standards development procedure shall remain in effect until such time as it is replaced with a new version approved by NERC or it is withdrawn by the Regional Entity. The Regional Entity may, at its discretion, withdraw its Regional Reliability Standards development procedure at any time.

312. Regional Reliability Standards

1. Basis for Regional Reliability Standards — Regional Entities may propose Regional Reliability Standards that set more stringent reliability requirements than the NERC Reliability Standard or cover matters not covered by an existing NERC Reliability Standard. Such Regional Reliability Standards shall in all cases be approved by NERC and made part of the NERC Reliability Standards and shall be enforceable in accordance with the delegation agreement between NERC and the Regional Entity or other instrument granting authority over enforcement to the Regional Entity. No entities other than NERC and the Regional Entity shall be permitted to develop Regional Reliability Standards that are enforceable under statutory authority delegated to NERC and the Regional Entity.

2. Regional Reliability Standards That are Directed by a NERC Reliability Standard — Although it is the intent of NERC to promote uniform
Standards across North America, in some cases it may not be feasible to achieve a reliability objective with a reliability standard that is uniformly applicable across North America. In such cases, NERC may direct Regional Entities to develop Regional Reliability Standards necessary to implement a NERC Reliability Standard. Such Regional Reliability Standards that are developed pursuant to a direction by NERC shall be made part of the NERC Reliability Standards.

3. Procedure for Developing an Interconnection-wide Regional Standard — A Regional Entity organized on an Interconnection-wide basis may propose a Regional Reliability Standard for approval as a NERC Reliability Standard to be made mandatory for all applicable Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users within that Interconnection.

3.1 Presumption of Validity — An Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that is determined by NERC to be just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with such other applicable standards of governmental authorities, shall be adopted as a NERC Reliability Standard. NERC shall rebuttably presume that a Regional Reliability Standard developed, in accordance with a Regional Reliability Standards development process approved by NERC, by a Regional Entity organized on an Interconnection-wide basis, is just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, and consistent with such other applicable standards of governmental authorities.

3.2 Notice and Comment Procedure for Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard — NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. NERC may publicly notice and post for comment the proposed Regional Reliability Standard concurrent with similar steps in the Regional Entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development process. The Regional Entity shall have an opportunity to resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to comment on or withdraw the request, revise the proposed Regional Reliability Standard and request another posting for comment, or submit the proposed Regional Reliability Standard along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

3.3 Approval of Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard by NERC — NERC shall evaluate and recommend whether a proposed Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard has been developed in accordance with all applicable procedural requirements and whether the Regional Entity has considered and resolved stakeholder
objections that could serve as a basis for rebutting the presumption of validity of the Regional Reliability Standard. The Regional Entity, having been notified of the results of the evaluation and recommendation concerning NERC proposed Regional Reliability Standard, shall have the option of presenting the proposed Regional Reliability Standard to the Board for approval as a NERC Reliability Standard. The Board shall consider the Regional Entity’s request, NERC’s recommendation for action on the Regional Reliability Standard, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity’s consideration of comments, in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standard as a NERC Reliability Standard.

3.4 ERO Governmental Authority Approval — An Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board shall be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, and shall become effective when approved by such ERO Governmental Authorities or on a date set by the ERO Governmental Authorities.

3.5 Enforcement of Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard — An Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board and by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities or is otherwise made effective within Canada as mandatory within a particular Region shall be applicable and enforced as a NERC Reliability Standard within the Region.

4. Procedure for Developing Non-Interconnection-Wide Regional Reliability Standards — Regional Entities that are not organized on an Interconnection-wide basis may propose Regional Reliability Standards to apply within their respective Regions. Such Regional Reliability Standards may be developed through the NERC Reliability Standards development procedure, or alternatively, through a Regional Reliability Standards development procedure that has been approved by NERC.

4.1 No Presumption of Validity — Regional Reliability Standards that are not proposed to be applied on an Interconnection-wide basis are not presumed to be valid but may be demonstrated by the proponent to be valid.

4.2 Notice and Comment Procedure for Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — NERC shall publicly notice and request comment on the proposed Regional Reliability Standard, allowing a minimum of 45 days for comment. NERC may publicly notice and post for comment the proposed Regional Reliability Standard concurrent with similar steps in the Regional Entity’s Regional Reliability Standards development process. The Regional Entity shall
have an opportunity to comment on or resolve any objections identified in the comments and may choose to withdraw the request, revise the proposed Regional Reliability Standard and request another posting for comment, or submit the proposed Regional Reliability Standard along with its consideration of any objections received, for approval by NERC.

4.3 NERC Approval of Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — NERC shall evaluate and recommend whether a proposed non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard has been developed in accordance with all applicable procedural requirements and whether the Regional Entity has considered and resolved stakeholder objections. The Regional Entity, having been notified of the results of the evaluation and recommendation concerning proposed Regional Reliability Standard, shall have the option of presenting the proposed Regional Reliability Standard to the Board for approval as a NERC Regional Reliability Standard. The Board shall consider the Regional Entity’s request, the recommendation for action on the Regional Reliability Standard, any unresolved stakeholder comments, and the Regional Entity’s consideration of comments, in determining whether to approve the Regional Reliability Standard as a NERC Reliability Standard.

4.4 NERCERO Governmental Authority Approval — A non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board shall be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, and shall become effective when approved by such ERO Governmental Authorities or on a date set by the ERO Governmental Authorities.

4.5 Enforcement of Non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standards — A non-Interconnection-wide Regional Reliability Standard that has been approved by the Board and by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities or is otherwise made effective within Canada as mandatory within a particular Region shall be applicable and enforced as a NERC Reliability Standard within the Region.

5. Appeals — A Regional Entity shall have the right to appeal NERC’s decision not to approve a proposed Regional Reliability Standard or Variance to the Commission or other Applicable Governmental Authority.

313. Other Regional Criteria, Guides, Procedures, Agreements, Etc.

1. Regional Criteria — Regional Entities may develop Regional Criteria that are necessary to implement, to augment, or to comply with Reliability Standards, but which are not Reliability Standards. Regional Criteria may also address
1. **Catalog of Regional Reliability Criteria** — NERC shall maintain a current catalog of Regional Reliability Criteria. Regional Entities shall provide a catalog listing of Regional reliability Criteria to NERC and shall notify NERC of changes to the listing. Regional Entities shall provide any listed document to NERC upon written request.

### 314. Conflicts with Statutes, Regulations, and Orders

**Notice of Potential Conflict** — If a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user determines that a NERC or Regional Reliability Standard may conflict with a function, rule, order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement or agreement that has been accepted, approved, or ordered by a governmental authority affecting that entity, the entity shall expeditiously notify the governmental authority, NERC, and the relevant Regional Entity of the conflict.

1. **Determination of Conflict** — NERC, upon request of the governmental authority, may advise the governmental authority regarding the conflict and propose a resolution of the conflict, including revision of the Reliability Standard if appropriate.

2. **Regulatory Precedence** — Unless otherwise ordered by a governmental authority, the affected Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall continue to follow the function, rule, order, tariff, rate schedule, legislative requirement, or agreement accepted, approved, or ordered by the governmental authority until the governmental authority finds that a conflict exists and orders a remedy and such remedy is affected.

### 315. Revisions to NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure

Any person or entity may submit a written request to modify NERC Standard Processes Manual. Consideration of the request and development of the revision shall follow the process defined in the NERC Standard Processes Manual. Upon approval by the Board, the revision shall be submitted to the ERO Governmental Authorities for approval. Changes shall become effective only upon approval by the ERO Governmental Authorities.
316. Accreditation

NERC shall seek continuing accreditation of the NERC Reliability Standards development process by the American National Standards Institute and the Standards Council of Canada.

317. Five-Year Review of Reliability Standards

NERC shall complete a review of each NERC Reliability Standard at least once every five years from the effective date of the Reliability Standard or the latest revision to the Reliability Standard, whichever is later. The review process shall be conducted in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual. The standards process manager shall be responsible for administration of the five-year review of Reliability Standards. As a result of this review, the NERC Reliability Standard shall be reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn. If the review indicates a need to revise or withdraw the Reliability Standard, a request for revision or withdrawal shall be prepared, submitted and addressed in accordance with the NERC Standard Processes Manual.

318. Coordination with the North American Energy Standards Board

NERC shall, through a memorandum of understanding, maintain a close working relationship with the North American Energy Standards Board and ISO/RTO Council to ensure effective coordination of wholesale electric business practice standards and market protocols with the NERC Reliability Standards.

319. Archived Standards Information

NERC shall maintain a historical record of Reliability Standards information that is no longer maintained on-line. For example, Reliability Standards that expired or were replaced may be removed from the on-line system. Archived information shall be retained indefinitely as practical, but in no case less than five years or one complete Reliability Standards review cycle from the date on which the Reliability Standard was no longer in effect. Archived records of Reliability Standards information shall be available electronically within 30 days following the receipt by the standards process manager of a written request.

320. Alternate Method for Adopting Violation Risk Factors

In the event the Reliability Standards development process fails to produce Violation Risk Factors for a particular Reliability Standard in a timely manner, the Board of
Trustees may adopt violation risk factors for that Reliability Standard using the procedures set out in Section 1400 of these Rules of Procedure.

321. Special Rule to Address Certain Regulatory Directives

In circumstances where this Rule 321 applies, the Board of Trustees shall have the authority to take one or more of the actions set out below. The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to choose which one or more of the actions are appropriate to the circumstances and need not take these actions in sequential steps.

1. The Standards Committee shall have the responsibility to ensure that standards drafting teams address specific matters that are identified in directives issued by applicable ERO governmental authorities. If the Board of Trustees is presented with a proposed Reliability Standard that fails to address such directives, the Board of Trustees has the authority to remand, with instructions (including establishing a timetable for action), the proposed Reliability Standard to the Standards Committee.

2. Upon a written finding by the Board of Trustees that a ballot pool has failed to approve a proposed Reliability Standard that contains a provision to address a specific matter identified in a directive issued by an ERO governmental authority, the Board of Trustees has the authority to remand the proposed Reliability Standard to the Standards Committee, with instructions to (i) convene a public technical conference to discuss the issues surrounding the regulatory directive, including whether or not the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified; (ii) working with NERC staff, prepare a memorandum discussing the issues, an analysis of the alternatives considered and other appropriate matters; and (iii) re-ballot the proposed Reliability Standard one additional time, with such adjustments in the schedule as are necessary to meet the deadline contained in paragraph 2.1 of this Rule.

2.1 Such a re-ballot shall be completed within forty-five (45) days of the remand. The Standards Committee memorandum shall be included in the materials made available to the ballot pool in connection with the re-ballot.

2.2 In any such re-ballot, negative votes without comments related to the proposal shall be counted for purposes of establishing a quorum, but only affirmative votes and negative votes with comments related to the proposal shall be counted for purposes of determining the number of votes cast and whether the proposed Reliability Standard has been approved.

3. If the re-ballotted proposed Reliability Standard achieves at least an affirmative two-thirds majority vote of the weighted Segment votes cast, with a quorum established, then the proposed Reliability Standard shall be deemed approved by the ballot pool and shall be considered by the Board of Trustees for approval.
4. If the re-balloted proposed Reliability Standard fails to achieve at least an affirmative two-thirds majority vote of the weighted Segment votes cast, but does achieve at least a sixty percent affirmative majority of the weighted Segment votes cast, with a quorum established, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to consider the proposed Reliability Standard for approval under the following procedures:

4.1 The Board of Trustees shall issue notice of its intent to consider the proposed Reliability Standard and shall solicit written public comment particularly focused on the technical aspects of the provisions of the proposed Reliability Standard that address the specific matter identified in the regulatory directive, including whether or not the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, in the public interest, helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified.

4.2 The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, convene a public technical conference to receive additional input on the matter.

4.3 After considering the developmental record, the comments received during balloting and the additional input received under paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of this Rule, the Board of Trustees has authority to act on the proposed Reliability Standard.

4.3.1 If the Board of Trustees finds that the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified, then it has authority to approve the proposed Reliability Standard and direct that it be filed with applicable ERO Governmental Authorities with a request that it be made effective.

4.3.2 If the Board of Trustees is unable to find that the proposed Reliability Standard is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is helpful to reliability, practical, technically sound, technically feasible, and cost-justified, then it has authority to treat the proposed Reliability Standard as a draft Reliability Standard and direct that the draft Reliability Standard and complete developmental record, including the additional input received under paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of this Rule, be filed with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities as a compliance filing in response to the order giving rise to the regulatory directive, along with a recommendation that the Reliability Standard not be made effective and an explanation of the basis for the recommendation.
5. Upon a written finding by the Board of Trustees that standard drafting team has failed to develop, or a ballot pool has failed to approve, a proposed Reliability Standard that contains a provision to address a specific matter identified in a directive issued by an ERO Governmental Authority, the Board of Trustees has the authority to direct the Standards Committee (with the assistance of stakeholders and NERC staff) to prepare a draft Reliability Standard that addresses the regulatory directive, taking account of the entire developmental record pertaining to the matter. If the Standards Committee fails to prepare such draft Reliability Standard, the Board of Trustees may direct NERC management to prepare such draft Reliability Standard.

5.1 The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, convene a public technical conference to receive input on the matter. The draft Reliability Standard shall be posted for a 45-day public comment period.

5.2 If, after considering the entire developmental record (including the comments received under paragraph 5.1 of this Rule), the Board of Trustees finds that the draft Reliability Standard, with such modifications as the Board of Trustees determines are appropriate in light of the comments received, is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is practical, technically sound, technically feasible, cost-justified and serves the best interests of reliability of the Bulk Power System, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to approve the draft Reliability Standard and direct that the proposed Reliability Standard be filed with ERO Governmental Authorities with a request that the proposed Reliability Standard be made effective.

5.3 If, after considering the entire developmental record (including the comments received under paragraph 5.1 of this Rule), the Board of Trustees is unable to find that the draft Reliability Standard, even with modifications, is just, reasonable, not unduly discriminatory or preferential, and in the public interest, considering (among other things) whether it is practical, technically sound, technically feasible, cost-justified and serves the best interests of reliability of the Bulk Power System, then the Board of Trustees has the authority to direct that the draft Reliability Standard and complete developmental record be filed as a compliance filing in response to the regulatory directive with the ERO Governmental Authority issuing the regulatory directive, with a recommendation that the draft Reliability Standard not be made effective.

5.4 The filing of the Reliability Standard under either paragraph 5.2 or paragraph 5.3 of this Rule shall include an explanation of the basis for the decision by the Board of Trustees.
5.5 A Reliability Standard approved under paragraph 5 of this Rule shall not be eligible for submission as an American National Standard.

6. NERC shall on or before March 31st of each year file a report with applicable ERO Governmental Authorities on the status and timetable for addressing each outstanding directive to address a specific matter received from an applicable ERO Governmental Authority.
SECTION 400 — COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

401. Scope of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

1. Components of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program — NERC shall develop and implement a NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to promote the reliability of the Bulk Power System by enforcing compliance with approved Reliability Standards in those regions of North America in which NERC and/or a Regional Entity (pursuant to a delegation agreement with NERC that has been approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority) has been given enforcement authority. There are four distinct parts of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program: (1) NERC’s oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs (Section 402), (2) the definition of the required Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program attributes (Section 403), (3) NERC’s monitoring of Regional Entity compliance with Reliability Standards (Section 404), and (4) the monitoring of compliance with Reliability Standards that are applicable to NERC (Sections 405–406).

2. Who Must Comply — Where required by applicable legislation, regulation, rule or agreement, all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users, Regional Entities, and NERC, are required to comply with all approved NERC Reliability Standards at all times. Regional Reliability Standards and Regional Variances approved by NERC and the applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall be considered NERC Reliability Standards and shall apply to all Bulk Power System owners, operators, or users responsible for meeting those Reliability Standards within the Regional Entity boundaries, whether or not the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is a member of the Regional Entity.

3. Data Access — All Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users shall provide to NERC and the applicable Regional Entity such information as is necessary to monitor compliance with the Reliability Standards. NERC and the applicable Regional Entity will define the data retention and reporting requirements in the Reliability Standards and compliance reporting procedures.

4. Role of Regional Entities in the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program — Each Regional Entity that has been delegated authority through a delegation agreement or other legal instrument approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority shall, in accordance with the terms of the approved delegation agreement, administer a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement program to meet the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program goals and the requirements in this Section 400.

5. Program Continuity — NERC will ensure continuity of compliance monitoring and enforcement within the geographic boundaries of a Regional Entity in the event that NERC does not have a delegation agreement, or the Regional Entity withdraws from the agreement or does not operate its Compliance Monitoring...
and Enforcement Program in accordance with the delegation agreement or other applicable requirements.

5.1 Should NERC not have a delegation agreement with a Regional Entity covering a geographic area, or a Regional Entity withdraws from an existing delegation agreement or the delegation agreement is otherwise terminated, NERC will directly administer the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program applicable to owners, operators and users of the Bulk-Power System within that geographic area.

1. This monitoring and enforcement will be accomplished by NERC and Compliance Staff from another approved Regional Entity.

2. If an existing delegation agreement with a Regional Entity is terminating, the Regional Entity shall promptly provide to NERC all relevant compliance information regarding Registered Entities, contacts, prior compliance information and actions, mitigation plans, and remedial actions for the period in which the Regional Entity was responsible for administering the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

3. NERC will levy and collect all Penalties directly and will utilize any Penalty monies collected to offset the expenses of administering the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for the geographic area.

5.2 Should a Regional Entity seek to withdraw from its delegation agreement, NERC will seek agreement from another Regional Entity to amend its delegation agreement with NERC to extend that Regional Entity’s boundaries for compliance monitoring and enforcement. In the event no Regional Entity is willing to accept this responsibility, NERC will administer the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program within the geographical boundaries of the Regional Entity seeking to withdraw from the delegation agreement, in accordance with Section 401.5.1.

6. Actively Monitored Requirements — NERC, with input from the Regional entities, stakeholders, and regulators, shall annually select a subset of the NERC Reliability Standards and Requirements to be actively monitored and audited in the annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan. Compliance is required with all NERC Reliability Standards whether or not they are included in the subset of Reliability Standards and Requirements designated to be actively monitored and audited in the annual NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan.

7. Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions — NERC and Regional Entities will apply Penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions that bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a violation and take into consideration timely
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

remedial efforts as defined in the NERC Sanction Guidelines, which is incorporated into these rules as Appendix 4B.

8. **Multiple Enforcement Actions** – A Registered Entity shall not be subject to an enforcement action by NERC and a Regional Entity for the same violation.

9. **Records** — NERC shall maintain a record of each compliance submission, including Self-Reported, Possible, Alleged, and Confirmed Violations of approved Reliability Standards; associated Penalties, sanctions, remedial actions and settlements; and the status of mitigation actions.

10. **Confidential Information** — NERC will treat all Possible and Alleged Violations of Reliability Standards and matters related to a Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program process, including the status of any Compliance Investigation or other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program process, as confidential in accordance with Section 1500.

   The types of information that will be considered confidential and will not (subject to statutory and regulatory requirements) be disclosed in any public information reported by NERC are identified in Section 1500. Information that would jeopardize Bulk Power System reliability, including information relating to a Cyber Security Incident, will be identified and protected from public disclosure as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in accordance with Section 1500.

   The Regional Entity and NERC shall give Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that information concerning a violation is confidential before such report is disclosed to the public.

11. **Public Posting** — When the affected Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user either agrees with a Possible or Alleged Violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) or a report of a Compliance Audit or Compliance Investigation, or the time for submitting an appeal is passed, or all appeals processes are complete, NERC shall, subject to the confidentiality requirements of these Rules of Procedure, publicly post each Confirmed Violation, Penalty or sanction, and final Compliance Audit or Compliance Investigation report, on its Website.

   11.1 Each Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user may provide NERC with a statement to accompany the Confirmed Violation or report to be posted publicly. The statement must be on company letterhead and include a signature, as well as the name and title of the person submitting the information.

   11.2 In accordance with Section 1500, information deemed by a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user, Regional Entity, or NERC as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (NERC Security Guidelines for the Electricity Sector — Protecting Potentially Sensitive Information may be used as a guide) or other Confidential Information shall be redacted in accordance with Section 1500 and not be released publicly.
11.3 Subject to redaction of critical information or other confidential information, for each confirmed violation or settlement relating to a possible violation or an alleged violation, the public posting shall include the name of any relevant entity, the nature, time period, and circumstances of such possible, alleged or confirmed violation, any mitigation plan to be implemented by the registered entity in connection with the confirmed violation or settlement, and sufficient facts to assist owners, operators and users of the bulk power system to evaluate whether they have engaged in or are engaging in similar activities.

12. Violation Information Review — NERC compliance monitoring and enforcement program staff shall periodically review and analyze all reports of possible, alleged and confirmed violations to identify trends and other pertinent reliability issues.

402. NERC Oversight of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs

1. NERC Monitoring Program — NERC shall have a program to monitor the compliance monitoring and enforcement program of each regional entity that has been delegated authority. The objective of this monitoring program shall be to ensure that the regional entity carries out its compliance monitoring and enforcement program in accordance with these rules of procedure and the terms of the delegation agreement, and to ensure consistency and fairness of the regional entity’s compliance monitoring and enforcement program. Oversight and monitoring by NERC shall be accomplished through an annual compliance monitoring and enforcement program review, program audits, and regular evaluations of regional entity compliance monitoring and enforcement program performance as described below.

1.1 NERC Review of Annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Annual Implementation Plans — NERC shall require each regional entity to submit for review and approval an annual regional entity compliance monitoring and enforcement program implementation plan. NERC shall review each annual regional entity’s compliance monitoring and enforcement program annual implementation plan and shall accept the plan if it meets NERC requirements and the requirements of the delegation agreement.

1.2 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Evaluation — NERC shall annually evaluate the goals, tools, and procedures of each regional entity compliance monitoring and enforcement program to determine the effectiveness of each regional entity compliance monitoring and enforcement program, using criteria developed by the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

1.3 Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Audit — At least once every five years, NERC shall conduct an audit to
evaluate how each Regional Entity implements the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The evaluation shall be based on these Rules of Procedure, including Appendix 4C, the delegation agreement, directives in effect pursuant to the delegation agreement, approved annual Regional Entity annual Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program annual Implementation Plans, required Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program attributes, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program procedures. These evaluations shall be provided to the appropriate ERO governmental authorities to demonstrate the effectiveness of each Regional Entity.

In addition, audits of Cross-border Regional Entities shall cover applicable requirements imposed on the Regional Entity by statute, regulation, or order of, or agreement with, provincial governmental and/or regulatory authorities for which NERC has auditing responsibilities over the Regional Entity’s compliance with such requirements within Canada or Mexico. Participation of a representative of an applicable ERO governmental authority shall be subject to the limitations of sections 3.1.6 and 8.0 of Appendix 4C of these Rules of Procedure regarding disclosures of non-public compliance information related to other jurisdictions. NERC shall maintain an audit procedure containing the requirements, steps, and timelines to conduct an audit of each Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. The current procedure is contained in the NERC Audit of Regional Entity Compliance Programs, which is incorporated into these rules as Appendix 4A.

1.4 ERO governmental authorities will be allowed to participate as an observer in any audit conducted by NERC of a Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program. A representative of the Regional Entity being audited will be allowed to participate in the audit as an observer.

2. Consistency Among Regional Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs — To provide for a consistent Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users required to comply with approved Reliability Standards, NERC shall maintain a single, uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, which is incorporated into these rules of procedure as Appendix 4C. Any differences in Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program methods, including determination of violations and penalty assessment, shall be justified on a case-by-case basis and fully documented in each Regional Entity delegation agreement.

2.1 NERC shall ensure that each of the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs meets these Rules of Procedure, including Appendix 4C, and follows the terms of the delegation.
agreement and the approved annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program annual Implementation Plan.

2.2 NERC shall maintain a single, uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in Appendix 4C containing the procedures to ensure the consistency and fairness of the processes used to determine Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program findings of compliance and noncompliance, and the application of penalties and sanctions.

2.3 NERC shall periodically conduct Regional Entity compliance manager forums. These forums shall use the results of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program audits and findings of NERC Staff to identify and refine Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program differences into a set of best practices over time.

3. **Information Collection and Reporting** — NERC and the Regional Entities shall implement data management procedures that address data reporting requirements, data integrity, data retention, data security, and data confidentiality.

4. **Violation Disclosure** — NERC shall disclose all Confirmed Violations and maintain as confidential Possible Violations and Alleged Violations, according to the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

5. **Authority to Determine Noncompliance, Levy Penalties and Sanctions, and Issue Remedial Action Directives** — NERC and Regional Entity Staff shall have the authority and responsibility to make initial determinations of compliance or noncompliance, and where authorized by the appropriate Applicable Governmental Authorities or where otherwise authorized, to determine penalties and sanctions for noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, and issue Remedial Action Directives. Regional Entity boards or a compliance panel reporting directly to the Regional Entity board will be vested with the authority for the overall Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program and have the authority to impose penalties and sanctions on behalf of NERC, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement. Remedial Action Directives may be issued by NERC or a Regional Entity that is aware of a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user that is about to engage in an act or practice that would result in noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, where such Remedial Action Directive is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the Bulk Power System from an imminent threat. If, after receiving such a Remedial Action Directive, the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user does not take appropriate action to avert a violation of a Reliability Standard, NERC may petition the applicable ERO Governmental Authority to issue a compliance order.
6. **Due Process** — NERC shall establish and maintain a fair, independent, and nondiscriminatory appeals process. The appeals process is set forth in Sections 408-410. The process shall allow Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users to appeal the Regional Entity’s findings of noncompliance and to appeal penalties, sanctions, and Remedial Actions Directives that are levied by the Regional Entity. Appeals beyond the NERC process will be heard by the applicable ERO Governmental Authority.

The appeals process will also allow for appeals to NERC of any findings of noncompliance issued by NERC to a Regional Entity for Reliability Standards and Requirements where the Regional Entity is monitored for compliance to a Reliability Standard. No monetary penalties will be levied in these matters; however sanctions, remedial actions, and directives to comply may be applied by NERC.

7. **Conflict Disclosure** — NERC shall disclose to the appropriate governmental authorities any potential conflicts between a market rule and the enforcement of a Regional Reliability Standard.

8. **Confidentiality** — To maintain the integrity of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, NERC and Regional Entity staff, Compliance Audit team members, and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of information obtained and shared during compliance monitoring and enforcement processes including Compliance Investigations, Compliance Audits, Spot Checks, drafting of reports, appeals, and closed meetings.

8.1 NERC and the Regional Entity shall have in place appropriate codes of conduct and confidentiality agreements for staff and other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program participants.

8.2 Individuals not bound by NERC or Regional Entity codes of conduct who serve on compliance-related committees or Compliance Audit teams shall sign a NERC confidentiality agreement prior to participating on the committee or Compliance Audit team.

8.3 Information deemed by a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user, Regional Entity, or NERC as Critical Infrastructure Information shall not be distributed outside of a committee or team, nor released publicly. Other information subject to confidentiality is identified in Section 1500.

8.4 In the event that a staff, committee, or Compliance Audit team member violates any of the confidentiality rules set forth above, the staff, committee, or Compliance Audit team member and any member organization with which the individual is associated may be subject to appropriate action by the Regional Entity or NERC, including
prohibiting participation in future eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement Program activities.

9. **Auditor Training** — NERC shall develop and provide training in auditing skills to all people who participate in NERC and rRegional eEntity eCompliance enforcement eAudits. Training for NERC and rRegional eEntity personnel and others who serve as eCompliance eAudit team leaders shall be more comprehensive than training given to industry subject matter experts and rRegional eEntity members. Training for rRegional eEntity members may be delegated to the rRegional eEntity.

### 403. Required Attributes of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs

Each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall promote excellence in the enforcement of rReliability sStandards. To accomplish this goal, each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall (i) conform to and comply with the NERC uniform Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Appendix 4C to these rRules of pProcedure, except to the extent of any deviations that are stated in the rRegional eEntity’s delegation agreement, and (ii) meet all of the attributes set forth in this Section 403.

#### Program Structure

1. **Independence** — Each rRegional eEntity’s governance of its eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall exhibit independence, meaning the eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall be organized so that its compliance monitoring and enforcement activities are carried out separately from other activities of the rRegional eEntity. The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement pProgram shall not be unduly influenced by the bBulk pPower sSystem owners, operators, and users being monitored or other rRegional eEntity activities that are required to meet the rReliability sStandards. Regional eEntities must include rules providing that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance.

2. **Exercising Authority** — Each rRegional eEntity eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram shall exercise the responsibility and authority in carrying out the delegated functions of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in accordance with delegation agreements and Appendix 4C. These functions include but are not limited to: data gathering, data reporting, eCompliance ilnvestigations, eCompliance aAuditing activities, evaluating compliance and noncompliance, imposing pPenalties and sanctions, and approving and tracking mitigation actions.

3. **Delegation of Authority** — To maintain independence, fairness, and consistency in the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, a rRegional eEntity shall not sub-delegate its eCompliance Monitoring and eEnforcement pProgram duties to entities or persons other than the rRegional eEntity eCompliance enforcement program sStaff, unless (i) required by statute or regulation in the applicable jurisdiction, or (ii) by agreement with express
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

approval of NERC and of FERC or other applicable ERO

gGovernmental aAuthority, to another rRegional eEntity.

4. **Hearings of Contested Findings or Sanctions** — The rRegional eEntity board or compliance panel reporting directly to the rRegional eEntity board (with appropriate recusal procedures) will be vested with the authority for conducting compliance hearings in which any bBulk pPower sSystem owner, operator, or user provided a nNotice of an aAlleged vViolation may present facts and other information to contest a nNotice of aAlleged vViolation or any proposed pPenalty, sanction, any rRemedial aAction dDirective, or any mMitigation pPlan component. Compliance hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the Hearing ProceduresProcess set forth in Attachment 2 to Appendix 4C. If a stakeholder body serves as the hHearing bBody, no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance after recusals.

**Program Resources**

5. **Regional Entity Compliance Staff** — Each rRegional eEntity shall have sufficient resources to meet delegated compliance monitoring and enforcement responsibilities, including the necessary professional staff to manage and implement the rRegional eEntity eCompliance mMonitoring and eEnforcement pProgram.

6. **Regional Entity Compliance Staff Independence** — The rRegional eEntity eCompliance monitoring and enforcement program sStaff shall be capable of and required to make all determinations of compliance and noncompliance and determine pPenalties, sanctions, and remedial actions.

6.1 Regional eEntity eCompliance monitoring and enforcement program sStaff shall not have a conflict of interest, real or perceived, in the outcome of compliance monitoring and enforcement processes, reports, or sanctions. The rRegional eEntity shall have in effect a conflict of interest policy.

6.2 Regional eEntity eCompliance monitoring and enforcement program sStaff shall have the authority and responsibility to carry out compliance monitoring and enforcement processes (with the input of industry subject matter experts), make determinations of compliance or noncompliance, and levy pPenalties and sanctions without interference or undue influence from rRegional eEntity members and their representative or other industry entities.

6.3 Regional eEntity eCompliance monitoring and enforcement program sStaff may call upon independent technical subject matter experts who have no conflict of interest in the outcome of the compliance monitoring and enforcement process to provide technical advice or recommendations in the determination of compliance or noncompliance.

6.4 Regional eEntity eCompliance monitoring and enforcement program sStaff shall abide by the confidentiality requirements contained in Section 1500 and Appendix 4C of these Rules of Procedure, the NERC delegation.
agreement and other confidentiality agreements required by the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

6.5 Contracting with independent consultants or others working for the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be permitted provided the individual has not received compensation from a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user being monitored for a period of at least the preceding six months and owns no financial interest in any Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user being monitored for compliance to the Reliability Standard, regardless of where the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user operates. Any such individuals for the purpose of these Rules of Procedure shall be considered as augmenting Regional Entity Compliance Staff.

7. Use of Industry Subject Matter Experts and Regional Entity Members — Industry experts and Regional Entity members may be called upon to provide their technical expertise in Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities.

7.1 The Regional Entity shall have procedures defining the allowable involvement of industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members. The procedures shall address applicable antitrust laws and conflicts of interest.

7.2 Industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members shall have no conflict of interest or financial interests in the outcome of their activities.

7.3 Regional Entity members and industry subject matter experts, as part of teams or Regional Entity committees, may provide input to the Regional Entity Compliance Staff so long as the authority and responsibility for (i) evaluating and determining compliance or noncompliance and (ii) levying penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions shall not be delegated to any person or entity other than the Compliance Staff of the Regional Entity. Industry subject matter experts, Regional Entity members, or Regional Entity committees shall not make determinations of noncompliance or levy penalties, sanctions, or remedial actions. Any committee involved shall be organized so that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter related to compliance.

7.4 Industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members shall sign a confidentiality agreement appropriate for the activity being performed.

7.5 All industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members participating in Compliance Audits and Investigations shall successfully complete auditor training provided by NERC or the Regional Entity prior to performing these activities.
Program Design

8. **Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Content** — All approved Regional Entity Reliability Standards shall be included in the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program for all Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users within the defined boundaries of the Regional Entity. Compliance to approved Regional Entity Reliability Standards is applicable only within the Regional entity footprint of the Regional Entity that submitted those particular Regional entity Reliability Standards for approval. NERC will identify the minimum set of Regional Entity Reliability Requirements to be actively monitored by the Regional Entity in a given year.

9. **Antitrust Provisions** — Each Regional Entity’s Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall be structured and administered to abide by U.S. antitrust law and Canadian competition law.

10. **Information Submittal** — All Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users within the Regional Entity responsible for complying with Reliability Standards shall submit timely and accurate information when requested by the Regional Entity or NERC. NERC and the Regional Entities shall preserve any mark of confidentiality on information submitted pursuant to Section 1502.1.

10.1 Each Regional Entity has the authority to collect the necessary information to determine compliance and shall develop processes for gathering data from the Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users the Regional Entity monitors.

10.2 The Regional Entity or NERC has the authority to request information from Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users pursuant to Section 401.3 or this Section 403.10 without invoking a specific compliance monitoring and enforcement process in Appendix 4C, for purposes of determining whether to pursue one such process in a particular case and/or validating in the enforcement phase of a matter the conclusions reached through the compliance monitoring and enforcement process(es).

10.3 When required or requested, the Regional Entities shall report information to NERC promptly and in accordance with Appendix 4C and other NERC procedures.

10.4 Regional Entities shall notify NERC of all Possible, Alleged and Confirmed Violations of NERC Reliability Standards by Registered Entities over which the Regional Entity has compliance monitoring and enforcement authority, in accordance with Appendix 4C.

10.5 A Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user found in noncompliance with a Reliability Standard shall submit a Mitigation Plan with a timeline addressing how the noncompliance will be
corrected. The Regional Entity Compliance Staff shall review and approve the Mitigation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4C.

10.6 An officer of a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user shall certify as accurate all compliance dataSelf-Reported to the Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program.

10.7 Regional Entities shall develop and implement procedures to verify the compliance information submitted by Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users.

11. Compliance Audits of Bulk Power System Owners, Operators, and Users — Each Regional Entity will maintain and implement a program of proactive Compliance Audits of Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users responsible for complying with Reliability Standards, in accordance with Appendix 4C. A Compliance Audit is a process in which a detailed review of the activities of a Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is performed to determine if that Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user is complying with approved Reliability Standards.

11.1 For an entity registered as a Balancing Authority, Reliability Coordinator, or Transmission Operator, the Compliance Audit will be performed at least once every three years. For other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users on the NERC Compliance Registry, Compliance Audits shall be performed on a schedule established by NERC.

11.2 Compliance Audits of Balancing Authorities, Reliability Coordinators, and Transmission Operators will include a component at the audited entity’s site. For other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users on the NERC Compliance Registry, the Compliance Audit may be either an on-site Compliance Audit or based on review of documents, as determined to be necessary and appropriate by NERC or Regional Entity Compliance monitoring and enforcement program, Staff.

11.3 Compliance Audits must include a detailed review of the activities of the Bulk Power System owner, operator, or user to determine if the Bulk Power system owner, operator, or user is complying with all approved Reliability Standards identified for audit by NERC. The Compliance Audit shall include a review of supporting documentation and evidence used by the Bulk Power System owner, operator or user to demonstrate compliance for an appropriate period prior to the Compliance Audit.
12. **Confidentiality of Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Processes** — All compliance monitoring and enforcement processes, and information obtained from such processes, are to be non-public and treated as confidential in accordance with Section 1500 and **Appendix 4C** of these **Rules of Procedure**, unless NERC, the **Regional Entity** or FERC or another **Applicable Governmental Authority** with jurisdiction determines a need to conduct a compliance monitoring and enforcement program process on a public basis, provided, that NERC and the **Regional Entities** shall publish (i) schedules of compliance audits scheduled in each year, (ii) a public report of each compliance audit, and (iii) Notices of penalty and settlement agreements.

Advance authorization from the applicable ERO **Governmental Authority** is required to make public any compliance monitoring and enforcement process or any information relating to a compliance monitoring and enforcement process, or to permit interventions when determining whether to impose a penalty. This prohibition on making public any compliance monitoring and enforcement process does not prohibit NERC or a **Regional Entity** from publicly disclosing (i) the initiation of or results from an analysis of a significant system event under Section 807 or of off-normal events or system performance under Section 808, or (ii) information of general applicability and usefulness to owners, operators, and users of the **Bulk Power System** concerning reliability and compliance matters, so long as specific allegations or conclusions regarding possible or alleged violations of **Reliability Standards** are not included in such disclosures.

13. **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information** — Information that would jeopardize **Bulk Power System** reliability, including information relating to a Cyber Security Incident will be identified and protected from public disclosure as **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information**. In accordance with Section 1500, information deemed by a **Bulk Power System** owner, operator, or user, **Regional Entity**, or NERC as **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information** shall be redacted according to NERC procedures and shall not be released publicly.

14. **Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions Directives** — Each **Regional Entity** will apply all penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions in accordance with the approved **Sanction Guidelines, Appendix 4B** to these **Rules of Procedure**. Any changes to the **Sanction Guidelines** to be used by any **Regional Entity** must be approved by NERC and submitted to the appropriate ERO **Governmental Authority** for approval. All confirmed violations, penalties, and sanctions will be provided to NERC for review and filing with applicable ERO **Governmental Authorities** as a Notice of penalty, in accordance with **Appendix 4C**.

15. **Regional Entity Hearing Process** — Each **Regional Entity** shall establish and maintain a fair, independent, and nondiscriminatory process for hearing contested violations and any penalties or sanctions levied, in conformance with Attachment 2 to
Appendix 4C to these Rules of Procedure and any deviations therefrom that are set forth in the Regional Entity’s delegation agreement. The hearing process shall allow bulk power system owners, operators, and users to contest findings of compliance violations, any penalties and sanctions that are proposed to be levied, proposed remedial action directives, and components of proposed mitigation plans. The Regional Entity hearing process shall be conducted before the Regional Entity board or a balanced committee established by and reporting to the Regional Entity board as the final adjudicator, provided, that Canadian provincial regulators may act as the final adjudicator in their respective jurisdictions. The Regional Entity hearing process shall (i) include provisions for recusal of any members of the hearing body with a potential conflict of interest, real or perceived, from all compliance matters considered by the hearing body for which the potential conflict of interest exists and (ii) provide that no two industry sectors may control any decision and no single segment may veto any matter brought before the hearing body after recusals.

Each Regional Entity will notify NERC of all hearings and NERC may observe any of the proceedings. Each Regional Entity will notify NERC of the outcome of all hearings.

If a bulk power system owner, operator, or user has completed the Regional Entity hearing process and desires to appeal the outcome of the hearing, the bulk power system owner, operator, or user shall appeal to NERC in accordance with Section 409 of these Rules of Procedure, except that a determination of violation or penalty that has been directly adjudicated by an ERO governmental authority shall be appealed with that ERO governmental authority.

16. Annual Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Implementation Plan — Each Regional Entity shall annually develop and submit to NERC for approval a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Implementation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4C that identifies the reliability standards and requirements to be actively monitored (both those required by NERC and any additional reliability standards the Regional Entity proposes to monitor), and how each NERC and Regional Entity identified Reliability Standard will be monitored, evaluated, reported, sanctioned, and appealed. These Regional Implementation Plans will be submitted to NERC on the schedule established by NERC, generally on or about November 1 of the preceding year. In conjunction with the annual Regional Implementation Plan, each Regional Entity must report to NERC regarding how it carried out its delegated compliance monitoring and enforcement authority in the previous year, the effectiveness of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, and changes expected to correct any deficiencies identified. Each Regional Entity will provide its annual report on the schedule established by NERC, generally on or about February 15 of the following year.
404. **NERC Monitoring of Compliance for Regional Entities or Bulk Power Owners, Operator, or Users**

NERC shall monitor regional entity compliance with NERC reliability standards and, if no delegation agreement is in effect with a regional entity for the geographic area, shall monitor bulk power system owners, operators, and users for compliance with NERC reliability standards. Industry subject matter experts may be used as appropriate in Compliance Investigations, Compliance Audits, and other Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities, subject to confidentiality, antitrust, and conflict of interest provisions.

1. **NERC Obligations** — NERC shall monitor the compliance of the regional entity with the reliability standards for which the regional entities are responsible, in accordance with Appendix 4C. NERC shall actively monitor in its annual Compliance Enforcement and Monitoring Program selected reliability standards that apply to the regional entities. NERC shall evaluate compliance and noncompliance with all of the reliability standards that apply to the regional entities and shall impose sanctions, penalties, or remedial action directives when there is a finding of noncompliance. NERC shall post all violations of reliability standards that apply to the regional entities as described in the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

In addition, NERC will directly monitor bulk power system owners, operators, and users for compliance with NERC Reliability Standards in any geographic area for which there is not a delegation agreement in effect with a regional entity, in accordance with Appendix 4C. In such cases, NERC will serve as the Compliance Enforcement Authority described in Appendix 4C. Compliance matters contested by bulk power system owners, operators, and users in such an event will be heard by the NERC Compliance and Certification Committee.

2. **Compliance Audit of the Regional Entity** — NERC shall perform a compliance audit of each regional entity responsible for complying with reliability standards at least once every three years. NERC shall make an evaluation of compliance based on the information obtained through the Compliance Audit. After due process is complete, the final Compliance Audit report shall be made public in accordance with the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C.

3. **Appeals Process** — Any regional entity or bulk power system owner, operator or user found by NERC, as opposed to a regional entity, to be in noncompliance with a reliability standard may appeal the findings of noncompliance with reliability standards and any sanctions or remedial action directives that are issued by, or mitigation plan components imposed by, NERC, pursuant to the processes described in Sections 408 through 410.
405. Monitoring of Reliability Standards and Other Requirements Applicable to NERC

The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee shall establish and implement a process to monitor NERC’s compliance with the Reliability Standards that apply to NERC. The process shall use independent monitors with no conflict of interest, real or perceived, in the outcomes of the process. All violations shall be made public according to the reporting and disclosure process in Appendix 4C. The Compliance and Certification Committee will also establish a procedure for monitoring NERC’s compliance with its Rules of Procedure for the Standards Development, Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement, and Organization Registration and Certification Programs. Such procedures shall not be used to circumvent the appeals processes established for those programs.

406. Independent Audits of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program

NERC shall provide for an independent audit of its Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program at least once every three years, or more frequently as determined by the Board. The audit shall be conducted by independent expert auditors as selected by the Board. The independent audit shall meet the following minimum requirements and any other requirements established by the NERC Board.

1. Effectiveness — The audit shall evaluate the success and effectiveness of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program in achieving its mission.

2. Relationship — The audit shall evaluate the relationship between NERC and the Regional Entity Monitoring and Enforcement Programs and the effectiveness of the programs in ensuring reliability.

3. Final Report Posting — The final report shall be posted by NERC for public viewing in accordance with Appendix 4C.

4. Response to Recommendations — If the audit report includes recommendations to improve the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, the administrators of the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program shall provide a written response and plan to the Board within 30 days of the release of the final audit report.

407. Penalties, Sanctions, and Remedial Actions

1. NERC Review of Regional Entity Penalties and Sanctions — NERC shall review all penalties, sanctions, and remedial actions imposed by each Regional Entity for violations of Reliability Standards to determine if the Regional Entity’s determination is supported by a sufficient record compiled by the Regional Entity, is consistent with the Sanction Guidelines incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 4B and with other directives, guidance and directions issued by NERC pursuant to the delegation agreement, and is consistent with penalties, sanctions and remedial actions imposed by the
2. Developing Penalties and Sanctions — The Regional Entity Compliance monitoring and enforcement program’s staff shall use the Sanction Guidelines, which are incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 4B, to develop an appropriate penalty, sanction, or remedial action for a violation, and shall notify NERC of the penalty or sanction.

3. Effective Date of Penalty — Where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, no penalty imposed for a violation of a reliability standard shall take effect until the thirty-first day after NERC files, with the applicable ERO Governmental Authority, a Notice of penalty and the record of the proceedings in which the violation and penalty were determined, or such other date as ordered by the ERO applicable Governmental Authority.

408. Review of NERC Decisions

1. Scope of Review — A Registered Entity or a Regional Entity wishing to challenge a finding of noncompliance and the imposition of a penalty for a compliance measure directly administered by NERC, or a Regional Entity wishing to challenge a Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program audit finding, may do so by filing a notice of the challenge with NERC’s Director of Compliance no later than 21 days after issuance of the notice of finding of violation or audit finding. Appeals by Registered Entities of decisions of Regional Entity Hearing bodies shall be pursuant to Section 409.

2. Contents of Notice — The notice of challenge shall include the full text of the decision that is being challenged, a concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision, a clear statement of the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief.

3. Response by NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the notice of challenge, the NERC Director of Compliance may file with the Hearing Panel a response to the issues raised in the notice, with a copy to the Regional Entity.

4. Hearing by Compliance and Certification Committee — The NERC Compliance and Certification Committee shall provide representatives of the Regional Entity or Registered Entity, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program an opportunity to be heard and shall decide the matter based upon the filings and presentations made, with a written explanation of its decision.

5. Appeal — The Regional Entity, or Registered Entity may appeal the decision of the Compliance and Certification Committee by filing a notice of appeal with NERC’s Director of Compliance no later than 21 days after issuance of the written decision by the Compliance and Certification Committee. The notice of
appeal shall include the full text of the written decision of the Compliance and Certification Committee that is being appealed, a concise statement of the error or errors contained in the decision, a clear statement of the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief. No factual material shall be presented in the appeal that was not presented to the Compliance and Certification Committee.

6. **Response by NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program** — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the notice of appeal, the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program staff may file its response to the issues raised in the notice of appeal, with a copy to the entity filing the notice.

7. **Reply** — The entity filing the appeal may file a reply within 7 days.

8. **Decision** — The Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees shall decide the appeal, in writing, based upon the notice of appeal, the record, the response, and any reply. At its discretion, the Compliance Committee may invite representatives of the Regional Entity or Registered Entity, and the NERC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to appear before the Compliance Committee. Decisions of the Compliance Committee shall be final, except for further appeal to the applicable ERO Governmental Authority.

9. **Impartiality** — No member of the Compliance and Certification Committee or the Board of Trustees Compliance Committee having an actual or perceived conflict of interest in the matter may participate in any aspect of the challenge or appeal except as a party or witness.

10. **Expenses** — Each party in the challenge and appeals processes shall pay its own expenses for each step in the process.

11. **Non-Public Proceedings** — All challenges and appeals shall be closed to the public to protect Confidential Information.

### 409. Appeals from Final Decisions of Regional Entities

1. **Time for Appeal** — An owner, operator or user of the Bulk Power System wishing to appeal from a final decision of a Regional Entity that finds a violation of a Reliability Standard or imposes a Penalty for violation of a Reliability Standard shall file its notice of appeal with NERC’s Director of Compliance, with a copy to the Regional Entity, no later than 21 days after issuance of the final decision of the Regional Entity Hearing Body. The same appeal procedures will apply regardless of whether the matter first arose in a Compliance Investigation, Compliance Audit or Self-Report, other compliance monitoring and enforcement process, or in a reliability readiness evaluation.

2. **Contents** — The notice of appeal shall include the full text of the final decision of the Regional Entity Hearing Body that is being appealed, a concise
statement of the error or errors contained in the final decision, a clear statement of
the relief being sought, and argument in sufficient detail to justify such relief. No
factual material shall be presented in the appeal that was not first presented during
the compliance hearing before the Regional Entity Hearing Body.

3. **Response by Regional Entity** — Within 21 days after receiving a copy of the
notice of appeal, the Regional Entity shall file the entire record of the matter
with NERC’s Director of Compliance, with a copy to the Registered Entity filing the notice, together with its response to the issues raised in the notice of
appeal.

4. **Reply** — The Registered Entity filing the appeal may file a reply to the
Regional Entity within 7 days.

5. **Decision** — The Compliance Committee of the NERC Board of Trustees shall
decide the appeal, in writing, based upon the notice of appeal, the record of the
matter from the Regional Entity, the response, and any reply filed with NERC.
At its discretion, the Compliance Committee may invite representatives of the
Registered Entity making the appeal and the Regional Entity to appear before
the Committee. Decisions of the Compliance Committee shall be final, except for
further appeal to the applicable ERO Governmental Authority.

6. **Expenses** — Each party in the appeals process shall pay its own expenses for
each step in the process.

7. **Non-Public Proceedings** — All appeals shall be closed to the public to protect
Confidential information.

410. **Hold Harmless**

A condition of invoking the challenge or appeals processes under Section 408 or 409 is
that the entity requesting the challenge or appeal agrees that neither NERC (defined to
include its Members, Board of Trustees, committees, subcommittees, staff and industry
subject matter experts), any person assisting in the challenge or appeals processes, nor
any company employing a person assisting in the challenge or appeals processes, shall be
liable, and they shall be held harmless against the consequences of or any action or
inaction or of any agreement reached in resolution of the dispute or any failure to reach
agreement as a result of the challenge or appeals proceeding. This “hold harmless”
clause does not extend to matters constituting gross negligence, intentional misconduct,
or a breach of confidentiality.

411. **Requests for Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure
Protection Reliability Standards**

A Registered Entity that is subject to an Applicable Requirement of a NERC Critical
Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standard for which Technical Feasibility
Exceptions are permitted, may request a Technical Feasibility Exception to the
Requirement, and the request will be reviewed, approved or disapproved, and if
approved, implemented, in accordance with the NERC Procedure for Requesting and Receiving Technical Feasibility Exceptions to NERC Critical Infrastructure Protection Standard, Appendix 4D to these Rules of Procedure.
SECTION 500 — ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATION

501. Scope of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs

The purpose of the Organization Registration Program is to clearly identify those entities that are responsible for compliance with the FERC approved Reliability Standards. Organizations that are registered are included on the NERC Compliance Registry (NCR) and are responsible for knowing the content of and for complying with all applicable Reliability Standards. Registered Entities are not and do not become Members of NERC or a Regional Entity, by virtue of being listed on the NCR. Membership in NERC is governed by Article II of NERC’s bylaws; membership in a Regional Entity or regional reliability organization is governed by that entity’s bylaws or rules.

The purpose of the Organization Certification Program is to ensure that the new entity (i.e., applicant to be an RC, BA, or TOP that is not already performing the function for which it is applying to be certified as) has the tools, processes, training, and procedures to demonstrate their ability to meet the Requirements/Sub-Requirements of all of the Reliability Standards applicable to the function(s) for which it is applying thereby demonstrating the ability to become certified and then operational.

Organization Registration and Organization Certification may be delegated to Regional Entities in accordance with the procedures in this Section 500; the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5A; and, approved Regional Entity delegation agreements or other applicable agreements.

1. NERC Compliance Registry — NERC shall establish and maintain the NCR of the Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users that are subject to approved Reliability Standards.

1.1 (a) The NCR shall set forth the identity and functions performed for each organization responsible for meeting Requirements/Sub-Requirements of the Reliability Standards. Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users (i) shall provide to NERC and the applicable Regional Entity information necessary to complete the Registration, and (ii) shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entity with timely updates to information concerning the Registered Entity’s ownership, operations, contact information, and other information that may affect the Registered Entity’s Registration status or other information recorded in the Compliance Registry.

(b) A generation or transmission cooperative, a joint-action agency or another organization may register as a Joint Registration Organization (JRO), in lieu of each of the JRO’s members or related entities being registered individually for one or more functions. Refer to Section 507.
(c) Multiple entities may each register using a Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) for one or more Reliability Standard(s) and/or for one or more Requirements/sub-requirements within particular Reliability Standard(s) applicable to a specific function pursuant to a written agreement for the division of compliance responsibility. Refer to Section 508.

1.2 In the development of the NCR, NERC and the Regional Entities shall determine which organizations should be placed on the NCR based on the criteria provided in the NERC Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5B.

1.3 NERC and the Regional Entities shall use the following rules for establishing and maintaining the NCR based on the Registration criteria as set forth in Appendix 5B Statement of Compliance Registry Criteria:

1.3.1 NERC shall notify each organization that it is on the NCR. The Registered Entity is responsible for compliance with all the Reliability Standards applicable to the functions for which it is registered from the time it receives the Registration notification from NERC.

1.3.2 Any organization receiving such a notice may challenge its placement on the NCR according to the process in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Section V.

1.3.3 The Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees shall promptly issue a written decision on the challenge, including the reasons for the decision.

1.3.4 The decision of the Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees shall be final unless, within 21 days of the date of the Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees decision, the organization appeals the decision to the Applicable Governmental Authority.

1.3.5 Each Registered Entity identified on the NCR shall notify its corresponding Regional Entity(s) of any corrections, revisions, deletions, changes in ownership, corporate structure, or similar matters that affect the Registered Entity’s responsibilities with respect to the Reliability Standards. Failure to notify will not relieve the Registered Entity from any responsibility to comply with the Reliability Standards or shield it from any Penalties or sanctions associated with failing to comply with the Reliability Standards applicable to its associated Registration.
1.4 For all geographical or electrical areas of the Bulk Power System, the Registration process shall ensure that (1) no areas are lacking any entities to perform the duties and tasks identified in and required by the Reliability Standards to the fullest extent practical, and (2) there is no unnecessary duplication of such coverage or of required oversight of such coverage. In particular the process shall:

1.4.1 Ensure that all areas are under the oversight of one and only one Reliability Coordinator.

1.4.2 Ensure that all Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operator entities\(^2\) are under the responsibility of one and only one Reliability Coordinator.

1.4.3 Ensure that all transmission facilities of the Bulk Power System are the responsibility and under the control of one and only one Transmission Planner, Planning Authority, and Transmission Operator.

1.4.4 Ensure that all loads and generators are under the responsibility and control of one and only one Balancing Authority.

1.5 NERC shall maintain the NCR of organizations responsible for meeting the requirements/sub-requirements of the Reliability Standards currently in effect on its web site and shall update the NCR monthly.

2. **Entity Certification** — NERC shall provide for Certification of all entities with primary reliability responsibilities requiring Certification. This includes those entities that satisfy the criteria established in the NERC Provisional Certification process. The NERC programs shall:

2.1 Evaluate and certify the competency of entities performing reliability functions. The entities presently expected to be certified include Reliability Coordinators, Transmission Operators, and Balancing Authorities.

2.2 Evaluate and certify each applicant’s ability to meet the requirements for Certification.

2.3 Maintain process documentation.

2.4 Maintain records of currently certified entities.

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\(^2\) Some organizations perform the listed functions (e.g., Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator) over areas that transcend the footprints of more than one Reliability Coordinator. Such organizations will have multiple registrations, with each such registration corresponding to that portion of the organization’s overall area that is within the footprint of a particular Reliability Coordinator.
2.5 Issue a certification document to the applicant that successfully demonstrates its competency to perform the evaluated functions.

3. Delegation and Oversight

3.1 NERC may delegate responsibilities for Organization Registration and Organization Certification to Regional Entities in accordance with requirements established by NERC. Delegation will be via the delegation agreement between NERC and the Regional Entity or other applicable agreement. The Regional Entity shall administer Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs in accordance with such delegations to meet NERC’s programs goals and requirements subject to NERC oversight.

3.2 NERC shall develop and maintain a plan to ensure the continuity of Organization Registration and Organization Certification within the geographic or electrical boundaries of a Regional Entity in the event that no entity is functioning as a Regional Entity for that region, or the Regional Entity withdraws as a Regional Entity, or does not operate its Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs in accordance with delegation agreements.

3.3 NERC shall develop and maintain a program to monitor and oversee the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs activities that are delegated to each Regional Entity through a delegation agreement or other applicable agreement.

3.3.1 This program shall monitor whether the Regional Entity carries out those delegated activities in accordance with NERC requirements, and whether there is consistency, fairness of administration, and comparability.

3.3.2 Monitoring and oversight shall be accomplished through direct participation in the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs with periodic reviews of documents and records of both programs.

502. Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements

1. NERC shall maintain the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

1.1 The roles and authority of Regional Entities in the programs are delegated from NERC pursuant to the Rules of Procedure through regional delegation agreements or other applicable agreements.
Processes for the programs shall be administered by NERC and the Regional Entities. Materials that each Regional Entity uses are subject to review and approval by NERC.

The appeals process for the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs are identified in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Sections V and VI, respectively.

The eCertification Team membership is identified in Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, Section IV.8.d.

To ensure consistency and fairness of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs, NERC shall develop procedures to be used by all Regional Entities and NERC in accordance with the following criteria:

NERC and the Regional Entities shall have data management processes and procedures that provide for confidentiality, integrity, and retention of data and information collected.

Documentation used to substantiate the conclusions of the Regional Entity/ NERC related to eRegistration and/or eCertification must be retained by the Regional Entity for (6) six years, unless a different retention period is otherwise identified, for the purposes of future audits of these programs.

To maintain the integrity of the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs, NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification Team members, program audit team members (Section 506), and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of information provided by an applicant or entities.

NERC and the Regional Entities shall have appropriate codes of conduct and confidentiality agreements for staff, eCertification Team, eCertification related committees, and eCertification program audit team members.

NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification Team members, program audit team members and committee members shall maintain the confidentiality of any eRegistration or eCertification-related discussions or documents designated as confidential (see Section 1500 for types of eConfidential Information).

NERC, Regional Entities, eCertification Team members, program audit team members and committee members shall treat as confidential the individual comments expressed during evaluations, program audits and report-drafting sessions.
2.2.4 Copies of notes, draft reports, and other interim documents developed or used during an entity certification evaluation or program audit shall be destroyed after the public posting of a final, uncontested report.

2.2.5 Information deemed by an applicant, entity, a Regional Entity, or NERC as confidential, including Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, shall not be released publicly or distributed outside of a committee or team.

2.2.6 In the event that an individual violates any of the confidentiality rules set forth above, that individual and any member organization with which the individual is associated will be subject to immediate dismissal from the audit team and may be prohibited from future participation in Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program activities by the Regional Entity or NERC.

2.2.7 NERC shall develop and provide training in auditing skills to all individuals prior to their participation in certification evaluations. Training for Certification Team leaders shall be more comprehensive than the training given to industry subject matter experts and Regional Entity members. Training for Regional Entity members may be delegated to the Regional Entity.

2.4 An applicant that is determined to be competent to perform a function after completing all certification requirements shall be deemed certified by NERC to perform that function for which it has demonstrated full competency.

2.4.1 All NERC certified entities shall be included on the NCR.

503. Regional Entity Implementation of Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program Requirements

1. Delegation — Recognizing the Regional Entity’s knowledge of and experience with their members, NERC may delegate responsibility for Organization Registration and Organization Certification to the Regional Entity through a delegation agreement.

2. Registration — The following Organization Registration activities shall be managed by the Regional Entity per the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, which is incorporated into the Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual:

2.1 Regional Entities shall verify that all Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities, and Transmission Operators meet the Registration requirements of Section 501(1.4).
3. **Certification** — The following Organization certification activities shall be managed by the Regional Entity in accordance with an approved delegation agreement or another applicable agreement:

3.1 An entity seeking certification to perform one of the functions requiring certification shall contact the Regional Entity for the regions in which it plans to operate to apply for certification.

3.2 An entity seeking certification and other affected entities shall provide all information and data requested by NERC or the Regional Entity to conduct the certification process.

3.3 Regional Entities shall notify NERC of all certification applicants.

3.4 NERC and/or the Regional Entity shall evaluate the competency of entities requiring certification to meet the NERC certification requirements.

3.5 NERC or the Regional Entity shall establish certification procedures to include evaluation processes, schedules and deadlines, expectations of the applicants and all entities participating in the evaluation and certification processes, and requirements for certification team members.

3.5.1 The NERC / Regional Entity certification procedures will include provisions for on-site visits to the applicant’s facilities to review the data collected through questionnaires, interviewing the operations and management personnel, inspecting the facilities and equipment (including requesting a demonstration of all tools identified in the certification process), reviewing all necessary documents and data (including all agreements, processes, and procedures identified in the certification process), reviewing certification documents and projected system operator work schedules, and reviewing any additional documentation needed to support the completed questionnaire or inquiries arising during the site visit.

3.5.2 The NERC/ Regional Entity certification procedures will provide for preparation of a written report by the certification team, detailing any deficiencies that must be resolved prior to granting certification, along with any other recommendations for consideration by the applicant, the Regional Entity, or NERC.

504. **Appeals**

1. NERC shall maintain an appeals process to resolve any disputes related to registration or certification activities per the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual, which is incorporated in these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 5A.
2. The Regional Entity Certification appeals process shall culminate with the Regional Entity board or a committee established by and reporting to the Regional Entity board as the final adjudicator, provided that where applicable, Canadian provincial governmental authorities may act as the final adjudicator in their jurisdictions. NERC shall be notified of all appeals and may observe any proceedings (Appendix 5A Organization Registration and Organization Certification Manual).

505. Program Maintenance

NERC shall maintain its program materials, including such manuals or other documents as it deems necessary, of the governing policies and procedures of the Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

506. Independent Audit of NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Program

1. NERC, through the Compliance and Certification Committee, shall provide for an independent audit of its Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs at least once every three years, or more frequently, as determined by the Board. The audit shall be conducted by independent expert auditors as selected by the Board.

2. The audit shall evaluate the success, effectiveness and consistency of the NERC Organization Registration and Organization Certification Programs.

3. The final report shall be posted by NERC for public viewing.

4. If the audit report includes recommendations to improve the program, the administrators of the program shall provide a written response to the Board within 30 days of the final report, detailing the disposition of each and every recommendation, including an explanation of the reasons for rejecting a recommendation and an implementation plan for the recommendations accepted.

507. Provisions Relating to Joint Registration Organizations (JRO)

1. In addition to registering as the entity responsible for all functions that it performs itself, an entity may register as a JRO on behalf of one or more of its members or related entities for one or more functions for which such members or related entities would otherwise be required to register and, thereby, accept on behalf of such members or related entities all compliance responsibility for that function or those functions including all reporting requirements. Any entity seeking to register as a JRO must submit a written agreement with its members or related entities for all requirements for the function(s) for which the entity is registering for and takes responsibility for, which would otherwise be the responsibility of one or more of its members or related entities. Neither NERC nor
the Regional Entity shall be parties to any such agreement, nor shall NERC or the Regional Entity have responsibility for reviewing or approving any such agreement, other than to verify that the agreement provides for an allocation or assignment of responsibilities consistent with the JRO registration.

2. The JRO registration data must include the same registration information as a normal compliance registration entry. The JRO is responsible for providing all of the information and data, including submitting reports, as needed by the Regional Entity for performing assessments of compliance.

3. The Regional Entity shall notify NERC of each JRO that the Regional Entity accepts. The notification will identify the point of contact and the functions(s) being registered for on behalf of its members or related entities.

4. For purposes of compliance audits, the Regional Entity shall keep a list of all JROs. This document shall contain a list of each JRO’s members or related entities and the function(s) for which the JRO is registered for that member(s) or related entity(s). It is the responsibility of the JRO to provide the Regional Entity with this information as well as the applicable JRO agreement(s).

5. The Regional Entity may request clarification of any list submitted to it that identifies the members of the JRO and may request such additional information as the Regional Entity deems appropriate.

6. The Regional Entity’s acceptance of a JRO shall be a representation by the Regional Entity to NERC that the Regional Entity has concluded the JRO will meet the registration requirements of Section 501(1.4).

7. NERC shall maintain, and post on its website, a JRO registry listing all JRO registrations that have been reviewed and accepted by the Regional Entity. The posting shall identify the JRO entity taking compliance responsibilities for itself and its members.

8. The JRO shall inform the Regional Entity of any changes to an existing JRO. The Regional Entity shall promptly notify NERC of each such revision.

9. Nothing in Section 507 shall preclude a member of a JRO, a related entity, or any other entity from registering on its own behalf and undertaking full compliance responsibility including reporting requirements for the reliability standards applicable to the function(s) for which the member or other entity is registering. A JRO member or related entity that registers as responsible for any reliability standard or requirement/sub-requirement of a reliability standard shall inform the JRO of its registration.

508. Provisions Relating to Coordinated Functional Registration (CFR) Entities

1. In addition to registering as an entity responsible for all functions that it performs itself, multiple entities may each register using a CFR for one or more reliability standards.
Rules of Procedure of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation

sStandard(s) and/or for one or more rRequirement/sub-rRequirement(s) within particular rReliability sStandard(s) applicable to a specific function. The CFR submission must include a written agreement that governs itself and clearly specifies the entities’ respective compliance responsibilities. The rRegistration of the CFR is the complete rRegistration for each entity. Additionally, each entity shall take full compliance responsibility for those Reliability sStandards and/or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements it has registered for in the CFR. Neither NERC nor the Regional Entity shall be parties to any such agreement, nor shall NERC or the Regional Entity have responsibility for reviewing or approving any such agreement, other than to verify that the agreement provides for an allocation or assignment of responsibilities consistent with the CFR.

2. Each CFR or each individual entity within a CFR must identify a point of contact that is responsible for providing information and data, including submitting reports as needed by the Regional Entity related to the CFR rRegistration.

3. The Regional Entity shall notify NERC of each CFR that the Regional Entity accepts.

4. NERC or the Regional Entity may request clarification of any list submitted to it that identifies the compliance responsibilities of the CFR and may request such additional information as NERC or the Regional Entity deems appropriate.

5. The Regional Entity’s acceptance of that CFR shall be a representation by the Regional Entity to NERC that the Regional Entity has concluded the CFR will meet the rRegistration requirements of Section 501(1.4).

6. NERC shall maintain, and post on its Wweb site, a CFR registry listing all CFR rRegistrations that have been accepted by NERC or by a Regional Entity. The posting shall clearly list all the rReliability sStandards or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements thereof for which each entity of the CFR is responsible for under the CFR.

7. The point of contact shall inform the Regional Entity of any changes to an existing CFR. The Regional Entity shall promptly notify NERC of each such revision.

8. In the event of a violation of a rReliability sStandard or of a rRequirement/sub-rRequirement of a rReliability sStandard for which an entity of a CFR is registered, that entity shall be identified in the nNotice of a Alleged vViolation and shall be assessed the sanction or pPenalty in accordance with the NERC Sanctions Guidelines. In the event a Regional Entity is not able to determine which entity(ies) is responsible for a particular rReliability sStandard, or rRequirements/sub-rRequirements thereof that has been violated, the Regional Entity shall investigate the noncompliance in accordance with the NERC Rules of Procedure Section 400, Compliance Enforcement, to determine the entity(ies) to which the Regional Entity shall issue the sanction or pPenalty for the violation.
9. Nothing in Section 508 shall preclude an entity registered in a CFR, or any other entity from registering on its own behalf and undertaking full compliance responsibility including reporting requirements for the Reliability Standards applicable to the function(s) for which the entity is registering. An entity registered in a CFR that registers as responsible for any Reliability Standard or requirement/subrequirement of a Reliability Standard shall inform the point of contact of its Registration.
SECTION 600 — PERSONNEL CERTIFICATION

601. Scope of Personnel Certification

Maintaining the reliability of the Bulk Electric system through implementation of the Reliability Standards requires skilled, trained and qualified system operators. The System Operator Certification Program provides the mechanism to ensure system operators are provided the education and training necessary to obtain the essential knowledge and skills and are therefore qualified to operate the Bulk Electric System. NERC, as the ERO, will ensure skilled, trained, and qualified system operators through the System Operator Certification Program.

NERC shall develop and maintain a personnel certification program to evaluate individuals and to issue credentials to individuals who demonstrate the required level of competence. A current version of such a program is the System Operator Certification Program Manual, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 6.

602. Structure of ERO Personnel Certification Program

1. The NERC personnel certification program shall be international in scope.

2. The personnel certification program shall have a governing body that (1) is able to independently exercise decision-making for all matters pertaining to certification, (2) includes individuals from the discipline being certified and whose composition addresses the needs of the users of the program (e.g., employers, regulators, etc.), and (3) has representation for each specialty or level within a discipline.

3. NERC shall maintain a nominating process for membership in the governing body. Nominations shall be open to all interested parties and self-nominations shall be accepted. The NERC Board of Trustees shall appoint members to the governing body from among those nominated. The members of the governing body shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

4. The personnel certification program governing body shall have control over the matters related to the personnel certification and re-certification programs listed below, without being subject to approval by any other body.
   4.1 Policies and procedures, including eligibility requirements and application processing.
   4.2 Requirements for personnel certification, maintaining certification, and re-certification.
   4.3 Examination content, development, and administration.
   4.4 Examination cut score.
   4.5 Grievance and disciplinary processes.
4.6 Governing body and subgroup(s)’ meeting rules including agenda, frequency, and related procedures.

4.7 Subgroup(s) appointments and work assignments.

4.8 Publications about personnel certification and re-certification.

4.9 Setting fees for application, and all other services provided as a part of the personnel certification and re-certification activities.

4.10 Program funding, spending, and budget authority. Financial matters related to the operation of the program shall be segregated from other NERC activities.

5. The personnel certification program shall utilize written procedures for the selection of members of the governing body that prohibit the governing body from selecting a majority of its successors.

6. The personnel certification program shall be separate from the accreditation and education functions of NERC in related disciplines.

7. No member of the personnel certification program governing body or staff member working with the personnel certification program governing body shall have or exercise any authority or responsibility for compliance matters related to reliability standards concerning personnel certification.

603. Candidate Testing Mechanisms

1. The personnel certification program shall utilize reliable testing mechanisms to evaluate individual competence in a manner that is objective, fair to all candidates, job-related, and based on the knowledge and skill needed to function in the discipline.

2. The personnel certification program shall implement a formal policy of periodic review of the testing mechanisms to ensure ongoing relevance of the mechanisms to knowledge and skill needed in the discipline.

3. The personnel certification program shall utilize policies and procedures to ensure that all test administration and development materials are secure and demonstrate that these policies and procedures are consistently implemented.

4. The personnel certification program shall establish pass/fail levels that protect the public with a method that is based on competence and generally accepted in the psychometric community as being fair and reasonable.

5. The personnel certification program shall conduct ongoing studies to substantiate the reliability and validity of the testing mechanisms.
6. The personnel eCertification program shall utilize policies and procedures that govern how long examination records are kept in their original format.

7. The personnel eCertification program shall demonstrate that different forms of the testing mechanisms assess equivalent content and that candidates are not penalized for taking forms of varying difficulty.

604. Public Information About the Personnel Certification Program

1. The personnel eCertification program shall provide for publishing and availability of general descriptive material on the procedures used in examination construction and validation; all eligibility requirements and determination; fees; and examination administration documents, including: reporting of results, re-eCertification requirements, and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

2. The personnel eCertification program shall publish and make available a comprehensive summary or outline of the information, knowledge, or functions covered by the examination.

3. The personnel eCertification program shall publish and make available at least annually a summary of eCertification activities for the program, including at least the following information: number of examinations delivered, the number passed, the number failed, and the number certified.

605. Responsibilities to Applicants for Certification or Re-eCertification

The personnel eCertification program:

1. Shall not discriminate among applicants as to age, gender, race, religion, national origin, disability, or marital status and shall include a statement of non-discrimination in announcements of the program.

2. Shall comply with all requirements of applicable federal and state/provincial laws with respect to all eCertification and re-eCertification activities, and shall require compliance of all contractors and/or providers of services.

3. Shall make available to all applicants copies of formalized procedures for application for, and attainment of, personnel eCertification and re-eCertification and shall uniformly follow and enforce such procedures for all applicants.

4. Shall implement a formal policy for the periodic review of eligibility criteria and application procedures to ensure that they are fair and equitable.

5. Shall provide competently proctored examination sites.

6. Shall uniformly report examination results to applicants in a timely manner.

7. Shall give applicants failing the examination information on general content areas of deficiency.
8. Shall implement policies and procedures providing due process for applicants questioning eligibility determination, examination results, and certification status, and shall publish this information. A current version of such a procedure is the NERC System Operator Certification Dispute Resolution Process, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as part of Appendix 6.

9. Shall develop and maintain a program manual containing the processes and procedures for applicants for certification and re-certification.

### 606. Responsibilities to the Public and to Employers of Certified Practitioners

The personnel certification program:

1. Shall demonstrate that the testing mechanisms adequately measure the knowledge and skill required for entry, maintenance, and/or advancement in the profession for each position to be certified.

2. Shall award certification and re-certification only after the skill and knowledge of the individual have been evaluated and determined to be acceptable.

3. Shall periodically publish or maintain, in an electronic format, a current list of those persons certified in the programs and have polices and procedures that delineate what information about a credential holder may be made public and under what circumstances.

4. Shall have formal policies and procedures for discipline of a credential holder, including the revocation of the certificate, for conduct deemed harmful to the public or inappropriate to the discipline (e.g., incompetence, unethical behavior, physical or mental impairment affecting performance). These procedures shall incorporate due process. The current procedure is the NERC Certified System Operator Credential Disciplinary Action Procedure, which is incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as part of Appendix 6.

5. Shall demonstrate that any title or credential awarded accurately reflects or applies to the practitioner’s daily occupational or professional duties and is not confusing to employers, consumers, regulators, related professions, and/or other interested parties.
SECTION 700 — RELIABILITY READINESS EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT AND FORMATION OF SECTOR FORUMS

701 Confidentiality Requirements for Readiness Evaluations and Evaluation Team Members

1. All information made available or created during the course of any reliability readiness evaluation including, but not limited to, data, documents, observations and notes, shall be maintained as confidential by all evaluation team members, in accordance with the requirements of Section 1500.

2. Evaluation team members are obligated to destroy all confidential evaluation notes following the posting of the final report of the reliability readiness evaluation.

3. NERC will retain reliability readiness evaluation-related documentation, notes, and materials for a period of time as defined by NERC.

4. These confidentiality requirements shall survive the termination of the NERC Reliability Readiness Evaluation and Improvement Program.

702. Formation of Sector Forum

1. NERC will form a sector forum at the request of any five members of NERC that share a common interest in the safety and reliability of the Bulk Power System. The members of sector forum may invite such others of the members of NERC to join the sector forum as the sector forum deems appropriate.

2. The request to form a sector forum must include a proposed charter for the sector forum. The Board must approve the charter.

3. NERC will provide notification of the formation of a sector forum to its membership roster. Notices and agendas of meetings shall be posted on NERC’s web site.

4. A sector forum may make recommendations to any of the NERC committees and may submit a standards authorization request to the NERC Reliability Standards Development Procedure.
SECTION 800 — RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

801. Objectives of the Reliability Assessment and Performance Analysis Program

The objectives of the NERC reliability assessment and performance analysis program are to: (1) conduct, and report the results of, an independent assessment of the overall reliability and adequacy of the interconnected North American bulk power systems, both as existing and as planned; (2) analyze off-normal events on the bulk power system; (3) identify the root causes of events that may be precursors of potentially more serious events; (4) assess past reliability performance for lessons learned; (5) disseminate findings and lessons learned to the electric industry to improve reliability performance; and (6) develop reliability performance benchmarks. The final reliability assessment reports shall be approved by the Board for publication to the electric industry and the general public.

802. Scope of the Reliability Assessment Program

1. The scope of the reliability assessment program shall include:

1.1 Review, assess, and report on the overall electric generation and transmission reliability (adequacy and operating reliability) of the interconnected bulk power systems, both existing and as planned.

1.2 Assess and report on the key issues, risks, and uncertainties that affect or have the potential to affect the reliability of existing and future electric supply and transmission.

1.3 Review, analyze, and report on Regional Entity self-assessments of electric supply and bulk power transmission reliability, including reliability issues of specific regional concern.

1.4 Identify, analyze, and project trends in electric customer demand, supply, and transmission and their impacts on bulk power system reliability.

1.5 Investigate, assess, and report on the potential impacts of new and evolving electricity market practices, new or proposed regulatory procedures, and new or proposed legislation (e.g. environmental requirements) on the adequacy and operating reliability of the bulk power systems.

2. The reliability assessment program shall be performed in a manner consistent with the reliability standards of NERC including but not limited to those that specify reliability assessment requirements.
803. Reliability Assessment Reports

The number and type of periodic assessments that are to be conducted shall be at the discretion of NERC. The results of the reliability assessments shall be documented in three reports: the long-term and the annual seasonal (summer) and the annual seasonal (winter) assessment reports. NERC shall also conduct special reliability assessments from time to time as circumstances warrant. The reliability assessment reports shall be reviewed and approved for publication by the Board. The three regular reports are described below.

1. **Long-Term Reliability Assessment Report** — The annual long-term report shall cover a ten-year planning horizon. The planning horizon of the long-term reliability assessment report shall be subject to change at the discretion of NERC. Detailed generation and transmission adequacy assessments shall be conducted for the first five years of the review period. For the second five years of the review period, the assessment shall focus on the identification, analysis, and projection of trends in peak demand, electric supply, and transmission adequacy, as well as other industry trends and developments that may impact future electric system reliability. Reliability issues of concern and their potential impacts shall be presented along with any mitigation plans or alternatives. The long-term reliability assessment reports will generally be published in the fall (September) of each year. NERC will also publish electricity supply and demand data associated with the long-term reliability assessment report.

2. **Summer Assessment Report** — The annual summer seasonal assessment report typically shall cover the four-month (June–September) summer period. It shall provide an overall perspective on the adequacy of the generation resources and the transmission systems necessary to meet projected summer peak demands. It shall also identify reliability issues of interest and regional and subregional areas of concern in meeting projected customer demands and may include possible mitigation alternatives. The report will generally be published in mid-May for the upcoming summer period.

3. **Winter Assessment Report** — The annual winter seasonal assessment report shall cover the three-month (December–February) winter period. The report shall provide an overall perspective on the adequacy of the generation resources and the transmission systems necessary to meet projected winter peak demands. Similar to the summer assessment, the winter assessment shall identify reliability issues of interest and regional and subregional areas of concern in meeting projected customer demands and may also include possible mitigation alternatives. The winter assessment report will generally be published in mid-November for the upcoming winter period.

4. **Special Reliability Assessment Reports** — In addition to the long-term and seasonal reliability assessment reports, NERC shall also conduct special reliability assessments on a regional, interregional, and interconnection basis as conditions warrant, or as requested by the Board or applicable governmental authorities. The teams of reliability and technical experts also may initiate special
assessments of key reliability issues and their impacts on the reliability of a regions, subregions, or interconnection (or a portion thereof). Such special reliability assessments may include, among other things, operational reliability assessments, evaluations of emergency response preparedness, adequacy of fuel supply, hydro conditions, reliability impacts of new or proposed environmental rules and regulations, and reliability impacts of new or proposed legislation that affects or has the potential to affect the reliability of the interconnected bulk power systems in North America.

804. Reliability Assessment Data and Information Requirements

To carry out the reviews and assessments of the overall reliability of the interconnected bulk power systems, the regional entities and other entities shall provide sufficient data and other information requested by NERC in support of the annual long-term and seasonal assessments and any special reliability assessments.

Some of the data provided for these reviews and assessment may be considered confidential from a competitive marketing perspective, a critical energy infrastructure information perspective, or for other purposes. Such data shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 1500 – Confidential Information.

While the major sources of data and information for this program are the regional entities, a team of reliability and technical experts is responsible for developing and formulating its own independent conclusions about the near-term and long-term reliability of the bulk power systems.

In connection with the reliability assessment reports, requests shall be submitted to each of the regional entities for required reliability assessment data and other information, and for each regional entity’s self-assessment report. The timing of the requests will be governed by the schedule for the preparation of the assessment reports.

The regional entity self-assessments are to be conducted in compliance with NERC Reliability Standards and the respective regional planning criteria. The team(s) of reliability and technical experts shall also conduct interviews with the regional entities as needed. The summary of the regional entity self-assessments that are to be included in the assessment reports shall follow the general outline identified in NERC’s request. This outline may change from time to time as key reliability issues change.

In general, the regional entity reliability self-assessments shall address, among other areas, the following topics: demand and net energy for load; assessment of projected resource adequacy; any transmission constraints that may impact bulk transmission adequacy and plans to alleviate those constraints; any unusual operating conditions that could impact reliability for the assessment period; fuel supply adequacy; the deliverability of generation (both internal and external) to load; and any other reliability issues in the region and their potential impacts on the reliability of the bulk power systems.
805. Reliability Assessment Process

Based on their expertise, the review of the collected data, the review of the regional entity self-assessment reports, and interviews with the regional entities, as appropriate, the teams of reliability and technical experts shall perform an independent review and assessment of the generation and transmission adequacy of each region’s existing and planned bulk power system. The results of the review teams shall form the basis of NERC’s long-term and seasonal reliability assessment reports. The review and assessment process is briefly summarized below.

1. **Resource Adequacy Assessment** — The teams shall evaluate the regional demand and resource capacity data for completeness in the context of the overall resource capacity needs of the region. The team shall independently evaluate the ability of the regional entity members to serve their obligations given the demand growth projections, the amount of existing and planned capacity, including committed and uncommitted capacity, contracted capacity, or capacity outside of the region. If the region relies on capacity from outside of the region to meet its resource objectives, the ability to deliver that capacity shall be factored into the assessment. The demand and resource capacity information shall be compared to the resource adequacy requirements of the regional entity for the year(s) or season(s) being assessed. The assessment shall determine if the resource information submitted represents a reasonable and attainable plan for the regional entity and its members. For cases of inadequate capacity or reserve margin, the regional entity will be requested to analyze and explain any resource capacity inadequacies and its plans to mitigate the reliability impact of the potential inadequacies. The analysis may be expanded to include surrounding areas. If the expanded analysis indicates further inadequacies, then an interregional problem may exist and will be explored with the applicable regions. The results of these analyses shall be described in the assessment report.

2. **Transmission Adequacy and Operating Reliability Assessment** — The teams shall evaluate transmission system information that relates to the adequacy and operating reliability of the regional transmission system. That information shall include: regional planning study reports, inter-regional planning study reports, and/or regional operational study reports. If additional information is required, another data request shall be sent to the regional entity. The assessment shall provide a judgment on the ability of the regional transmission system to operate reliably under the expected range of operating conditions over the assessment period as required by NERC reliability standards. If sub-areas of the regional system are especially critical to the reliable operation of the regional bulk transmission system, these facilities or sub-areas shall be reviewed and addressed in the assessment. Any areas of concern related to the adequacy or operating reliability of the system shall be identified and reported in the assessment.

3. **Seasonal Operating Reliability Assessment** — The team(s) shall evaluate the overall operating reliability of the regional bulk transmission systems. In areas with potential resource adequacy or system operating reliability problems,
operational readiness of the affected \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities} for the upcoming season shall be reviewed and analyzed. The assessment may consider unusual but possible operating scenarios and how the system is expected to perform. Operating reliability shall take into account a wide range of activities, all of which should reinforce the \textit{Regional Entity}’s ability to deal with the situations that might occur during the upcoming season. Typical activities in the assessment may include: facility modifications and additions, new or modified operating procedures, emergency procedures enhancement, and planning and operating studies. The teams shall report the overall seasonal operating reliability of the \textit{Regional} transmission systems in the annual summer and winter assessment reports.

4. \textbf{Reporting of Reliability Assessment Results} — The teams of reliability and technical experts shall provide an independent assessment of the reliability of the \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities} and the North American interconnected \textit{Bulk Power System} for the period of the assessment. While the \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities} are relied upon to provide the information to perform such assessments, the review team is not required to accept the conclusions provided by the \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities}. Instead, the review team is expected, based on their expertise, to reach their own independent conclusions about the status of the adequacy of the generation and bulk power transmission systems of North America.

The review team also shall strive to achieve consensus in their assessments. The assessments that are made are based on the best information available at the time. However, since judgment is applied to this information, legitimate differences of opinion can develop. Despite these differences, the review team shall work to achieve consensus on their findings.

In addition to providing long-term and seasonal assessments in connection with the reliability assessment program, the review team of experts shall also be responsible for recommending new and revised \textit{Reliability Standards} related to the reliability assessments and the reliability of the \textit{Bulk Power Systems}. These proposals for new or revised \textit{Reliability Standards} shall be entered into NERC’s \textit{Reliability Standards Development Process}.

Upon completion of the assessment, the team shall share the results with the \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities}. The \textit{Regional} \textit{Entities} shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on the conclusions in the assessment and to provide additional information as appropriate. The reliability assessments and their conclusions are the responsibility of NERC’s technical review team and NERC.

The preparation and approval of NERC’s reliability assessment reports shall follow a prescribed schedule including review, comment, and possible approval by appropriate NERC committees. The long-term and seasonal (summer and winter) reliability assessment reports shall be further reviewed for approval by the \textit{Board} for publication to the electric industry.
806. Scope of the Reliability Performance and Analysis Program

The components of the program will include analysis of large-scale outages, disturbances, and near misses to determine root causes and lessons learned; identification and continuous monitoring of performance indices to detect emerging trends and signs of a decline in reliability performance; and communications of performance results, trends, recommendations, and initiatives to those responsible to take actions; followed with confirmation of actions to correct any deficiencies identified. Within NERC, the reliability performance program will provide performance results to the Reliability Standards Development and Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs to make the necessary adjustments to preserve reliability based on a risk-based approach.

807. Analysis of Major Events

Responding to major blackouts and other system disturbances or emergencies can be divided into four phases: situational assessment and communications; situation tracking and communications; data collection, investigation, analysis, and reporting; and follow-up on recommendations.

a. NERC’s role following a blackout or other major Bulk Power System disturbance or emergency is to provide leadership, coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to the event. Working closely with the Regional Entities and Reliability Coordinators, NERC will coordinate and facilitate efforts among industry participants, and with state, federal, and provincial governments in the United States and Canada to support the industry’s response.

b. When responding to any event where physical or cyber security is suspected as a cause or contributing factor to an event, NERC will immediately notify appropriate government agencies and coordinate its activities with them.

c. Each user, owner, and operator of the Bulk Power System shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entities with such information as is necessary to enable NERC and the applicable Regional Entities to carry out their responsibilities under this section.

d. During the conduct of some NERC analyses, assistance may be needed from government agencies. This assistance could include: authority to require data reporting from affected or involved parties; communications with other agencies of government; investigations related to possible criminal or terrorist involvement in the event; resources for initial data gathering immediately after the event; authority to call meetings of affected or involved parties; and technical and analytical resources for studies.

e. NERC shall work with other participants to establish a clear delineation of roles, responsibilities, and coordination requirements among industry and government for the investigation and reporting of findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to major blackouts, disturbances, or other emergencies affecting the Bulk Power System with the objective of avoiding, to the extent possible, multiple
investigations of the same event. If the event is confined to a single Regional Entity, NERC representatives will participate as members of the Regional Entity analysis team.

f. NERC and applicable entity(s) shall apply the NERC Blackout and Disturbance Response Procedures, which are incorporated into these Rules of Procedure as Appendix 8. These procedures provide a framework to guide NERC’s response to events that may have multiregional, national, or international implications. Experienced industry leadership shall be applied to tailor the response to the specific circumstances of the event. In accordance with that procedure, the NERC president will determine whether the event warrants analysis at the NERC-level. A Regional Entity may request that NERC elevate any analysis to a NERC level.

g. NERC will screen and analyze the findings and recommendations from the analysis, and those with generic applicability will be disseminated to the industry in accordance with Section 810.

808. Analysis of Off-Normal Events, Potential System Vulnerabilities, and System Performance

1. NERC and Regional Entities shall analyze system and equipment performance events that do not rise to the level of a major blackout, disturbance, or system emergency, as described in Section 807. NERC and Regional Entities shall also analyze potential vulnerabilities in the Bulk Power System brought to their attention by government agencies. The purpose of these analyses is to identify the root causes of events that may be precursors of potentially more serious events or that have the potential to cause more serious events, to assess past reliability performance for lessons learned, and to develop reliability performance benchmarks and trends.

2. NERC and Regional Entities will screen and analyze events and potential vulnerabilities for significance, and information from those with generic applicability will be disseminated to the industry in accordance with Section 810.

3. Each user, owner, and operator, of the Bulk Power System shall provide NERC and the applicable Regional Entities with such information as is necessary to enable NERC and the applicable Regional Entities to carry out their responsibilities under this section.

809. Reliability Benchmarking

NERC shall identify and track key reliability indicators as a means of benchmarking reliability performance and measuring reliability improvements. This program will include assessing available metrics, developing guidelines for acceptable metrics, maintaining a performance metrics “dashboard” on the NERC web site, and developing appropriate reliability performance benchmarks.
810. Information Exchange and Issuance of NERC Advisories, Recommendations and Essential Actions

1. Members of NERC and bulk power system owners, operators, and users shall provide NERC with detailed and timely operating experience information and data.

2. In the normal course of operations, NERC disseminates the results of its events analysis findings, lessons learned and other analysis and information gathering to the industry. These findings, lessons learned and other information will be used to guide the reliability assessment program.

3. When NERC determines it is necessary to place the industry or segments of the industry on formal notice of its findings, analyses, and recommendations, NERC will provide such notification in the form of specific operations or equipment Advisories, Recommendations or Essential Actions:
   3.1 Level 1 (Advisories) – purely informational, intended to advise certain segments of the owners, operators and users of the bulk power system of findings and lessons learned;
   3.2 Level 2 (Recommendations) – specific actions that NERC is recommending be considered on a particular topic by certain segments of owners, operators, and users of the bulk power system according to each entity’s facts and circumstances;
   3.3 Level 3 (Essential Actions) – specific actions that NERC has determined are essential for certain segments of owners, operators, or users of the bulk power system to take to ensure the reliability of the bulk power system. Such Essential Actions require NERC board approval before issuance.

4. The bulk power system owners, operators, and users to which Level 2 (Recommendations) and Level 3 (Essential Actions) notifications apply are to evaluate and take appropriate action on such issuances by NERC. Such bulk power system owners, operators, and users shall also provide reports of actions taken and timely updates on progress towards resolving the issues raised in the Recommendations and Essential Actions in accordance with the reporting date(s) specified by NERC.

5. NERC will advise the Commission and other applicable governmental authorities of its intent to issue all Level 1 Advisories, Level 2 Recommendations, and Level 3 Essential Actions at least five (5) business days prior to issuance, unless extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant issuance less than five (5) business days after such advice. NERC will file a report with the Commission and other governmental authorities no later than thirty (30) days following the date by which NERC has requested the bulk power system owners, operators, and users to which a Level 2
Recommendation or Level 3 Essential Action issuance applies to provide reports of actions taken in response to the notification. NERC’s report to the Commission and other Applicable Governmental Authorities will describe the actions taken by the relevant owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System and the success of such actions taken in correcting any vulnerability or deficiency that was the subject of the notification, with appropriate protection for Confidential Information or Critical Infrastructure Information.

811. **Equipment Performance Data**

Through its Generating Availability Data System (GADS), NERC shall collect operating information about the performance of electric generating equipment; provide assistance to those researching information on power plant outages stored in its database; and support equipment reliability as well as availability analyses and other decision-making processes developed by GADS subscribers. GADS data is also used in conducting assessments of generation resource adequacy.
SECTION 900 — TRAINING AND EDUCATION

901. Scope of the Training and Education Program

Maintaining the reliability of the Bulk Electric System through implementation of the Reliability Standards requires informed and trained personnel. The training and education program will provide the education and training necessary for Bulk Power System personnel and regulators to obtain the essential knowledge necessary to understand and operate the Bulk Electric System.

NERC shall develop and maintain training and education programs for the purpose of establishing training requirements, developing materials, and developing training activities. The target audience of the training and education programs shall be Bulk Power System operating personnel including system operations personnel, operations support personnel (engineering and information technology), supervisors and managers, training personnel, and other personnel directly responsible for complying with NERC Reliability Standards who, through their actions or inactions, may impact the real-time, or day-ahead reliability of the Bulk Power System.

NERC shall also develop and provide appropriate training and education for industry participants and regulators affected by new or changed Reliability Standards or compliance requirements.

To accomplish those objectives:

1. NERC shall periodically conduct job task analyses for targeted Bulk Power System personnel to ensure that the training program content is properly aligned to the job tasks performed by those personnel.

2. NERC shall develop and maintain personnel training program curriculum requirements based on valid job-task analysis.

3. NERC shall periodically conduct performance surveys to determine the effectiveness of the training program and identify areas for further training development and improvement.

4. NERC shall develop training and education materials and activities to assist Bulk Power System entities implementing new or revised Reliability Standards or other NERC-related changes.

5. NERC shall develop and provide training to people who participate in NERC and Regional Entity evaluations, audits, and investigations for the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, Organization Certification Program, and the continuing education program.

902. Continuing Education Program

NERC shall develop and maintain a continuing education program to foster the improvement of training and to promote quality in the training programs used by and
implemented by Bulk Power System entities. The program shall approve or accredit those activities and entities meeting NERC continuing education requirements.

1. NERC shall develop and implement continuing education program requirements that promote excellence in training programs and advance improved performance for Bulk Power System personnel identified in Section 901.

2. NERC shall develop and maintain a process to approve or accredit continuing education providers and activities seeking approval or accreditation and meeting NERC-approved continuing education requirements.

3. NERC shall perform periodic audits on continuing education providers and training activities to ensure that the approved or accredited providers and training activities satisfy NERC continuing education requirements.

4. NERC shall develop and maintain an appeals process for disputed application reviews, interpretations of guidelines and standards, probation or suspension of NERC-approved provider status, or continuing education hour disputes.
SECTION 1000 — SITUATION AWARENESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

1001. Situation Awareness

NERC shall through the use of reliability coordinators and available tools, monitor present conditions on the bulk power system and provide leadership coordination, technical expertise, and assistance to the industry in responding to events as necessary. To accomplish these goals, NERC will:

1. Maintain real-time situation awareness of conditions on the bulk power system;

2. Notify the industry of significant bulk power system events that have occurred in one area, and which have the potential to impact reliability in other areas;

3. Maintain and strengthen high-level communication, coordination, and cooperation with governments and government agencies regarding real-time conditions; and

4. Enable the reliable operation of interconnected bulk power systems by facilitating information exchange and coordination among reliability service organizations.

1002. Reliability Support Services

NERC will provide tools and other support services for the benefit of reliability coordinators and other system operators, including the Area Control Error (ACE) and Frequency Monitoring System, NERC Hotline, Real-time Flows, System Data Exchange (SDX), Reliability Coordinator Information System (RCIS), Transmission Services Information Network (TSIN), Interchange Distribution Calculator (IDC), Interregional Security Network (ISN), and Central Repository for Security Events (CRC). To accomplish this goal, NERC will:

1. Maintain the reliability and effectiveness of all mission-critical operating reliability support systems and services;

2. Continue to support maintenance of a transmission provider curtailment report on the CRC site in response to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 605;

3. Investigate and analyze the use of high-speed real-time system measurements, including phasors, in predicting the behavior and performance of the Eastern Interconnection; and

4. Facilitate real-time voice and data exchange services among reliability coordinators (e.g., Hotline, Interregional Security Network, NERCnet, System Data Exchange, etc.).

1003. Infrastructure Security Program
NERC shall coordinate electric industry activities to promote critical infrastructure protection of the bulk power system in North America by taking a leadership role in critical infrastructure protection of the electricity sector so as to reduce vulnerability and improve mitigation and protection of the electricity sector’s critical infrastructure. To accomplish these goals, NERC shall perform the following functions.

1. Electric Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ESISAC)

1.1 NERC shall serve as the electricity sector’s sector coordinator and operate its Information Sharing and Analysis Center to gather information and communicate security-related threats and incidents within the sector, with United States and Canadian government agencies, and with other critical infrastructure sectors.

1.2 NERC shall improve the capability of the ESISAC to analyze security threats and incident information and provide situational assessments for the electricity sector and governments.

1.3 NERC shall work closely with the United States Department of Homeland Security, Department of Energy, Natural Resources Canada, and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

1.4 NERC shall strengthen and expand these functions and working relationships with the electricity sector, other critical infrastructure industries, governments, and government agencies throughout North America to ensure the protection of the infrastructure of the bulk power system.

1.5 NERC shall fill the role of the Electricity Sector Coordinating Council and coordinate with the Government Coordinating Council.

1.6 NERC shall coordinate with other critical infrastructure sectors through active participation with the other Sector Coordinating Councils, the other ISACs, and the National Infrastructure Advisory Committee.

1.7 NERC shall encourage and participate in coordinated critical infrastructure protection exercises, including interdependencies with other critical infrastructure sectors.

2. Security Planning

2.1 NERC shall take a risk management approach to critical infrastructure protection, considering probability and severity, and recognizing that mitigation and recovery can be practical alternatives to prevention.

2.2 NERC shall keep abreast of the changing threat environment through collaboration with government agencies.
2.3 NERC shall develop criteria to identify critical physical assets and Critical Assets, assess security threats, identify risk assessment methodologies, and assess effectiveness of physical and cyber protection measures.

2.4 NERC shall enhance and maintain the Bulk Power System critical spare transformer program, encourage increased participation by asset owners, and continue to assess the need to expand this program to include other critical Bulk Power System equipment.

2.5 NERC shall support implementation of the Cyber Security Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards through education and outreach.

2.6 NERC shall review and improve existing Security Guidelines, develop new Security Guidelines to meet the needs of the electricity sector, and consider whether any guidelines should be developed into Reliability Standards.

2.7 NERC shall conduct education and outreach initiatives to increase awareness and respond to the needs of the electricity sector.

2.8 NERC shall strengthen relationships with federal, state, and provincial government agencies on Critical Infrastructure protection matters.

2.9 NERC shall maintain and improve mechanisms for the sharing of sensitive or classified information with federal, state, and provincial government agencies on Critical Infrastructure protection matters; work with DOE and DHS to implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, as applicable to the electricity sector; and coordinate this work with PSEPC.

2.10 NERC shall improve methods to better assess the impact of a possible physical attack on the Bulk Power System and means to deter, mitigate, and respond following an attack.

2.11 NERC shall assess the results of vulnerability assessments and enhance the security of Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and process control systems by developing methods to detect an emerging cyber attack and the means to mitigate impacts on the Bulk Power Systems.

2.12 NERC shall work with the National SCADA Test Bed and the Process Control Systems Forum to accelerate the development of technology that will enhance the security, safety, and reliability of process control and SCADA systems.
SECTION 1100 — ANNUAL NERC BUSINESS PLANS AND BUDGETS

1101. Scope of Business Plans and Budgets

The Board shall determine the content of the budgets to be submitted to the applicable ERO authorities with consultation from the members of the Members Representatives Committee, Regional Entities, and others in accordance with the bylaws. The Board shall identify any activities outside the scope of NERC’s statutory reliability functions, if any, and the appropriate funding mechanisms for those activities.

1102. NERC Funding and Cost Allocation

1. In order that NERC’s costs shall be fairly allocated among Interconnections and among Regional Entities, the NERC funding mechanism for all statutory functions shall be based on Net Energy for Load (NEL).

2. NERC’s costs shall be allocated so that all load (or, in the case of costs for an Interconnection or Regional Entity, all load within that Interconnection or Regional Entity) bears an equitable share of such costs based on NEL.

3. Costs shall be equitably allocated between countries or Regional Entities thereof for which NERC has been designated or recognized as the Electric Reliability Organization.

4. Costs incurred to accomplish the statutory functions for one Interconnection, Regional Entity, or group of entities will be directly assigned to that Interconnection, Regional Entity, or group of entities provided that such costs are allocated equitably to end-users based on Net Energy for Load.

1103. NERC Budget Development

1. The NERC annual budget process shall be scheduled and conducted for each calendar year so as to allow a sufficient amount of time for NERC to receive Member inputs, develop the budget, and receive Board and, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, ERO Governmental Authority approval of the NERC budget for the following fiscal year, including timely submission of the proposed budget to FERC for approval in accordance with FERC regulations.

2. The NERC budget submittal to ERO Governmental Authorities shall include provisions for all ERO functions, all Regional Entity delegated functions as specified in delegation agreements and reasonable reserves and contingencies.

3. The NERC annual budget submittal to ERO Governmental Authorities shall include description and explanation of NERC’s proposed ERO program activities for the year; budget component justification based on statutory or other authorities; explanation of how each budgeted activity lends itself to the accomplishment of the statutory or other authorities; sufficiency of resources
provided for in the budget to carry out the ERO program responsibilities; explanation of the calculations and budget estimates; identification and explanation of changes in budget components from the previous year’s budget; information on staffing and organization charts; and such other information as is required by FERC and other ERO governmental authorities having authority to approve the proposed budget.

4. NERC shall develop, in consultation with the Regional Entities, a reasonable and consistent system of accounts, to allow a meaningful comparison of actual results at the NERC and Regional Entity level by the applicable ERO governmental authorities.

1104. Submittal of Regional Entity Budgets to NERC

1. Each Regional Entity shall submit its proposed annual budget for carrying out its delegated authority functions as well as all other activities and funding to NERC in accordance with a schedule developed by NERC and the Regional Entities, which shall provide for the Regional Entity to submit its final budget that has been approved by its board of directors or other governing body no later than July 1 of the prior year, in order to provide sufficient time for NERC’s review and comment on the proposed budget and approval of the Regional Entity budget by the NERC Board of Trustees in time for the NERC and Regional Entity budgets to be submitted to FERC and other ERO governmental authorities for approval in accordance with their regulations. The Regional Entity’s budget shall include supporting materials in accordance with the budget and reporting format developed by NERC and the Regional Entities, including the Regional Entity’s complete business plan and organization chart, explaining the proposed collection of all dues, fees, and charges and the proposed expenditure of funds collected in sufficient detail to justify the requested funding collection and budget expenditures.

2. NERC shall review and approve each Regional Entity’s budget for meeting the requirements of its delegated authority. Concurrent with approving the NERC budget, NERC shall review and approve, or reject, each Regional Entity budget for filing.

1105. Submittal of NERC and Regional Entity Budgets to Governmental Authorities for Approval

1. NERC shall file for approval by the applicable ERO governmental authorities at least 130 days in advance of the start of each fiscal year. The filing shall include: (1) the complete NERC and Regional Entity budgets including the business plans and organizational charts approved by the Board, (2) NERC’s annual funding requirement (including Regional Entity costs for delegated functions), and (3) the mechanism for assessing charges to recover that annual funding requirement, together with supporting materials in sufficient detail to support the requested funding requirement.
2. NERC shall seek approval from each ERO governmental authority requiring such approval for the funding requirements necessary to perform ERO activities within their jurisdictions.

1106. NERC and Regional Entity Billing and Collections

1. NERC shall request the Regional Entities to identify all load-serving entities within each Regional Entity and the NEL assigned to each load-serving entity, and the Regional Entities shall supply the requested information. The assignment of a funding requirement to an entity shall not be the basis for determining that the entity must be registered in the Compliance Registry.

2. NERC shall accumulate the NEL by load-serving entities for each ERO governmental authority and submit the proportional share of NERC funding requirements to each ERO governmental authority for approval together with supporting materials in sufficient detail to support the requested funding requirement.

3. NEL reported by Balancing Authorities within a Region shall be used to rationalize and validate amounts allocated for collection through Regional Entity processes.

4. The billing and collection processes shall provide:
   4.1 A clear validation of billing and application of payments.
   4.2 A minimum of data requests to those being billed.
   4.3 Adequate controls to ensure integrity in the billing determinants including identification of entities responsible for funding NERC’s activities.
   4.4 Consistent billing and collection terms.

5. NERC will bill and collect all budget requirements approved by applicable ERO governmental authorities (including the funds required to support those functions assigned to the Regional Entities through the delegation agreements) directly from the load-serving entities or their designees or as directed by particular ERO governmental authorities, except where the Regional Entity is required to collect the budget requirements for NERC, in which case the Regional Entity will collect directly from the load-serving entities or as otherwise provided by agreement and submit funds to NERC. Alternatively, a load-serving entity may pay its allocated ERO costs through a Regional Entity managed collection mechanism.

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3 A Regional Entity may allocate funding obligations using an alternative method approved by NERC and by FERC and other applicable ERO governmental authorities, as provided for in the regional delegation agreement.
6. NERC shall set a minimum threshold limit on the billing of small LSEs to minimize the administrative burden of collection.

7. NERC shall pursue any non-payments and shall request assistance from applicable governmental authorities as necessary to secure collection.

8. In the case where a Regional Entity performs the collection for ERO, the Regional Entity will not be responsible for non-payment in the event that a user, owner or operator of the Bulk Power System does not pay its share of dues, fees and charges in a timely manner, provided that such a Regional Entity shall use reasonably diligent efforts to collect dues, fees, and other charges from all entities obligated to pay them. However, any revenues not paid shall be recovered from others within the same region to avoid cross-subsidization between regions.

9. Both NERC and the Regional entities also may bill members or others for functions and services not within statutory requirements or otherwise authorized by the applicable governmental authorities. Costs and revenues associated with these functions and services shall be separately identified and not commingled with billings associated with the funding of NERC or of the Regional entities for delegated activities.

1107. Penalty Applications

1. Where NERC or a Regional entity initiates a compliance monitoring and enforcement process that leads to imposition of a penalty, the entity that initiated the process shall receive any penalty monies imposed and collected as a result of that process, unless a different disposition of the penalty monies is provided for in the delegation agreement, or in a contract or a disposition of the violation that is approved by NERC and FERC.

2. All funds from financial penalties assessed in the United States received by the entity initiating the compliance monitoring and enforcement process shall be applied as a general offset to the entity’s budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year, if received by July 1, or for the second subsequent fiscal year, if received on or after July 1. Funds from financial penalties shall not be directly applied to any program maintained by the entity conducting the compliance monitoring and enforcement process. Funds from financial penalties assessed against a Canadian entity shall be applied as specified by legislation or agreement.

3. In the event that a compliance monitoring and enforcement process is conducted jointly by NERC and a Regional entity, the Regional entity shall receive the penalty monies and offset the Regional entity’s budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

4. Exceptions or alternatives to the foregoing provisions will be allowed if approved by NERC and by FERC or any other applicable ERO governmental authority.

1108. Special Assessments
On a demonstration of unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances requiring additional funds prior to the next funding cycle, NERC shall file with the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities, where authorized by applicable legislation or agreement, for authorization for an amended or supplemental budget for NERC or a Regional Entity and, if necessary under the amended or supplemental budget, to collect a special or additional assessment for statutory functions of NERC or the Regional Entity. Such filing shall include supporting materials to justify the requested funding, including any departure from the approved funding formula or method.
SECTION 1200 — REGIONAL DELEGATION AGREEMENTS

1201. Pro Forma Regional Delegation Agreement
NERC shall develop and maintain a pro forma Regional Entity delegation agreement, which shall serve as the basis for negotiation of consistent agreements for the delegation of ERO functions to Regional Entities.

1202. Regional Entity Essential Requirements
NERC shall establish the essential requirements for an entity to become qualified and maintain good standing as a Regional Entity.

1203. Negotiation of Regional Delegation Agreements
NERC shall, for all areas of North America that have provided NERC with the appropriate authority, negotiate regional delegation agreements for the purpose of ensuring all areas of the North American Bulk Power Systems are within a Regional Entity Region. In the event NERC is unable to reach agreement with Regional Entities for all areas, NERC shall provide alternative means and resources for implementing NERC functions within those areas. No delegation agreement shall take effect until it has been approved by the appropriate ERO Governmental Authority.

1204. Conformance to Rules and Terms of Regional Delegation Agreements
NERC and each Regional Entity shall comply with all applicable ERO Rules of Procedure and the obligations stated in the regional delegation agreement.

1205. Sub-delegation
The Regional Entity shall not sub-delegate any responsibilities and authorities delegated to it by its regional delegation agreement with NERC except with the approval of NERC and FERC and other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities. Responsibilities and authorities may only be sub-delegated to another Regional Entity. Regional Entities may share resources with one another so long as such arrangements do not result in cross-subsidization or in any sub-delegation of authorities.

1206. Nonconformance to Rules or Terms of Regional Delegation Agreement
If a Regional Entity is unable to comply or is not in compliance with an ERO Rule of Procedure or the terms of the regional delegation agreement, the Regional Entity shall immediately notify NERC in writing, describing the area of nonconformance and the reason for not being able to conform to the Rule of Procedure. NERC shall evaluate each case and inform the affected Regional Entity of the results of the evaluation. If NERC determines that a Rule of Procedure or term of the regional delegation agreement has been violated by an Regional Entity or cannot practically be implemented by an Regional Entity, NERC shall notify the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities and take any actions necessary to address the situation.
1207. Regional Entity Audits

Approximately every five years and more frequently if necessary for cause, NERC shall audit each Regional Entity to verify that the Regional Entity continues to comply with NERC Rules of Procedure and the obligations of NERC delegation agreement. Audits of Regional Entities shall be conducted, to the extent practical, based on professional auditing standards recognized in the U.S., including Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, and standards sanctioned by the Institute of Internal Auditors, and if applicable to the coverage of the audit, may be based on Canadian or other international standards. The audits required by this Section 1207 shall not duplicate the audits of Regional Entity Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Programs provided for in Appendix 4A, Audit of Regional Compliance Programs, to these Rules of Procedure.

1208. Process for Considering Registered Entity Requests to Transfer to Another Regional Entity Audits

1. A Registered Entity that is registered in the region of one Regional Entity and believes its registration should be transferred to a different Regional Entity may submit a written request to both Regional Entities requesting that they process the proposed transfer in accordance with this section. The Registered Entity’s written request shall set forth the reasons the Registered Entity believes justify the proposed transfer and shall describe any impacts of the proposed transfer on other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users.

2. After receiving the Registered Entity’s written request, the two Regional Entities shall consult with each other as to whether they agree or disagree that the requested transfer is appropriate. The Regional Entities may also consult with affected Reliability Coordinators, Balancing Authorities and Transmission Operators as appropriate. Each Regional Entity shall post the request on its web site for public comment period of 21 days. In evaluating the proposed transfer, the Regional Entities shall consider the location of the Registered Entity’s Bulk Power System facilities in relation to the geographic and electrical boundaries of the respective Regions; the impacts of the proposed transfer on other Bulk Power System owners, operators; and users, the impacts of the proposed transfer on the current and future staffing, resources, budgets and assessments to other load-serving entities of each Regional Entity, including the sufficiency of the proposed transferee Regional Entity’s staffing and resources to perform compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to the Registered Entity; the Registered Entity’s compliance history with its current Regional Entity; and the manner in which pending compliance monitoring and enforcement matters concerning the Registered Entity would be transitioned from the current Regional Entity to the transferee Regional Entity; along with any other reasons for the proposed transfer stated by the Registered Entity and any other reasons either Regional
3. If the two Regional Entities agree that the requested transfer is appropriate, they shall submit a joint written request to NERC requesting that the proposed transfer be approved and that the delegation agreement between NERC and each of the Regional Entities be amended accordingly. The Regional Entities’ joint written submission to NERC shall describe the reasons for the proposed transfer; the location of the Registered Entity’s Bulk Power System facilities in relation to the geographic and electrical boundaries of the respective Regions; the impacts of the proposed transfer on other Bulk Power System owners, operators, and users; the impacts of the proposed transfer on the current and future staffing, resources, budgets and assessments of each Regional Entity, including the sufficiency of the proposed transferee Regional Entity’s staffing and resources to perform compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to the Registered Entity; the Registered Entity’s compliance history with its current Regional Entity; and the manner in which pending compliance monitoring and enforcement matters concerning the Registered Entity will be transitioned from the current Regional Entity to the transferee Regional Entity. The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider the proposed transfer based on the submissions of the Regional Entities and any other information the Board considers relevant, and shall approve or disapprove the proposed transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The NERC Board may request that the Regional Entities provide additional information, or obtain additional information from the Registered Entity, for the use of the NERC Board in making its decision. If the NERC Board approves the proposed transfer, NERC shall file the related delegation agreements with FERC for approval.

4. If the two Regional Entities do not agree with each other that the proposed transfer is appropriate, the Regional Entity supporting the proposed transfer shall, if requested by the Registered Entity, submit a written request to NERC to approve the transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The Regional Entity’s written request shall include the information specified in Section 1208.3. The Regional Entity that does not believe the proposed transfer is appropriate will be allowed to submit a written statement to NERC explaining why the Regional Entity believes the transfer is not appropriate and should not be approved. The NERC Board of Trustees shall consider the proposed transfer based on the submissions of the Regional Entities and any
other information the Board considers relevant, and shall approve or disapprove the proposed transfer and the related delegation agreement amendments. The NERC Board may request that the Regional Entities provide additional information, or obtain additional information from the Registered Entity, for the use of the NERC Board in making its decision. If the NERC Board approves the proposed transfer, NERC shall file the related delegation agreements with FERC for approval.

5. Prior to action by the NERC Board of Trustees on a proposed transfer of registration under Section 1208.3 or 1208.4, NERC shall post information concerning the proposed transfer, including the submissions from the Regional Entities, on its Web site for at least twenty-one (21) days for the purpose of receiving public comment.

6. If the NERC Board of Trustees disapproves a proposed transfer presented to it pursuant to either Section 1208.3 or 1208.4, the Regional Entity or entities that believe the transfer is appropriate may, if requested to do so by the Registered Entity, file a petition with FERC pursuant to 18 C.F.R. section 39.8(f) and (g) requesting that FERC order amendments to the delegation agreements of the two Regional Entities to effectuate the proposed transfer.

7. No transfer of a Registered Entity from one Regional Entity to another Regional Entity shall be effective (i) unless approved by FERC, and (ii) any earlier than the first day of January of the second calendar year following approval by FERC, unless an earlier effective date is agreed to by both Regional Entities and NERC and approved by FERC.
SECTION 1300 — COMMITTEES

1301. Establishing Standing Committees

The Board may from time to time create standing committees. In doing so, the Board shall approve the charter of each committee and assign specific authority to each committee necessary to conduct business within that charter. Each standing committee shall work within its Board-approved charter and shall be accountable to the Board for performance of its Board-assigned responsibilities. A NERC standing committee may not delegate its assigned work to a member forum, but, in its deliberations, may request the opinions of and consider the recommendations of a member forum.

1302. Committee Membership

Each committee shall have a defined membership composition that is explained in its charter. Committee membership may be unique to each committee, and can provide for balanced decision-making by providing for representatives from each Sector or, where Sector representation will not bring together the necessary diversity of opinions, technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area, by bringing together a wide diversity of opinions from industry experts with outstanding technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area. Committee membership shall also provide the opportunity for an equitable number of members from the United States and Canada, based approximately on proportionate Energy for Load. All committees and other subgroups (except for those organized on other than a Sector basis because Sector representation will not bring together the necessary diversity of opinions, technical knowledge and experience in a particular subject area) must ensure that no two stakeholder Sectors are able to control the vote on any matter, and no single Sector is able to defeat a matter. With regard to committees and subgroups pertaining to development of, interpretation of, or compliance with Reliability Standards, NERC shall provide a reasonable opportunity for membership from Sectors desiring to participate. Committees and subgroups organized on other than a Sector basis shall be reported to the NERC Board and the Member Representatives Committee, along with the reasons for constituting the committee or subgroup in the manner chosen. In such cases and subject to reasonable restrictions necessary to accomplish the mission of such committee or subgroup, NERC shall provide a reasonable opportunity for additional participation, as members or official observers, for Sectors not represented on the committee or subgroup.

1303. Procedures for Appointing Committee Members

Committee members shall be nominated and selected in a manner that is open, inclusive, and fair. Unless otherwise stated in these Rules of Procedure or approved by the Board, all committee member appointments shall be approved by the board, and committee officers shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

1304. Procedures for Conduct of Committee Business
1. Notice to the public of the dates, places, and times of meetings of all committees, and all nonconfidential material provided to committee members, shall be posted on the Corporation’s NERC’s website at approximately the same time that notice is given to committee members. Meetings of all standing committees shall be open to the public, subject to reasonable limitations due to the availability and size of meeting facilities; provided that the meeting may be held in or adjourn to closed session to discuss matters of a confidential nature, including but not limited to personnel matters, compliance enforcement matters, litigation, or commercially sensitive or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information of any entity.

2. NERC shall maintain a set of procedures, approved by the Board, to guide the conduct of business by standing committees.

1305. Committee Subgroups

Standing committees may appoint subgroups using the same principles as in Section 1302.
SECTION 1400 — AMENDMENTS TO THE NERC RULES OF PROCEDURE

1401. Proposals for Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure

In accordance with the bylaws of NERC, requests to amend or repeal the Rules of Procedure may be submitted by (1) any ten Members of NERC, which number shall include Members from at least three membership segments, (2) the Member Representatives Committee, (3) a standing committee of NERC to whose function and purpose the Rule of Procedure pertains, or (4) an officer of the ERO.

1402. Approval of Amendment or Repeal of Rules of Procedure

Amendment to or repeal of Rules of Procedure shall be approved by the Board after public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with the bylaws of NERC. In approving changes to the Rules of Procedure, the Board shall consider the inputs of the Member Representatives Committee, other ERO committees affected by the particular changes to the Rules of Procedure, and other stakeholders as appropriate. After Board approval, the amendment or repeal shall be submitted to the ERO Governmental Authorities for approval, where authorized by legislation or agreement. No amendment to or repeal of the Rules of Procedure shall be effective until it has been approved by the applicable ERO Governmental Authorities.

1403. Alternative Procedure for Violation Risk Factors

In the event the Reliability Standards development process fails to produce Violation Risk Factors for a particular Reliability Standard in a timely manner, the Board of Trustees may adopt Violation Risk Factors for that standard after notice and opportunity for comment. In adopting Violation Risk Factors, the Board shall consider the inputs of the Member Representatives Committee and affected stakeholders.
SECTION 1500 — CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

1501. Definitions

1. **Confidential Information** means (i) **Confidential Business and Market Information**; (ii) **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information**; (iii) personnel information that identifies or could be used to identify a specific individual, or reveals personnel, financial, medical, or other personal information; (iv) work papers, including any records produced for or created in the course of an evaluation or audit; (v) investigative files, including any records produced for or created in the course of an investigation; or (vi) **Cyber Security Incident Information**; provided, that public information developed or acquired by an entity shall be excluded from this definition.

2. **Confidential Business and Market Information** means any information that pertains to the interests of any entity, that was developed or acquired by that entity, and that is proprietary or competitively sensitive.

3. **Critical Energy Infrastructure Information** means specific engineering, vulnerability, or detailed design information about proposed or existing **Critical Infrastructure** that (i) relates details about the production, generation, transportation, transmission, or distribution of energy; (ii) could be useful to a person in planning an attack on **Critical Infrastructure**; and (iii) does not simply give the location of the **Critical Infrastructure**.

4. **Critical Infrastructure** means existing and proposed systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

5. **Cyber Security Incident Information** means any information related to, describing, or which could be used to plan or cause a **Cyber Security Incident** as defined in 18 C.F.R. § 39.1.

1502. Protection of Confidential Information

1. **Identification of Confidential Information** — An owner, operator, or user of the **Bulk Power System** and any other party (the “**Submitting Entity**”) shall mark as confidential any information that it submits to NERC or a **Regional Entity** (the “**Receiving Entity**”) that it reasonably believes contains **Confidential Information** as defined by these **Rules of Procedure**, indicating the category or categories defined in Section 1501 in which the information falls. If the information is subject to a prohibition on public disclosure in the Commission-approved rules of a regional transmission organization or independent system operator or a similar prohibition in applicable federal, state, or provincial laws, the **Submitting Entity** shall so indicate and provide supporting references and details.
2. **Confidentiality** — Except as provided herein, a Receiving Entity shall keep in confidence and not copy, disclose, or distribute any Confidential information or any part thereof without the permission of the Submitting Entity, except as otherwise legally required.

3. **Information no longer Confidential** — If a Submitting Entity concludes that information for which it had sought confidential treatment no longer qualifies for that treatment, the Submitting Entity shall promptly so notify NERC or the relevant Regional Entity.

1503. **Requests for Information**

1. **Limitation** — A Receiving Entity shall make information available only to one with a demonstrated need for access to the information from the Receiving Entity.

2. **Form of Request** — A person with such a need may request access to information by using the following procedure:

   2.1 The request must be in writing and clearly marked “Request for Information.”

   2.2 The request must identify the individual or entity that will use the information, explain the requester’s need for access to the information, explain how the requester will use the information in furtherance of that need, and state whether the information is publicly available or available from another source or through another means. If the requester seeks access to information that is subject to a prohibition on public disclosure in the Commission-approved rules of a regional transmission organization or independent system operator or a similar prohibition in applicable federal, state, or provincial laws, the requester shall describe how it qualifies to receive such information.

   2.3 The request must stipulate that, if the requester does not seek public disclosure, the requester will maintain as confidential any information received for which a Submitting Party has made a claim of confidentiality in accordance with NERC’s rules. As a condition to gaining access to such information, a requester shall execute a non-disclosure agreement in a form approved by NERC’s Board of Trustees.

3. **Notice and Opportunity for Comment** — Prior to any decision to disclose information marked as confidential, the Receiving Entity shall provide written notice to the Submitting Entity and an opportunity for the Submitting Entity to either waive objection to disclosure or provide comments as to why the Confidential information should not be disclosed. Failure to provide such comments or otherwise respond is not deemed waiver of the claim of confidentiality.
4. **Determination by ERO or Regional Entity** — Based on the information provided by the requester under Rule 1503.2, any comments provided by the Submitting Entity, and any other relevant available information, the chief executive officer or his or her designee of the Receiving Entity shall determine whether to disclose such information.

5. **Appeal** — A person whose request for information is denied in whole or part may appeal that determination to the President of NERC (or the President’s designee) within 30 days of the determination. Appeals filed pursuant to this Section must be in writing, addressed to the President of NERC (or the President’s designee), and clearly marked “Appeal of Information Request Denial.”

NERC will provide written notice of such appeal to the Submitting Entity and an opportunity for the Submitting Entity to either waive objection to disclosure or provide comments as to why the Confidential Information should not be disclosed; provided that any such comments must be received within 30 days of the notice and any failure to provide such comments or otherwise respond is not deemed a waiver of the claim of confidentiality.

The President of NERC (or the President’s designee) will make a determination with respect to any appeal within 30 days. In unusual circumstances, this time limit may be extended by the President of NERC (or the President’s designee), who will send written notice to the requester setting forth the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination on the appeal is expected.

6. **Disclosure of Information** — In the event the Receiving Entity, after following the procedures herein, determines to disclose information designated as Confidential Information, it shall provide the Submitting Entity no fewer than 21 days’ written notice prior to releasing the Confidential Information in order to enable such Submitting Entity to either (a) seek an appropriate protective order or other remedy, (b) consult with the Receiving Entity with respect to taking steps to resist or narrow the scope of such request or legal process, or (c) waive compliance, in whole or in part, with the terms of this Rule. Should a Receiving Entity be required to disclose Confidential Information, or should the Submitting Entity waive objection to disclosure, the Receiving Entity shall furnish only that portion of the Confidential Information which the Receiving Entity’s counsel advises is legally required.

7. **Posting of Determinations on Requests for Disclosure of Confidential Information** — Upon making its determination on a request for disclosure of Confidential Information, NERC or the Regional Entity, as applicable, shall (i) notify the requester that the request for disclosure is granted or denied, (ii) publicly post any determination to deny the request to disclose Confidential Information, including in such posting an explanation of the reasons for the denial (but without in such explanation disclosing the Confidential Information), and (iii) publicly post any determination that information claimed by the Submitting Entity to be Confidential Information is not Confidential
1504. Employees, Contractors and Agents

A Receiving Entity shall ensure that its officers, trustees, directors, employees, subcontractors and subcontractors’ employees, and agents to whom Confidential Information is exposed are under obligations of confidentiality that are at least as restrictive as those contained herein.

1505. Provision of Information to FERC and Other Governmental Authorities

1. Request — A request from FERC for reliability information with respect to owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System within the United States is authorized by Section 215 of the Federal Power Act. Other applicable ERO Governmental Authorities may have similar authorizing legislation that grants a right of access to such information. Unless otherwise directed by FERC or its staff or the other ERO Governmental Authority requesting the information, upon receiving such a request, a Receiving Entity shall provide contemporaneous notice to the applicable Submitting Entity. In its response to such a request, a Receiving Entity shall preserve any mark of confidentiality and shall notify FERC or other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities that the Submitting Entity has marked the information as confidential.

2. Continued Confidentiality — Each Receiving Entity shall continue to treat as confidential all Confidential Information that it has submitted to NERC or to FERC or another appropriate ERO Governmental Authority, until such time as FERC or the other appropriate ERO Governmental Authority authorizes disclosure of such information.

1506. Permitted Disclosures

1. Confirmed Violations — Nothing in this Section 1500 shall prohibit the disclosure of a violation at the point when the matter is filed with an appropriate ERO Governmental Authority as a Notice of Penalty, the “violator” admits to the violation, or the alleged violator and NERC or the Regional Entity reach a settlement regarding the violation.

2. Compliance Information — NERC and the Regional Entities are authorized to exchange Confidential Information related to evaluations, Compliance Audits, and Compliance Investigations in furtherance of the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program, on condition they continue to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

1507. Remedies for Improper Disclosure

Any person engaged in NERC or Regional Entity activity under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act or the equivalent laws of other appropriate ERO Governmental Authorities who improperly discloses information determined to be confidential may
lose access to Confidential Information on a temporary or permanent basis and may be subject to adverse personnel action, including suspension or termination. Nothing in Section 1500 precludes an entity whose information was improperly disclosed from seeking a remedy in an appropriate court.
SECTION 1600 — REQUESTS FOR DATA OR INFORMATION

1601. Scope of a NERC or Regional Entity Request for Data or Information

Within the United States, NERC and Regional Entities may request data or information that is necessary to meet their obligations under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, as authorized by Section 39.2(d) of the Commission’s regulations, 18 C.F.R. § 39.2(d). In other jurisdictions NERC and Regional Entities may request comparable data or information, using such authority as may exist pursuant to these Rules of Procedure and as may be granted by ERO Governmental Authorities in those other jurisdictions. The provisions of Section 1600 shall not apply to requirements contained in any Reliability Standard to provide data or information; the requirements in the Reliability Standards govern. The provisions of Section 1600 shall also not apply to data or information requested in connection with a compliance or enforcement action under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, Section 400 of these Rules of Procedure, or any procedures adopted pursuant to those authorities, in which case the Rules of Procedure applicable to the production of data or information for compliance and enforcement actions shall apply.

1602. Procedure for Authorizing a NERC Request for Data or Information

1. NERC shall provide a proposed request for data or information or a proposed modification to a previously-authorized request, including the information specified in paragraph 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2 as applicable, to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability at least twenty-one (21) days prior to initially posting the request or modification for public comment. Submission of the proposed request or modification to the Office of Electric Reliability is for the information of the Commission. NERC is not required to receive any approval from the Commission prior to posting the proposed request or modification to the Office of Electric Reliability for a forty-five (45) day public comment period.

   2.1. A proposed request for data or information shall contain, at a minimum, the following information: (i) a description of the data or information to be requested, how the data or information will be used, and how the availability of the data or information is necessary for NERC to meet its obligations under applicable laws and agreements; (ii) a description of how the data or information will be collected and validated; (iii) a description of the entities (by functional class and jurisdiction) that will be required to provide the data or information ("Reporting Entities"); (iv) the schedule or due date for the data or information; (v) a description of any restrictions on disseminating the data or information (e.g., “Confidential Information,” “Critical Energy Information”);
Infrastructure information,” “aggregating” or “identity masking”); and (vi) an estimate of the relative burden imposed on the Reporting Entities to accommodate the data or information request.

2.2. A proposed modification to a previously authorized request for data or information shall explain (i) the nature of the modifications; (ii) an estimate of the burden imposed on the Reporting Entities to accommodate the modified data or information request, and (iii) any other items from Section 1602.2.1 paragraph 1.1 that require updating as a result of the modifications.

3. After the close of the comment period, NERC shall make such revisions to the proposed request for data or information as are appropriate in light of the comments. NERC shall submit the proposed request for data or information, as revised, along with the comments received, NERC’s evaluation of the comments and recommendations, to the Board of Trustees.

4. In acting on the proposed request for data or information, the Board of Trustees may authorize NERC to issue it, modify it, or remand it for further consideration.

5. NERC may make minor changes to an authorized request for data or information without Board approval. However, if a Reporting Entity objects to NERC in writing to such changes within 21 days of issuance of the modified request, such changes shall require Board approval before they are implemented.

6. Authorization of a request for data or information shall be final unless, within thirty (30) days of the decision by the Board of Trustees, an affected party appeals the authorization under this Section 1600 to the ERO Governmental Authority.

1603. Owners, Operators, and Users to Comply

Owners, operators, and users of the Bulk Power System registered on the NERC Compliance Registry shall comply with authorized requests for data and information. In the event a Reporting Entity within the United States fails to comply with an authorized request for data or information under Section 1600, NERC may request the Commission to exercise its enforcement authority to require the Reporting Entity to comply with the request for data or information and for other appropriate enforcement action by the Commission. NERC will make any request for the Commission to enforce a request for data or information through a non-public submission to the Commission’s enforcement staff.

1604. Requests by Regional Entity for Data or Information

1. A Regional Entity may request that NERC seek authorization for a request for data or information to be applicable within the Region footprint of the Regional Entity, either as a freestanding request or as part of a proposed NERC request for data or information. Any such request must be consistent with this Section 1600.
2. A Regional Entity may also develop its own procedures for requesting data or information, but any such procedures must include at least the same procedural elements as are included in this Section 1600. Any such Regional Entity procedures or changes to such procedures shall be submitted to NERC for approval. Upon approving such procedures or changes thereto, NERC shall file the proposed procedures or proposed changes for approval by the Commission and any other ERO Governmental Authorities applicable to the Regional Entity. The Regional Entity procedures or changes to such procedures shall not be effective in a jurisdiction until approved by, and in accordance with any revisions directed by, the Commission or other ERO Governmental Authority.

1605. Confidentiality

If the approved data or information request includes a statement under Section 1602.1.1(v) that the requested data or information will be held confidential or treated as Critical Energy Infrastructure Information, then the applicable provisions of Section 1500 will apply without further action by a Submitting Entity. A Submitting Entity may designate any other data or information as Confidential Information pursuant to the provisions of Section 1500, and NERC or the Regional Entity shall treat that data or information in accordance with Section 1500. NERC or a Regional Entity may utilize additional protective procedures for handling particular requests for data or information as may be necessary under the circumstances.

1606. Expedited Procedures for Requesting Time-Sensitive Data or Information

1. In the event NERC or a Regional Entity must obtain data or information by a date or within a time period that does not permit adherence to the time periods specified in Section 1602, the procedures specified in Section 1606 may be used to obtain the data or information. Without limiting the circumstances in which the procedures in Section 1606 may be used, such circumstances include situations in which it is necessary to obtain the data or information (in order to evaluate a threat to the reliability or security of the Bulk-power System, or to comply with a directive in an order issued by the Commission or by another ERO Governmental Authority) within a shorter time period than possible under Section 1602. The procedures specified in Section 1606 may only be used if authorized by the NERC Board of Trustees prior to activation of such procedures.

2. Prior to posting a proposed request for data or information, or a modification to a previously-authorized request, for public comment under Section 1606, NERC shall provide the proposed request or modification, including the information specified in paragraph 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2 as applicable, to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability. The submission to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability shall also include an explanation of why it is necessary to use the expedited procedures of Section 1606 to obtain the data or information. The submission shall be made to the Commission’s Office of Electric Reliability as far in advance, up to twenty-one (21) days, of the posting of the proposed request or modification for public comments as is
reasonably possible under the circumstances, but in no event less than two (2) days in advance of the public posting of the proposed request or modification.

3. NERC shall post the proposed request for data or information or proposed modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information for a public comment period that is reasonable in duration given the circumstances, but in no event shorter than five (5) days. The proposed request for data or information or proposed modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information shall include the information specified in Section 1602.2.1 or 1602.2.2, as applicable, and shall also include an explanation of why it is necessary to use the expedited procedures of Section 1606 to obtain the data or information.

4. The provisions of Sections 1602.3, 1602.4, 1602.5 and 1602.6 shall be applicable to a request for data or information or modification to a previously-authorized request for data or information developed and issued pursuant to Section 1606, except that (a) if NERC makes minor changes to an authorized request for data or information without Board approval, such changes shall require Board approval if a Reporting Entity objects to NERC in writing to such changes within five (5) days of issuance of the modified request; and (b) authorization of the request for data or information shall be final unless an affected party appeals the authorization of the request by the Board of Trustees to the ERO Governmental Authority within five (5) days following the decision of the Board of Trustees authorizing the request, which decision shall be promptly posted on NERC’s web site.
Summary of Proposed Revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and All Appendices Including Proposed New Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure

September 2, 2011

NERC requests comments on proposed revisions to the NERC Rules of Procedure and all existing Appendices to the Rules of Procedure (3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 5A, 5B, 6 and 8), as well as proposed new Appendix 2, Definitions of Terms Used in the Rules of Procedure. The comment period begins September 2, 2011 and ends October 17, 2011.

The objectives of the proposed revisions are (1) to place all definitions of defined terms used anywhere in the Rules of Procedure in a single, readily-accessible location (proposed Appendix 2); (2) to capitalize defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure where they are intended to be used in their defined meanings; and (3) to lower-case other terms that are currently capitalized in the Rules of Procedure but are not defined terms.

These revisions are being proposed in response to P 93 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Order issued October 21, 2010, in which the Commission invited NERC to submit a filing making consistent use of defined terms throughout the Rules of Procedure and Appendices.1 The October 21, 2010 Order invited NERC to make such a filing by January 1, 2011. NERC was unable to develop, post for comment, obtain Board of Trustees approval, and file the proposed revisions for this purpose by January 1, 2011; however, NERC recognizes that there is a need for greater consistency in definitions and the use of capitalization in the Rules of Procedure and Appendices, and therefore is proceeding with this initiative at this time. NERC currently intends to present the proposed revisions to the Board of Trustees for approval at the Board’s November 2011 meeting, and, assuming approval is obtained, to file the proposed revisions with the Commission for approval promptly thereafter.

The sources of the defined terms listed in proposed Appendix 2 are: (1) definitions currently found throughout the existing Rules of Procedure, including, among other places, in Section 200, Section 1500, and Appendices 4C, 4D, 5B and 6, (2) the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, (3) definitions in the NERC Bylaws, (4) definitions in Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, and (5) definitions in FERC regulations at 18 C.F.R. Parts 39 and 388. Efforts have been made to

reconcile non-identical definitions currently used in different parts of the Rules of Procedure; however, for certain terms, the definitions used in different parts of the Rules of Procedure were sufficiently different that it was not possible to develop a single definition without changing the meaning of the term as used in one of the parts of the Rules. In those cases, the definition in Appendix 2 incorporates both meanings, with the applicable meaning to be used being dependent on the context (or, in some cases, to be used only in a specifically-identified provision or Appendix of the Rules). For the purposes of this initiative, which was not intended to result in substantive changes to the Rules of Procedure, this approach was considered preferable to changing an established term or its definition to achieve consistency.

A small number of new definitions (i.e., explicit definitions not presently found in any of the above referenced sources) for frequently-used terms in the Rules of Procedure have been created and appear in proposed Appendix 2. These new definitions are denoted by “[Note: new definition].”

There are a number of defined terms that appear only within Appendix 2 and do not appear elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure. These defined terms are internal to the definitions of other defined terms. For the most part, these “internal” definitions are found within definitions of other terms that are taken from the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, and are themselves taken from the NERC Glossary. Thus, the “internal” definitions are necessary for a complete understanding of the defined terms that are used elsewhere in the Rules of Procedure. The objective of this approach is to establish Appendix 2 as a complete source of all definitions used in the Rules of Procedure, without the need to refer to other sources outside the Rules of Procedure.

In the Rules of Procedure and Appendices, terms listed in Appendix 2, if not currently capitalized where used in the Rules, have been revised to be capitalized where they are intended to be used with their defined meanings. Where a term defined in Appendix 2 appears in the Rules of Procedure but is not capitalized, the term is there being used in its ordinary and commonly understood meaning and not as defined in Appendix 2 (if different). Other terms that are not defined terms, such as the names of entities, organizations, committees, or programs; position titles; titles of documents or forms; section headings or captions; geographic locations; and other terms commonly presented as proper nouns, are also capitalized in the Rules of Procedure without being defined in this Appendix.

Although all definitions used in the Rules of Procedure and Appendices have been collected in proposed Appendix 2, “Definitions” sections in current Appendices have not been deleted in the proposed revisions, but rather have been retained for convenience of reference to the user. However, definitions in these “Definitions” sections have been revised where necessary to conform to the definition presented in Appendix 2.

The Rules of Procedure and Appendices marked with the proposed revisions are the currently-effective Rules of Procedure and Appendices as approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and do not reflect any additional proposed revisions currently pending before the Commission for approval. However, it is intended that the same approach to presentation of definitions and capitalization of defined terms used in the proposed revised Rules will be applied prospectively to all future substantive revisions.
Implementation Plan for PRC-005-02

Standards Involved:

- Approval:
  - PRC-005-2 – Protection System Maintenance and Testing

- Retirements (phased to coincide with each entity’s implementation of PRC-005-2 as specified in the Implementation Plan for Requirements R1 through R3 later in this document):
  - PRC-005-1 – Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing
  - PRC-005-1a – Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing
  - PRC-008-0 – Implementation and Documentation of Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Program
  - PRC-011-0 – Undervoltage Load Shedding System Maintenance and Testing
  - PRC-017-0 – Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing

Prerequisite Approvals:

- Revised definition of “Protection System”

Background:

The Implementation Plan reflects consideration of the following:

1. The requirements set forth in the proposed standard establish maximum allowable maintenance intervals for the first time. The established maximum allowable intervals may be shorter than those currently in use by some entities.

2. For entities using longer intervals than the maximum allowable intervals established in the proposed standard, it is unrealistic for those entities to be immediately in compliance with the new intervals. Further, entities should be allowed to become compliant in such a way as to facilitate a continuing maintenance program.

3. Entities that have previously been performing maintenance within the newly specified intervals may not have all the documentation needed to demonstrate compliance with all of the maintenance activities specified.

4. The Implementation Schedule set forth in this document requires that entities develop their revised Protection System Maintenance Program within 12 months following applicable regulatory approvals, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter twelve months following Board of Trustees adoption.

5. The Implementation Schedule set forth in this document further requires implementation of the revised Protection System Maintenance Program in roughly equally-distributed steps over the maintenance intervals prescribed for each respective maintenance activity in order that entities may implement this standard in a systematic method that facilitates an effective ongoing Protection System Maintenance Program.
General Considerations:
Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall follow the protection system maintenance and testing program it used to perform maintenance and testing to comply with PRC-005-1, PRC-005-1a, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 (for the Protection System components identified in PRC-005-2 Tables 1-1 through 1-5, Table 2, and Table 3) until that Transmission Owner, Generator Owner or Distribution Provider meets initial compliance for maintenance of the same Protection System component, in accordance with the phasing specified below.

For audits that are conducted during the time period when entities are modifying their existing protection system maintenance and testing programs to become compliant with the maintenance activities and intervals specified in PRC-005-2, each responsible entity must be prepared to identify:

- All of its applicable protection system components.
- For each component, whether maintenance of that component is being addressed according to PRC-005-2 or under PRC-005-1, PRC-005-1a, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, or PRC-017-0.
- Evidence that each component has been maintained under the relevant requirements.

Retirement of Existing Standards:
The existing Standards PRC-005-1, PRC-005-1a, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 shall be retired at midnight of the day immediately prior to the first day of the first calendar quarter following the latter of 156 months following applicable regulatory approval in all jurisdictions or 168 months following Board of Trustees adoption upon regulatory approval of PRC-005-2.

Implementation Plan for Definition:
Protection System Maintenance Program – Entities shall use this definition when implementing any portions of R1, R2 and R3 which use this defined term.

Implementation Plan for Requirement R1:
- Entities shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter twelve (12) months following applicable regulatory approvals, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter twenty-one (21) months following Board of Trustees adoption.

Implementation Plan for Requirements R2 and R3:
1. For Protection System components with maximum allowable intervals of less than 1 year, as established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5:
   a. The entity shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 15 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 24 months following Board of Trustees adoption.

2. For Protection System components with maximum allowable intervals 1 year or more, but 2 years or less, as established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5:
a. The entity shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 36 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 48 months following Board of Trustees adoption.

3. For Protection System components with maximum allowable intervals of 3 years, as established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5:
   a. The entity shall be at least 30% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 24 months following applicable regulatory approval (or, for generating plants with scheduled outage intervals exceeding two years, at the conclusion of the first succeeding maintenance outage), or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 36 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
   b. The entity shall be at least 60% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 36 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 48 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
   c. The entity shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 48 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 60 months following Board of Trustees adoption.

4. For Protection System components with maximum allowable intervals of 6 years, as established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3:
   a. The entity shall be at least 30% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 36 months following applicable regulatory approval (or, for generating plants with scheduled outage intervals exceeding three years, at the conclusion of the first succeeding maintenance outage), or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 48 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
   b. The entity shall be at least 60% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 60 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 72 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
   c. The entity shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 84 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 96 months following Board of Trustees adoption.

5. For Protection System components with maximum allowable intervals of 12 years, as established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5, and Tables 2, and Table 3:
   a. The entity shall be at least 30% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 60 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 72 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
   b. The entity shall be at least 60% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter following 108 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions
where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 120 months following Board of Trustees adoption.

c. The entity shall be 100% compliant on the first day of the first calendar quarter 156 months following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, on the first day of the first calendar quarter 168 months following Board of Trustees adoption.
Applicability:
This standard applies to the following functional entities:

- Transmission Owners
- Generator Owners
- Distribution Providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement in Approved Standard</th>
<th>Translation to New Standard or Other Action</th>
<th>Proposed Language in PRC-005-2 – Protection System Maintenance or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall have a Protection System maintenance and testing program for Protection Systems that affect the reliability of the BES. The program shall include:</td>
<td>PRC-005-2, R1</td>
<td>R1. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall establish a Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP) for its Protection Systems designed to provide protection for BES Element(s). The PSMP shall: [Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long Term Planning]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Address all Protection System component types.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1. Address all Protection System component types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Identify which maintenance method (time-based, performance-based (per PRC-005 Attachment A), or a combination) is used to address each Protection System component type. All batteries associated with the station dc supply component type of a Protection System shall be included in a time-based program as described in Table 1-4 and Table 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2. Identify which maintenance method (time-based, performance-based (per PRC-005 Attachment A), or a combination) is used to address each Protection System component type. All batteries associated with the station dc supply component type of a Protection System shall be included in a time-based program as described in Table 1-4 and Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Identify the associated maintenance intervals for time-based programs, to be no less frequent than the intervals established in Table 1-1 through 1-5, Table 2, and Table 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3. Identify the associated maintenance intervals for time-based programs, to be no less frequent than the intervals established in Table 1-1 through 1-5, Table 2, and Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4. Include all applicable monitoring attributes and related maintenance activities applied to each Protection System component type consistent with the maintenance intervals specified in Tables 1-1 through 1-5, Table 2, and Table 3.</td>
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</table>
| R1.1. Maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.  
R1.2. Summary of maintenance and testing procedures. | PRC-005-2, Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2. | See Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2. The Tables establish prescribed maximum intervals and minimum maintenance activities. |
| R2. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall provide documentation of its Protection System maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that program to its Regional Reliability Organization on request (within 30 calendar days). The documentation of the program implementation shall include: | PRC-005-2, R3 | **R3.** Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall implement and follow its PSMP and initiate resolution of any unresolved maintenance issues. |
| R2.1. Evidence Protection System devices were maintained and tested within the defined intervals.  
R2.2. Date each Protection System device was last tested/maintained. | PRC-005-2, M3 | **M3.** Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall have evidence that it has implemented the Protection System Maintenance Program and initiated resolution of unresolved maintenance issues in accordance with Requirement R3, which may include but is not limited to dated maintenance records, dated maintenance summaries, dated check-off lists, dated inspection records, or dated work orders. |
### Table: Requirement in Approved Standard and Translation to New Standard

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<td><strong>R1.</strong> The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider with a UFLS program (as required by its Regional Reliability Organization) shall have a UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program in place. This UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program shall include UFLS equipment identification, the schedule for UFLS equipment testing, and the schedule for UFLS equipment maintenance.</td>
<td>PRC-005-2, R1, R2, R3, and Applicability 4.2.2</td>
<td>See PRC-005-2. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns an underfrequency load-shedding system, (UFLS) as established by Regional underfrequency load-shedding requirements, shall establish and document a Protection System maintenance program for that underfrequency load-shedding system. The program may be time-based, performance-based, or a combination thereof, and must address all Protection System components that are used within the underfrequency load shedding system. Batteries must be maintained via a time-based program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>R2.</strong> The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider with a UFLS program (as required by its Regional Reliability Organization) shall implement its UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program and shall provide UFLS maintenance and testing program results to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days). | PRC-005-2, R3                                                                                           | <strong>R3.</strong> Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall implement and follow its PSMP and initiate resolution of any unresolved maintenance issues. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns an underfrequency load-shedding system, (UFLS) as established by Regional underfrequency load-shedding requirements, shall establish and document a Protection System maintenance program for that underfrequency load-shedding system. The program may be time-based, performance-based, or a combination thereof, and must address all Protection System components that are used within the underfrequency load shedding system. Batteries must be maintained via a time-based program. |</p>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R1.</strong> The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall have a UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program in place. This program shall include:</td>
<td>PRC-005-2, R1, R2, R3, and Applicability 4.2.3</td>
<td>See PRC-005-2. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns an undervoltage load-shedding system, (UVLS) installed to prevent system voltage collapse or voltage instability for Bulk Electric System reliability, shall establish and document a Protection System Maintenance program for that undervoltage load-shedding system. The program may be time-based, performance-based, or a combination thereof, and must address all components that are used within the undervoltage load shedding system. Batteries must be maintained via a time-based program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R1.1.</strong> The UVLS system identification which shall include but is not limited to:</td>
<td>Tables 1-1 through 1-5, Table 2, and Table 3.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.1.1.</strong> Relays.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.1.2.</strong> Instrument transformers.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.1.3.</strong> Communications systems, where appropriate.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.2.</strong> Documentation of maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.3.</strong> Summary of testing procedure.</td>
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<td><strong>R1.4.</strong> Schedule for system testing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R1.5.</strong> Schedule for system maintenance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R1.6.</strong> Date last tested/maintained.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R2.</strong> The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall provide documentation of its UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).</td>
<td>PRC-005-2, M3</td>
<td><strong>M3.</strong> Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall have evidence that it has implemented the Protection System Maintenance Program and initiated resolution of unresolved maintenance issues in accordance with Requirement R3, which may include but is not limited to dated maintenance records, dated maintenance summaries, dated check-off lists, dated inspection records, or dated work orders.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>R1.</strong> The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall have a system maintenance and testing program(s) in place. The program(s) shall include:</td>
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<td><strong>R1.1.</strong> SPS identification shall include but is not limited to:</td>
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<td><strong>R2.</strong> The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall provide documentation of the program and its implementation to the appropriate Regional Reliability Organizations and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRC-005-2, R1, R2, R3, and Applicability 4.2.4</td>
<td>See PRC-005-2. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns a Special Protection System, or portion thereof, for Bulk Electric System reliability shall establish and document a Protection System Maintenance program for their portion of that Special Protection System. The program may be time-based, performance-based, or a combination thereof, and must address all components that are used within the Special Protection System. Batteries must be maintained according to the time-based program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2.</td>
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<td><strong>M3.</strong> Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall have evidence that it has implemented the Protection System Maintenance Program and initiated resolution of unresolved maintenance issues in accordance with Requirement R3, which may include but is not limited to dated maintenance records, dated maintenance summaries, dated check-off lists, dated inspection records, or dated work orders.</td>
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</table>
Project 2007-17 Protection System Maintenance & Testing

New Definition for Approval:

**Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP)** — An ongoing program by which Protection System components are kept in working order and proper operation of malfunctioning components is restored. A maintenance program for a specific component includes one or more of the following activities:

- **Verify** — Determine that the component is functioning correctly.
- **Monitor** — Observe the routine in-service operation of the component.
- **Test** — Apply signals to a component to observe functional performance or output behavior, or to diagnose problems.
- **Inspect** — Detect visible signs of component failure, reduced performance and degradation.
- **Calibrate** — Adjust the operating threshold or measurement accuracy of a measuring element to meet the intended performance requirement.
- **Upkeep** — Perform routine activities necessary to assure that the component remains in good working order and implementation of any manufacturer’s hardware and software service advisories which are relevant to the application of the device.
- **Restore** — Return malfunctioning components to proper operation.
A. **Introduction**

1. **Title:** Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing

2. **Number:** PRC-005-1

3. **Purpose:** To ensure all transmission and generation Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) are maintained and tested.

4. **Applicability**
   
   4.1. Transmission Owner.
   
   4.2. Generator Owner.
   
   4.3. Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System.

5. **Effective Date:** May 1, 2006

B. **Requirements**

R1. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall have a Protection System maintenance and testing program for Protection Systems that affect the reliability of the BES. The program shall include:

   R1.1. Maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.

   R1.2. Summary of maintenance and testing procedures.

R2. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall provide documentation of its Protection System maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that program to its Regional Reliability Organization on request (within 30 calendar days). The documentation of the program implementation shall include:

   R2.1. Evidence Protection System devices were maintained and tested within the defined intervals.

   R2.2. Date each Protection System device was last tested/maintained.

C. **Measures**

M1. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System that affects the reliability of the BES, shall have an associated Protection System maintenance and testing program as defined in Requirement 1.

M2. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System that affects the reliability of the BES, shall have evidence it provided documentation of its associated Protection System maintenance and testing program and the implementation of its program as defined in Requirement 2.

D. **Compliance**

1. **Compliance Monitoring Process**

   1.1. **Compliance Monitoring Responsibility**

      Regional Reliability Organization.
1.2. **Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Time Frame**

One calendar year.

1.3. **Data Retention**

The Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System, shall retain evidence of the implementation of its Protection System maintenance and testing program for three years.

The Compliance Monitor shall retain any audit data for three years.

1.4. **Additional Compliance Information**

The Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and the Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System, shall each demonstrate compliance through self-certification or audit (periodic, as part of targeted monitoring or initiated by complaint or event), as determined by the Compliance Monitor.

2. **Levels of Non-Compliance**

2.1. **Level 1:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program provided was incomplete as required in R1, but records indicate maintenance and testing did occur within the identified intervals for the portions of the program that were documented.

2.2. **Level 2:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program provided was complete as required in R1, but records indicate that maintenance and testing did not occur within the defined intervals.

2.3. **Level 3:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program provided was incomplete, and records indicate implementation of the documented portions of the maintenance and testing program did not occur within the identified intervals.

2.4. **Level 4:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program, or its implementation, was not provided.

E. **Regional Differences**

None identified.

**Version History**

<table>
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<th>Action</th>
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<td>April 1, 2005</td>
<td>Effective Date</td>
<td>New</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>December 1, 2005</td>
<td>1. Changed incorrect use of certain hyphens (-) to “en dash” (–) and “em dash (—).”</td>
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<td>2. Added “periods” to items where appropriate.</td>
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<td>3. Changed “Timeframe” to “Time Frame” in item D, 1.2.</td>
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<td>01/20/05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Introduction

1. Title: Implementation and Documentation of Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Program

2. Number: PRC-008-0

3. Purpose: Provide last resort system preservation measures by implementing an Under Frequency Load Shedding (UFLS) program.

4. Applicability:
   4.1. Transmission Owner required by its Regional Reliability Organization to have a UFLS program
   4.2. Distribution Provider required by its Regional Reliability Organization to have a UFLS program

5. Effective Date: April 1, 2005

B. Requirements

R1. The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider with a UFLS program (as required by its Regional Reliability Organization) shall have a UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program in place. This UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program shall include UFLS equipment identification, the schedule for UFLS equipment testing, and the schedule for UFLS equipment maintenance.

R2. The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider with a UFLS program (as required by its Regional Reliability Organization) shall implement its UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program and shall provide UFLS maintenance and testing program results to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).

C. Measures

M1. Each Transmission Owner’s and Distribution Provider’s UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program contains the elements specified in Reliability Standard PRC-007-0_R1.

M2. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider shall have evidence that it provided the results of its UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program’s implementation to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).

D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

   1.1. Compliance Monitoring Responsibility

       Compliance Monitor: Regional Reliability Organization.

   1.2. Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Timeframe

       On request (within 30 calendar days).

   1.3. Data Retention

       None specified.

   1.4. Additional Compliance Information

       None.
2. Levels of Non-Compliance

2.1. Level 1: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, but records indicate implementation was on schedule.

2.2. Level 2: Complete documentation of the maintenance and testing program was provided, but records indicate that implementation was not on schedule.

2.3. Level 3: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, and records indicate implementation was not on schedule.

2.4. Level 4: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program, or its implementation was not provided.

E. Regional Differences

1. None identified.

Version History

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</tbody>
</table>
A. Introduction

1. Title: Undervoltage Load Shedding System Maintenance and Testing
2. Number: PRC-011-0
3. Purpose: Provide system preservation measures in an attempt to prevent system voltage collapse or voltage instability by implementing an Undervoltage Load Shedding (UVLS) program.
4. Applicability:
   4.1. Transmission Owner that owns a UVLS system
   4.2. Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system
5. Effective Date: April 1, 2005

B. Requirements

R1. The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall have a UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program in place. This program shall include:
   R1.1. The UVLS system identification which shall include but is not limited to:
      R1.1.1. Relays.
      R1.1.2. Instrument transformers.
      R1.1.3. Communications systems, where appropriate.
      R1.1.4. Batteries.
   R1.2. Documentation of maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.
   R1.3. Summary of testing procedure.
   R1.4. Schedule for system testing.
   R1.5. Schedule for system maintenance.
   R1.6. Date last tested/maintained.

R2. The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall provide documentation of its UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).

C. Measures

M1. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall have documentation that its UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program conforms with Reliability Standard PRC-011-0_R1.

M2. Each Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a UVLS system shall have evidence it provided documentation of its UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that UVLS equipment maintenance and testing program as specified in Reliability Standard PRC-011-0_R2.

D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process
1.1. **Compliance Monitoring Responsibility**  
Compliance Monitor: Regional Reliability Organization.

1.2. **Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Timeframe**  
On request (30 calendar days).

1.3. **Data Retention**  
None specified.

1.4. **Additional Compliance Information**  
None.

2. **Levels of Non-Compliance**

2.1. **Level 1:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, but records indicate implementation was on schedule.

2.2. **Level 2:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, but records indicate implementation was on schedule.

2.3. **Level 3:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, and records indicate implementation was not on schedule.

2.4. **Level 4:** Documentation of the maintenance and testing program, or its implementation, was not provided.

E. **Regional Differences**

1. None identified.

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Adopted by NERC Board of Trustees: February 8, 2005  
Effective Date: April 1, 2005
A. Introduction

1. Title: Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing
2. Number: PRC-017-0
3. Purpose: To ensure that all Special Protection Systems (SPS) are properly designed, meet performance requirements, and are coordinated with other protection systems. To ensure that maintenance and testing programs are developed and misoperations are analyzed and corrected.
4. Applicability:
   4.1. Transmission Owner that owns an SPS
   4.2. Generator Owner that owns an SPS
   4.3. Distribution Provider that owns an SPS
5. Effective Date: April 1, 2005

B. Requirements

R1. The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall have a system maintenance and testing program(s) in place. The program(s) shall include:
   R1.1. SPS identification shall include but is not limited to:
      R1.1.1. Relays.
      R1.1.2. Instrument transformers.
      R1.1.3. Communications systems, where appropriate.
      R1.1.4. Batteries.
   R1.2. Documentation of maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.
   R1.3. Summary of testing procedure.
   R1.4. Schedule for system testing.
   R1.5. Schedule for system maintenance.
   R1.6. Date last tested/maintained.

R2. The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall provide documentation of the program and its implementation to the appropriate Regional Reliability Organizations and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).

C. Measures

M1. The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall have a system maintenance and testing program(s) in place that includes all items in Reliability Standard PRC-017-0_R1.

M2. The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that owns an SPS shall have evidence it provided documentation of the program and its implementation to the appropriate Regional Reliability Organizations and NERC on request (within 30 calendar days).
D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process

1.1. Compliance Monitoring Responsibility

Compliance Monitor: Regional Reliability Organization. Each Region shall report compliance and violations to NERC via the NERC Compliance Reporting process.

Timeframe:
On request (30 calendar days.)

1.2. Compliance Monitoring Period and Reset Timeframe

Compliance Monitor: Regional Reliability Organization.

1.3. Data Retention

None specified.

1.4. Additional Compliance Information

None.

2. Levels of Non-Compliance

2.1. Level 1: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, but records indicate implementation was on schedule.

2.2. Level 2: Complete documentation of the maintenance and testing program was provided, but records indicate that implementation was not on schedule.

2.3. Level 3: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program was incomplete, and records indicate implementation was not on schedule.

2.4. Level 4: Documentation of the maintenance and testing program, or its implementation, was not provided.

E. Regional Differences

1. None identified.

Version History

<table>
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<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<td>Effective Date</td>
<td>New</td>
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Adopted by NERC Board of Trustees: February 8, 2005
Effective Date: April 1, 2005
Title of Proposed Standard: Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing
Request Date: August 4, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAR Requestor Information</th>
<th>SAR Type (Check a box for each one that applies.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: System Protection and Controls Task Force (Attachment A)</td>
<td>☐ New Standard</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| Primary Contact Charles Rogers | X Revision to existing Standards:  
  PRC-005-1 — Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing  
  PRC-008-0 — Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs  
  PRC-011-0 — UVLS System Maintenance and Testing  
  PRC-017-0 — Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing |
| Telephone (517) 788-0027 Fax (517) 788-0917 | X Withdrawal of existing Standard |
| E-mail cwrogers@cmsenergy.com | ☐ Urgent Action |

Purpose (Describe the purpose of the standard — what the standard will achieve in support of reliability.)
The purpose of standard PRC-005 should remain “To ensure all transmission and generation Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) are maintained and tested.”

Industry Need (Provide a detailed statement justifying the need for the proposed standard, along with any supporting documentation.)
In Order 693, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission directed that changes be made to these standards.
These standards should be consolidated into a single standard to reduce the costs of compliance and a number of technical short comings in these standards should be corrected to provide reliable performance when responding to abnormal system conditions.
**Brief Description**
(Describe the proposed standard in sufficient detail to clearly define the scope in a manner that can be easily understood by others.)

Revise PRC-005-1 — Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing, to consolidate PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0 — Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs; PRC-011-0 — UVLS System Maintenance and Testing; and PRC-017-0 — Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing into a single maintenance and testing standard. Standards PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 would then be withdrawn.

The revised PRC-005 standard should address the issues raised in the FERC Order 693, the issues raised by stakeholders during the development of Version 0 and Phase III & IV standards (Attachment D), and the issues addressed in the SPCTF report "Assessment of PRC-005-1 – Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing; with implications for PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0" (Attachment B) The revised standard should also address the comments submitted by stakeholders during the development of Version 0, and Phase III & IV and should reflect improvements identified in the Reliability Standards Review Guidelines. (Attachment C)

**Detailed Description:**

The PRC-005, 008, 011, and 017 reliability standards are intended to assure that Transmission & Generation Protection Systems are maintained and tested so as to provide reliable performance when responding to abnormal system conditions. It is the responsibility of the Transmission Owner, Generation Owner, and Distribution Provider to ensure the Transmission & Generation Protection Systems are maintained and tested in such a manner that the protective systems operate to fulfill their function.

Applicable to all four standards — The listed requirements do not provide clear and sufficient guidance concerning the maintenance and testing of the Protection Systems to achieve the commonly stated purpose which is "To ensure all transmission and generation Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) are maintained and tested."

- Applicable to PRC-017 — Part of the stated purpose in PRC-017 is: “To ensure that maintenance and testing programs are developed and misoperations are analyzed and corrected.” The phrase "and misoperations are analyzed and corrected" is not clearly appropriate in a maintenance and testing standard. That is the purpose is more appropriate in PRC-003 and PRC-004, which relate to the analysis and mitigation of protection system misoperations. Analysis of correct operations or misoperations may be an integral part of condition-based maintenance processes, but need not be mandated in a maintenance standard.

- Applicable to all four standards — The standards should clearly state which power system elements are being addressed.

- Applicable to all four standards — The requirements should reflect the inherent differences between various protection system technologies.

- Applicable to all four standards — The terms “maintenance programs” and “testing programs” should be clearly defined in the glossary. The terms “maintenance” and “testing” are not interchangeable, and the requirements must be clear in their application. Additional terms may also have to be added to the glossary for clarity.

- Applicable to all four standards — The requirements of the existing standards, as stated, support time-based maintenance and testing, and should be expanded to include condition-based and performance-based maintenance and testing. The requirements for maintenance and testing procedures need to have more specificity to insure that the stated intent of the standards is met to support review by the compliance monitor.

The revised standard should also include the general improvements identified in the attached Reliability Standard Review Guidelines (Attachment C) and should address the comments submitted by stakeholders (Attachment D).
### Reliability Functions

**The Standard will Apply to the Following Functions** *(Check box for each one that applies.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reliability Coordinator</td>
<td>Responsible for the real-time operating reliability of its Reliability Coordinator Area in coordination with its neighboring Reliability Coordinator's wide area view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balancing Authority</td>
<td>Integrates resource plans ahead of time, and maintains load-interchange-resource balance within a Balancing Authority Area and supports Interconnection frequency in real time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchange Authority</td>
<td>Ensures communication of interchange transactions for reliability evaluation purposes and coordinates implementation of valid and balanced interchange schedules between Balancing Authority Areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Coordinator</td>
<td>Assesses the longer-term reliability of its Planning Coordinator Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Planner</td>
<td>Develops a &gt;one year plan for the resource adequacy of its specific loads within a Planning Coordinator area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Planner</td>
<td>Develops a &gt;one year plan for the reliability of the interconnected Bulk Electric System within its portion of the Planning Coordinator area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Service Provider</td>
<td>Administers the transmission tariff and provides transmission services under applicable transmission service agreements (e.g., the pro forma tariff).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Owner</td>
<td>Owns and maintains transmission facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Operator</td>
<td>Ensures the real-time operating reliability of the transmission assets within a Transmission Operator Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Provider</td>
<td>Delivers electrical energy to the End-use customer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Owner</td>
<td>Owns and maintains generation facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Operator</td>
<td>Operates generation unit(s) to provide real and reactive power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing-Selling Entity</td>
<td>Purchases or sells energy, capacity, and necessary reliability-related services as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Operator</td>
<td>Interface point for reliability functions with commercial functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-Serving Entity</td>
<td>Secures energy and transmission service (and reliability-related services) to serve the End-use Customer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reliability and Market Interface Principles

### Applicable Reliability Principles (Check box for all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>1. Interconnected bulk electric systems shall be planned and operated in a coordinated manner to perform reliably under normal and abnormal conditions as defined in the NERC Standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>2. The frequency and voltage of interconnected bulk electric systems shall be controlled within defined limits through the balancing of real and reactive power supply and demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Information necessary for the planning and operation of interconnected bulk electric systems shall be made available to those entities responsible for planning and operating the systems reliably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>4. Plans for emergency operation and system restoration of interconnected bulk electric systems shall be developed, coordinated, maintained and implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>5. Facilities for communication, monitoring and control shall be provided, used and maintained for the reliability of interconnected bulk electric systems.</td>
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<td>6. Personnel responsible for planning and operating interconnected bulk electric systems shall be trained, qualified, and have the responsibility and authority to implement actions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>7. The security of the interconnected bulk electric systems shall be assessed, monitored and maintained on a wide area basis.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Bulk power systems shall be protected from malicious physical or cyber attacks.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Does the proposed Standard comply with all the following Market Interface Principles? (Select “yes” or “no” from the drop-down box.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The planning and operation of bulk electric systems shall recognize that reliability is an essential requirement of a robust North American economy. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. An Organization Standard shall not give any market participant an unfair competitive advantage. Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. An Organization Standard shall neither mandate nor prohibit any specific market structure. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. An Organization Standard shall not preclude market solutions to achieving compliance with that Standard. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. An Organization Standard shall not require the public disclosure of commercially sensitive information. All market participants shall have equal opportunity to access commercially non-sensitive information that is required for compliance with reliability standards. Yes</td>
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**Standards Authorization Request Form**

**Related Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard No.</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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**Related SARs**

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**Regional Differences**

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<td>SERC</td>
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<td>RFC</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPP</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WECC</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spctf Roster
Charles W. Rogers
Chairman / RFC-ECAR Representative
Principal Engineer
Consumers Energy Co.

W. Mark Carpenter
Vice Chairman / ERCOT Representative
System Protection Manager
TXU Electric Delivery

John Mulhausen
FRCC Representative
Manager, Design and Standards
Florida Power & Light Co.

Joseph M. Burdis
ISO/RTO Representative
Senior Consultant / Engineer, Transmission and Interconnection Planning
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

William J. Miller
RFC-MAIN Representative
Consulting Engineer
Exelon Corporation

Deven Bhan
MRO Representative
Electrical Engineer, System Protection
Western Area Power Administration

Philip Tatro
NPCC Representative
Consulting Engineer
National Grid USA

Philip B. Winston
SERC Representative
Manager, Protection and Control
Georgia Power Company

Dean Sikes
SPP Representative
Manager - Transmission Protection, Apparatus, & Metering
Cleco Power

David Angell
WECC Representative
T&D Planning Engineering Leader
Idaho Power Company

W. O. (Bill) Kennedy
Canada Member-at-Large
Principal
b7kennedy & Associates Inc.

John L. Ciufio
Canada Member-at-Large
Manager Reliability Standards (P&C/Telecom)
Hydro One, Inc.

Jim Ingleson
ISO/RTO Representative
Senior Electric System Planning Engineer
New York Independent System Operator

Evan T. Sage
Investor Owned Utility
Senior Engineer
Potomac Electric Power Company

James D. Roberts
Federal
Transmission Planning
Tennessee Valley Authority

Tom Wiedman
NERC Consultant
Wiedman Power System Consulting Ltd.

Henry (Hank) Miller
RFC-ECAR Alternate
Principal Electrical Engineer
American Electric Power

Baj Agrawal
WECC Alternate
Principal Engineer
Arizona Public Service Company

Michael J. McDonald
Senior Principal Engineer, System Protection
Ameren Services Company

Jonathan Sykes
Senior Principal Engineer, System Protection
Salt River Project

Fred Ipock
Senior Engineer - Substations & Protection
City Utilities of Springfield, Missouri

W. O. (Bill) Kennedy
Canada Member-at-Large
Principal
b7kennedy & Associates Inc.

Bob Stuart
Director of Business Development, Principal
T&D Consultant
Elequant, Inc.
NERC SPCTF Assessment of Standards:

- PRC-005-1 — Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing
- PRC-008-0 — Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs
- PRC-011-0 — UVLS System Maintenance and Testing
- PRC-017-0 — Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing

DRAFT 1.0
March 8, 2007

A Technical Review of Standards
Prepared by the
System Protection and Controls Task Force
of the
NERC Planning Committee
# Table of Contents

**Introduction** ................................................................................................................................................................. 2  
**Executive Summary** ..................................................................................................................................................... 2  
**Assessment of PRC-005-1** ............................................................................................................................................ 3  
  - **Purpose** ..................................................................................................................................................................... 3  
  - **General Comments** ................................................................................................................................................... 3  
  - **Applicability** .............................................................................................................................................................. 4  
  - **Requirements** ............................................................................................................................................................. 4  
    - R1 ........................................................................................................................................................................... 4  
    - R2 ........................................................................................................................................................................... 5  
**FERC Assessment of PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0** ......................................................... 5  
  - PRC-005-1 ................................................................................................................................................................ 5  
  - PRC-008-0 ................................................................................................................................................................ 6  
  - PRC-011-0 ................................................................................................................................................................ 6  
  - PRC-017-0 ................................................................................................................................................................ 7  
**Other Activities Related to PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0** ................................................ 7  
**Conclusions and Recommendations** ........................................................................................................................... 7  
**Appendix A — System Protection and Control Task Force** ..................................................................................... Error! Bookmark not defined.

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This report and its attendant Standards Authorization Request were approved by the Planning Committee on March 21, 2007, for forwarding to the Standards Committee.
Introduction

When the original scope for the System Protection and Control Task Force was developed, one of the assigned items was to review all of the existing PRC-series Reliability Standards, to advise the Planning Committee of our assessment, and to develop Standards Authorization Requests, as appropriate, to address any perceived deficiencies.

This report presents the SPCTF’s assessment of PRC-005-1 – Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing. The report includes the SPCTF’s understanding of the intent of this standard and contains specific observations relative to the existing standard.

The SPCTF sees the parallel intent for each of the PRC-005, PRC-008, PRC-011, and PRC-017 as being maintenance and testing standards for different protective systems. In fact, PRC-005 & PRC-008, and PRC-011 & PRC-017 have very similar format respectively. Since all protective relay systems require some means of maintenance and testing, it would seem that all protective system maintenance and testing could be included in one standard regardless of scheme type. The SPCTF recommends that these four standards be reduced to one standard covering the issues detailed for PRC-005 on maintenance and testing.

These four standards were developed primarily by translating the requirements of an earlier Phase I Planning Standard; thus they have not been previously subjected to a critical review of the Requirements.

Executive Summary

Reliability standards PRC-005, 008, 011, and 017 are intended to assure that Transmission & Generation Protection Systems are maintained and tested so as to provide reliable performance when responding to abnormal system conditions. It is the responsibility of the Transmission Owner, Generation Owner, and Distribution Provider to ensure the Transmission & Generation Protection Systems are maintained and tested in such a manner that the protective systems operate to fulfill their function.

Only PRC-005 will be commented on in detail although the other three standards have the same concerns.

SPCTF concluded that:

- Applicable to all four standards — The listed requirements do not provide clear and sufficient guidance concerning the maintenance and testing of the Protection Systems to achieve the commonly stated purpose which is “To ensure all transmission and generation Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) are maintained and tested.”

- Applicable to PRC-017 — Part of the stated purpose in PRC-017 states: “To ensure that maintenance and testing programs are developed and misoperations are analyzed and corrected.” The phrase “and misoperations are analyzed and corrected” is not clearly appropriate in a maintenance and testing standard. That is, the purpose is more appropriate in PRC-003 and PRC-004, which relate to the analysis and mitigation of protection system misoperations. Analysis of correct operations or misoperations may be an integral part of condition-based maintenance processes, but need not be mandated in a maintenance standard.

- Applicable to all four standards — The standards should clearly state which power system elements are being addressed.

- Applicable to all four standards — The requirements should reflect the inherent differences between different technologies of protection systems.

- Applicable to all four standards — The terms maintenance programs and testing programs should be clearly defined in the glossary. The terms “maintenance” and “testing” are not interchangeable, and the requirements must be clear in their application. Additional terms may also have to be added to the glossary for clarity.
Applicable to all four standards — The requirements of the existing standards, as stated, support time-based maintenance and testing, and should be expanded to include condition-based and performance-based maintenance and testing. The R1.2 summary of maintenance and testing procedures needs to have some minimum defined sub-requirements to insure that the stated intent of the standards is met to support review by the compliance monitor.

Assessment of PRC-005-1

Purpose

To ensure all transmission and generation Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) are maintained and tested.

A review of PRC-005 indicates that this standard is intended to assure that all affected entities have adequate maintenance and testing programs for their Protection Systems to ensure reliability. SPCTF agrees with the Purpose statement of PRC-005-1.

General Comments

The SPCTF offers the following general comments:

- None of the requirements within PRC-005-1 specifically indicate what minimum attributes should be included in protective system maintenance and testing procedures.
- For interval-based procedures, no allowable maximum interval is prescribed.
- None of the requirements in the existing PRC-005-1 reflect condition-based or performance-based maintenance and testing criteria.

Standard PRC-005 should clarify that two goals are being covered:

- The maintenance portion should have requirements that keep the protection system equipment operating within manufacturers’ design specification throughout the service life.
- The testing portion should have requirements that verify that the functional performance of the protection systems is consistent with the design intent throughout the service life.
Applicability

Applicability 4.3 suggests that the definition of a Protection System in the Glossary of Terms should clarify how a Distribution Provider may be the owner of a transmission Protection System.

Requirements

R1

R1. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall have a Protection System maintenance and testing program for Protection Systems that affect the reliability of the BES. The program shall include:

R1.1. Maintenance and testing intervals and their basis.

R1.2. Summary of maintenance and testing procedures.

The following clarifications should be made to Requirement R1:

1. How is the phrase “that affect the reliability of the BES” to be interpreted? The standard should clearly specify which Protection Systems are subject to the requirements.

2. The standard should clearly specify which components of the Generation Protection System are subject to the requirements.

The following clarifications should be made to Subparts R1.1 & R1.2:

1. Interval-based, condition-based, or performance-based maintenance and testing minimum criteria should be established within R1.1, including, but not limited to the following:
   a. For time-based maintenance and testing programs, maximum maintenance intervals should be specified.
   b. For condition-based or performance-based maintenance and testing programs, the program should have sufficient justification and documentation.

2. Definitions should be established for the terms “maintenance programs” and “testing programs.”

3. A minimum set of attributes to be included in maintenance and testing programs should be established within R1.2.
R2

R2. Each Transmission Owner and any Distribution Provider that owns a transmission Protection System and each Generator Owner that owns a generation Protection System shall provide documentation of its Protection System maintenance and testing program and the implementation of that program to its Regional Reliability Organization on request (within 30 calendar days). The documentation of the program implementation shall include:

R2.1. Evidence Protection System devices were maintained and tested within the defined intervals.

R2.2. Date each Protection System device was last tested/maintained

The following clarification should be made to requirement R2:

- The appropriate entity should have their Protection System maintenance program and testing program and associated documentation, including maintenance records and testing records, available to its Regional Reliability Organization and NERC during audits or upon request within 30 days.

FERC Assessment of PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0

In the October 20, 2006 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for adoption of NERC Standards (Docket Number RM06-16-000), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission commented on these four standards and proposed changes. The observations and proposals are excerpted from the NOPR and included below.

PRC-005-1

The Commission proposes to approve PRC-005-1 as mandatory and enforceable. In addition, we propose to direct that NERC develop modifications to the Reliability Standard as discussed below.

Proposed Reliability Standard PRC-005-1 does not specify the criteria to determine the appropriate maintenance intervals, nor do it specify maximum allowable maintenance intervals for the protections systems. The Commission therefore proposes that NERC include a requirement that maintenance and testing of these protection systems must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of the protection system and its impact on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

Accordingly, giving due weight to the technical expertise of the ERO and with the expectation that the Reliability Standard will accomplish the purpose represented to the Commission by the ERO and that it will improve the reliability of the nation’s Bulk-Power System, the Commission proposes to approve Reliability Standard PRC-005-1 as mandatory and enforceable. In addition, pursuant to section 215(d)(5) of the FPA and § 39.5(f) of our regulations, the Commission proposes to direct that NERC submit a modification to PRC-005-1 that includes a requirement that maintenance and testing of a protection system must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of the protection system and its impact on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.
**PRC-008-0**

The Commission notes that the commenters generally share staff’s concern that the proposed Reliability Standard does not specify the criteria to determine the appropriate maintenance intervals, nor does it specify maximum allowable maintenance intervals for the protection systems. The Commission agrees and proposes to require NERC to modify the proposed Reliability Standard to include a requirement that maintenance and testing of UFLS programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of relay used and the impact on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

Accordingly, the Commission proposes to approve Reliability Standard PRC-008-0 as mandatory and enforceable. In addition, the Commission proposes to direct that NERC submit a modification to PRC-008-0 that includes a requirement that maintenance and testing of UFLS programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval appropriate to the relay type and the potential impact on the Bulk-Power System.

**PRC-011-0**

PRC-011-0 does not specify the criteria to determine the appropriate maintenance intervals, nor does it specify maximum allowable maintenance intervals for the protections systems. The Commission proposes that NERC include a Requirement that maintenance and testing of these UFLS programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of the relay used and the impact of these UFLS on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

The Commission believes that Reliability Standard PRC-011-0 serves an important purpose in requiring transmission owners and distribution providers to implement their UVLS equipment maintenance and testing programs. Further, the proposed Requirements are sufficiently clear and objective to provide guidance for compliance.

Accordingly, giving due weight to the technical expertise of the ERO and with the expectation that the Reliability Standard will accomplish the purpose represented to the Commission by the ERO and that it will improve the reliability of the nation’s Bulk-Power System, the Commission proposes to approve Reliability Standard PRC-011-0 as mandatory and enforceable. In addition, pursuant to section 215(d)(5) of the FPA and § 39.5(f) of our regulations, the Commission proposes to direct that NERC submit a modification to PRC-011-0 that includes a requirement that maintenance and testing of UVLS programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval appropriate to the applicable relay and the impact on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.
**PRC-017-0**

PRC-017-0 does not specify the criteria to determine the appropriate maintenance intervals, nor does it specify maximum allowable maintenance intervals for the protections systems. The Commission proposes to require NERC to include a requirement that maintenance and testing of these special protection system programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of relaying used and the impact of these special protection system programs on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

Accordingly, giving due weight to the technical expertise of the ERO and with the expectation that the Reliability Standard will accomplish the purpose represented to the Commission by the ERO and that it will improve the reliability of the nation’s Bulk-Power System, the Commission proposes to approve Reliability Standard PRC-017-0 as mandatory and enforceable. In addition, pursuant to section 215(d)(5) of the FPA and § 39.5(f) of our regulations, the Commission proposes to direct that NERC submit a modification to PRC-017-0 that: (1) includes a requirement that maintenance and testing of these special protection system programs must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of relaying used; and (2) identifies the impact of these special protection system programs on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

---

**Other Activities Related to PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0**

These four Standards are contained in several projects and draft SARs as part of the “Draft Reliability Standards Development Plan: 2007–2009”, which was approved by the NERC Board of Trustees.

The SPCTF recommends that standards PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 be removed from the separate SARS in the Standards Development Plan, and that they be included in a new Standard Authorization Request for a single Protection System maintenance and testing standard.

---

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 require additions, clarifications, and definitions to insure that the Protection Systems are properly maintained and tested.

The SPCTF recommends that standards PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 be removed from the separate SARS in the “Draft Reliability Standards Development Plan: 2007–2009,” and that they be included in a new Standard Authorization Request for a single Protection System maintenance and testing standard.

SPCTF submits the attached SAR for that purpose of consolidating PRC-005-1, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0 into a single standard to the Planning Committee for endorsement.
Standard Review Guidelines

Applicability
Does this reliability standard clearly identify the functional classes of entities responsible for complying with the reliability standard, with any specific additions or exceptions noted? Where multiple functional classes are identified is there a clear line of responsibility for each requirement identifying the functional class and entity to be held accountable for compliance? Does the requirement allow overlapping responsibilities between Registered Entities possibly creating confusion for who is ultimately accountable for compliance?

Does this reliability standard identify the geographic applicability of the standard, such as the entire North American bulk power system, an interconnection, or within a regional entity area? If no geographic limitations are identified, the default is that the standard applies throughout North America.

Does this reliability standard identify any limitations on the applicability of the standard based on electric facility characteristics, such as generators with a nameplate rating of 20 MW or greater, or transmission facilities energized at 200 kV or greater or some other criteria? If no functional entity limitations are identified, the default is that the standard applies to all identified functional entities.

Purpose
Does this reliability standard have a clear statement of purpose that describes how the standard contributes to the reliability of the bulk power system? Each purpose statement should include a value statement.

Performance Requirements
Does this reliability standard state one or more performance requirements, which if achieved by the applicable entities, will provide for a reliable bulk power system, consistent with good utility practices and the public interest?

Does each requirement identify who shall do what under what conditions and to what outcome?

Measurability
Is each performance requirement stated so as to be objectively measurable by a third party with knowledge or expertise in the area addressed by that requirement?

Does each performance requirement have one or more associated measures used to objectively evaluate compliance with the requirement?

If performance results can be practically measured quantitatively, are metrics provided within the requirement to indicate satisfactory performance?

Technical Basis in Engineering and Operations
Is this reliability standard based upon sound engineering and operating judgment, analysis, or experience, as determined by expert practitioners in that particular field?

Completeness
Is this reliability standard complete and self-contained? Does the standard depend on external information to determine the required level of performance?

Consequences for Noncompliance
In combination with guidelines for penalties and sanctions, as well as other ERO and regional entity compliance documents, are the consequences of violating a standard clearly known to the responsible entities?
Attachment C — Reliability Standard Review Guidelines

Clear Language
Is the reliability standard stated using clear and unambiguous language? Can responsible entities, using reasonable judgment and in keeping with good utility practices, arrive at a consistent interpretation of the required performance?

Practicality
Does this reliability standard establish requirements that can be practically implemented by the assigned responsible entities within the specified effective date and thereafter?

Capability Requirements versus Performance Requirements
In general, requirements for entities to have ‘capabilities’ (this would include facilities for communication, agreements with other entities, etc.) should be located in the standards for certification. The certification requirements should indicate that entities have a responsibility to ‘maintain’ their capabilities.

Consistent Terminology
To the extent possible, does this reliability standard use a set of standard terms and definitions that are approved through the NERC reliability standards development process?

If the standard uses terms that are included in the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, then the term must be capitalized when it is used in the standard. New terms should not be added unless they have a ‘unique’ definition when used in a NERC reliability standard. Common terms that could be found in a college dictionary should not be defined and added to the NERC Glossary.

Are the verbs on the ‘verb list’ from the DT Guidelines? If not – do new verbs need to be added to the guidelines or could you use one of the verbs from the verb list?

Violation Risk Factors (Risk Factor)

High Risk Requirement
A requirement that, if violated, could directly cause or contribute to bulk electric system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk electric system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures;

or a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly cause or contribute to bulk electric system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk electric system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures, or could hinder restoration to a normal condition.

Medium Risk Requirement
A requirement that, if violated, could directly affect the electrical state or the capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk electric system. However, violation of a medium risk requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk electric system instability, separation, or cascading failures;

or a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly and adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk electric system. However, violation of a medium risk requirement is unlikely, under emergency, abnormal, or restoration conditions anticipated by the preparations, to lead to bulk electric system instability, separation, or cascading failures, nor to hinder restoration to a normal condition.
Lower Risk Requirement
A requirement that, if violated, would not be expected to adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk electric system. A requirement that is administrative in nature; or a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, would not, under the emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, be expected to adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk electric system. A planning requirement that is administrative in nature.

Time Horizon
The drafting team should also indicate the time horizon available for mitigating a violation to the requirement using the following definitions:

- **Long-term Planning** — a planning horizon of one year or longer.
- **Operations Planning** — operating and resource plans from day-ahead up to and including seasonal.
- **Same-day Operations** — routine actions required within the timeframe of a day, but not real-time.
- **Real-time Operations** — actions required within one hour or less to preserve the reliability of the bulk electric system.
- **Operations Assessment** — follow-up evaluations and reporting of real time operations.

Violation Severity Levels
The drafting team should indicate a set of violation severity levels that can be applied for the requirements within a standard. (‘Violation severity levels’ replace existing ‘levels of non-compliance.’) The violation severity levels must be applied for each requirement and may be combined to cover multiple requirements, as long as it is clear which requirements are included and that all requirements are included.

The violation severity levels should be based on the following definitions:

- **Lower: mostly compliant with minor exceptions** — The responsible entity is mostly compliant with and meets the intent of the requirement but is deficient with respect to one or more minor details. Equivalent score: more than 95% but less than 100% compliant.
- **Moderate: mostly compliant with significant exceptions** — The responsible entity is mostly compliant with and meets the intent of the requirement but is deficient with respect to one or more significant elements. Equivalent score: more than 85% but less than or equal to 95% compliant.
- **High: marginal performance or results** — The responsible entity has only partially achieved the reliability objective of the requirement and is missing one or more significant elements. Equivalent score: more than 70% but less than or equal to 85% compliant.
- **Severe: poor performance or results** — The responsible entity has failed to meet the reliability objective of the requirement. Equivalent score: 70% or less compliant.
Fill-in-the-blank Requirements
Do not include any ‘fill-in-the-blank’ requirements. These are requirements that assign one entity responsibility for developing some performance measures without requiring that the performance measures be included in the body of a standard – then require another entity to comply with those requirements.

Every reliability objective can be met, at least at a threshold level, by a North American standard. If we need regions to develop regional standards, such as in under-frequency load shedding, we can always write a uniform North American standard for the applicable functional entities as a means of encouraging development of the regional standards.

Requirements for Regional Reliability Organization
Do not write any requirements for the Regional Reliability Organization. Any requirements currently assigned to the RRO should be re-assigned to the applicable functional entity.

Effective Dates
Must be 1st day of 1st quarter after entities are expected to be compliant – must include time to provide notice to responsible entities of the obligation to comply. If the standard is to be actively monitored, time for the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program to develop reporting instructions and modify the Compliance Data Management System(s) both at NERC and Regional Entities must be provided in the implementation plan. The effective date should be linked to the NERC BOT adoption date.

Associated Documents
If there are standards that are referenced within a standard, list the full name and number of the standard under the section called, ‘Associated Documents’.

Functional Model Version 3
Review the requirements against the latest descriptions of the responsibilities and tasks assigned to functional entities as provided in pages 13 through 53 of the draft Functional Model Version 3.
PRC-005-0 — Transmission Protection System Maintenance and Testing
Version 0 Comments:
- This section should not move forward in Version 0. More procedure/data oriented, not really stand alone "standard" material but more tools or reference material for executing a standard
- R3-1.a – should breakers and switches be included in the list?
- M3-2 – what kind of evidence?
- M3-2 The "shall have evidence" phrase is vague and may be unnecessary considering that the requesting entity should know if its requested information is supplied.

Phase III & IV Comments:
- PRC 003 to 005 only address generator (and transmission) protective systems, without defining this term.
- Need to add language to ensure the Regional Requirements focus on the most impactive scenarios
- Modify applicability to clarify that the requirements are applicable to the following:
  - All protection systems on the bulk electric system.
  - All generation protection systems whose misoperations impact the bulk electric system
  - There is no performance requirement or measure of effectiveness of a maintenance program required by the standard

PRC-008-0 — Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs
Version 0 Comments:
- The language for protection system maintenance and testing programs should be consistant from standard to standard. The requirement in this standard should match Standard 063, Requirement R3-1. This will provide a consistent reporting requirement for all protection system.
- From standard 063.3: The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner and Distribution Provider that owns a transmission protection system shall have a transmission protection system maintenance and testing program in place. The program(s) shall include:
- From Standard 067.3: The Transmission Owner and Distribution Provider with a UFLS program (as required by its Regional Reliability Organization) shall have a UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program in place. This UFLS equipment maintenance and testing program shall include UFLS equipment identification, the schedule for UFLS equipment testing, and the schedule for UFLS equipment maintenance.
- The "shall have evidence" phrase is vague and may be unnecessary considering that the requesting entity should know if its requested information is supplied.

PRC-011-0 — UVLS System Maintenance and Testing
Version 0 Comments:
- The "shall have evidence" phrase is vague and may be unnecessary considering that the requesting entity should know if its requested information is supplied.
- UVLS : Under voltage load shedding should not be a requirement for all parties. Those who have shunt reactors can meet the objective by not shedding load but by shedding shunt reactors. Flexibility in achieving the desired goal is appropriate.
PRC-017-0 — Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing
Version 0 Comments:

- In f, it needs to be changed to require that the last two dates of testing and maintenance are kept. This is necessary to verify an action that is required bi-annually or bi-monthly.
- The "shall have evidence" phrase is vague and may be unnecessary considering that the requesting entity should know if its requested information is supplied.
Standard Development Roadmap

This section is maintained by the drafting team during the development of the standard and will be removed when the standard becomes effective.

Development Steps Completed:

1. Standards Committee approves SAR for posting SAR and draft standard on August 11, 2011.
2. The SAR was posted for comment from June 11, 2007–July 10, 2007.
7. Fourth posting of revised standard on April 13, 2011.

Description of Current Draft:

This is the fifth draft of the Standard. This standard merges previous standards PRC-005-1, PRC-005-1a, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, and PRC-017-0. It also addresses FERC comments from Order 693, and addresses observations from the NERC System Protection and Control Task Force, as presented in NERC SPCTF Assessment of Standards: PRC-005-1 — Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing, PRC-008-0 — Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs, PRC-011-0 — UVLS System Maintenance and Testing, PRC-017-0 — Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing.

Future Development Plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipated Actions</th>
<th>Anticipated Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Post for combined 30-45-day comment and ballot.</td>
<td>July-September 5 – August-October 4, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conduct successive initial ballot</td>
<td>July-October 26 – August 4, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Drafting Team Responds to Comments</td>
<td>August-November 4 – December 6, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definitions of Terms Used in Standard

This section includes all newly defined or revised terms used in the proposed standard. Terms already defined in the Reliability Standards Glossary of Terms are not repeated here. New or revised definitions listed below become approved when the proposed standard is approved. When the standard becomes effective, these defined terms will be removed from the individual standard and added to the Glossary.

Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP) — An ongoing program by which Protection System components are kept in working order and proper operation of malfunctioning components is restored. A maintenance program for a specific component includes one or more of the following activities:

- **Verify** — Determine that the component is functioning correctly.
- **Monitor** — Observe the routine in-service operation of the component.
- **Test** — Apply signals to a component to observe functional performance or output behavior, or to diagnose problems.
- **Inspect** — Detect visible signs of component failure, reduced performance and degradation.
- **Calibrate** — Adjust the operating threshold or measurement accuracy of a measuring element to meet the intended performance requirement.

Protection System (NERC Board of Trustees Approved Definition)

- Protective relays which respond to electrical quantities,
- Communication systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions,
- Voltage and current sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays,
- Station dc supply associated with protective functions (including station batteries, battery chargers, and non-battery-based dc supply), and
- Control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.

The following terms are defined for use only within PRC-005-2, and should remain with the standard upon approval rather than being moved to the Glossary of Terms.

**Maintenance Correctable Unresolved Maintenance Issue** — Failure of a component to operate within design parameters such that the deficiency cannot be corrected during the performance of the maintenance activity. Therefore this issue requires follow-up corrective action.

**Segment** — Protection Systems or components of a consistent design standard, or a particular model or type from a single manufacturer that typically share other common elements. Consistent performance is expected across the entire population of a segment. A segment must contain at least sixty (60) individual components.

**Component Type** — Any one of the five specific elements of the Protection System definition.

**Component** — A component is any individual discrete piece of equipment included in a Protection System, including but not limited to a protective relay or current sensing device. The designation of what constitutes a control circuit component is very dependent upon how an entity performs and tracks the testing of the control circuitry. Some entities test their control circuits on a breaker basis whereas others
test their circuitry on a local zone of protection basis. Thus, entities are allowed the latitude to designate their own definitions of control circuit components. Another example of where the entity has some discretion on determining what constitutes a single component is the voltage and current sensing devices, where the entity may choose either to designate a full three-phase set of such devices or a single device as a single component.

**Countable Event** – A component which has failed and requires repair or replacement, any condition discovered during the maintenance activities in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3 which requires corrective action, or a Misoperation attributed to hardware failure or calibration failure. Misoperations due to product design errors, software errors, relay settings different from specified settings, Protection System component configuration errors, or Protection System application errors are not included in Countable Events.
A. Introduction

1. **Title:** Protection System Maintenance

2. **Number:** PRC-005-2

3. **Purpose:** To document and implement programs for the maintenance of all Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) so that these Protection Systems are kept in working order.

4. **Applicability:**

   4.1. **Functional Entities:**

   4.1.1 Transmission Owners

   4.1.2 Generator Owners

   4.1.3 Distribution Providers

4.2. **Facilities:**

   4.2.1 Protection Systems that are installed for the purpose of detecting faults on BES Elements (lines, buses, transformers, etc.)

   4.2.2 Protection Systems used for underfrequency load-shedding systems installed per ERO underfrequency load-shedding requirements.

   4.2.3 Protection Systems used for undervoltage load-shedding systems installed to prevent system voltage collapse or voltage instability for BES reliability.

   4.2.4 Protection Systems installed as a Special Protection System (SPS) for BES reliability.

   4.2.5 Protection Systems for generator Facilities that are part of the BES, including:

   4.2.5.1 Protection Systems that act to trip the generator either directly or via generator lockout or auxiliary tripping relays.

   4.2.5.2 Protection Systems for generator step-up transformers for generators that are part of the BES.

   4.2.5.3 Protection Systems for transformers connecting aggregated generation, where the aggregated generation is part of the BES (e.g., transformers connecting facilities such as wind-farms to the BES).

   4.2.5.4 Protection Systems for generator-connected station service transformers for generators that are part of the BES.

5. **Effective Date:** See Implementation Plan

B. Requirements

R1. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall establish a Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP) for its Protection Systems identified in Section 4.2.  

   *Violation Risk Factor: Medium* [Time Horizon: Long Term Planning]

The PSMP shall:

1.1. **Address all Protection System component types.**

1.2. **Identify which maintenance method (time-based,**

---

**Component Type - Any one of the five specific elements of the Protection System definition.**
performance-based (per PRC-005 Attachment A), or a combination) is used to address each Protection System component type. All batteries associated with the station dc supply component type of a Protection System shall be included in a time-based program as described in Table 1-4 and Table 3.

1.3. Identify the associated maintenance intervals for time-based programs, to be no less frequent than the intervals established in Table 1-1 through 1-5, and Table 2, and Table 3.

1.4. Include all applicable monitoring attributes and related maintenance activities applied to each Protection System component type consistent with the maintenance intervals specified in Tables 1-1 through 1-5, and Table 2, and Table 3.

R2. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that uses performance-based maintenance intervals in its PSMP shall follow the procedure established in PRC-005 Attachment A to establish and maintain its performance-based intervals. [Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Operations Planning]

R3. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall implement and follow its PSMP and initiate resolution of any identified maintenance correctable unresolved maintenance issues. [Violation Risk Factor: High] [Time Horizon: Operations Planning]

C. Measures

M1. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner and Distribution Provider shall have a current documented Protection System Maintenance Program that addresses all component types of its Protection Systems, as required by Requirement R1. For each Protection System component type, the documentation shall include the type of maintenance program applied (time-based, performance-based, or a combination of these maintenance methods), maintenance activities, maintenance intervals, and, for component types that use monitoring to extend the intervals, the appropriate monitoring attributes as specified in Requirement R1, Parts 1.1 through 1.4.

M2. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider that uses a performance-based maintenance program shall have evidence that its current performance-based maintenance program is in accordance with Requirement R2, which may include but is not limited to equipment lists, dated maintenance records, and dated analysis records and results.

M3. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall have evidence that it has implemented the Protection System Maintenance Program and initiated resolution of identified Maintenance Correctable Issues unresolved maintenance issues in accordance with Requirement R3, which may include but is not limited to dated maintenance records, dated maintenance summaries, dated check-off lists, dated inspection records, or dated work orders.

D. Compliance

1. Compliance Monitoring Process
1.1. Compliance Monitoring Responsibility
Regional Entity

1.2. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Processes:
Compliance Audits
Self-Certifications
Spot Checking
Compliance Violation Investigations
Self-Reporting
Complaints

1.3. Data Retention
The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall each keep data or evidence to demonstrate compliance as identified below unless directed by its Compliance Enforcement Authority to retain specific evidence for a longer period of time as part of an investigation.

For Requirement R1, the Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall each keep its current dated Protection System Maintenance Program including the documentation that specifies the type of maintenance program applied for each Protection System component type.

For Requirement R2 and Requirement R3, the Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall each keep documentation of the two most recent performances of each distinct maintenance activity for the Protection System components, or all performances of each distinct maintenance activity for the Protection System component since the previous scheduled audit date, whichever is longer.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall keep the last periodic audit report and all requested and submitted subsequent compliance records.

1.4. Additional Compliance Information
None.
## 2. Violation Severity Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement Number</th>
<th>Lower VSL</th>
<th>Moderate VSL</th>
<th>High VSL</th>
<th>Severe VSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to specify whether one component type is being addressed by time-based or performance-based maintenance, or a combination of both. (Part 1.2)</td>
<td>The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to address one component type included in the definition of ‘Protection System’ (Part 1.1) OR The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to specify whether two component types are being addressed by time-based or performance-based maintenance, or a combination of both. (Part 1.2)</td>
<td>The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to address two component types included in the definition of ‘Protection System’ (Part 1.1) OR The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to include station batteries in a time-based program (Part 1.2) OR The responsible entity failed to include all maintenance activities or intervals relevant for the identified monitoring attributes specified in Tables 1-1 through 1-5, and Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. (Part 1.3 and 1.4)</td>
<td>The responsible entity has not established a PSMP. OR The responsible entity’s PSMP failed to address three or more component types included in the definition of ‘Protection System’ (Part 1.1) OR The responsible entity failed to specify whether three or more component types are being addressed by time-based or performance-based maintenance, or a combination of both. (Part 1.2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| R2                 | The responsible entity uses performance-based maintenance intervals in its PSMP but has: 1) Failed to reduce countable events to less than 4% within three years OR 2) Failed to annually document program activities, results, maintenance dates, or countable events for 5% or less of components in any individual segment | NA | The responsible entity uses performance-based maintenance intervals in its PSMP but has failed to reduce countable events to less than 4% within four years. | The responsible entity uses performance-based maintenance intervals in its PSMP but has: 1) Failed to establish the entire technical justification described within R2 for the initial use of the performance-based PSMP OR 2) Failed to reduce countable events to less than 4% within five years OR 3) Failed to annually document program activities, results, maintenance dates, or countable events for 5% or less of components in any individual segment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement Number</th>
<th>Lower VSL</th>
<th>Moderate VSL</th>
<th>High VSL</th>
<th>Severe VSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>The responsible entity has failed to implement and follow scheduled program on 5% or less of total Protection System components. OR The responsible entity has failed to initiate resolution on 5% or less of identified maintenance correctable unresolved maintenance issues.</td>
<td>The responsible entity has failed to implement and follow scheduled program on greater than 5%, but no more than 10% of total Protection System components OR The responsible entity has failed to initiate resolution on greater than 5%, but less than or equal to 10% of identified unresolved maintenance correctable issues.</td>
<td>The responsible entity has failed to implement and follow scheduled program on greater than 10%, but no more than 15% of total Protection System components OR The responsible entity has failed to initiate resolution on greater than 10%, but less than or equal to 15% of identified unresolved maintenance correctable issues.</td>
<td>Events for over 5% of components in any individual segment OR 4) Maintained a segment with less than 60 components OR 5) Failed to: • Annually update the list of components, OR • Perform maintenance on the greater of 5% of the segment population or 3 components, OR • Annually analyze the program activities and results for each segment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Regional Variances

None

F. Supplemental Reference Document

The following documents present a detailed discussion about determination of maintenance intervals and other useful information regarding establishment of a maintenance program.


Version History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Change Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Complete revision, absorbing maintenance requirements from PRC-005-1, PRC-005-1a, PRC-008-0, PRC-011-0, PRC-017</td>
<td>Complete revision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1-1

**Component Type - Protective Relay**

*Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLS (see Table 2)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Any unmonitored protective relay not having all the monitoring attributes of a category below. | 6 calendar years | Verify that settings are as specified  
For non-microprocessor relays:  
• Test and, if necessary calibrate  
For microprocessor relays:  
• Verify operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System.  
• Verify acceptable measurement of power system input values. |
| Monitored microprocessor protective relay with the following:  
• Internal self diagnosis and alarming (see Table 2).  
• Voltage and/or current waveform sampling three or more times per power cycle, and conversion of samples to numeric values for measurement calculations by microprocessor electronics.  
• Alarming for power supply failure (see Table 2). | 12 calendar years | Verify:  
• Settings are as specified.  
• Operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System.  
• Acceptable measurement of power system input values. |

---

1 For the tables in this standard, a calendar year starts on the first day of a new year (January 1) after a maintenance activity has been completed. For the tables in this standard, a calendar month starts on the first day of the first month after a maintenance activity has been completed.
Monitored microprocessor protective relay with preceding row attributes and the following:

- Ac measurements are continuously verified by comparison to an independent ac measurement source, with alarming for excessive error. (See Table 2)
- Some or all binary or status inputs and control outputs are monitored by a process that continuously demonstrates ability to perform as designed, with alarming for failure. (See Table 2)
- Alarming for change of settings. (See Table 2)

| 12 calendar years | Verify only the unmonitored relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any unmonitored communications system necessary for correct operation of protective functions, and not having all the monitoring attributes of a category below.</td>
<td>3-4 calendar months</td>
<td>Verify that the communications system is functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify that the channel meets performance criteria pertinent to the communications technology applied (e.g., signal level, reflected power, or data error rate). Verify essential signals to and from other Protection System components.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-2
Component Type - Communications Systems
Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLS (see Table 3)
Any communications system with continuous monitoring or periodic automated testing for the presence of the channel function, and alarming for loss of function. (See Table 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any voltage and current sensing devices not having monitoring attributes of the category below.</td>
<td>12 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify that current and voltage signal values are provided to the protective relays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage and Current Sensing devices connected to microprocessor relays with AC measurements are continuously verified by comparison of sensing input value, as measured by the microprocessor relay, to an independent ac measurement source, with alarming for unacceptable error or failure (see Table 2).</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance specified</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1-3 Component Type - Voltage and Current Sensing Devices Providing Inputs to Protective Relays Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLR (see Table 3)
### Table 1-4(a)
**Component Type – Protection System Station dc Supply Using Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) Batteries**

*Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLS (see Table 3)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Protection System Station dc supply using *Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) batteries* not having monitoring attributes of Table 1-4(f). | 3-4 Calendar Months          | Verify: • Station dc supply voltage  
Inspect: • Electrolyte level  
• For unintentional grounds                                                                                                                                  |
| Protection System Station dc supply for *distribution breakers*, non-BES interrupting devices for UFLS or UVLSSPS or non-distributed UVLS systems are excluded (see Table 1-4(e)). | 18 Calendar Months           | Verify: • Float voltage of battery charger  
• Battery continuity  
• Battery terminal connection resistance  
• Battery intercell or unit-to-unit connection resistance  
Inspect: • Cell condition of all individual battery cells where cells are visible – or measure battery cell/unit internal ohmic values where the cells are not visible  
• Physical condition of battery rack                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                     | 18 Calendar Months -or- 6 Calendar Years | Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by evaluating the measured cell/unit internal ohmic values to station battery baseline. -or- Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by conducting a performance, service, or modified performance capacity test of the entire battery bank. |
### Table 1-4(b)

**Component Type – Protection System Station dc Supply Using Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) Batteries**  
*Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLS (see Table 3)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-4 Calendar Months</td>
<td>Verify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Station dc supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For unintentional grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Calendar Months</td>
<td>Inspect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Condition of all individual units by measuring battery cell/unit internal ohmic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Calendar Months</td>
<td>Verify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Float voltage of battery charger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Battery continuity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Battery terminal connection resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Battery intercell or unit-to-unit connection resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Physical condition of battery rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Calendar Months -or- 3 Calendar Years</td>
<td>Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by evaluating the measured cell/unit internal ohmic values to station battery baseline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-or-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by conducting a performance, service, or modified performance capacity test of the entire battery bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection System Station dc supply with **Valve Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries** not having monitoring attributes of Table 1-4(f).

Station dc supply for **non-BES interrupting devices distribution breakers** for UFLS or UVLSSPS or non-distributed UFLS and UVLS systems are excluded (see Table 1-4(e)).
### Table 1-4(c)

**Component Type – Protection System Station dc Supply Using Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) Batteries**

*Excluding UFLS and non-distributed UVLS (see Table 3)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Verify:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Station dc supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Inspect:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Electrolyte level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-4 Calendar Months</td>
<td>• For unintentional grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Calendar Months</td>
<td><strong>Verify:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Float voltage of battery charger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Battery continuity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Battery terminal connection resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Inspect:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cell condition of all individual battery cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Physical condition of battery rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Calendar Years</td>
<td><strong>Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by conducting a</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>performance service, or modified performance capacity test of the</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>entire battery bank.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection System Station dc supply **Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) batteries** not having monitoring attributes of Table 1-4(f).

Station dc supply for **non-BES interrupting devices** distribution breakers for UFLS or UVLS, SPS or non-distributed UFLS and UVLS systems are excluded (see Table 1-4(e)).
### Table 1-4(d)

Component Type – Protection System Station dc Supply Using Non Battery Based Energy Storage

Excluding UFLS and distributed UVLS (see Table 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any Protection System station dc supply not using a battery and not having monitoring attributes of Table 1-4(f).</td>
<td>2-4 Calendar Months</td>
<td>Verify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Station dc supply voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• For unintentional grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection System Station dc supply for non-BES interrupting devices for UFLS and SPS or non-distributed UFLS and UVLS systems are excluded (see Table 1-4(c)).</td>
<td>18 Calendar Months</td>
<td>Inspect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Condition of non-battery based dc supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Calendar Years</td>
<td>Verify that the dc supply can perform as designed when ac power is not present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Attributes</td>
<td>Maximum Maintenance Interval</td>
<td>Maintenance Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Any Protection System dc supply for tripping only non-BES interrupting devices as part of a UVLS, UVLS or SPS or non-distributed UVLS and UFLS system and not having monitoring attributes of Table 1-4(f). | When control circuits are verified (See Table 1-5) | Verify:  
Station dc supply voltage |
### Table 1-4(f)
Exclusions for Protection System Station dc Supply Monitoring Devices and Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any station dc supply with high and low voltage monitoring and alarming of the battery charger voltage to detect charger overvoltage and charger failure. (See Table 2)</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance specified</td>
<td>No periodic verification of station dc supply voltage is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any battery based station dc supply with electrolyte level monitoring and alarming in every cell (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic inspection of the electrolyte level for each cell is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any station dc supply with unintentional dc ground monitoring and alarming (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic inspection of unintentional dc grounds is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any station dc supply with charger float voltage monitoring and alarming to ensure correct float voltage is being applied on the station dc supply (See Table 2)</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance specified</td>
<td>No periodic verification of float voltage of battery charger is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any battery based station dc supply with monitoring and alarming of battery string continuity (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic verification of the battery continuity is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any battery based station dc supply with monitoring and alarming of the intercell and/or terminal connection detail resistance of the entire battery (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic verification of the intercell and terminal connection resistance is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any lead acid battery based station dc supply with internal ohmic value monitoring, and evaluating present values relative to baseline internal ohmic values for every cell/unit (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic measurement and evaluation relative to baseline of battery cell/unit internal ohmic values is required to verify the station battery can perform as designed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Valve Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) station battery with monitoring and alarming of each cell/unit internal Ohmic value. (See Table 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No periodic inspection of the condition of all individual units by measuring battery cell/unit internal ohmic values of a station VRLA battery is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1-5

**Component Type - Control Circuitry Associated With Protective Functions**

*Excluding distributed UFLS and UVLS (see Table 3)*

**Note:** Table requirements apply to all Control Circuitry components of Protection Systems, UVLS and UFLS Systems, and SPSs except as noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trip coils or actuators of circuit breakers, interrupting devices, or mitigating</td>
<td>6 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify that each trip coil is able to operate the circuit breaker, interrupting device, or mitigating device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devices (excluding UFLS or UVLS systems).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip coils of circuit breakers and interrupting devices in UFLS or UVLS systems</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance</td>
<td>None. Verify all paths of the control circuits essential for proper operation of the SPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmonitored control circuitry associated with SPS</td>
<td>specified 12 calendar years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electromechanical lockout and/or tripping auxiliary devices which are directly</td>
<td>6 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify electrical operation of electromechanical trip and auxiliary devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a trip path from the protective relay to the interrupting device trip coil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmonitored control circuitry associated with protective functions.</td>
<td>12 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify all paths of the control and trip circuits through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control circuitry whose continuity and energization or ability to operate are</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitored and alarmed (See Table 2).</td>
<td>specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2 – Alarming Paths and Monitoring

In Tables 1-1 through 1-5, alarm attributes used to justify extended maximum maintenance intervals and/or reduced maintenance activities are subject to the following maintenance requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any alarm path through which alarms in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 are conveyed from the</td>
<td>12 Calendar Years</td>
<td>Verify that the alarm path conveys alarm signals to a location where corrective action can be initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarm origin to the location where corrective action can be initiated, and not having</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all the attributes of the “Alarm Path with monitoring” category below.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarms are reported within 24 hours of DETECTION to a location where corrective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action can be initiated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarm Path with monitoring:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The location where corrective action is taken receives an alarm within 24 hours</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance</td>
<td>No periodic maintenance specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for failure of any portion of the alarming path from the alarm origin to the</td>
<td>specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location where corrective action can be initiated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3
Maintenance Activities and Intervals for Distributed UFLS and UVLS Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Attributes</th>
<th>Maximum Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Maintenance Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any unmonitored protective relay not having all the monitoring attributes of a category below.</td>
<td>6 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify that settings are as specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For non-microprocessor relays:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Test and, if necessary calibrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For microprocessor relays:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify acceptable measurement of power system input values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitored microprocessor protective relay with the following:</td>
<td>12 calendar years</td>
<td>Verify:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Internal self diagnosis and alarming (See Table 2).</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Settings are as specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Voltage and/or current waveform sampling three or more times per power cycle, and conversion of samples to numeric values for measurement calculations by microprocessor electronics.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alarming for power supply failure (See Table 2).</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Acceptable measurement of power system input values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Description</td>
<td>Maintenance Interval</td>
<td>Verification Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Monitored microprocessor protective relay with preceding row attributes and the following:  
  - Ac measurements are continuously verified by comparison to an independent ac measurement source, with alarming for excessive error. (See Table 2)  
  - Some or all binary or status inputs and control outputs are monitored by a process that continuously demonstrates ability to perform as designed, with alarming for failure. (See Table 2)  
  Alarming for change of settings. (See Table 2) | 12 calendar years | Verify only the unmonitored relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System. |
| Voltage and/or current sensing devices associated with UFLS or UVLS systems. | 12 calendar years | Verify that current and/or voltage signal values are provided to the protective relays. |
| Protection System dc supply for tripping only non-BES interrupting devices as part of a UFLS or UVLS system. | 12 calendar years | Verify Protection System dc supply voltage. |
| Control circuitry between the UFLS or UVLS relays and electromechanical lockout and/or tripping auxiliary devices. | 12 calendar years | Verify the path from the relay to the lockout and/or tripping auxiliary relay (including essential supervisory logic). |
| Electromechanical lockout and/or tripping auxiliary devices associated only with UFLS or UVLS systems. | 12 calendar years | Verify electrical operation of electromechanical lockout and/or tripping auxiliary devices. |
| Control circuitry between the electromechanical lockout and/or tripping auxiliary devices and the non-BES interrupting devices in UFLS or UVLS systems, or between UFLS or UVLS relays (with no interposing electromechanical lockout or auxiliary device) and the non-BES interrupting devices. | No periodic maintenance specified | None. |
| Trip coils of non-BES interrupting devices in UFLS or UVLS systems. | No periodic maintenance specified | None. |
PRC-005 — Attachment A
Criteria for a Performance-Based Protection System Maintenance Program

**Purpose:** To establish a technical basis for initial and continued use of a performance-based Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP).

**To establish the technical justification for the initial use of a performance-based PSMP:**

1. Develop a list with a description of components included in each designated segment of the Protection System component population, with a minimum *segment* population of 60 components.

2. Maintain the components in each segment according to the time-based maximum allowable intervals established in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3 until results of maintenance activities for the segment are available for a minimum of 30 individual components of the segment.

3. Document the maintenance program activities and results for each segment, including maintenance dates and countable events for each included component.

4. Analyze the maintenance program activities and results for each segment to determine the overall performance of the segment and develop maintenance intervals.

5. Determine the maximum allowable maintenance interval for each segment such that the segment experiences *countable events* on no more than 4% of the components within the segment, for the greater of either the last 30 components maintained or all components maintained in the previous year.

**To maintain the technical justification for the ongoing use of a performance-based PSMP:**

1. At least annually, update the list of Protection System components and segments and/or description if any changes occur within the segment.

2. Perform maintenance on the greater of 5% of the components (addressed in the performance based PSMP) in each segment or 3 individual components within the segment in each year.

3. For the prior year, analyze the maintenance program activities and results for each segment to determine the overall performance of the segment.

---

**Segment** — *Protection Systems or components of a consistent design standard, or a particular model or type from a single manufacturer that typically share other common elements. Consistent performance is expected across the entire population of a segment. A segment must contain at least sixty (60) individual components.*

**Countable Event** — *A component which has failed and requires repair or replacement, any condition discovered during the maintenance activities in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3 which requires corrective action, or a Misoperation attributed to hardware failure or calibration failure. Misoperations due to product design errors, software errors, relay settings different from specified settings, Protection System component configuration errors, or Protection System application errors are not included in Countable Events.*
4. Using the prior year’s data, determine the maximum allowable maintenance interval for each segment such that the segment experiences countable events on no more than 4% of the components within the segment, for the greater of either the last 30 components maintained or all components maintained in the previous year.

5. If the components in a Protection System segment maintained through a performance-based PSMP experience 4% or more countable events, develop, document, and implement an action plan to reduce the countable events to less than 4% of the segment population within 3 years.
PRC-005-2
Protection System Maintenance

Supplementary Reference & FAQ

Draft

June 2 - July 29, 2011

Prepared by the Protection System Maintenance and Testing Standard Drafting Team

116-390 Village Blvd., Princeton, NJ 08540
609.452.8060 | 609.452.9550 fax
www.nerc.com
# Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Summary ......................................................................................................... 4
2. Need for Verifying Protection System Performance .............................................................. 5
   2.1 Existing NERC Standards for Protection System Maintenance and Testing ..................... 5
2.2 Protection System Definition ................................................................................................. 6
2.3 Applicability of New Protection System Maintenance Standards ....................................... 6
   2.3.1 Frequently Asked Questions: ............................................................................................ 7
2.4 Applicable Relays .................................................................................................................... 8
   2.4.1 Frequently Asked Questions: ............................................................................................ 9
3. Protection Systems Product Generations ................................................................................. 10
4. Definitions ................................................................................................................................ 11
   4.1 Frequently Asked Questions: ............................................................................................. 11
5. Time-Based Maintenance (TBM) Programs ............................................................................ 13
   5.1 Maintenance Practices ........................................................................................................ 13
   5.1.1 Frequently Asked Questions: .......................................................................................... 15
   5.2 Extending Time-Based Maintenance ................................................................................ 16
   5.2.1 Frequently Asked Question: ............................................................................................ 17
6. Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) Programs .................................................................... 18
   6.1 Frequently Asked Questions: ............................................................................................. 19
7. Time-Based Versus Condition-Based Maintenance .................................................................... 20
   7.1 Frequently Asked Questions: ............................................................................................. 20
8. Maximum Allowable Verification Intervals .............................................................................. 25
   8.1 Maintenance Tests .............................................................................................................. 25
   8.1.1 Table of Maximum Allowable Verification Intervals ..................................................... 25
   8.1.2 Additional Notes for Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3 .............................................. 27
   8.1.3 Frequently Asked Questions: .......................................................................................... 28
   8.2 Retention of Records .......................................................................................................... 33
   8.2.1 Frequently Asked Questions: .......................................................................................... 34
   8.3 Basis for Table 1 Intervals .................................................................................................. 36
   8.4 Basis for Extended Maintenance Intervals for Microprocessor Relays ............................. 37
   9.1 Minimum Sample Size ....................................................................................................... 40
   9.2 Frequently Asked Questions .............................................................................................. 42
10. Overlapping the Verification of Sections of the Protection System ...................................... 54
10.1 Frequently Asked Question

11. Monitoring by Analysis of Fault Records

11.1 Frequently Asked Question

12. Importance of Relay Settings in Maintenance Programs

12.1 Frequently Asked Questions

13. Self-Monitoring Capabilities and Limitations

13.1 Frequently Asked Question

14. Notification of Protection System Failures

15. Maintenance Activities

15.1 Protective Relays (Table 1-1)

15.1.1 Frequently Asked Question

15.2 Voltage & Current Sensing Devices (Table 1-3)

15.2.1 Frequently Asked Questions

15.3 Control circuitry associated with protective functions (Table 1-5)

15.3.1 Frequently Asked Questions

15.4 Batteries and DC Supplies (Table 1-4)

15.4.1 Frequently Asked Questions

15.5 Associated communications equipment (Table 1-2)

15.5.1 Frequently Asked Questions

15.6 Alarms (Table 2)

15.6.1 Frequently Asked Question

15.7 Distributed UFLS and UVLS Systems (Table 3)

15.8 Examples of Evidence of Compliance

15.8.1 Frequently Asked Questions

16. References

Figures

Figure 1: Typical Transmission System

Figure 2: Typical Generation System

Appendix A

Appendix B — Protection System Maintenance Standard Drafting Team
This supplementary reference to PRC-005-2 is *not* mandatory and *not* enforceable.

## 1. Introduction and Summary

NERC currently has four Reliability Standards that are mandatory and enforceable in the United States and address various aspects of maintenance and testing of Protection and Control systems. These standards are:

- PRC-005-1 — *Transmission and Generation Protection System Maintenance and Testing*
- PRC-008-0 — *Underfrequency Load Shedding Equipment Maintenance Programs*
- PRC-011-0 — *UVLS System Maintenance and Testing*
- PRC-017-0 — *Special Protection System Maintenance and Testing*

While these standards require that applicable entities have a maintenance program for Protection Systems, and that these entities must be able to demonstrate they are carrying out such a program, there are no specifics regarding the technical requirements for Protection System maintenance programs. Furthermore, FERC Order 693 directed additional modifications respective to Protection System maintenance programs. PRC-005-2 combines and replaces PRC-005, PRC-008, PRC-011 and PRC-017.
2. Need for Verifying Protection System Performance

Protective relays have been described as silent sentinels, and do not generally demonstrate their performance until a fault or other power system problem requires that they operate to protect power system elements, or even the entire Bulk Electric System (BES). Lacking faults, switching operations or system problems, the Protection Systems may not operate, beyond static operation, for extended periods. A misoperation - a false operation of a Protection System or a failure of the Protection System to operate, as designed, when needed - can result in equipment damage, personnel hazards, and wide area disturbances or unnecessary customer outages. Maintenance or testing programs are used to determine the performance and availability of Protection Systems.

Typically, utilities have tested Protection Systems at fixed time intervals, unless they had some incidental evidence that a particular Protection System was not behaving as expected. Testing practices vary widely across the industry. Testing has included system functionality, calibration of measuring devices, and correctness of settings. Typically, a Protection System must be visited at its installation site and, in many cases, removed from service for this testing.

Fundamentally, a Reliability Standard for Protection System Maintenance and Testing requires the performance of the maintenance activities that are necessary to detect and correct plausible age and service related degradation of the Protection System components such that a properly built and commissioned Protection System will continue to function as designed over its service life.

Similarly station batteries which are an important part of the station dc supply are not called upon to provide instantaneous dc power to the Protection System until power is required by the Protection System to operate circuit breakers or interrupting devices to clear faults or to isolate equipment.

2.1 Existing NERC Standards for Protection System Maintenance and Testing

For critical BES protection functions, NERC Standards have required that each utility or asset owner define a testing program. The starting point is the existing Standard PRC-005, briefly restated as follows:

**Purpose:** To document and implement programs for the maintenance of all Protection Systems affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES) so that these Protection Systems are kept in working order.

PRC-005-1 is not specific on where the boundaries of the Protection Systems lie. However, the definition of Protection System in the NERC Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards indicates what must be included as a minimum.

At the beginning of the project to develop PRC-005-2, the definition of Protection System was:

Protective relays, associated communications systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and dc control circuitry.

**Applicability:** Owners of generation and transmission Protection Systems.
Requirements: The owner shall have a documented maintenance program with test intervals. The owner must keep records showing that the maintenance was performed at the specified intervals.

2.2 Protection System Definition

The most recently approved definition of Protection Systems is:

- Protective relays which respond to electrical quantities,
- communications systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions,
- voltage and current sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays,
- station dc supply associated with protective functions (including station batteries, battery chargers, and non-battery-based dc supply), and
- control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.

2.3 Applicability of New Protection System Maintenance Standards

The BES purpose is to transfer bulk power. The applicability language has been changed from the original PRC-005:

“...affecting the reliability of the Bulk Electric System (BES)…”

To the present language:

“…that are installed for the purpose of detecting faults on BES Elements (lines, buses, transformers, etc.).”

The drafting team intends that this Standard will follow with any definition of the Bulk Electric System. There should be no ambiguity; if the element is a BES element then the Protection System protecting that element should then be included within this Standard. If there is regional variation to the definition then there will be a corresponding regional variation to the Protection Systems that fall under this Standard.

There is no way for the Standard Drafting Team to know whether a specific 230KV line, 115KV line (even 69KV line), for example, should be included or excluded. Therefore, the team set the clear intent that the Standard language should simply be applicable to relays for BES elements.

The BES is a NERC defined term that, from time to time, may undergo revisions. Additionally, there may even be regional variations that are allowed in the present and future definitions. See the NERC glossary of terms for the present, in-force, definition. See the applicable regional reliability organization for any applicable allowed variations.

While this Standard will undergo revisions in the future, this Standard will not attempt to keep up with revisions to the NERC definition of BES but rather simply make BES Protection Systems applicable.
The Standard is applied to Generator Owners (GO) and Transmission Owners (TO) because GO’s and TO’s have equipment that is BES equipment. The Standard brings in Distribution Providers (DP) because depending on the station configuration of a particular substation, there may be Protection System equipment installed at a non-transmission voltage level (Distribution Provider equipment) that is wholly or partially installed to protect the BES. PRC-005-2 would apply to this equipment. An example is underfrequency load-shedding, which is frequently applied well down into the distribution system to meet PRC-007-0.

As this Standard is intended to replace the existing PRC-005, PRC-008, PRC-011 and PRC-017, those Standards are used in the construction of this revision of PRC-005-1. Much of the original intent of those Standards was carried forward whenever it was possible to continue the intent without a disagreement with FERC Order 693. For example the original PRC-008 was constructed quite differently than the original PRC-005. The drafting team agrees with the intent of this and notes that distributed tripping schemes would have to exhibit multiple failures to trip before they would prove to be significant as opposed to a single failure to trip of, for example, a Transmission Protection System Bus Differential lock-out relay. While many failures of these distribution breakers could add up to be significant, it is also believed that distribution breakers are operated often on just fault clearing duty and therefore the distribution circuit breakers are operated at least as frequently as any requirements that might have appeared in this Standard.

Additionally, since this Standard will now replace PRC-011 it will be important to make the distinction between under-voltage Protection Systems that protect individual loads and Protection Systems that are UVLS schemes that protect the BES. Any UVLS scheme that had been applicable under PRC-011 will now be applicable under this revision of PRC-005-1. An example of an Under-Voltage Load Shedding scheme that is not applicable to this Standard is one in which the tripping action was intended to prevent low distribution voltage to a specific load from a transmission system that was intact except for the line that was out of service, as opposed to preventing a cascading outage or transmission system collapse.

It had been correctly noted that the devices needed for PRC-011 are the very same types of devices needed in PRC-005.

Thus a Standard written for Protection Systems of the BES can easily make the needed requirements for Protection Systems and replace some other Standards at the same time.

**2.3.1 Frequently Asked Questions:**

**What, exactly, is the BES, or Bulk Electric System?**

BES is the abbreviation for Bulk Electric System. BES is a term in the Glossary of Terms used in Reliability Standards, and is not being modified within this draft Standard. NERC’s approved definition of Bulk Electric System is:

As defined by the Regional Reliability Organization, the electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections with neighboring systems, and associated equipment, generally operated at voltages of 100 kV or higher. Radial transmission facilities serving only load with one transmission source are generally not included in this definition.
Each Regional Entity implements a definition of the Bulk Electric System that is based on this NERC definition, in some cases, supplemented by additional criteria. These regional definitions have been documented and provided to FERC as part of a June 14, 2007 Informational Filing.

**Why is Distribution Provider included within the Applicable Entities and as a responsible entity within several of the requirements? Wouldn’t anyone having relevant facilities be a Transmission Owner?**

Depending on the station configuration of a particular substation, there may be Protection System equipment installed at a non-transmission voltage level (Distribution Provider equipment) that is wholly or partially installed to protect the BES. PRC-005-2 would apply to this equipment. An example is underfrequency load-shedding, which is frequently applied well down into the distribution system to meet PRC-007-0.

**We have an Under Voltage Load Shedding (UVLS) system in place that prevents one of our distribution substations from supplying extremely low voltage in the case of a specific transmission line outage. The transmission line is part of the BES. Does this mean that our UVLS system falls within this Standard?**

The situation as stated indicates that the tripping action was intended to prevent low distribution voltage to a specific load from a transmission system that was intact except for the line that was out of service, as opposed to preventing cascading outage or transmission system collapse. This Standard is not applicable to this UVLS.

**We have a UFLS or UVLS scheme that sheds the necessary load through distribution-side circuit breakers and circuit reclosers. Do the trip-test requirements for circuit breakers apply to our situation?**

No. Distributed tripping schemes would have to exhibit multiple failures to trip before they would prove to be significant as opposed to a single failure to trip of, for example, a Transmission Protection System Bus Differential lock-out relay. While many failures of these distribution breakers could add up to be significant, it is also believed that distribution breakers are operated often on just fault clearing duty and therefore the distribution circuit breakers are operated at least as frequently as any requirements that might have appeared in this Standard.

**We have a UFLS scheme that, in some locales, sheds the necessary load through non-BES circuit breakers and occasionally even circuit switchers. Do the trip-test requirements for circuit breakers apply to our situation?**

If your “non-BES circuit breaker” has been brought into this standard by the inclusion of UFLS requirements and otherwise would not have been brought into this standard, then the answer is that there are no trip-test requirements. For these devices that are otherwise non-BES assets, these tripping schemes would have to exhibit multiple failures to trip before they would prove to be as significant as (for example) a single failure to trip of a Transmission Protection System Bus Differential lock-out relay.

### 2.4 Applicable Relays
The NERC Glossary definition has a Protection System including relays, dc supply, current and voltage sensing devices, dc control circuitry and associated communications circuits. The relays to which this Standard applies are those protective relays that respond to electrical quantities and provide a trip output to trip coils, dc control circuitry or associated communications equipment. This definition extends to IEEE device # 86 (lockout relay) and IEEE device # 94 (tripping or trip-free relay) as these devices are tripping relays that respond to the trip signal of the protective relay that processed the signals from the current and voltage sensing devices.

Relays that respond to non-electrical inputs or impulses (such as, but not limited to, vibration, pressure, seismic, thermal or gas accumulation) are not included.

2.4.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

Are power circuit reclosers, reclosing relays, closing circuits and auto-restoration schemes covered in this Standard?

No. As stated in Requirement R1, this Standard covers protective relays that use measurements of electrical quantities to determine anomalies and to trip a portion of the BES. Reclosers, reclosing relays, closing circuits and auto-restoration schemes are used to cause devices to close as opposed to electrical-measurement relays and their associated circuits that cause circuit interruption from the BES; such closing devices and schemes are more appropriately covered under other NERC Standards. There is one notable exception: if a Special Protection System incorporates automatic closing of breakers, the related closing devices are part of the SPS and must be tested accordingly.

I use my protective relays only as sources of metered quantities and breaker status for SCADA and EMS through a substation distributed RTU or data concentrator to the control center. What are the maintenance requirements for the relays?

This Standard addresses only devices “that are applied on, or are designed to provide protection for the BES.” Protective relays, providing only the functions mentioned in the question, are not included.

Is a Sudden Pressure Relay an auxiliary tripping relay?

No. IEEE C37.2-2008 assigns the device number 94 to auxiliary tripping relays. Sudden pressure relays are assigned device number 63. Sudden pressure relays are excluded from the Standard because it does not utilize voltage and/or current measurements to determine anomalies. Devices that use anything other than electrical detection means are excluded.

My mechanical device does not operate electrically and does not have calibration settings; what maintenance activities apply?

You must conduct a test(s) to verify the integrity of the trip circuit. This Standard does not cover circuit breaker maintenance or transformer maintenance. The Standard also does not cover testing of devices such as sudden pressure relays (63), temperature relays (49), and other relays which respond to mechanical parameters rather than electrical parameters.
The Standard specifically mentions auxiliary and lock-out relays; what is an auxiliary tripping relay?
An auxiliary relay, IEEE Device Number 94, is described in IEEE Standard C37.2-2008 as “A device that functions to trip a circuit breaker, contactor, or equipment; to permit immediate tripping by other devices; or to prevent immediate reclosing of a circuit interrupter if it should open automatically, even though its closing circuit is maintained closed.”

What is a lock-out relay?
A lock-out relay, IEEE Device Number 86, is described in IEEE Standard C37.2 as “A device that trips and maintains the associated equipment or devices inoperative until it is reset by an operator, either locally or remotely.”

3. Protection Systems Product Generations

The likelihood of failure and the ability to observe the operational state of a critical Protection System, both depends on the technological generation of the relays as well as how long they have been in service. Unlike many other transmission asset groups, protection and control systems have seen dramatic technological changes spanning several generations. During the past 20 years, major functional advances are primarily due to the introduction of microprocessor technology for power system devices such as primary measuring relays, monitoring devices, control systems, and telecommunications equipment.

Modern microprocessor based relays have six significant traits that impact a maintenance strategy:

- Self monitoring capability - the processors can check themselves, peripheral circuits, and some connected substation inputs and outputs such as trip coil continuity. Most relay users are aware that these relays have self monitoring, but are not focusing on exactly what internal functions are actually being monitored. As explained further below, every element critical to the Protection System must be monitored, or else verified periodically.

- Ability to capture fault records showing how the Protection System responded to a fault in its zone of protection, or to a nearby fault for which it is required not to operate.

- Ability to meter currents and voltages, as well as status of connected circuit breakers, continuously during non-fault times. The relays can compute values such as MW and MVAR line flows that are sometimes used for operational purposes such as SCADA.

- Data communications via ports that provide remote access to all of the results of Protection System monitoring, recording, and measurement.

- Ability to trip or close circuit breakers and switches through the Protection System outputs, on command from remote data communications messages or from relay front panel button requests.
• Construction from electronic components some of which have shorter technical life or service life than electromechanical components of prior Protection System generations. There have been significant advances in the technology behind the other components of Protection Systems. Microprocessors are now a part of Battery Chargers, Associated Communications Equipment, Voltage and Current Measuring Devices and even the control circuitry (in the form of software-latches replacing lock-out relays, etc). Any Protection System component can have self-monitoring and alarming capability, not just relays. Because of this technology, extended time intervals can find their way into all components of the Protection System.

4. Definitions

Protection System Maintenance Program (PSMP) — An ongoing program by which Protection System components are kept in working order and proper operation of malfunctioning components is restored. A maintenance program for a specific component includes one or more of the following activities:

• Verify — Determine that the component is functioning correctly.
• Monitor — Observe the routine in-service operation of the component.
• Test — Apply signals to a component to observe functional performance or output behavior, or to diagnose problems.
• Inspect — Detect visible signs of component failure, reduced performance and degradation.
• Calibrate — Adjust the operating threshold or measurement accuracy of a measuring element to meet the intended performance requirement.
• Restore — Return malfunctioning components to proper operation.

4.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

Why does PRC-005-2 not specifically require maintenance and testing procedures as reflected in the previous Standard, PRC-005-1?
PRC-005-1 does not require detailed maintenance and testing procedures, but instead requires summaries of such procedures, and is not clear on what is actually required. PRC-005-2 requires a documented maintenance program, and is focused on establishing requirements rather than prescribing methodology to meet those requirements. Between the activities identified in the tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2 (collectively the “Tables”), and the various components of the definition established for a “Protection System Maintenance Program”, PRC-005-2 establishes the activities and time-basis for a Protection System Maintenance Program to a level of detail not previously required.
Please clarify what is meant by restore in the definition of maintenance.
The description of “Restore” in the definition of a Protection System Maintenance Program, addresses corrective activities necessary to assure that the component is returned to working order following the discovery of its failure or malfunction. The Maintenance Activities specified in the Tables do not present any requirements related to Restoration; R3 of the Standard does require that the entity “initiate resolution of any identified unresolved maintenance-correctable issues”. Some examples of restoration (or correction of maintenance-correctable issues) include, but are not limited to, replacement of capacitors in distance relays to bring them to working order; replacement of relays, or other Protection System components, to bring the Protection System to working order; upgrade of electromechanical or solid-state protective relays to microprocessor based relays following the discovery of failed components. Restoration, as used in this context is not to be confused with Restoration rules as used in system operations. Maintenance activity necessarily includes both the detection of problems and the repairs needed to eliminate those problems. This Standard does not identify all of the Protection System problems that must be detected and eliminated, rather it is the intent of this Standard that an entity determines the necessary working order for their various devices and keeps them in working order. If an equipment item is repaired or replaced then the entity can restart the maintenance-time-interval-clock if desired, however the replacement of equipment does not remove any documentation requirements that would have been required to verify compliance with time-interval requirements; in other words do not discard maintenance data that goes to verify your work.
The retention of documentation for new and/or replaced equipment is all about proving that the maintenance intervals had been in compliance. For example, a long range plan of upgrades might lead an entity to ignore required maintenance; retaining the evidence of prior maintenance that existed before any retirements and upgrades proves compliance with the Standard.
5. Time-Based Maintenance (TBM) Programs

Time-based maintenance is the process in which Protection Systems are maintained or verified according to a time schedule. The scheduled program often calls for technicians to travel to the physical site and perform a functional test on Protection System components. However, some components of a TBM program may be conducted from a remote location - for example, tripping a circuit breaker by communicating a trip command to a microprocessor relay to determine if the entire Protection System tripping chain is able to operate the breaker. Similarly, all Protection System components can have the ability to remotely conduct tests, either on-command or routinely, the running of these tests can extend the time interval between hands-on maintenance activities.

5.1 Maintenance Practices

Maintenance and testing programs often incorporate the following types of maintenance practices:

- TBM – time-based maintenance – externally prescribed maximum maintenance or testing intervals are applied for components or groups of components. The intervals may have been developed from prior experience or manufacturers’ recommendations. The TBM verification interval is based on a variety of factors, including experience of the particular asset owner, collective experiences of several asset owners who are members of a country or regional council, etc. The maintenance intervals are fixed, and may range in number of months or in years.

TBM can include review of recent power system events near the particular terminal. Operating records may verify that some portion of the Protection System has operated correctly since the last test occurred. If specific protection scheme components have demonstrated correct performance within specifications, the maintenance test time clock can be reset for those components.
• PBM – Performance-Based Maintenance - intervals are established based on analytical or historical results of TBM failure rates on a statistically significant population of similar components. Some level of TBM is generally followed. Statistical analyses accompanied by adjustments to maintenance intervals are used to justify continued use of PBM-developed extended intervals when test failures or in-service failures occur infrequently.

• CBM – condition-based maintenance – continuously or frequently reported results from non-disruptive self monitoring of components demonstrate operational status as those components remain in service. Whatever is verified by CBM does not require manual testing, but taking advantage of this requires precise technical focus on exactly what parts are included as part of the self diagnostics. While the term “Condition-Based-Maintenance” (CBM) is no longer used within the Standard itself, it is important to note that the concepts of CBM are a part of the Standard (in the form of extended time intervals through status-monitoring). These extended time intervals are only allowed (in the absence of PBM) if the condition of the device is monitored (CBM). As a consequence of the “monitored-basis-time-intervals” existing within the Standard the explanatory discussions within this Supplementary Reference concerned with CBM will remain in this reference and are discussed as CBM.

Microprocessor based Protection System components that perform continuous self-monitoring verify correct operation of most components within the device. Self-monitoring capabilities may include battery continuity, float voltages, unintentional grounds, the ac signal inputs to a relay, analog measuring circuits, processors and memory for measurement, protection, and data communications, trip circuit monitoring, and protection or data communications signals (and many, many more measurements). For those conditions, failure of a self-monitoring routine generates an alarm and may inhibit operation to avoid false trips. When internal components, such as critical output relay contacts, are not equipped with self-monitoring, they can be manually tested. The method of testing may be local or remote, or through inherent performance of the scheme during a system event.

The TBM is the overarching maintenance process of which the other types are subsets. Unlike TBM, PBM intervals are adjusted based on good or bad experiences. The CBM verification intervals can be hours or even milliseconds between non-disruptive self monitoring checks within or around components as they remain in service.

TBM, PBM, and CBM can be combined for individual components, or within a complete Protection System. The following diagram illustrates the relationship between various types of maintenance practices described in this section. In the Venn diagram the overlapping regions show the relationship of TBM with PBM historical information and the inherent continuous monitoring offered through CBM.

This figure shows:
• Region 1: The TBM intervals that are increased based on known reported operational condition of individual components that are monitoring themselves.

• Region 2: The TBM intervals that are adjusted up or down based on results of analysis of maintenance history of statistically significant population of similar products that have been subject to TBM.

• Region 3: Optimal TBM intervals based on regions 1 and 2.

5.1.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

The Standard seems very complicated, and is difficult to understand. Can it be simplified?

Because the Standard is establishing parameters for condition-based Maintenance (R1) and Performance-Based Maintenance (R2) in addition to simple time-based Maintenance, it does appear to be complicated. At its simplest, an entity needs to ONLY perform time-based maintenance according to the unmonitored rows of the Tables. If an entity then wishes to take advantage of monitoring on its Protection System components and its available lengthened time intervals then it may, as long as the component has the listed monitoring attributes. If an entity wishes to use historical performance of its Protection System components to perform Performance-Based Maintenance, then R2 applies.

Please see the following diagram, which provides a “flow chart” of the Standard.
We have an electromechanical (unmonitored) relay that has a trip output to a lockout relay (unmonitored) which trips our transformer off-line by tripping the transformer’s high-side and low-side circuit breakers. What testing must be done for this system?

This system is made up of components that are all unmonitored. Assuming a time-based Protection System maintenance program schedule (as opposed to a Performance-Based maintenance program), each component must be maintained per the most frequent hands-on activities listed in the Tables 1-1 through 1-5.

### 5.2 Extending Time-Based Maintenance

All maintenance is fundamentally time-based. Default time-based intervals are commonly established to assure proper functioning of each component of the Protection System, when data on the reliability of the components is not available other than observations from time-based maintenance. The following factors may influence the established default intervals:

- If continuous indication of the functional condition of a component is available (from relays or chargers or any self monitoring device), then the intervals may be extended or...
manual testing may be eliminated. This is referred to as condition-based maintenance or CBM. CBM is valid only for precisely the components subject to monitoring. In the case of microprocessor-based relays, self-monitoring may not include automated diagnostics of every component within a microprocessor.

- Previous maintenance history for a group of components of a common type may indicate that the maintenance intervals can be extended while still achieving the desired level of performance. This is referred to as Performance-Based Maintenance or PBM. It is also sometimes referred to as reliability-centered maintenance or RCM, but PBM is used in this document.

- Observed proper operation of a component may be regarded as a maintenance verification of the respective component or element in a microprocessor-based device. For such an observation, the maintenance interval may be reset only to the degree that can be verified by data available on the operation. For example, the trip of an electromechanical relay for a fault verifies the trip contact and trip path, but only through the relays in series that actually operated; one operation of this relay cannot verify correct calibration.

Excessive maintenance can actually decrease the reliability of the component or system. It is not unusual to cause failure of a component by removing it from service and restoring it. The improper application of test signals may cause failure of a component. For example, in electromechanical overcurrent relays, test currents have been known to destroy convolution springs.

In addition, maintenance usually takes the component out of service, during which time it is not able to perform its function. Cutout switch failures, or failure to restore switch position, commonly lead to protection failures.

5.2.1 Frequently Asked Question:

If I show the protective device out of service while it is being repaired then can I add it back as a new protective device when it returns? If not, my relay testing history would show that I was out of compliance for the last maintenance cycle.

The maintenance and testing requirements (R3) (in essence) state “…shall implement and follow its PSMP …” if not then actions must be initiated to correct the deviance. The type of corrective activity is not stated; however it could include repairs or replacements.

Your documentation requirements will increase, of course, to demonstrate that your device tested bad and had corrective actions initiated. Your regional entity could very well ask for documentation showing status of your corrective actions.
6. Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) Programs

Condition-based maintenance is the process of gathering and monitoring the information available from modern microprocessor-based relays and other intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) that monitor Protection System elements. These devices generate monitoring information during normal operation, and the information can be assessed at a convenient location remote from the substation. The information from these relays and IEDs is divided into two basic types:

1. Information can come from background self-monitoring processes, programmed by the manufacturer, or by the user in device logic settings. The results are presented by alarm contacts or points, front panel indications, and by data communications messages.

2. Information can come from event logs, captured files, and/or oscillographic records for faults and disturbances, metered values, and binary input status reports. Some of these are available on the device front panel display, but may be available via data communications ports. Large files of fault information can only be retrieved via data communications. These results comprise a mass of data that must be further analyzed for evidence of the operational condition of the Protection System.

Using these two types of information, the user can develop an effective maintenance program carried out mostly from a central location remote from the substation. This approach offers the following advantages:

1. Non-invasive Maintenance: The system is kept in its normal operating state, without human intervention for checking. This reduces risk of damage, or risk of leaving the system in an inoperable state after a manual test. Experience has shown that keeping human hands away from equipment known to be working correctly enhances reliability.

2. Virtually Continuous Monitoring: CBM will report many hardware failure problems for repair within seconds or minutes of when they happen. This reduces the percentage of problems that are discovered through incorrect relaying performance. By contrast, a hardware failure discovered by TBM may have been there for much of the time interval between tests, and there is a good chance that some devices will show health problems by incorrect operation before being caught in the next test round. The frequent or continuous nature of CBM makes the effective verification interval far shorter than any required TBM maximum interval.
6.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

My microprocessor relays and dc circuit alarms are contained on relay panels in a 24-hour attended control room. Does this qualify as an extended time interval condition-based system?
Yes, provided the station attendant (plant operator, etc.) monitors the alarms and other indications (comparable to the monitoring attributes) and reports them within the given time limits that are stated in the criteria of the Tables.

When documenting the basis for inclusion of components into the appropriate levels of monitoring as per Requirement R1.4 of the Standard, is it necessary to provide this documentation about the device by listing of every component and the specific monitoring attributes of each device?
No. While maintaining this documentation on the device level would certainly be permissible, it is not necessary. Global statements can be made to document appropriate levels of monitoring for the entire population of a component type or portion thereof.

For example, it would be permissible to document the conclusion that all BES substation dc supply battery chargers are Monitored by stating the following within the program description:

“All substation dc supply battery chargers are considered Monitored and subject to the rows for monitored equipment of Table 1-4 requirements as all substation dc supply battery chargers are equipped with dc voltage alarms and ground detection alarms that are sent to the manned control center.”

Similarly, it would be acceptable to use a combination of a global statement and a device level list of exclusions. Example:

“Except as noted below, all substation dc supply battery chargers are considered Monitored and subject to the rows for monitored equipment of Table 1-4 requirements as all substation dc supply battery chargers are equipped with dc voltage alarms and ground detection alarms that are sent to the manned control center. The dc supply battery chargers of Substation X, Substation Y, and Substation Z are considered Unmonitored and subject to the rows for unmonitored equipment in Table 1-4 requirements as they are not equipped with ground detection capability.”

Regardless whether this documentation is provided by device listing of monitoring attributes, by global statements of the monitoring attributes of an entire population of component types, or by some combination of these methods, it should be noted that auditors may request supporting drawings or other documentation necessary to validate the inclusion of the device(s) within the appropriate level of monitoring. This supporting background information need not be maintained within the program document structure but should be retrievable if requested by an auditor.
7. Time-Based Versus Condition-Based Maintenance

Time-based and condition-based maintenance programs are both acceptable, if implemented according to technically sound requirements. Practical programs can employ a combination of time-based and condition-based maintenance. The Standard requirements introduce the concept of optionally using condition monitoring as a documented element of a maintenance program.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), in its Order Number 693 Final Rule dated March 16, 2007 (18 CFR Part 40, Docket No. RM06-16-000) on Mandatory Reliability Standards for the Bulk-Power System, directed NERC to submit a modification to PRC-005-1 that includes a requirement that maintenance and testing of a Protection System must be carried out within a maximum allowable interval that is appropriate to the type of the Protection System and its impact on the reliability of the Bulk Power System. Accordingly, this Supplementary Reference Paper refers to the specific maximum allowable intervals in PRC-005-2. The defined time limits allow for longer time intervals if the maintained component is monitored.

A key feature of condition-based monitoring is that it effectively reduces the time delay between the moment of a protection failure and time the Protection System owner knows about it, for the monitored segments of the Protection System. In some cases, the verification is practically continuous - the time interval between verifications is minutes or seconds. Thus, technically sound, condition-based verification, meets the verification requirements of the FERC order even more effectively than the strictly time-based tests of the same system components.

The result is that:

This NERC Standard permits utilities to use a technically sound approach and to take advantage of remote monitoring, data analysis, and control capabilities of modern Protection Systems to reduce the need for periodic site visits and invasive testing of components by on-site technicians. This periodic testing must be conducted within the maximum time intervals specified in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2 of PRC-005-2.

7.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

What is a Calendar Year?
Calendar Year - January 1 through December 31 of any year. As an example, if an event occurred on June 17, 2009 and is on a “One Calendar Year Interval”, the next event would have to occur on or before December 31, 2010.

Please provide an example of “3 Calendar Months”.
If a maintenance activity is described as being needed every 3 Calendar Months then it is performed in a (given) month and due again 3 months later. For example a battery bank is inspected in month number 1 then it is due again in month number 4. And specifically consider that you perform your battery inspection on January 3, 2010 then it must be inspected again before the end of April. Another example could be that a 3-month inspection was performed in January is due in April, but if performed in March (instead of April) would still be due three
months later therefore the activity is due again June. Basically every “3 Calendar Months” means to add 3 months from the last time the activity was performed.

**Please provide an example of the unmonitored versus other levels of monitoring available?**

An unmonitored Protection System has no monitoring and alarm circuits on the Protection System components. A Protection System component that has monitoring attributes but no alarm output connected is considered to be unmonitored.

A monitored Protection System or an individual monitored component of a Protection System has monitoring and alarm circuits on the Protection System components. The alarm circuits must alert, within 24 hours, a location wherein corrective action can be initiated. This location might be, but not limited to an Operations Center, Dispatch Office, Maintenance Center or even a portable SCADA system.

There can be a combination of monitored and unmonitored Protection Systems within any given scheme, substation or plant; there can also be a combination of monitored and unmonitored components within any given Protection System.

**Example #1:** A combination of monitored and unmonitored components within a given Protection System might be:

- A microprocessor relay with an internal alarm connected to SCADA to alert 24-hr staffed operations center; it has internal self diagnosis and alarming. (monitored)
- Instrumentation transformers, with no monitoring, connected as inputs to that relay. (unmonitored)
- A Vented Lead-Acid battery with a low voltage alarm for the station dc supply voltage and an unintentional grounds detection alarm connected to SCADA. (monitoring varies)
- A circuit breaker with a trip coil and the trip circuit is not monitored. (unmonitored)

Given the particular components and conditions, and using Table 1 and Table 2, the particular components have maximum activity intervals of:

**Every 3 calendar months,** verify:

- Electrolyte level (station dc supply voltage and unintentional ground detection is being maintained more frequently by the monitoring system).

**Every 18 calendar months,** verify/inspect the following:

- Battery bank ohmic values to station battery baseline (if performance tests are not opted)
- Battery charger float voltage
- Battery rack integrity
- Cell condition of all individual battery cells (where visible)
- Battery continuity
- Battery terminal connection resistance
Battery cell-to-cell resistance (where available to measure)

**Every 6 calendar years**, perform/verify the following:

- Battery performance test (if ohmic tests are not opted)
- Verify that each trip coil is able to operate the circuit breaker, interrupting device, or mitigating device
- For electromechanical lock-out relays and auxiliary relays, electrical operation of electromechanical trip and auxiliary devices

**Every 12 calendar years**, verify the following:

- Microprocessor relay settings are as specified
- Operation of the microprocessor’s relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System
- Acceptable measurement of power system input values seen by the microprocessor protective relay
- Verify that current and voltage signal values are provided to the protective relays
- Protection System component monitoring for the battery system signals are conveyed to a location where corrective action can be initiated
- The microprocessor relay alarm signals are conveyed to a location where corrective action can be initiated
- Verify all **trip** paths in the control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices

**Example #2**: A combination of monitored and unmonitored components within a given Protection System might be:

- A microprocessor relay with integral alarm that is not connected to SCADA. (unmonitored)
- Current and voltage signal values, with no monitoring, connected as inputs to that relay. (unmonitored)
- A Vented Lead-Acid battery with a low voltage alarm for the station dc supply voltage and an unintentional grounds detection alarm connected to SCADA. (monitoring varies)
- A circuit breaker with a trip coil, with no circuits monitored. (unmonitored)

Given the particular components and conditions, and using the Table 1 (“Maximum Allowable Testing Intervals and Maintenance Activities”) and Table 2 (“Alarming Paths and Monitoring”), the particular components have maximum activity intervals of:

**Every 3 calendar months**, verify:

- Electrolyte level (Station dc supply voltage and unintentional ground detection is being maintained more frequently by the monitoring system)

**Every 18 calendar months**, verify/inspect the following:
• Battery bank ohmic values to station battery baseline (if performance tests are not opted)
• Battery charger float voltage
• Battery rack integrity
• Cell condition of all individual battery cells (where visible)
• Battery continuity
• Battery terminal connection resistance
• Battery cell-to-cell resistance (where available to measure)

Every 6 calendar years, verify/perform the following:

• Verify operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System
• Verify acceptable measurement of power system input values as seen by the relays
• Verify that each trip coil is able to operate the circuit breaker, interrupting device, or mitigating device
• For electromechanical lock-out relays and auxiliary relays, electrical operation of electromechanical trip and auxiliary devices
• Battery performance test (if ohmic tests are not opted)

Every 12 calendar years, verify the following:

• Verify that current and voltage signal values are provided to the protective relays
• Verify that Protection System component monitoring for the battery system signals are conveyed to a location where corrective action can be initiated
• Verify all trip paths in the control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices Example #3: A combination of monitored and unmonitored components within a given Protection System might be:
  • A microprocessor relay with alarm connected to SCADA to alert 24-hr staffed operations center; it has internal self diagnosis and alarms. (monitored)
  • Current and voltage signal values, with monitoring, connected as inputs to that relay (monitored)
  • Vented Lead-Acid battery without any alarms connected to SCADA (unmonitored)
  • Circuit breaker with a trip coil, with no circuits monitored (unmonitored)

Given the particular components, conditions, and using the Table 1 (“Maximum Allowable Testing Intervals and Maintenance Activities”) and Table 2 (“Alarming Paths and Monitoring”), the particular components shall have maximum activity intervals of:

Every 3 calendar months, verify/inspect the following:
- Station dc supply voltage
- For unintentional grounds
- Electrolyte level

**Every 18 calendar months**, verify/inspect the following:
- Battery bank ohmic values to station battery baseline (if performance tests are not opted)
- Battery charger float voltage
- Battery rack integrity
- Battery continuity
- Battery terminal connection resistance
- Battery cell-to-cell resistance (where available to measure)
- Cell condition of all individual battery cells (where visible)

**Every 6 calendar years**, perform/verify the following:
- Battery performance test (if ohmic tests are not opted)
- Verify that each trip coil is able to operate the circuit breaker, interrupting device, or mitigating device
- For electromechanical lock-out relays and auxiliary relays, electrical operation of electromechanical trip and auxiliary devices

**Every 12 calendar years**, verify the following:
- The microprocessor relay alarm signals are conveyed to a location where corrective action can be taken
- Microprocessor relay settings are as specified
- Operation of the microprocessor’s relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System
- Acceptable measurement of power system input values seen by the microprocessor protective relay
- Verify all trip paths in the control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices

**Why do components have different maintenance activities and intervals if they are monitored?**
The intent behind different activities and intervals for monitored equipment is to allow less frequent manual intervention when more information is known about the condition of Protection System components. Condition-Based Maintenance is a valuable asset to improve reliability.

**Can all components in a Protection System be monitored?**
No. For some components in a Protection System, monitoring will not be relevant. For example, a battery will always need some kind of inspection.
We have a 30 year old oil circuit breaker with a red indicating lamp on the substation relay panel that is illuminated only if there is continuity through the breaker trip coil. There is no SCADA monitor or relay monitor of this trip coil. The line protection relay package that trips this circuit breaker is a microprocessor relay that has an integral alarm relay that will assert on a number of conditions that includes a loss of power to the relay. This alarm contact connects to our SCADA system and alerts our 24-hour operations center of relay trouble when the alarm contact closes. This microprocessor relay trips the circuit breaker only and does not monitor trip coil continuity or other things such as trip current. Are the components monitored or not? How often must I perform maintenance?

The protective relay is monitored and can be maintained every 12 years or when a unresolved maintenance issue arises. The control circuitry can be maintained every 12 years. The trip coil(s) has to be electrically operated at least once every 6 years.

8. Maximum Allowable Verification Intervals

The Maximum Allowable Testing Intervals and Maintenance Activities show how CBM with newer device types can reduce the need for many of the tests and site visits that older Protection System components require. As explained below, there are some sections of the Protection System that monitoring or data analysis may not verify. Verifying these sections of the Protection Systems requires some persistent TBM activity in the maintenance program. However, some of this TBM can be carried out remotely - for example, exercising a circuit breaker through the relay tripping circuits using the relay remote control capabilities can be used to verify function of one tripping path and proper trip coil operation, if there has been no fault or routine operation to demonstrate performance of relay tripping circuits.

8.1 Maintenance Tests

Periodic maintenance testing is performed to ensure that the protection and control system is operating correctly after a time period of field installation. These tests may be used to ensure that individual components are still operating within acceptable performance parameters - this type of test is needed for components susceptible to degraded or changing characteristics due to aging and wear. Full system performance tests may be used to confirm that the total Protection System functions from measurement of power system values, to properly identifying fault characteristics, to the operation of the interrupting devices.

8.1.1 Table of Maximum Allowable Verification Intervals

Table 1 (collectively known as Table 1, individually called out as Tables 1-1 through 1-5), in the Standard, specifies maximum allowable verification intervals for various generations of Protection Systems and categories of equipment that comprise Protection Systems. The right column indicates maintenance activities required for each category.
The types of components are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 at the end of this paper. Figure 1 shows an example of telecommunications-assisted line Protection System comprising substation equipment at each terminal and a telecommunications channel for relaying between the two substations. Figure 2 shows an example of a Generation station layout. The various subsystems of a Protection System that need to be verified are shown.

Non-distributed UFLS, UVLS, and SPS are additional categories of Table 1 that are not illustrated in these figures. Non-distributed UFLS, UVLS and SPS all use identical equipment as Protection Systems in the performance of their functions and therefore have the same maintenance needs.

Distributed UFLS and UVLS systems, which use local sensing on the distribution system and trip co-located non-BES interrupting devices, are addressed in Table 3 with reduced maintenance activities.

While it is easy to associate protective relays to multiple levels of monitoring, it is also true that most of the components that can make up a Protection System can also have technological advancements that place them into higher levels of monitoring.

To use the Maintenance Activities and Intervals Tables from PRC-005-2:

- First find the Table associated with your component. The tables are arranged in the order of mention in the definition of Protection System;
  - Table 1-1 is for protective relays,
  - Table 1-2 is for the associated communications systems,
  - Table 1-3 is for current and voltage sensing devices,
  - Table 1-4 is for station dc supply and
  - Table 1-5 is for control circuits. There is an additional table,
  - Table 2, which brings alarms into the maintenance arena; this was broken out to simplify the other tables.
  - Table 3 presents the maintenance activities and intervals for protective relays, current and voltage sensing devices, station dc supply, and control circuitry for distributed UFLS and UVLS systems.

- Next look within that table for your device and its degree of monitoring. The tables have different hands-on maintenance activities prescribed depending upon the degree to which you monitor your equipment. Find the maintenance activity that applies to the monitoring level that you have on your piece of equipment.

- This Maintenance activity is the minimum maintenance activity that must be documented.

- If your PSMP (plan) requires more activities then you must perform and document to this higher standard.

- After the maintenance activity is known, check the Maximum Maintenance Interval; this time is the maximum time allowed between hands-on maintenance activity cycles of this component.
• If your PSMP (plan) requires activities more often than the Tables maximum then you must perform and document those activities to your more stringent standard.

• Any given component of a Protection System can be determined to have a degree of monitoring that may be different from another component within that same Protection System. For example, in a given Protection System it is possible for an entity to have a monitored protective relay and an unmonitored associated communications system; this combination would require hands-on maintenance activity on the relay at least once every 12 years and attention paid to the communications system as often as every 3 months.

• An entity does not have to utilize the extended time intervals made available by this use of condition-based monitoring. An easy choice to make is to simply utilize the unmonitored level of maintenance made available on each of the 5 Tables. While the maintenance activities resulting from this choice would require more maintenance man-hours, the maintenance requirements may be simpler to document and the resulting maintenance plans may be easier to create.

For each Protection System component, Table 1 shows maximum allowable testing intervals for the various degrees of monitoring. These degrees of monitoring, or levels, range from the legacy unmonitored through a system that is more comprehensively monitored.

It has been noted here that an entity may have a PSMP that is more stringent than PRC-005-2. There may be any number of reasons that an entity chooses a more stringent plan than the minimums prescribed within PRC-005-2, most notable of which is an entity using performance based maintenance methodology. (Another reason for having a more stringent plan than is required could be a regional entity could have more stringent requirements.) Regardless of the rationale behind an entity’s more stringent plan, it is incumbent upon them to perform the activities, and perform them at the stated intervals, of the entity’s PSMP. A quality PSMP will help assure system reliability and adhering to any given PSMP should be the goal.

8.1.2 Additional Notes for Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 3

1. For electromechanical relays, adjustment is required to bring measurement accuracy within the tolerance needed by the asset owner. Microprocessor relays with no remote monitoring of alarm contacts, etc, are unmonitored relays and need to be verified within the Table interval as other unmonitored relays but may be verified as functional by means other than testing by simulated inputs.

2. Microprocessor relays typically are specified by manufacturers as not requiring calibration, but acceptable measurement of power system input values must be verified (verification of the Analog to Digital [A/D] converters) within the Table intervals. The integrity of the digital inputs and outputs that are used as protective functions must be verified within the Table intervals.

3. Any Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU) function whose output is used in a Protection System or SPS (as opposed to a monitoring task) must be verified as a component in a Protection System.

4. In addition to verifying the circuitry that supplies dc to the Protection System, the owner must maintain the station dc supply. The most widespread station dc supply is the station
battery and charger. Unlike most Protection System components physical inspection of station batteries for signs of component failure, reduced performance, and degradation are required to ensure that the station battery is reliable enough to deliver dc power when required. IEEE Standards 450, 1188, and 1106 for Vented Lead-Acid, Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid, and Nickel-Cadmium batteries, respectively (which are the most commonly used substation batteries on the NERC BES) have been developed as an important reference source of maintenance recommendations. The Protection System owner might use the applicable IEEE recommended practice which contains information and recommendations concerning the maintenance, testing and replacement of its substation battery. However, the methods prescribed in these IEEE recommendations cannot be specifically required because they do not apply to all battery applications.

5. Aggregated small entities might distribute the testing of the population of UFLS/UVLS systems, and large entities will usually maintain a portion of these systems in any given year. Additionally, if relatively small quantities of such systems do not perform properly, it will not affect the integrity of the overall program. Thus these distributed systems have decreased requirements as compared to other Protection Systems.

6. Voltage & Current Sensing Device circuit input connections to the Protection System relays can be verified by (but not limited to) comparison of measured values on live circuits or by using test currents and voltages on equipment out of service for maintenance. The verification process can be automated or manual. The values should be verified to be as expected, (phase value and phase relationships are both equally important to verify).

7. “End-to-end test” as used in this Supplementary Reference is any testing procedure that creates a remote input to the local communications-assisted trip scheme. While this can be interpreted as a GPS-type functional test it is not limited to testing via GPS. Any remote scheme manipulation that can cause action at the local trip path can be used to functionally-test the dc Control Circuitry. A documented real-time trip of any given trip path is acceptable in lieu of a functional trip test. It is possible, with sufficient monitoring, to be able to verify each and every parallel trip path that participated in any given dc Control Circuit trip. Or, another possible solution is that a single trip path from a single monitored relay can be verified to be the trip path that successfully tripped during a real-time operation. The variations are only limited by the degree of engineering and monitoring that an entity desires to pursue.

8. A/D verification may use relay front panel value displays, or values gathered via data communications. Groupings of other measurements (such as vector summation of bus feeder currents) can be used for comparison if calibration requirements assure acceptable measurement of power system input values.

9. Notes 1-8 attempt to describe some testing activities; they do not represent the only methods to achieve these activities but rather some possible methods. Technological advances, ingenuity and/or industry accepted techniques can all be used to satisfy maintenance activity requirements; the Standard is technology and method neutral in most cases.

8.1.3 Frequently Asked Questions:
What is meant by “Verify that settings are as specified” maintenance activity in Table 1-1?
Verification of settings is an activity directed mostly towards microprocessor based relays. For relay maintenance departments that choose to test microprocessor based relays in the same manner as electromechanical relays are tested, the testing process sometimes requires that some specific functions be disabled. Later tests might enable the functions previously disabled but perhaps still other functions or logic statements were then masked out. It is imperative that, when the relay is placed into service, the settings in the relay be the settings that were intended to be in that relay or as the Standard states “…settings are as specified.”

Many of the microprocessor based relays available today have software tools which provide this functionality and generate reports for this purpose.

For evidence or documentation of this requirement a simple recorded acknowledgement that the settings were checked to be as specified is sufficient.

The drafting team was careful not to require “…that the relay settings be correct…” because it was believed that this might then place a burden of proof that the specified settings would result in the correct intended operation of the interrupting device. While that is a noble intention, the measurable proof of such a requirement is immense. The intent is that settings of the component be as specified at the conclusion of maintenance activities, whether those settings may have “drifted” since the prior maintenance or whether changes were made as part of the testing process.

Are electromechanical relays included in the “Verify that settings are as specified” maintenance activity in Table 1-1?
Verification of settings is an activity directed towards the application of protection related functions of microprocessor based relays. Electromechanical relays require calibration verification by voltage and/or current injection, and thus the settings are verified during calibration activity. In the example of a time-overcurrent relay, a minor deviation in time dial, versus the settings, may be acceptable as long as the relay calibration is within accepted tolerances at the injected current amplitudes. A major deviation may require further investigation, as it could indicate a problem with the relay or an incorrect relay style for the application.

The verification of phase current and voltage measurements by comparison to other quantities seems reasonable. How, though, can I verify residual or neutral currents, or 3V0 voltages, by comparison, when my system is closely balanced?
Since these inputs are verified at commissioning, maintenance verification requires ensuring that phase quantities are as expected and that 3IO and 3VO quantities appear equal to or close to 0. These quantities also may be verified by use of oscillographic records for connected microprocessor relays as recorded during system disturbances. Such records may compare to similar values recorded at other locations by other microprocessor relays for the same event, or compared to expected values (from short circuit studies) for known fault locations.

What does this Standard require for testing an auxiliary tripping relay?
Table 1 and Table 3 requires that a trip test must verify that the auxiliary tripping relay(s) and/or lockout relay(s) which are directly in a trip path from the protective relay to the interrupting
device trip coil operate(s) electrically. Auxiliary outputs not in a trip path (i.e. annunciation or DME input) are not required, by this Standard, to be checked.

Do I have to perform a full end-to-end test of a Special Protection System?
No. All portions of the SPS need to be maintained, and the portions must overlap, but the overall SPS does not need to have a single end-to-end test. In other words it may be tested in piecemeal fashion provided all of the pieces are verified.

What about SPS interfaces between different entities or owners?
As in all of the Protection System requirements, SPS segments can be tested individually thus minimizing the need to accommodate complex maintenance schedules.

What do I have to do if I am using a phasor measurement unit (PMU) as part of a Protection System or Special Protection System?
Any Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU) function whose output is used in a Protection System or Special Protection System (as opposed to a monitoring task) must be verified as a component in a Protection System.

How do I maintain a Special Protection System or relay sensing for Centralized non-distributed UFLS or UVLS Systems?
Since components of the SPS, UFLS, and UVLS are the same types of components as those in Protection Systems then these components should be maintained like similar components used for other Protection System functions. In many cases the devices for SPS, UFLS and UVLS are also used for other protective functions. The same maintenance activities apply with the exception that distributed systems (UFLS and UVLS) have fewer dc supply and control circuitry maintenance activity requirements. For the testing of the output action, verification may be by breaker tripping, but may be verified in overlapping segments. For example an SPS that trips a remote circuit breaker might be tested by testing the various parts of the scheme in overlapping segments. Another method is to document the real-time tripping of an SPS scheme should that occur. Forced trip tests of circuit breakers (etc) that are a part of distributed UFLS or UVLS schemes are not required.

The established maximum allowable intervals do not align well with the scheduled outages for my power plant. Can I extend the maintenance to the next scheduled outage following the established maximum interval?
No. You must complete your maintenance within the established maximum allowable intervals in order to be compliant. You will need to schedule your maintenance during available outages to complete your maintenance as required, even if it means that you may do protective relay maintenance more frequently than the maximum allowable intervals. The maintenance intervals were selected with typical plant outages, among other things, in mind.

If I am unable to complete the maintenance as required due to a major natural disaster (hurricane, earthquake, etc), how will this affect my compliance with this Standard.
The Sanction Guidelines of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation effective January 15, 2008 provides that the Compliance Monitor will consider extenuating circumstances when considering any sanctions.

**What if my observed testing results show a high incidence of out-of-tolerance relays, or, even worse, I am experiencing numerous relay misoperations due to the relays being out-of-tolerance?**

The established maximum time intervals are mandatory only as a not-to-exceed limitation. The establishment of a maximum is measurable. But, any entity can choose to test some or all of their Protection System components more frequently (or, to express it differently, exceed the minimum requirements of the Standard). Particularly, if you find that the maximum intervals in the Standard do not achieve your expected level of performance, it is understandable that you would maintain the related equipment more frequently. A high incidence of relay Misoperations is in no one’s best interest. The BES and an entity’s bottom line both suffer.

**We believe that the \( \frac{3}{4} \)-month interval between inspections is unnecessary, why can we not perform these inspections twice per year?**

The standard drafting team believes that routine monthly inspections are the norm. To align routine station inspections with other important inspections the \( \frac{3}{4} \)-month interval was chosen. In lieu of station visits many activities can be accomplished with automated monitoring and alarming.

**Our maintenance plan calls for us to perform routine protective relay tests every 3 years; if we are unable to achieve this schedule but we are able to complete the procedures in less than the Maximum Time Interval then are we in or out of compliance?**

You are out of compliance. You must maintain your equipment to your stated intervals within your maintenance plan. The protective relays (and any Protection System component) cannot be tested at intervals that are longer than the maximum allowable interval stated in the Tables and yet you must conform to your own maintenance plan. Therefore you should design your maintenance plan such that it is not in conflict with the Minimum Activities and the Maximum Intervals. You then must maintain your equipment according to your maintenance plan. You will end up being compliant with both the Standard and your own plan.

**Please provide a sample list of devices or systems that must be verified in a generator, generator step-up transformer, and generator connected station auxiliary transformer to meet the requirements of this Maintenance Standard.**

Examples of typical devices and systems that may directly trip the generator, or trip through a lockout relay may include but are not necessarily limited to:

- Fault protective functions, including distance functions, voltage-restrained overcurrent functions, or voltage-controlled overcurrent functions
- Loss-of-field relays
- Volts-per-hertz relays
- Negative sequence overcurrent relays
• Over voltage and under voltage protection relays
• Stator-ground relays
• Communications-based Protection Systems such as transfer-trip systems
• Generator differential relays
• Reverse power relays
• Frequency relays
• Out-of-step relays
• Inadvertent energization protection
• Breaker failure protection

For generator step up or generator-connected station auxiliary transformers, operation of any of the following associated protective relays frequently would result in a trip of the generating unit and, as such, would be included in the program:

• Transformer differential relays
• Neutral overcurrent relay
• Phase overcurrent relays

Relays which trip breakers serving station auxiliary loads such as pumps, fans, or fuel handling equipment, etc., need not be included in the program even if the loss of the those loads could result in a trip of the generating unit. Furthermore, relays which provide protection to secondary unit substation (SUS) or low switchgear transformers and relays protecting other downstream plant electrical distribution system components are not included in the scope of this program even if a trip of these devices might eventually result in a trip of the generating unit. For example, a thermal overcurrent trip on the motor of a coal-conveyor belt could eventually lead to the tripping of the generator, but it does not cause the trip.

**In the case where a plant does not have a generator connected station service transformer such that it is normally fed from a system connected station service transformer, is it still the drafting team’s intent to exclude the protection systems for these system connected auxiliary transformers from scope even when the loss of the normal (system connected) station service transformer will result in a trip of a BES generating facility?**

The SDT does not intend that the system-connected station auxiliary transformers be included in the Applicability. The generator-connected station service transformers are often connected to the generator bus directly without an interposing breaker; thus, the Protection Systems on these transformers will trip the generator as discussed in 4.2.5.1.

**What is meant by “verify operation of the relay inputs and outputs that are essential to proper functioning of the Protection System?”**

Any input or output (of the relay) that “affects the tripping” of the breaker is included in the scope of I/O of the relay to be verified. By “affects the tripping” one needs to realize that
sometimes there are more Inputs and Outputs than simply the output to the trip coil. Many important protective functions include things like breaker fail initiation, zone timer initiation and sometimes even 52a/b contact inputs are needed for a protective relay to correctly operate.

Each input should be “picked up” or “turned on and off” and verified as changing state by the microprocessor of the relay. Each output should be “operated” or “closed and opened” from the microprocessor of the relay and the output should be verified to change state on the output terminals of the relay. One possible method of testing inputs of these relays is to “jumper” the needed dc voltage to the input and verify that the relay registered the change of state. Electromechanical lock-out relays (86) and auxiliary tripping relays (94) (used to convey the tripping current to the trip coils) need to be electrically operated to prove the capability of the device to change state. These tests need to be accomplished at least every 6 years, unless PBM methodology is applied.

The contacts on the 86 or 94 that change state to pass on the trip current to a breaker trip coil need only be checked every twelve years with the control circuitry.

Other devices in the control circuitry that are used for other protective functions besides tripping (including, but not limited to, electromechanical breaker fail initiation relays) need only be verified with the control circuitry every twelve years.

What is the difference between a distributed UFLS/UVLS and a non-distributed UFLS/UVLS scheme?

A distributed UFLS or UVLS scheme contains individual relays which make independent load shed decisions based on applied settings and localized voltage and/or current inputs. A distributed scheme may involve an enable/disable contact in the scheme and still be considered a distributed scheme. A non-distributed UFLS or UVLS scheme involves a system where there is some type of centralized measurement and load shed decision being made. A non-distributed UFLS/UVLS scheme is considered similar to an SPS scheme and falls under Table 1 for maintenance activities and intervals.

8.2 Retention of Records

PRC-005-1 describes a reporting or auditing cycle of one year and retention of records for three years. However, with a three year retention cycle, the records of verification for a Protection System might be discarded before the next verification, leaving no record of what was done if a Misoperation or failure is to be analyzed.

PRC-005-2 corrects this by requiring:

The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall each retain documentation of the two most recent performances of each distinct maintenance activity for the Protection System components, or to the previous scheduled (on-site) audit date, whichever is longer.

This requirement assures that the documentation shows that the interval between maintenance cycles correctly meets the maintenance interval limits. The requirement is actually alerting the
industry to documentation requirements already implemented by audit teams. Evidence of compliance bookending the interval shows interval accomplished instead of proving only your planned interval.

8.2.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

Please use a specific example to demonstrate the data retention requirements.
The data retention requirements are intended to allow the availability of maintenance records to demonstrate that the time intervals in your maintenance plan were upheld. For example: “Company A” has a maintenance plan that requires its electromechanical protective relays be tested, for routine scheduled tests, every 3 calendar years with a maximum allowed grace period of an additional 18 months. This entity would be required to maintain its records of maintenance of its last two routine scheduled tests. Thus its test records would have a latest routine test as well as its previous routine test. The interval between tests is therefore provable to an auditor as being within “Company A’s” stated maximum time interval of 4.5 years.

The intent is not to require three test results proving two time intervals, but rather have two test results proving the last interval. The drafting team contends that this minimizes storage requirements while still having minimum data available to demonstrate compliance with time intervals.

Realistically, the Standard is providing advanced notice of audit team documentation requests; this type of information has already been requested by auditors.

If an entity prefers to utilize Performance Based Maintenance then statistical data may well be retained for extended periods to assist with future adjustments in time intervals.

If an equipment item is replaced then the entity can restart the maintenance-time-interval-clock if desired, however the replacement of equipment does not remove any documentation requirements that would have been required to verify compliance with time-interval requirements; in other words do not discard maintenance data that goes to verify your work.

The retention of documentation for new and/or replaced equipment is all about proving that the maintenance intervals had been in compliance. For example, a long range plan of upgrades might lead an entity to ignore required maintenance; retaining the evidence of prior maintenance that existed before any retirements and upgrades proves compliance with the Standard.

What does this Maintenance Standard say about commissioning? Is it necessary to have documentation in your maintenance history of the completion of commission testing?

This Standard does not establish requirements for commission testing. Commission testing includes all testing activities necessary to conclude that a facility has been built in accordance with design. While a thorough commission testing program would include, either directly or indirectly, the verification of all those Protection System attributes addressed by the maintenance activities specified in the Tables of PRC-005-2, verification of the adequacy of initial installation necessitates the performance of testing and inspections that go well beyond these routine maintenance activities. For example, commission testing might set baselines for future tests; perform acceptance tests and/or warranty tests; utilize testing methods that are not generally done routinely like staged-fault-tests.
However, many of the Protection System attributes which are verified during commission testing are not subject to age related or service related degradation and need not be re-verified within an ongoing maintenance program. Example – it is not necessary to re-verify correct terminal strip wiring on an ongoing basis.

PRC-005-2 assumes that thorough commission testing was performed prior to a Protection System being placed in service. PRC-005-2 requires performance of maintenance activities that are deemed necessary to detect and correct plausible age and service related degradation of components such that a properly built and commission tested Protection System will continue to function as designed over its service life.

It should be noted that commission testing frequently is performed by a different organization than that which is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the Protection System. Furthermore, the commission testing activities will not necessarily correlate directly with the maintenance activities required by the Standard. As such, it is very likely that commission testing records will deviate significantly from maintenance records in both form and content and therefore, it is not necessary to maintain commission testing records within the maintenance program documentation.

Notwithstanding the differences in records, an entity would be wise to retain commissioning records to show a maintenance start date. (See below). An entity that requires that their commissioning tests have, at a minimum, the requirements of PRC-005-2 would help that entity prove time interval maximums by setting the initial time clock.

**How do you determine the initial due date for maintenance?**

The initial due date for maintenance should be based upon when a Protection System was tested. Alternatively, an entity may choose to use the date of completion of the commission testing of the Protection System component and the system was placed into service as the starting point in determining its first maintenance due dates. Whichever method is chosen, for newly installed Protection Systems the components should not be placed into service until minimum maintenance activities have taken place.

It is conceivable that there can be a (substantial) difference in time between the date of testing as compared to the date placed into service. The use of the “Calendar Year” language can help determine the next due date without too much concern about being non-compliant for missing test dates by a small amount (provided your dates are not already at the end of a year). However, if there is a substantial amount of time difference between testing and in-service dates then the testing date should be followed because it is the degradation of components that is the concern. While accuracy fluctuations may decrease when components are not energized there are cases when degradation can take place even though the device is not energized. Minimizing the time between commissioning tests and in-service dates will help.

**If I miss two battery inspections four times out of 100 Protection System components on my transmission system, does that count as 2 percent or 8 percent when counting Violation Severity Level (VSL) for R3?**

The entity failed to complete its scheduled program on two of its one hundred Protection System components which would equate to two percent for application to the VSL Table for Requirement R3.
How do I achieve a “grace period” without being out of compliance?
For the purposes of this example, concentrating on just unmonitored protective relays, Table 1-1 specifies a maximum time interval (between the mandated maintenance activities) of 6 calendar years. Your plan must ensure that your unmonitored relays are tested at least once every 6 calendar years. You could, within your PSMP, require that your unmonitored relays be tested every 4 calendar years with a maximum allowable time extension of 18 calendar months. This allows an entity to have deadlines set for the auto-generation of work orders but still have the flexibility in scheduling complex work schedules. This also allows for that 18 calendar months to act as a buffer, a grace period, in the event of unforeseen events. You will note that this example of a maintenance plan interval has a planned time of 4 years; it also has a built-in time extension allowed within the PSMP and yet does not exceed the maximum time interval allowed by the Standard. So while there are no time extensions allowed beyond the Standard, an entity can still have substantial flexibility to maintain their Protection System components.

8.3 Basis for Table 1 Intervals

When developing the original Protection System Maintenance – A Technical Reference in 2007, the SPCTF collected all available data from Regional Entities (REs) on time intervals recommended for maintenance and test programs. The recommendations vary widely in categorization of relays, defined maintenance actions, and time intervals, precluding development of intervals by averaging. The SPCTF also reviewed the 2005 Report [2] of the IEEE Power System Relaying Committee Working Group I-17 (Transmission Relay System Performance Comparison). Review of the I-17 report shows data from a small number of utilities, with no company identification or means of investigating the significance of particular results.

To develop a solid current base of practice, the SPCTF surveyed its members regarding their maintenance intervals for electromechanical and microprocessor relays, and asked the members to also provide definitively-known data for other entities. The survey represented 470 GW of peak load, or 64% of the NERC peak load. Maintenance interval averages were compiled by weighting reported intervals according to the size (based on peak load) of the reporting utility. Thus, the averages more accurately represent practices for the large populations of Protection Systems used across the NERC regions.

The results of this survey with weighted averaging indicate maintenance intervals of 5 years for electromechanical or solid state relays, and 7 years for unmonitored microprocessor relays.

A number of utilities have extended maintenance intervals for microprocessor relays beyond 7 years, based on favorable experience with the particular products they have installed. To provide a technical basis for such extension, the SPCTF authors developed a recommendation of 10 years using the Markov modeling approach from [1] as summarized in Section 8.4. The results of this modeling depend on the completeness of self-testing or monitoring. Accordingly, this extended interval is allowed by Table 1 only when such relays are monitored as specified in the attributes of monitoring contained in Tables 1-1 through 1-5 and Table 2. Monitoring is capable of
reporting Protection System health issues that are likely to affect performance within the 10 year time interval between verifications.

It is important to note that, according to modeling results, Protection System availability barely changes as the maintenance interval is varied below the 10-year mark. Thus, reducing the maintenance interval does not improve Protection System availability. With the assumptions of the model regarding how maintenance is carried out, reducing the maintenance interval actually degrades Protection System availability.

### 8.4 Basis for Extended Maintenance Intervals for Microprocessor Relays

Table 1 allows maximum verification intervals that are extended based on monitoring level. The industry has experience with self-monitoring microprocessor relays that leads to the Table 1 value for a monitored relay as explained in Section 8.3. To develop a basis for the maximum interval for monitored relays in their *Protection System Maintenance – A Technical Reference*, the SPCTF used the methodology of Reference [1], which specifically addresses optimum routine maintenance intervals. The Markov modeling approach of [1] is judged to be valid for the design and typical failure modes of microprocessor relays.

The SPCTF authors ran test cases of the Markov model to calculate two key probability measures:

- Relay Unavailability - the probability that the relay is out of service due to failure or maintenance activity while the power system element to be protected is in service.
- Abnormal Unavailability - the probability that the relay is out of service due to failure or maintenance activity when a fault occurs, leading to failure to operate for the fault.

The parameter in the Markov model that defines self-monitoring capability is ST (for self test). ST = 0 if there is no self-monitoring; ST = 1 for full monitoring. Practical ST values are estimated to range from .75 to .95. The SPCTF simulation runs used constants in the Markov model that were the same as those used in [1] with the following exceptions:

- Sn, Normal tripping operations per hour = 21600 (reciprocal of normal fault clearing time of 10 cycles)
- Sb, Backup tripping operations per hour = 4320 (reciprocal of backup fault clearing time of 50 cycles)
- Rc, Protected component repairs per hour = 0.125 (8 hours to restore the power system)
- Rt, Relay routine tests per hour = 0.125 (8 hours to test a Protection System)
- Rr, Relay repairs per hour = 0.08333 (12 hours to complete a Protection System repair after failure)

Experimental runs of the model showed low sensitivity of optimum maintenance interval to these parameter adjustments.

The resulting curves for Relay Unavailability and Abnormal Unavailability versus maintenance interval showed a broad minimum (optimum maintenance interval) in the vicinity of 10 years –
the curve is flat, with no significant change in either unavailability value over the range of 9, 10, or 11 years. This was true even for a relay Mean Time between Failures (MTBF) of 50 years, much lower than MTBF values typically published for these relays. Also, the Markov modeling indicates that both the relay unavailability and abnormal unavailability actually become higher with more frequent testing. This shows that the time spent on these more frequent tests yields no failure discoveries that approach the negative impact of removing the relays from service and running the tests.

The PSMT SDT discussed the practical need for “time-interval extensions” or “grace periods” to allow for scheduling problems that resulted from any number of business contingencies. The time interval discussions also focused on the need to reflect industry norms surrounding Generator outage frequencies. Finally it was again noted that FERC Order 693 demanded maximum time intervals. “Maximum time intervals” by their very term negates any “time-interval extension” or “grace periods”. To recognize the need to follow industry norms on Generator outage frequencies and accommodate a form of time-interval extension while still following FERC Order 693 the Standard Drafting Team arrived at a 6 year interval for the electromechanical relay instead of the 5 year interval arrived at by the SPCTF. The PSMT SDT has followed the FERC directive for a maximum time interval and has determined that no extensions will be allowed. Six years has been set for the maximum time interval between manual maintenance activities. This maximum time interval also works well for maintenance cycles that have been in use in generator plants for decades.

For monitored relays, the PSMT SDT notes that the SPCTF called for 10 years as the interval between maintenance activities. This 10 year interval was chosen even though there was “…no significant change in unavailability value over the range of 9, 10, or 11 years. This was true even for a relay Mean Time between Failures (MTBF) of 50 years…” The Standard Drafting Team again sought to align maintenance activities with known successful practices and outage schedules. The Standard does not allow extensions on any component of the Protection System; thus the maximum allowed interval for these components has been set to 12 years. Twelve years also fits well into the traditional maintenance cycles of both substations and generator plants.

Also of note is the Table’s use of the term “Calendar” in the column for “Maximum Maintenance Interval”. The PSMT SDT deemed it necessary to include the term “Calendar” to facilitate annual maintenance planning, scheduling and implementation. This need is the result of known occurrences of system requirements that could cause maintenance schedules to be missed by a few days or weeks. The PSMT SDT chose the term “Calendar” to preclude the need to have schedules be met to the day. An electromechanical protective relay that is maintained in year #1 need not be revisited until 6 years later (year #7). For example: a relay was maintained April 10, 2008; maintenance would need to be completed no later than December 31, 2014.

Though not a requirement of this Standard, to stay in line with many Compliance Enforcement Agencies audit processes an entity should define, within their own PSMP, the entity’s use of terms like annual, calendar year, etc. Then, once this is within the PSMP the entity should abide by their chosen language.
9. Performance-Based Maintenance Process

In lieu of using the Table 1 intervals, a Performance-Based Maintenance process may be used to establish maintenance intervals (PRC-005 Attachment A Criteria for a Performance-Based Protection System Maintenance Program). A Performance-Based Maintenance process may justify longer maintenance intervals, or require shorter intervals relative to Table 1. In order to use a Performance-Based Maintenance process, the documented maintenance program must include records of repairs, adjustments, and corrections to covered Protection Systems in order to provide historical justification for intervals other than those established in Table 1. Furthermore, the asset owner must regularly analyze these records of corrective actions to develop a ranking of causes. Recurrent problems are to be highlighted, and remedial action plans are to be documented to mitigate or eliminate recurrent problems.

Entities with Performance-Based Maintenance track performance of Protection Systems, demonstrate how they analyze findings of performance failures and aberrations, and implement continuous improvement actions. Since no maintenance program can ever guarantee that no malfunction can possibly occur, documentation of a Performance-Based Maintenance program would serve the utility well in explaining to regulators and the public a Misoperation leading to a major system outage event.

A Performance-Based Maintenance program requires auditing processes like those included in widely used industrial quality systems (such as ISO 9001-2000, Quality management systems — Requirements; or applicable parts of the NIST Baldridge National Quality Program). The audits periodically evaluate:

- The completeness of the documented maintenance process
- Organizational knowledge of and adherence to the process
- Performance metrics and documentation of results
- Remediation of issues
- Demonstration of continuous improvement

In order to opt into a Performance-Based Maintenance (PBM) program the asset owner must first sort the various Protection System components into population segments. Any population segment must be comprised of at least 60 individual units; if any asset owner opts for PBM but does not own 60 units to comprise a population then that asset owner may combine data from other asset owners until the needed 60 units is aggregated. Each population segment must be composed of a grouping of Protection Systems or components of a consistent design standard or particular model or type from a single manufacturer and subjected to similar environmental factors. For example: One segment cannot be comprised of both GE & Westinghouse electromechanical lock-out relays; likewise, one segment cannot be comprised of 60 GE lock-out relays, 30 of which are in a dirty environment and the remaining 30 from a clean environment. This PBM process cannot be applied to batteries but can be applied to all other components of a Protection System including (but not limited to) specific battery chargers, instrument transformers, trip coils and/or control circuitry (etc.).
9.1 Minimum Sample Size

Large Sample Size

An assumption that needs to be made when choosing a sample size is “the sampling distribution of the sample mean can be approximated by a normal probability distribution.” The Central Limit Theorem states: “In selecting simple random samples of size \( n \) from a population, the sampling distribution of the sample mean \( x \) can be approximated by a normal probability distribution as the sample size becomes large.” (Essentials of Statistics for Business and Economics, Anderson, Sweeney, Williams, 2003)

To use the Central Limit Theorem in statistics, the population size should be large. The references below are supplied to help define what is large.

“… whenever we are using a large simple random sample (rule of thumb: \( n \geq 30 \)), the central limit theorem enables us to conclude that the sampling distribution of the sample mean can be approximated by a normal distribution.” (Essentials of Statistics for Business and Economics, Anderson, Sweeney, Williams, 2003)

“If samples of size \( n \), when \( n \geq 30 \), are drawn from any population with a mean \( \mu \) and a standard deviation \( \sigma \), the sampling distribution of sample means approximates a normal distribution. The greater the sample size, the better the approximation.” (Elementary Statistics - Picturing the World, Larson, Farber, 2003)

“The sample size is large (generally \( n \geq 30 \))…” (Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis - Second Edition, Peck, Olson, Devore, 2005)

“… the normal is often used as an approximation to the \( t \) distribution in a test of a null hypothesis about the mean of a normally distributed population when the population variance is estimated from a relatively large sample. A sample size exceeding 30 is often given as a minimal size in this connection.” (Statistical Analysis for Business Decisions, Peters, Summers, 1968)

Error of Distribution Formula

Beyond the large sample size discussion above, a sample size requirement can be estimated using the bound on the Error of Distribution Formula when the expected result is of a “Pass/Fail” format and will be between 0 and 1.0.

The Error of Distribution Formula is:

\[
B = z \sqrt{\frac{\pi(1 - \pi)}{n}}
\]

Where:

\( B \) = bound on the error of distribution (allowable error)
\[ z = \text{standard error} \]
\[ \pi = \text{expected failure rate} \]
\[ n = \text{sample size required} \]

Solving for \( n \) provides:

\[ n = \pi (1 - \pi) \left( \frac{z}{B} \right)^2 \]

**Minimum Population Size to use Performance-Based Program**

One entity’s population of components should be large enough to represent a sizeable sample of a vendor’s overall population of manufactured devices. For this reason the following assumptions are made:

B = 5%

\[ z = 1.96 \] (This equates to a 95% confidence level)

\[ \pi = 4\% \]

Using the equation above, \( n = 59.0 \).

**Minimum Sample Size to evaluate Performance-Based Program**

The number of components that should be included in a sample size for evaluation of the appropriate testing interval can be smaller because a lower confidence level is acceptable since the sample testing is repeated or updated annually. For this reason, the following assumptions are made:

B = 5%

\[ z = 1.44 \] (85% confidence level)

\[ \pi = 4\% \]

Using the equation above, \( n = 31.8 \).

**Recommendation**

Based on the above discussion, a sample size should be at least 30 to allow use of the equation mentioned. Using this and the results of the equation, the following numbers are recommended (and required within the Standard):

Minimum Population Size to use Performance-Based Maintenance Program = 60

Minimum Sample Size to evaluate Performance-Based Program = 30.

Once the population segment is defined then maintenance must begin within the intervals as outlined for the device described in the Tables 1-1 through 1-5. Time intervals can be lengthened provided the last year’s worth of components tested (or the last 30 units maintained, whichever is more) had fewer than 4% countable events. It is notable that 4% is specifically chosen because an entity with a small population (60 units) would have to adjust its time intervals between
maintenance if more than 1 countable event was found to have occurred during the last analysis period. A smaller percentage would require that entity to adjust the time interval between maintenance activities if even one unit is found out of tolerance or causes a Misoperation.

The minimum number of units that can be tested in any given year is 5% of the population. Note that this 5% threshold sets a practical limitation on total length of time between intervals at 20 years.

If at any time the number of countable events equals or exceeds 4% of the last year’s tested components (or the last 30 units maintained, whichever is more) then the time period between manual maintenance activities must be decreased. There is a time limit on reaching the decreased time at which the countable events is less than 4%; this must be attained within three years.

This additional time period of three years to restore segment performance to <4% countable events is mandated to keep entities from “gaming the PBM system”. It is believed that this requirement provides the economic disincentives to discourage asset owners from arbitrarily pushing the PBM time intervals out to up to 20 years without proper statistical data.

9.2 Frequently Asked Questions:

I’m a small entity and cannot aggregate a population of Protection System components to establish a segment required for a Performance-Based Protection System Maintenance Program. How can I utilize that opportunity?
Multiple asset owning entities may aggregate their individually owned populations of individual Protection System components to create a segment that crosses ownership boundaries. All entities participating in a joint program should have a single documented joint management process, with consistent Protection System Maintenance Programs (practices, maintenance intervals and criteria), for which the multiple owners are individually responsible with respect to the requirements of the Standard. The requirements established for Performance-Based Maintenance must be met for the overall aggregated program on an ongoing basis.

The aggregated population should reflect all factors that affect consistent performance across the population, including any relevant environmental factors such as geography, power-plant vs. substation, and weather conditions.

Can an owner go straight to a Performance-Based Maintenance program schedule, if they have previously gathered records?
Yes. An owner can go to a Performance-Based Maintenance program immediately. The owner will need to comply with the requirements of a Performance-Based Maintenance program as listed in the Standard. Gaps in the data collected will not be allowed; therefore, if an owner finds that a gap exists such that they cannot prove that they have collected the data as required for a Performance-Based Maintenance program then they will need to wait until they can prove compliance.
When establishing a Performance-Based Maintenance program, can I use test data from the device manufacturer, or industry survey results, as results to help establish a basis for my Performance-Based intervals?
No. You must use actual in-service test data for the components in the segment.

What types of misoperations or events are not considered countable events in the Performance-Based Protection System Maintenance (PBM) Program?
Countable events are intended to address conditions that are attributed to hardware failure or calibration failure; that is, conditions that reflect deteriorating performance of the component. These conditions include any condition where the device previously worked properly, then, due to changes within the device, malfunctioned or degraded to the point that re-calibration (to within the entity’s tolerance) was required.
For this purpose of tracking hardware issues, human errors resulting in Protection System misoperations during system installation or maintenance activities are not considered countable events. Examples of excluded human errors include relay setting errors, design errors, wiring errors, inadvertent tripping of devices during testing or installation, and misapplication of Protection System components. Examples of misapplication of Protection System components include wrong CT or PT tap position, protective relay function misapplication, and components not specified correctly for their installation. Obviously, if one is setting up relevant data about hardware failures then human failures should be eliminated from the hardware performance analysis.

One example of human-error is not pertinent data might be in the area of testing “86” lock-out relays (LOR). “Entity A” has two types of LOR’s type “X” and type “Y”; they want to move into a performance based maintenance interval. They have 1000 of each type, so the population variables are met. During electrical trip testing of all of their various schemes over the initial six-year interval they find zero type “X” failures, but human error led to tripping a BES element 100 times; they find 100 type “Y” failures and had an additional 100 human-error caused tripping incidents. In this example the human-error caused misoperations should not be used to judge the performance of either type of LOR. Analysis of the data might lead “Entity A” to change time intervals. Type “X” LOR can be placed into extended time interval testing because of its low failure rate (zero failures) while Type “Y” would have to be tested more often than every 6 calendar years (100 failures divided by 1000 units exceeds the 4% tolerance level).

Certain types of Protection System component errors that cause misoperations are not considered countable events. Examples of excluded component errors include device malfunctions that are correctable by firmware upgrades and design errors that do not impact protection function.

What are some examples of methods of correcting segment performance for Performance-Based Maintenance?
There are a number of methods that may be useful for correcting segment performance for mal-performing segments in a Performance-Based Maintenance system. Some examples are listed below.

- The maximum allowable interval, as established by the Performance-Based Maintenance system, can be decreased. This may, however, be slow to correct the performance of the segment.
Identifiable sub-groups of components within the established segment, which have been identified to be the mal-performing portion of the segment, can be broken out as an independent segment for target action. Each resulting segment must satisfy the minimum population requirements for a Performance-Based Maintenance program in order to remain within the program.

Targeted corrective actions can be taken to correct frequently occurring problems. An example would be replacement of capacitors within electromechanical distance relays if bad capacitors were determined to be the cause of the mal-performance.

Components within the mal-performing segment can be replaced with other components (electromechanical distance relays with microprocessor relays, for example) to remove the mal-performing segment.

If I find (and correct) a maintenance-correctable issue as a result of a misoperation investigation (Re: PRC-004), how does this affect my Performance-Based Maintenance program?

If you perform maintenance on a Protection System component for any reason (including as part of a PRC-004 required misoperation investigation/corrective action), the actions performed can count as a maintenance activity, and, if you desire, “reset the clock” on everything you’ve done. In a Performance-Based Maintenance program, you also need to record the maintenance-correctable issue with the relevant component group and use it in the analysis to determine your correct Performance-Based Maintenance interval for that component group. Note that “resetting the clock” should not be construed as interfering with an entity’s routine testing schedule because the “clock-reset” would actually make for a decreased time interval by the time the next routine test schedule comes around.

For example a relay scheme, consisting of 4 relays, is tested on 1-1-11 and the PSMP has a time interval of 3 calendar years with an allowable extension of 1 calendar year. The relay would be due again for routine testing before the end of the year 2015. This mythical relay scheme has a misoperation on 6-1-12 that points to one of the four relays as bad. Investigation proves a bad relay and a new one is tested and installed in place of the original. This replacement relay actually could be retested before the end of the year 2016 (clock-reset) and not be out of compliance. This requires tracking maintenance by individual relays and is allowed. However, many companies schedule maintenance in other ways like by substation or by circuit breaker or by relay scheme. By these methods of tracking maintenance that “replaced relay” will be retested before the end of the year 2015. This is also acceptable. In no case was a particular relay tested beyond the PSMP of 4 years max, nor was the 6 year max of the Standard exceeded. The entity can reset the clock if they desire or the entity can continue with original schedules and, in effect, test even more frequently.

Why are batteries excluded from PBM? What about exclusion of batteries from condition based maintenance?

Batteries are the only element of a Protection System that is a perishable item with a shelf life. As a perishable item batteries require not only a constant float charge to maintain their freshness (charge), but periodic inspection to determine if there are problems associated with their aging
process and testing to see if they are maintaining a charge or can still deliver their rated output as required. Besides being perishable, a second unique feature of a battery that is unlike any other Protection System element is that a battery uses chemicals, metal alloys, plastics, welds, and bonds that must interact with each other to produce the constant dc source required for Protection Systems, undisturbed by ac system disturbances.

No type of battery manufactured today for Protection System application is free from problems that can only be detected over time by inspection and test. These problems can arise from variances in the manufacturing process, chemicals and alloys used in the construction of the individual cells, quality of welds and bonds to connect the components, the plastics used to make batteries and the cell forming process for the individual battery cells.

Other problems that require periodic inspection and testing can result from transportation from the factory to the job site, length of time before a charge is put on the battery, the method of installation, the voltage level and duration of equalize charges, the float voltage level used, and the environment that the battery is installed in.

All of the above mentioned factors and several more not discussed here are beyond the control of the Functional Entities that want to use a Performance-Based Protection System Maintenance (PBM) program. These inherent variances in the aging process of a battery cell make establishment of a designated segment based on manufacturer and type of battery impossible.

The whole point of PBM is that if all variables are isolated then common aging and performance criteria would be the same. However, there are too many variables in the electrochemical process to completely isolate all of the performance-changing criteria.

Similarly, Functional Entities that want to establish a condition-based maintenance program using the highest levels of monitoring, resulting in the least amount of hands-on maintenance activity, cannot completely eliminate some periodic maintenance of the battery used in a station dc supply. Inspection of the battery is required on a Maximum Maintenance Interval listed in the tables due to the aging processes of station batteries. However, higher degrees of monitoring of a battery can eliminate the requirement for some periodic testing and some inspections (see Table 1-4).

**Please provide an example of the calculations involved in extending maintenance time intervals using PBM.**

Entity has 1000 GE-HEA lock-out relays; this is greater than the minimum sample requirement of 60.

They start out testing all of the relays within the prescribed Table requirements (6 year max) by testing the relays every 5 years. The entity’s plan is to test 200 units per year; this is greater than the minimum sample size requirement of 30.

For the sake of example only the following will show 6 failures per year, reality may well have different numbers of failures every year. PBM requires annual assessment of failures found per units tested.
After the first year of tests the entity finds 6 failures in the 200 units tested. 6/200= 3% failure rate.

This entity is now allowed to extend the maintenance interval if they choose.

The entity chooses to extend the maintenance interval of this population segment out to 10 years.

This represents a rate of 100 units tested per year; entity selects 100 units to be tested in the following year.

After that year of testing these 100 units the entity again finds 6 failed units. 6/100= 6% failures.

This entity has now exceeded the acceptable failure rate for these devices and must accelerate testing of all of the units at a higher rate such that the failure rate is found to be less than 4% per year; the entity has three years to get this failure rate down to 4% or less (per year).

In response to the 6% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 8 years. This means that they will now test 125 units per year (1000/8). The entity has just two years left to get the test rate corrected.

After a year they again find 6 failures out of the 125 units tested. 6/125= 5% failures.

In response to the 5% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 7 years. This means that they will now test 143 units per year (1000/7). The entity has just one year left to get the test rate corrected.

After a year they again find 6 failures out of the 143 units tested. 6/143= 4.2% failures.

(Note that the entity has tried 5 years and they were under the 4% limit and they tried 7 years and they were over the 4% limit. They must be back at 4% failures or less in the next year so they might simply elect to go back to 5 years.)

Instead, in response to the 5% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 6 years. This means that they will now test 167 units per year (1000/6).

After a year they again find 6 failures out of the 167 units tested. 6/167= 3.6% failures.

Entity found that they could maintain the failure rate at no more than 4% failures by maintaining the testing interval at 6 years or less. Entity chose 6 year interval and effectively extended their TBM (5 years) program by 20%.

A note of practicality is that an entity will probably be in better shape to lengthen the intervals between tests if the failure rate is less than 2%. But the requirements allow for annual adjustments if the entity desires. As a matter of maintenance management, an ever-changing test rate (units tested / year) may be un-workable.

Note that the “5% of components” requirement effectively sets a practical limit of 20 year maximum PBM interval. Also of note is the “3 years” requirement; this is there to prevent an
entity from “gaming the system”. An entity might arbitrarily extend time intervals from 6 years to 20 years. In the event that an entity finds a failure rate greater than 4% then the test rate must be accelerated such that within three years the failure rate must be brought back down to 4% or less.

Here is a table that demonstrates the values discussed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year #</th>
<th>Total Population (P)</th>
<th>Test Interval (I)</th>
<th>Units to be Tested (U= P/I)</th>
<th># of Failures Found (F)</th>
<th>Failure Rate (=F/U)</th>
<th>Decision to Change Interval Yes or No</th>
<th>Interval Chosen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5 yrs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10 yrs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>8 yrs</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>7 yrs</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6 yrs</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please provide an example of the calculations involved in extending maintenance time intervals using PBM for control circuitry.

Note that the following example captures “Control Circuitry” as all of the trip paths associated with a particular trip coil of a circuit breaker. An entity is not restricted to this method of counting control circuits. Perhaps another method an entity would prefer would be to simply track every individual (parallel) trip path. Or perhaps another method would be to track all of the trip outputs from a specific (set) of relays protecting a specific element. Under the included definition of “Component”:

The designation of what constitutes a control circuit component is very dependent upon how an entity performs and tracks the testing of the control circuitry. Some entities test their control circuits on a breaker basis whereas others test their circuitry on a local zone of protection basis. Thus, entities are allowed the latitude to designate their own definitions of control circuit components. Another example of where the entity has some discretion on determining what constitutes a single component is the voltage and current sensing devices, where the entity may choose either to designate a full three-phase set of such devices or a single device as a single component.

And in Attachment A (PBM) the definition of Segment:

**Segment** – Protection Systems or components of a consistent design standard, or a particular model or type from a single manufacturer that typically share other common elements. Consistent performance is expected across the entire population of a segment. A segment must contain at least sixty (60) individual components.

Example:
Entity has 1000 circuit breakers, all of which have two trip coils for a total of 2000 trip coils; if all circuitry was designed and built with a consistent (internal entity) standard then this is greater than the minimum sample requirement of 60.

For the sake of further example the following facts are given:
Half of all relay panels (500) were built 40 years ago by an outside contractor, consisted of asbestos wrapped 600V-insulation panel wiring and the cables exiting the control house are THHN pulled in conduit direct to exactly half of all of the various circuit breakers. All of the relay panels and cable pulls were built with consistent standards and consistent performance standard expectations within the segment (which is greater than 60). Each relay panel has redundant microprocessor (MPC) relays (retrofitted); each MPC relay supplies an individual trip output to each of the two trip coils of the assigned circuit breaker.

Approximately 35 years ago the entity developed their own internal construction crew and now builds all of their own relay panels from parts supplied from vendors that meet the entity’s specifications, including SIS 600V insulation wiring and copper-sheathed cabling within the direct conduits to circuit breakers. The construction crew uses consistent standards in the construction. This newer segment of their Control Circuitry population is different than the original segment, consistent (standards, construction and performance expectations) within the new segment and constitutes the remainder of the entity’s population, (another 500 panels and the cabling to the remaining 500 circuit breakers). Each relay panel has redundant
microprocessor (MPC) relays; each MPC relay supplies an individual trip output to each of the
two trip coils of the assigned circuit breaker. Every trip path in this newer segment has a device
that monitors the voltage directly across the trip contacts of the MPC relays and alarms via RTU
and SCADA to the Operations Control room. This monitoring device, when not in alarm,
demonstrates continuity all the way through the trip coil, cabling and wiring back to the trip
contacts of the MPC relay.

The entity is tracking 2000 trip coils (each consisting of multiple trip paths) in each of these two
segments. But half of all of the trip paths are monitored, therefore the trip paths are continuously
tested and the circuit will alarm when there is a failure; these alarms have to be verified every 12
years for correct operation.

The entity now has 1000 trip coils (and associated trip paths) remaining that they have elected to
count as control circuits. The entity has instituted a process that requires the verification of every
trip path to each trip coil (one unit), including the electrical activation of the trip coil. (The entity
notes that the trip coils will have to be tripped electrically more often than the trip path
verification and is taking care of this activity through other documentation of real-time fault
operations.)

They start out testing all of the trip coil circuits within the prescribed Table requirements (12
year max) by testing the trip circuits every 10 years. The entity’s plan is to test 100 units per
year; this is greater than the minimum sample size requirement of 30.

For the sake of example only the following will show 3 failures per year, reality may well have
different numbers of failures every year. PBM requires annual assessment of failures found per
units tested.

After the first year of tests the entity finds 3 failures in the 100 units tested. 3/100= 3% failure
rate.

This entity is now allowed to extend the maintenance interval if they choose.

The entity chooses to extend the maintenance interval of this population segment out to 20 years.

This represents a rate of 50 units tested per year; entity selects 50 units to be tested in the
following year.

After that year of testing these 50 units the entity again finds 3 failed units. 3/50= 6% failures.

This entity has now exceeded the acceptable failure rate for these devices and must accelerate
testing of all of the units at a higher rate such that the failure rate is found to be less than 4% per
year; the entity has three years to get this failure rate down to 4% or less (per year).

In response to the 6% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 16 years. This
means that they will now test 63 units per year (1000/16). The entity has just two years left to get
the test rate corrected.

After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 63 units tested. 3/63= 4.76% failures.
In response to the >4% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 14 years. This means that they will now test 72 units per year (1000/14). The entity has just one year left to get the test rate corrected.

After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 72 units tested. 3/72= 4.2% failures.

(Note that the entity has tried 10 years and they were under the 4% limit and they tried 14 years and they were over the 4% limit. They must be back at 4% failures or less in the next year so they might simply elect to go back to 10 years.)

Instead, in response to the 4.2% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 12 years. This means that they will now test 84 units per year (1000/12).

After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 84 units tested. 3/84= 3.6% failures.

Entity found that they could maintain the failure rate at no more than 4% failures by maintaining the testing interval at 12 years or less. Entity chose 12 year interval and effectively extended their TBM (10 years) program by 20%.

A note of practicality is that an entity will probably be in better shape to lengthen the intervals between tests if the failure rate is less than 2%. But the requirements allow for annual adjustments if the entity desires. As a matter of maintenance management, an ever-changing test rate (units tested / year) may be un-workable.

Note that the “5% of components” requirement effectively sets a practical limit of 20 year maximum PBM interval. Also of note is the “3 years” requirement; this is there to prevent an entity from “gaming the system”. An entity might arbitrarily extend time intervals from 6 years to 20 years. In the event that an entity finds a failure rate greater than 4% then the test rate must be accelerated such that within three years the failure rate must be brought back down to 4% or less. 

Here is a table that demonstrates the values discussed:

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Please provide an example of the calculations involved in extending maintenance time intervals using PBM for voltage and current sensing devices.

Note that the following example captures “voltage and current inputs to the protective relays” as all of the various current transformer and potential transformer signals associated with a particular set of relays used for protection of a specific element. This entity calls this set of protective relays a “Relay Scheme”. Thus this entity chooses to count PT and CT signals as a group instead of individually tracking maintenance activities to specific bushing CT’s or specific PT’s. An entity is not restricted to this method of counting voltage and current devices, signals and paths. Perhaps another method an entity would prefer would be to simply track every individual PT and CT. Note that a generation maintenance group may well select the latter because they may elect to perform routine off-line tests during generator outages whereas a transmission maintenance group might create a process that utilizes real-time system values measured at the relays. Under the included definition of “Component”:

The designation of what constitutes a control circuit component is very dependent upon how an entity performs and tracks the testing of the control circuitry. Some entities test their control circuits on a breaker basis whereas others test their circuitry on a local zone of protection basis. Thus, entities are allowed the latitude to designate their own definitions of control circuit components. Another example of where the entity has some discretion on determining what constitutes a single component is the voltage and current sensing devices, where the entity may choose either to designate a full three-phase set of such devices or a single device as a single component.

And in Attachment A (PBM) the definition of Segment:

**Segment** – Protection Systems or components of a consistent design standard, or a particular model or type from a single manufacturer that typically share other common elements. Consistent performance is expected across the entire population of a segment. A segment must contain at least sixty (60) individual components.

Example:
Entity has 2000 “Relay Schemes”, all of which have three current signals supplied from bushing CT’s and three voltage signals supplied from substation bus PT’s. All cabling and circuitry was designed and built with a consistent (internal entity) standard and this population is greater than the minimum sample requirement of 60.

For the sake of further example the following facts are given:
Half of all relay schemes (1000) are supplied with current signals from ANSI STD C800 bushing CT’s and voltage signals from PT’s built by ACME Electric MFR CO. All of the relay panels and cable pulls were built with consistent standards and consistent performance standard expectations exist for the consistent wiring, cabling and instrument transformers within the segment (which is greater than 60).

The other half of the entity’s relay schemes have MPC relays with additional monitoring built-in that compare DNP values of voltages and currents (or Watts and VARs) as interpreted by the MPC relays and alarm for an entity-accepted tolerance level of accuracy. This newer segment of their “Voltage and Current Sensing” population is different than the original segment, consistent
(standards, construction and performance expectations) within the new segment and constitutes the remainder of the entity’s population.

The entity is tracking many thousands of voltage and current signals within 2000 relay schemes (each consisting of multiple voltage and current signals) in each of these two segments. But half of all of the relay schemes voltage and current signals are monitored, therefore the voltage and current signals are continuously tested and the circuit will alarm when there is a failure; these alarms have to be verified every 12 years for correct operation.

The entity now has 1000 relay schemes worth of voltage and current signals remaining that they have elected to count within their relay schemes designation. The entity has instituted a process that requires the verification of these voltage and current signals within each relay scheme (one unit).

(Please note - a problem discovered with a current or voltage signal found at the relay could be caused by anything from the relay all the way to the signal source itself. Having many sources of problems can easily increase failure rates beyond the rate of failures of just one item (for example just PT’s). It is the intent of the SDT to minimize failure rates of all of the equipment to an acceptable level thus any failure of any item that gets the signal from source to relay is counted. It is for this reason that the SDT chose to set the boundary at the ability of the signal to be delivered all the way to the relay.)

The entity will start out measuring all of the relay scheme voltage and currents at the individual relays within the prescribed Table requirements (12 year max) by measuring the voltage and current values every 10 years. The entity’s plan is to test 100 units per year; this is greater than the minimum sample size requirement of 30.

For the sake of example only the following will show 3 failures per year, reality may well have different numbers of failures every year. PBM requires annual assessment of failures found per units tested.

After the first year of tests the entity finds 3 failures in the 100 units tested. 3/100= 3% failure rate.

This entity is now allowed to extend the maintenance interval if they choose.

The entity chooses to extend the maintenance interval of this population segment out to 20 years.

This represents a rate of 50 units tested per year; entity selects 50 units to be tested in the following year.

After that year of testing these 50 units the entity again finds 3 failed units. 3/50= 6% failures.

This entity has now exceeded the acceptable failure rate for these devices and must accelerate testing of all of the units at a higher rate such that the failure rate is found to be less than 4% per year; the entity has three years to get this failure rate down to 4% or less (per year).

In response to the 6% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 16 years. This means that they will now test 63 units per year (1000/16). The entity has just two years left to get the test rate corrected.
After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 63 units tested. 3/63 = 4.76% failures.

In response to the >4% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 14 years. This means that they will now test 72 units per year (1000/14). The entity has just one year left to get the test rate corrected.

After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 72 units tested. 3/72 = 4.2% failures.

(Note that the entity has tried 10 years and they were under the 4% limit and they tried 14 years and they were over the 4% limit. They must be back at 4% failures or less in the next year so they might simply elect to go back to 10 years.)

Instead, in response to the 4.2% failure rate, the entity decreases the testing interval to 12 years. This means that they will now test 84 units per year (1000/12).

After a year they again find 3 failures out of the 84 units tested. 3/84 = 3.6% failures.

Entity found that they could maintain the failure rate at no more than 4% failures by maintaining the testing interval at 12 years or less. Entity chose 12 year interval and effectively extended their TBM (10 years) program by 20%.

A note of practicality is that an entity will probably be in better shape to lengthen the intervals between tests if the failure rate is less than 2%. But the requirements allow for annual adjustments if the entity desires. As a matter of maintenance management, an ever-changing test rate (units tested / year) may be un-workable.

Note that the “5% of components” requirement effectively sets a practical limit of 20 year maximum PBM interval. Also of note is the “3 years” requirement; this is there to prevent an entity from “gaming the system”. An entity might arbitrarily extend time intervals from 6 years to 20 years. In the event that an entity finds a failure rate greater than 4% then the test rate must be accelerated such that within three years the failure rate must be brought back down to 4% or less.

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10. Overlapping the Verification of Sections of the Protection System

Tables 1-1 through 1-5 require that every Protection System component be periodically verified. One approach, but not the only method, is to test the entire protection scheme as a unit, from the secondary windings of voltage and current sources to breaker tripping. For practical ongoing verification, sections of the Protection System may be tested or monitored individually. The boundaries of the verified sections must overlap to ensure that there are no gaps in the verification. See Appendix A of this Supplementary Reference for additional discussion on this topic.

All of the methodologies expressed within this report may be combined by an entity, as appropriate, to establish and operate a maintenance program. For example, a Protection System may be divided into multiple overlapping sections with a different maintenance methodology for each section:

- Time-based maintenance with appropriate maximum verification intervals for categories of equipment as given in the Tables 1-1 through 1-5;
- Monitoring as described in Tables 1-1 through 1-5;
- A Performance-Based Maintenance program as described in Section 9 above or Attachment A of the Standard;
- Opportunistic verification using analysis of fault records as described in Section 11.
10.1 Frequently Asked Question:

My system has alarms that are gathered once daily through an auto-polling system; this is not really a conventional SCADA system but does it meet the Table 1 requirements for inclusion as a monitored system?

Yes, provided the auto-polling that gathers the alarms reports those alarms to a location where the action can be initiated to correct the maintenance-correctable issue. This location does not have to be the location of the engineer or the technician that will eventually repair the problem, but rather a location where the action can be initiated.

11. Monitoring by Analysis of Fault Records

Many users of microprocessor relays retrieve fault event records and oscillographic records by data communications after a fault. They analyze the data closely if there has been an apparent misoperation, as NERC Standards require. Some advanced users have commissioned automatic fault record processing systems that gather and archive the data. They search for evidence of component failures or setting problems hidden behind an operation whose overall outcome seems to be correct. The relay data may be augmented with independently captured digital fault recorder (DFR) data retrieved for the same event.

Fault data analysis comprises a legitimate CBM program that is capable of reducing the need for a manual time-interval based check on Protection Systems whose operations are analyzed. Even electromechanical Protection Systems instrumented with DFR channels may achieve some CBM benefit. The completeness of the verification then depends on the number and variety of faults in the vicinity of the relay that produce relay response records, and the specific data captured.

A typical fault record will verify particular parts of certain Protection Systems in the vicinity of the fault. For a given Protection System installation, it may or may not be possible to gather within a reasonable amount of time an ensemble of internal and external fault records that completely verify the Protection System.

For example, fault records may verify that the particular relays that tripped are able to trip via the control circuit path that was specifically used to clear that fault. A relay or DFR record may
indicate correct operation of the protection communications channel. Furthermore, other nearby Protection Systems may verify that they restrain from tripping for a fault just outside their respective zones of protection. The ensemble of internal fault and nearby external fault event data can verify major portions of the Protection System, and reset the time clock for the Table 1 testing intervals for the verified components only.

What can be shown from the records of one operation is very specific and limited. In a panel with multiple relays, only the specific relay(s) whose operation can be observed without ambiguity should be used. Be careful about using fault response data to verify that settings or calibration are correct. Unless records have been captured for multiple faults close to either side of a setting boundary, setting or calibration could still be incorrect. PMU data, much like DME data, can be utilized to prove various components of the Protection System. Obviously, care must be taken to attribute proof only to the parts of a Protection System that can actually be proven using the PMU or DME data.

If fault record data is used to show that portions or all of a Protection System have been verified to meet Table 1 requirements, the owner must retain the fault records used, and the maintenance related conclusions drawn from this data and used to defer Table 1 tests, for at least the retention time interval given in Section 8.2.

11.1 Frequently Asked Question:

I use my protective relays for fault and disturbance recording, collecting oscillographic records and event records via communications for fault analysis to meet NERC and DME requirements. What are the maintenance requirements for the relays?

For relays used only as disturbance monitoring equipment, the NERC Standard PRC-018-1 R3 & R6 states the maintenance requirements, and is being addressed by a Standards activity that is revising PRC-002-1 and PRC-018-1. For protective relays “that are designed to provide protection for the BES,” this Standard applies, even if they also perform DME functions.
12. Importance of Relay Settings in Maintenance Programs

In manual testing programs, many utilities depend on pickup value or zone boundary tests to show that the relays have correct settings and calibration. Microprocessor relays, by contrast, provide the means for continuously monitoring measurement accuracy. Furthermore, the relay digitizes inputs from one set of signals to perform all measurement functions in a single self-monitoring microprocessor system. These relays do not require testing or calibration of each setting.

However, incorrect settings may be a bigger risk with microprocessor relays than with older relays. Some microprocessor relays have hundreds or thousands of settings, many of which are critical to Protection System performance.

Monitoring does not check measuring element settings. Analysis of fault records may or may not reveal setting problems. To minimize risk of setting errors after commissioning, the user should enforce strict settings data base management, with reconfirmation (manual or automatic) that the installed settings are correct whenever maintenance activity might have changed them. For background and guidance, see [5] in References.

Table 1 requires that settings must be verified to be as specified. The reason for this requirement is simple. With legacy relays (non-microprocessor protective relays) it is necessary to know the value of the intended setting in order to test, adjust and calibrate the relay. Proving that the relay works per specified setting was the de facto procedure. However, with the advanced microprocessor relays it is possible to change relay settings for the purpose of verifying specific functions and then neglect to return the settings to the specified values. While there is no specific
requirement to maintain a settings management process there remains a need to verify that the settings left in the relay are the intended, specified settings. This need may manifest itself after any of the following:

- One or more settings are changed for any reason.
- A relay fails and is repaired or replaced with another unit.
- A relay is upgraded with a new firmware version.

12.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

**How do I approach testing when I have to upgrade firmware of a microprocessor relay?**

The entity should ensure that the relay continues to function properly after implementation of firmware changes. Some entities may have a R&D department that might routinely run acceptance tests on devices with firmware upgrades before allowing the upgrade to be installed. Other entities may rely upon the vigorous testing of the firmware OEM. An entity has the latitude to install devices and/or programming that they believe will perform to their satisfaction. If an entity should choose to perform the maintenance activities specified in the Tables following a firmware upgrade then they may, if they choose, reset the time clock on that set of maintenance activities so that they would not have to repeat the maintenance on its regularly scheduled cycle. (However, for simplicity in maintenance schedules, some entities may choose to not reset this time clock; it is merely a suggested option.)

**If I upgrade my old relays then do I have to maintain my previous equipment maintenance documentation?**

If an equipment item is repaired or replaced then the entity can restart the maintenance-activity-time-interval-clock if desired, however the replacement of equipment does not remove any documentation requirements. The requirements in the Standard are intended to ensure that an entity has a maintenance plan and that the entity adheres to minimum activities and maximum time intervals. The documentation requirements are intended to help an entity demonstrate compliance. For example, saving the dates and records of the last two maintenance activities is intended to demonstrate compliance with the interval. Therefore, if you upgrade or replace equipment then you still must maintain the documentation for the previous equipment, thus demonstrating compliance with the time interval requirement prior to the replacement action.

**We have a number of installations where we have changed our Protection System components. Some of the changes were upgrades, but others were simply system rating changes that merely required taking relays “out-of-service”. What are our responsibilities when it comes to “out-of-service” devices?**

Assuming that your system up-rates, upgrades and overall changes meet any and all other requirements and standards then the requirements of PRC-005-2 are simple – if the Protection System component performs a Protection System function then it must be maintained. If the component no longer performs Protection System functions then it does not require maintenance activities under the Tables of PRC-005-2. While many entities might physically remove a component that is no longer needed there is no requirement in PRC-005-2 to remove such component(s). Obviously, prudence would
dictate that an “out-of-service” device is truly made inactive. There are no record requirements listed in PRC-005-2 for Protection System components not used.

**While performing relay testing of a protective device on our Bulk Electric System it was discovered that the protective device being tested was either broken or out of calibration. Does this satisfy the relay testing requirement even though the protective device tested bad, and may be unable to be placed back into service?**

Yes, PRC-005-2 requires entities to perform relay testing on protective devices on a given maintenance cycle interval. By performing this testing, the entity has satisfied PRC-005-2 requirement although the protective device may be unable to be returned to service under normal calibration adjustments. R3 states (the entity must):

R3. Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall implement and follow its PSMP and initiate resolution of any identified unresolved maintenance correctable issues.

Also, when a failure occurs in a Protection System, power system security may be comprised, and notification of the failure must be conducted in accordance with relevant NERC Standards.

**If I show the protective device out of service while it is being repaired then can I add it back as a new protective device when it returns? If not, my relay testing history would show that I was out of compliance for the last maintenance cycle.**

The maintenance and testing requirements (R3) (in essence) state “...shall implement and follow its PSMP and initiate resolution of any identified unresolved maintenance correctable issues...” The type of corrective activity is not stated; however it could include repairs or replacements.

Your documentation requirements will increase, of course, to demonstrate that your device tested bad and had corrective actions initiated. Your regional entity could very well ask for documentation showing status of your corrective actions.
13. Self-Monitoring Capabilities and Limitations

Microprocessor relay proponents have cited the self-monitoring capabilities of these products for nearly 20 years. Theoretically, any element that is monitored does not need a periodic manual test. A problem today is that the community of manufacturers and users has not created clear documentation of exactly what is and is not monitored. Some unmonitored but critical elements are buried in installed systems that are described as self-monitoring.

To utilize the extended time intervals allowed by monitoring the user must document that the monitoring attributes of the device match the minimum requirements listed in the Table 1. Until users are able to document how all parts of a system which are required for the protective functions are monitored or verified (with help from manufacturers), they must continue with the unmonitored intervals established in Table 1 and Table 3.

Going forward, manufacturers and users can develop mappings of the monitoring within relays, and monitoring coverage by the relay of user circuits connected to the relay terminals.

To enable the use of the most extensive monitoring (and never again have a hands-on maintenance requirement), the manufacturers of the microprocessor-based self-monitoring components in the Protection System should publish for the user a document or map that shows:

- How all internal elements of the product are monitored for any failure that could impact Protection System performance.
- Which connected circuits are monitored by checks implemented within the product; how to connect and set the product to assure monitoring of these connected circuits; and what circuits or potential problems are not monitored.
With this information in hand, the user can document monitoring for some or all sections by:

- Presenting or referencing the product manufacturer’s documents.
- Explaining in a system design document the mapping of how every component and circuit that is critical to protection is monitored by the microprocessor product(s) or by other design features.
- Extending the monitoring to include the alarm transmission facilities through which failures are reported within a given time frame to allocate where action can be taken to initiate resolution of the alarm attributed to a unresolved maintenance correctable issue, so that failures of monitoring or alarming systems also lead to alarms and action.
- Documenting the plans for verification of any unmonitored components according to the requirements of Table 1 and Table 3.

13.1 Frequently Asked Question:

I can’t figure out how to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for the highest level of monitoring of Protection Systems. Why does this Maintenance Standard describe a maintenance program approach I cannot achieve?

Demonstrating compliance with the requirements for the highest level of monitoring any particular component of Protection Systems is likely to be very involved, and may include detailed manufacturer documentation of complete internal monitoring within a device, comprehensive design drawing reviews, and other detailed documentation. This Standard does not presume to specify what documentation must be developed; only that it must be documented.

There may actually be some equipment available that is capable of meeting these highest levels of monitoring criteria, in which case it may be maintained according to the highest level of monitoring shown on the Tables. However, even if there is no equipment available today that can meet this level of monitoring; the Standard establishes the necessary requirements for when such equipment becomes available.

By creating a roadmap for development, this provision makes the Standard technology-neutral. The Standard Drafting Team wants to avoid the need to revise the Standard in a few years to accommodate technology advances that may be coming to the industry.
14. Notification of Protection System Failures

When a failure occurs in a Protection System, power system security may be compromised, and notification of the failure must be conducted in accordance with relevant NERC Standard(s). Knowledge of the failure may impact the system operator’s decisions on acceptable loading conditions.

This formal reporting of the failure and repair status to the system operator by the Protection System owner also encourages the system owner to execute repairs as rapidly as possible. In some cases, a microprocessor relay or carrier set can be replaced in hours; wiring termination failures may be repaired in a similar time frame. On the other hand, a component in an electromechanical or early-generation electronic relay may be difficult to find and may hold up repair for weeks. In some situations, the owner may have to resort to a temporary protection panel, or complete panel replacement.
15. Maintenance Activities

Some specific maintenance activities are a requirement to ensure reliability. An example would be that a BES entity could be prudent in its protective relay maintenance but if its battery maintenance program is lacking then reliability could still suffer. The NERC glossary outlines a Protection System as containing specific components. PRC-005-2 requires specific maintenance activities be accomplished within a specific time interval. As noted previously, higher technology equipment can contain integral monitoring capability that actually performs maintenance verification activities routinely and often; therefore manual intervention to perform certain activities on these type components may not be needed.

15.1 Protective Relays (Table 1-1)

These relays are defined as the devices that receive the input signal from the current and voltage sensing devices and are used to isolate a faulted element of the BES. Devices that sense thermal, vibration, seismic, pressure, gas or any other non-electrical inputs are excluded.

Non-microprocessor based equipment is treated differently than microprocessor based equipment in the following ways, the relays should meet the asset owners’ tolerances.

- Non-microprocessor devices must be tested with voltage and/or current applied to the device.
- Microprocessor devices may be tested through the integral testing of the device.
  - There is no specific protective relay commissioning test or relay routine test mandated.
  - There is no specific documentation mandated.

15.1.1 Frequently Asked Question:
What calibration tolerance should be applied on electromechanical relays?
Each entity establishes their own acceptable tolerances when applying protective relaying on their system. For some Protection System components, adjustment is required to bring measurement accuracy within the parameters established by the asset owner based on the specific application of the component. A calibration failure is the result if testing finds the specified parameters to be out of tolerance.

15.2 Voltage & Current Sensing Devices (Table 1-3)

These are the current and voltage sensing devices, usually known as instrument transformers. There is presently a technology available (fiber-optic Hall-effect) that does not utilize conventional transformer technology; these devices and other technologies that produce quantities that represent the primary values of voltage and current are considered to be a type of voltage and current sensing devices included in this Standard.

The intent of the maintenance activity is to verify the input to the protective relay from the device that produces the current or voltage signal sample.

There is no specific test mandated for these components. The important thing about these signals is to know that the expected output from these components actually reaches the protective relay. Therefore, the proof of the proper operation of these components also demonstrates the integrity of the wiring (or other medium used to convey the signal) from the current and voltage sensing device all the way to the protective relay. The following observations apply.

- There is no specific ratio test, routine test or commissioning test mandated.
- There is no specific documentation mandated.
- It is required that the signal be present at the relay.
- This expectation can be arrived at from any of a number of means; by calculation, by comparison to other circuits, by commissioning tests, by thorough inspection, or by any means needed to verify the circuit meets the asset owner’s Protection System maintenance program.
- An example of testing might be a saturation test of a CT with the test values applied at the relay panel; this therefore tests the CT as well as the wiring from the relay all the back to the CT.
- Another possible test is to measure the signal from the voltage and/or current sensing devices, during load conditions, at the input to the relay.
- Another example of testing the various voltage and/or current sensing devices is to query the microprocessor relay for the real-time loading; this can then be compared to other devices to verify the quantities applied to this relay. Since the input devices have supplied the proper values to the protective relay then the verification activity has been satisfied. Thus event reports (and oscillographs) can be used to verify that the voltage and current sensing devices are performing satisfactorily.
Still another method is to measure total watts and vars around the entire bus; this should add up to zero watts and zero vars thus proving the voltage and/or current sensing devices system throughout the bus.

Another method for proving the voltage and/or current sensing devices is to complete commissioning tests on all of the transformers, cabling, fuses and wiring.

Any other methods that provide documentation that the expected transformer values as applied to the inputs to the protective relays are acceptable.

15.2.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

What is meant by “…verify the current and voltage circuit inputs from the voltage and current sensing devices to the protective relays …” Do we need to perform ratio, polarity and saturation tests every few years?

No. You must verify that the protective relay is receiving the expected values from the voltage and current sensing devices (typically voltage and current transformers). This can be as difficult as is proposed by the question (with additional testing on the cabling and substation wiring to ensure that the values arrive at the relays); or simplicity can be achieved by other verification methods. While some examples follow, these are not intended to represent an all-inclusive list; technology advances and ingenuity should not be excluded from making comparisons and verifications:

- Compare the secondary values, at the relay, to a metering circuit, fed by different current transformers, monitoring the same line as the questioned relay circuit.

- Compare the individual phase secondary values at the relay panel (with additional testing on the panel wiring to ensure that the values arrive at those relays) with the other phases, and verify that residual currents are within expected bounds.

- Observe all three phase currents and the residual current at the relay panel with an oscilloscope, observing comparable magnitudes and proper phase relationship, with additional testing on the panel wiring to ensure that the values arrive at the relays.

- Compare the values, as determined by the questioned relay (such as, but not limited to, a query to the microprocessor relay), to another protective relay monitoring the same line, with currents supplied by different CT’s.

- Compare the secondary values, at the relay with values measured by test instruments (such as, but not limited to multi-meters, voltmeter, clamp-on ammeters, etc) and verified by calculations and known ratios to be the values expected. For example a single PT on a 100KV bus will have a specific secondary value that when multiplied by the PT ratio arrives at the expected bus value of 100KV.
• Query SCADA for the power flows at the far end of the line protected by the questioned relay, compare those SCADA values to the values as determined by the questioned relay.

• Totalize the Watts and VARs on the bus and compare the totals to the values as seen by the questioned relay.

The point of the verification procedure is to ensure that all of the individual components are functioning properly; and that, an ongoing proactive procedure is in place to re-check the various components of the protective relay measuring systems.

Is wiring insulation or hi-pot testing required by this Maintenance Standard?
No, wiring insulation and equipment hi-pot testing are not specifically required by the Maintenance Standard. However, if the method of verifying CT and PT inputs to the relay involves some other method than actual observation of current and voltage transformer secondary inputs to the relay, it might be necessary to perform some sort of cable integrity test to verify that the instrument transformer secondary signals are actually making it to the relay and not being shunted off to ground. For instance, you could use CT excitation tests and PT turns ratio tests and compare to baseline values to verify that the instrument transformer outputs are acceptable. However, to conclude that these acceptable transformer instrument output signals are actually making it to the relay inputs, it also would be necessary to verify the insulation of the wiring between the instrument transformer and the relay.

My plant generator and transformer relays are electromechanical and do not have metering functions as do microprocessor based relays. In order for me to compare the instrument transformer inputs to these relays to the secondary values of other metered instrument transformers monitoring the same primary voltage and current signals, it would be necessary to temporarily connect test equipment like voltmeters and clamp on ammeters to measure the input signals to the relays. This practice seems very risky and a plant trip could result if the technician were to make an error while measuring these current and voltage signals. How can I avoid this risk? Also, what if no other instrument transformers are available which monitor the same primary voltage or current signal?
Comparing the input signals to the relays to the outputs of other independent instrument transformers monitoring the same primary current or voltage is just one method of verifying the instrument transformer inputs to the relays but is not required by the Standard. Plants can choose how to best manage their risk. If online testing is deemed too risky, offline tests such as, but not limited to, CT excitation test and PT turns ratio tests can be compared to baseline data and be used in conjunction with CT and PT secondary wiring insulation verification tests to adequately “verify the current and voltage circuit inputs from the voltage and current sensing devices to the protective relays ...” while eliminating the risk of tripping an in service generator or transformer. Similarly, this same offline test methodology can be used to verify the relay input voltage and current signals to relays when there are no other instrument transformers monitoring available for purposes of signal comparison.
15.3 Control circuitry associated with protective functions (Table 1-5)

This component of Protection Systems includes the trip coil(s) of the circuit breaker, circuit switcher or any other interrupting device. It includes the wiring from the batteries to the relays. It includes the wiring (or other signal conveyance) from every trip output to every trip coil. It includes any device needed for the correct processing of the needed trip signal to the trip coil of the interrupting device; this requirement is meant to capture inputs and outputs to and from a protective relay that are necessary for the correct operation of the protective functions. In short, every trip path must be verified; the method of verification is optional to the asset owner. An example of testing methods to accomplish this might be to verify, with a volt-meter, the existence of the proper voltage at the open contacts, the open circuited input circuit and at the trip coil(s). As every parallel trip path has similar failure modes, each trip path from relay to trip coil must be verified. Each trip coil must be tested to trip the circuit breaker (or other interrupting device) at least once. There is a requirement to operate the circuit breaker (or other interrupting device) at least once every six years as part of the complete functional test. If a suitable monitoring system is installed that verifies every parallel trip path then the manual-intervention testing of those parallel trip paths can be eliminated, however the actual operation of the circuit breaker must still occur at least once every six years. This 6-year tripping requirement can be completed as easily as tracking the real-time fault-clearing operations on the circuit breaker or tracking the trip coil(s) operation(s) during circuit breaker routine maintenance actions.

The circuit-interrupting device should not be confused with a motor-operated disconnect. The intent of this Standard is to require maintenance intervals and activities on Protection Systems equipment and not just all system isolating equipment.

It is necessary, however, to classify a device that actuates a high-speed auto-closing ground switch as an interrupting device if this ground switch is utilized in a Protection System and forces a ground fault to occur that then results in an expected Protection System operation to clear the forced ground fault. The SDT believes that this is essentially a transferred-tripping device without the use of communications equipment. If this high-speed ground switch is “…designed to provide protection for the BES…” then this device needs to be treated as any other Protection System component. The control circuitry would have to be tested within 12 years and any electromechanically operated device will have to be tested every 6 years. If the spring-operated ground switch can be disconnected from the solenoid triggering unit then the solenoid triggering unit can easily be tested without the actual closing of the ground blade.

Circuit breakers that participate in a UFLS or UVLS scheme are excluded from the tripping requirement, but not from the circuit test requirements; however the circuitry must be tested at least once every 12 years. There are many circuit interrupting devices in the distribution system that will be operating for any given under-frequency event that requires tripping for that event. A failure in the tripping action of a single distributed system circuit breaker (or non-BES equipment interruption device) will be far less significant than, for example, any single Transmission Protection System failure such as a failure of a bus differential lock-out relay. While many failures of these distributed system circuit breakers (or non-BES equipment interruption device) could add up to be significant, it is also believed that many circuit breakers
are operated often on just fault clearing duty and therefore these circuit breakers are operated at least as frequently as any requirements that appear in this Standard. The dc control circuitry also includes each auxiliary tripping relay (94) and each lock-out relay (86) that may exist in any particular trip scheme. If these devices are electromechanical components then they must be trip tested. The PSMT SDT considers these components to share some similarities in failure modes as electromechanical protective relays; as such there is a six year maximum interval between mandated maintenance tasks unless PBM is applied.

Contacts of the 86 or 94 that pass the trip current on to the circuit interrupting device trip coils will have to be checked as part of the 12 year requirement. Normally-open contacts that are not used to pass a trip signal and normally-closed contacts do not have to be verified. Verification of the tripping paths is the requirement.

New technology is also accommodated here; there are some tripping systems that have replaced the traditional hard-wired trip circuitry with other methods of trip-signal conveyance such as fiber-optics. It is the intent of the PSMT SDT to include this, and any other, technology that is used to convey a trip signal from a protective relay to a circuit breaker (or other interrupting device) within this category of equipment.

15.3.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

Is it permissible to verify circuit breaker tripping at a different time (and interval) than when we verify the protective relays and the instrument transformers?
Yes, provided the entire Protective System is tested within the individual components’ maximum allowable testing intervals.

The Protection System Maintenance Standard describes requirements for verifying the tripping of circuit breakers. What is this telling me about maintenance of circuit breakers?
Requirements in PRC-005-2 are intended to verify the integrity of tripping circuits, including the breaker trip coil, as well as the presence of auxiliary supply (usually a battery) for energizing the trip coil if a protection function operates. Beyond this, PRC-005-2 sets no requirements for verifying circuit breaker performance, or for maintenance of the circuit breaker.

How do I test each dc Control Circuit trip path, as established in Table 1-5 “Protection System Control Circuitry (Trip coils and auxiliary relays)”?
Table 1-5 specifies that each breaker trip coil, auxiliary relay that carries trip current to a trip coil, and lockout relays that carry trip current to a trip coil must be operated within the specified time period. The required operations may be via targeted maintenance activities, or by documented operation of these devices for other purposes such as fault clearing.

Are high-speed ground switch trip coils included in the dc control circuitry?
Yes. PRC-005-2 includes high-speed grounding switch trip coils within the dc control circuitry to the degree that the initiating Protection Systems are characterized as “transmission Protection Systems.”
Does the control circuitry and trip coil of a non-BES breaker, tripped via a BES protection component, have to be tested per Table 1.5? (Refer to Table 3)
An example of an otherwise non-BES circuit breaker that is tripped via a BES protection component might be (but is not limited to) a 12.5KV circuit breaker feeding (non-black-start) radial loads but has a trip that originates from an under-frequency (81) relay.

- The relay must be verified.
- The voltage signal to the relay must be verified.
- All of the relevant dc supply tests still apply.
- The unmonitored trip circuit between the relay and any lock-out or auxiliary relay must be verified every 12 years.
- The unmonitored trip circuit between the lock-out or auxiliary relay does not have to be proven with an electrical trip.
- In the case where there is no lock-out or auxiliary tripping relay used, the trip circuit does not have to be proven with an electrical trip.
- The trip coil of the circuit breaker does not have to be individually proven with an electrical trip.

Do I have to verify operation of breaker “a” contacts or any other normally closed auxiliary contacts in the trip path of each breaker as part of my control circuit test?

Operation of normally-closed contacts does not have to be verified. Verification of the tripping paths is the requirement. The continuity of the normally closed contacts will be verified when the tripping path is verified.

15.4 Batteries and DC Supplies (Table 1-4)

IEEE guidelines were consulted to arrive at the maintenance activities for batteries. The following guidelines were used: IEEE 450 (for Vented Lead-Acid batteries), IEEE 1188 (for Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid batteries) and IEEE 1106 (for Nickel-Cadmium batteries).

The currently proposed NERC definition of a Protection System is

- Protective relays which respond to electrical quantities,
- Communications systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions,
- Voltage and current sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays,
- Station dc supply associated with protective functions (including station batteries, battery chargers, and non-battery-based dc supply), and
- Control circuitry associated with protective functions through the trip coil(s) of the circuit breakers or other interrupting devices.”
- The station battery is not the only component that provides dc power to a Protection System. In the new definition for Protection System “station batteries” are replaced with “station dc supply” to make the battery charger and dc producing stored energy devices (that are not a battery) part of the Protection System that must be maintained.
The PSMT SDT recognizes that there are several technological advances in equipment and testing procedures that allow the owner to choose how to verify that a battery string is free of open circuits. The term “continuity” was introduced into the Standard to allow the owner to choose how to verify continuity of a battery set by various methods, and not to limit the owner to the two methods recommended in the IEEE standards. Continuity as used in Table 1-4 of the Standard refers to verifying that there is a continuous current path from the positive terminal of the station battery set to the negative terminal. Without verifying continuity of a station battery, there is no way to determine that the station battery is available to supply dc power to the station. An open battery string will be an unavailable power source in the event of loss of the battery charger.

Batteries cannot be a unique population segment of a Performance-Based Maintenance Program (PBM) because there are too many variables in the electrochemical process to completely isolate all of the performance-changing criteria necessary for using PBM on battery systems. However, nothing precludes the use of a PBM process for any other part of a dc supply besides the batteries themselves.

15.4.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

What constitutes the station dc supply as mentioned in the definition of Protective System?
The previous definition of Protection System includes batteries, but leaves out chargers. The latest definition includes chargers as well as dc systems that do not utilize batteries. This revision of PRC-005-2 is intended to capture these devices that were not included under the previous definition. The station direct current (dc) supply normally consists of two components: the battery charger and the station battery itself. There are also emerging technologies that provide a source of dc supply that does not include either a battery or charger.

Battery Charger - The battery charger is supplied by an available ac source. At a minimum, the battery charger must be sized to charge the battery (after discharge) and supply the constant dc load. In many cases, it may be sized also to provide sufficient dc current to handle the higher energy requirements of tripping breakers and switches when actuated by the protective relays in the Protection System.

Station Battery - Station batteries provide the dc power required for tripping and for supplying normal dc power to the station in the event of loss of the battery charger. There are several technologies of battery that require unique forms of maintenance as established in Table 1-4.

Emerging Technologies - Station dc supplies are currently being developed that use other energy storage technologies beside the station battery to prevent loss of the station dc supply when ac power is lost. Maintenance of these station dc supplies will require different kinds of tests and inspections. Table 1-4 presents maintenance activities and maximum allowable testing intervals for these new station dc supply technologies. However, because these technologies are relatively new the maintenance activities for these station dc supplies may change over time.

What did the PSMT SDT mean by “continuity” of the dc supply?
The PSMT SDT recognizes that there are several technological advances in equipment and testing procedures that allow the owner to choose how to verify that a battery string is free of open circuits. The term “continuity” was introduced into the Standard to allow the owner to choose how to verify continuity of a battery set by various methods, and not to limit the owner to the two methods recommended in the IEEE standards. Continuity as used in Table 1-4 of the Standard refers to verifying that there is a continuous current path from the positive terminal of the station battery set to the negative terminal. Without verifying continuity of a station battery, there is no way to determine that the station battery is available to supply dc power to the station. An open battery string will be an unavailable power source in the event of loss of the battery charger.

The current path through a station battery from its positive to its negative connection to the dc control circuits is composed of two types of elements. These path elements are the electrochemical path through each of its cells and all of the internal and external metallic connections and terminations of the batteries in the battery set. If there is loss of continuity (an open circuit) in any part of the electrochemical or metallic path the battery set will not be available for service. In the event of the loss of the ac source or battery charger, the battery must be capable of supplying dc current, both for continuous dc loads and for tripping breakers and switches. Without continuity, the battery cannot perform this function.

At generating stations and large transmission stations where battery chargers are capable of handling the maximum current required by the Protection System, there are still problems that could potentially occur when the continuity through the connected battery is interrupted.

- Many battery chargers produce harmonics which can cause failure of dc power supplies in microprocessor based protective relays and other electronic devices connected to station dc supply. In these cases, the substation battery serves as a filter for these harmonics. With the loss of continuity in the battery, the filter provided by the battery is no longer present.

- Loss of electrical continuity of the station battery will cause, regardless of the battery charger’s output current capability, a delayed response in full output current from the charger. Almost all chargers have an intentional 1 to 2 second delay to switch from a low substation dc load current to the maximum output of the charger. This delay would cause the opening of circuit breakers to be delayed which could violate system performance standards.

Monitoring of the station dc supply voltage will not indicate that there is a problem with the dc current path through the battery unless the battery charger is taken out of service. At that time a break in the continuity of the station battery current path will be revealed because there will be no voltage on the station dc circuitry. This particular test method, while proving battery continuity, may not be acceptable to all installations.

Although the Standard prescribes what must be accomplished during the maintenance activity it does not prescribe how the maintenance activity should be accomplished. There are several methods that can be used to verify the electrical continuity of the battery. These are not the only possible methods, simply a sampling of some methods:
• One method is to measure that there is current flowing through the battery itself by a simple clamp on milliamp-range ammeter. A battery is always either charging or discharging. Even when a battery is charged there is still a measurable float charge current that can be detected to verify that there is continuity in the electrical path through the battery.

• A simple test for continuity is to remove the battery charger from service and verify that the battery provides voltage and current to the dc system. However, the behavior of the various dc-supplied equipment in the station should be considered before using this approach.

• Manufacturers of microprocessor controlled battery chargers have developed methods for their equipment to periodically (or continuously) test for battery continuity. For example, one manufacturer periodically reduces the float voltage on the battery until current from the battery to the dc load can be measured to confirm continuity.

• Applying test current (as in some ohmic testing devices, or devices for locating dc grounds) will provide a current that when measured elsewhere in the string, will prove that the circuit is continuous.

• Internal ohmic measurements of the cells and units of Lead Acid Batteries (VRLA & VLA) can detect lack of continuity within the cells of a battery string and when used in conjunction with resistance measurements of the battery’s external connections can prove continuity. Also some methods of taking internal ohmic measurements by their very nature can prove the continuity of a battery string without having to use the results of resistance measurements of the external connections.

• Specific Gravity tests can infer continuity because without continuity there could be no charging occurring and if there is no charging then Specific Gravity will go down below acceptable levels.

No matter how the electrical continuity of a battery set is verified it is a necessary maintenance activity that must be performed at the intervals prescribed by Table 1-4 to insure that the station dc supply has a path that can provide the required current to the Protection System at all times.

When should I check the station batteries to see if they have sufficient energy to perform as designed?
The answer to this question depends on the type of battery (Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid, Vented Lead-Acid, or Nickel-Cadmium), and the maintenance activity chosen.
For example, if you have a Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) station battery, and you have chosen to evaluate the measured cell/unit internal ohmic values to the battery cell’s baseline, you will have to perform verification at a maximum maintenance interval of no greater than every six months. While this interval might seem to be quite short, keep in mind that the 6 month interval is consistent with IEEE guidelines for VRLA batteries; this interval provides an accumulation of data that better shows when a VRLA battery is no longer capable of its design capacity.
If, for a VRLA station battery, you choose to conduct a performance capacity test on the entire station battery as the maintenance activity, then you will have to perform verification at a maximum maintenance interval of no greater than every 3 calendar years.

**How is a baseline established for cell/unit internal ohmic measurements?**
Establishment of cell/unit internal ohmic baseline measurements should be completed when lead acid batteries are newly installed. To ensure that the baseline ohmic cell/unit values are most indicative of the station batteries ability to perform as designed they should be made upon installation of the station battery and the completion of a performance test of the battery’s capacity.

When internal ohmic measurements are taken, consistent test equipment should be used to establish the baseline and used for the future trending of the cells internal ohmic measurements because of variances in test equipment and the type of ohmic measurement used by different manufacturer’s equipment. Keep in mind that one manufacturer’s “Conductance” test equipment does not produce similar results as another manufacturer’s “Impedance” test equipment even though both manufacturers have produced “Ohmic” test equipment.

For all new installations of Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries and Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) batteries, where trending of the cells internal ohmic measurements to a baseline are to be used to determine the ability of the station battery to perform as designed, the establishment of the baseline as described above should be followed at the time of installation to insure the most accurate trending of the cell/unit. However, often for older VRLA batteries the owners of the station batteries have not established a baseline at installation. Also for owners of VLA batteries who want to establish a maintenance activity which requires trending of measured ohmic values to a baseline, there was typically no baseline established at installation of the station battery to trend to.

To resolve the problem of the unavailability of baseline internal ohmic measurements for the individual cell/unit of a station battery, many manufacturers of internal ohmic measurement devices have established libraries of baseline values for VRLA and VLA batteries using their testing device. Also several of the battery manufacturers have libraries of baselines for their products that can be used to trend to. However it is important that when using battery manufacturer supplied data that it is verified that the baseline readings to be used were taken with the same ohmic testing device that will be used for future measurements (for example “Conductance Readings” from one manufacturer’s test equipment do not correlate to “Impedance Readings” from a different manufacturer’s test equipment).

Although many manufacturers may have provided base line values which will allow trending of the internal ohmic measurements over the remaining life of a station battery, these baselines are not the actual cell/unit measurements for the battery being trended. It is important to have a baseline tailored to the station battery to more accurately use the tool of ohmic measurement trending. That more customized baseline can only be created by following the establishment of a baseline for each cell/unit at the time of installation of the station battery.

**Why determine the State of Charge?**
Even though there is no present requirement to check the state of charge of a battery, it can be a very useful tool in determining the overall condition of a battery system. The following discussions are offered as a general reference.
When a battery is fully charged the battery is available to deliver its existing capacity. As a battery is discharged its ability to deliver its maximum available capacity is diminished. It is necessary to determine if the state of charge has dropped to an unacceptable level.

IEEE Standards 450, 1188, and 1106 for Vented Lead-Acid (VLA), Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA), and Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) batteries respectively discuss state of charge in great detail in their standards or annexes to their standards. The above IEEE standards are excellent sources for describing how to determine state of charge of the battery system.

**What is State of Charge and how can it be determined in a station battery?**
The state of charge of a battery refers to the ratio of residual capacity at a given instant to the maximum capacity available from the battery. When a battery is fully charged the battery is available to deliver its existing capacity. As a battery is discharged its ability to deliver its maximum available capacity is diminished. Knowing the amount of energy left in a battery compared with the energy it had when it was fully charged gives the user an indication of how much longer a battery will continue to perform before it needs recharging.

For Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) batteries which use accessible liquid electrolyte, a hydrometer can be used to test the specific gravity of each cell as a measure of its state of charge. The hydrometer depends on measuring changes in the weight of the active chemicals. As the battery discharges the active electrolyte, sulphuric acid, is consumed and the concentration of the sulphuric acid in water is reduced. This in turn reduces the specific gravity of the solution in direct proportion to the state of charge. The actual specific gravity of the electrolyte can therefore be used as an indication of the state of charge of the battery. Hydrometer readings may not tell the whole story, as it takes a while for the acid to get mixed up in the cells of a VLA battery. If measured right after charging, you might see high specific gravity readings at the top of the cell, even though it is much less at the bottom. Conversely if taken shortly after adding water to the cell the specific gravity readings near the top of the cell will be lower than those at the bottom.

Nickel-Cadmium batteries, where the specific gravity of the electrolyte does not change during battery charge and discharge, and Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries, where the electrolyte is not accessible, cannot have their state of charge determined by specific gravity readings. For these two types of batteries and also for VLA batteries, where another method besides taking hydrometer readings is desired, the state of charge may be determined by using the battery charger and taking voltage and current readings during float and equalize (high-rate charge mode). This method is an effective means of determining when the state of charge is low and when it is approaching a fully charged condition which gives the assurance that the available battery capacity will be maximized.

**Why determine the Connection Resistance?**
High connection resistance can cause abnormal voltage drop or excessive heating during discharge of a station battery. During periods of a high rate of discharge of the station battery a very high resistance can cause severe damage. The maintenance requirement to verify battery
terminal connection resistance in Table 1-4 is established to verify that the integrity of all battery electrical connections is acceptable. This verification includes cell-to-cell (intercell) and external circuit terminations.

Adequacy of the electrical terminations can be determined by comparing resistance measurements for all connections taken at the time of station battery’s installation to the same resistance measurements taken at the maintenance interval chosen not to exceed the maximum maintenance interval of Table 1-4. Trending of the interval measurements to the baseline measurements will identify any degradation in the battery connections. When the connection resistance values exceed the acceptance criteria for the connection, the connection is typically disassembled, cleaned, reassembled and measurements taken to verify that the measurements are adequate when compared to the baseline readings.

IEEE Standard 450 for Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) batteries “informative” annex F, and IEEE Standard 1188 for Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries “informative” annex D provide excellent information and examples on performing connection resistance measurements using a microohmmeter and connection detail resistance measurements. Although this information is contained in standards for lead acid batteries the information contained is applicable to Nickel-Cadmium batteries also.

**What conditions should be inspected for visible battery cells?**

The maintenance requirement to inspect the cell condition of all station battery cells where the cells are visible is a maintenance requirement of Table 1-4. Station batteries are different from any other component in the Protection Station because they are a perishable product due to the electrochemical process which is used to produce dc electrical current and voltage. This inspection is a detailed visual inspection of the cells for abnormalities that occur in the aging process of the cell. In VLA battery visual inspections, some of the things that the inspector is typically looking for on the plates are signs of sulfation of the plates, abnormal color (possible copper contamination) and abnormal conditions such as cracked grids. The visual inspection could look for symptoms of hydration that would indicate that the battery has been left in a completely discharged state for a prolonged period. Besides looking at the plates for signs of aging, all internal connections such as the bus bar connection to each plate and the connections to all posts of the battery need to be visually inspected for abnormalities. In a complete visual inspection for the condition of the cell the cell plates, separators and sediment space of each cell must be looked at for signs of deterioration. An inspection of the station battery’s cell condition also includes looking at all terminal posts and cell-to-cell electric connections to ensure they are corrosion free. The case of the battery containing the cell or cells must be inspected for cracks and electrolyte leaks through cracks and the post seals.

This maintenance activity cannot be extended beyond the maximum maintenance interval of Table 1-4 by a Performance-Based Maintenance Program (PBM) because of the electrochemical aging process of the station battery nor can there be any monitoring associated with it because there must be a visual inspection involved in the activity. A remote visual inspection could possibly be done, but its interval must be no greater than the maximum maintenance interval of Table 1-4.
**Why consider the ability of the station battery to perform as designed?**

Determining the ability of a station battery to perform as designed is critical in the process of determining when the station battery must be replaced or when an individual cell or battery unit must be removed or replaced. For lead acid batteries the ability to perform as designed can be determined in more than one manner.

The two acceptable methods for proving that a station lead acid battery can perform as designed are based on two different philosophies. The first maintenance activity requires tests and evaluation of the internal ohmic measurements on each of the individual cells/units of the station battery to determine that each component can perform as designed and therefore the entire station battery can be verified to perform as designed. The second activity requires a capacity discharge test of the entire station battery to verify that degradation of one or several components (cells) in the station battery has not deteriorated to a point where the total capacity of the station battery system falls below its designed rating.

The first maintenance activity listed in Table 1-4 for verifying that a station battery can perform as designed uses maximum maintenance intervals for evaluating internal ohmic measurements in relation to their baseline measurements that are based on industry experience, EPRI technical reports and application guides, and the IEEE battery standards. By evaluating the internal ohmic measurements for each cell and comparing that measurement to the cell’s baseline ohmic measurement low-capacity cells can be identified and eliminated or the whole station battery replaced to keep the station battery capable of performing as designed. Since the philosophy behind internal ohmic measurement evaluation is based on the fact that each battery component must be verified to be able to perform as designed, the interval for verification by this maintenance activity must be shorter to catch individual cell/unit degradation.

It should be noted that even if a lead acid battery unit is composed of multiple cells where the ohmic measurement of each cell cannot be taken, the ohmic test can still be accomplished. The data produced becomes trending data on the multi-cell unit instead of trending individual cells. Care must be taken in the evaluation of the ohmic measures of entire units to detect a bad cell that has a poor ohmic value. Good ohmic values of other cells in the same battery unit can make it harder to detect the poor ohmic measurement of a bad cell because the only ohmic measurement available is of all the cells in the battery unit.

This first maintenance activity is applicable only for Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) and Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries; this trending activity has not shown to be effective for NiCd batteries thus the only choices for owners of NiCd batteries are the performance tests of the second activity (see applicable IEEE guideline for specifics on performance tests).

The second maintenance activity listed in Table 1-4 for verifying that a station battery can perform as designed uses maximum maintenance intervals for capacity testing that were designed to align with the IEEE battery standards. This maintenance activity is applicable for Vented Lead-Acid, Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid, and Nickel-Cadmium batteries. The maximum maintenance interval for discharge capacity testing is longer than the interval for testing and evaluation of internal ohmic cell measurements. An individual component of a
station battery may degrade to an unacceptable level without causing the total station battery to fall below its designed rating under capacity testing.

IEEE Standards 450, 1188, and 1106 for vented lead-acid (VLA), Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA), and Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) batteries respectively (which together are the most commonly used substation batteries on the BES) go into great detail about capacity testing of the entire battery set to determine that a battery can perform as designed or needs to be replaced soon.

**Why in Table 1-4 of PRC-005-2 is there a maintenance activity to inspect the structural integrity of the battery rack?**

The three IEEE standards (1188, 450, and 1106) for VRLA, Vented Lead-Acid, and Nickel-Cadmium batteries all recommend that as part of any battery inspection the battery rack should be inspected. The purpose of this inspection is to verify that the battery rack is correctly installed and has no deterioration that could weaken its structural integrity. Because the battery rack is specifically designed for the battery that is mounted on it, weakening of its structural members by rust or corrosion can physically jeopardize the battery.

**What is required to comply with the “Unintentional dc Grounds” requirement?**

In most cases, the first ground that appears on a battery is not a problem. It is the unintentional ground that appears on the opposite pole that becomes problematic. Even then many systems are designed to operate favorably under some unintentional DC ground situations. It is up to the owner of the Protection System to determine if corrective actions are needed on detected unintentional DC grounds. The Standard merely requires that a check be made for the existence of Unintentional DC Grounds. Obviously a “check-off” of some sort will have to be devised by the inspecting entity to document that a check is routinely done for Unintentional DC Grounds because of the possible consequences to the Protection System.

**Where the Standard refers to “all cells” is it sufficient to have a documentation method that refers to “all cells” or do we need to have separate documentation for every cell? For example do I need 60 individual documented check-offs for good electrolyte level or would a single check-off per bank be sufficient?**

A single check-off per battery bank is sufficient for documentation, as long as the single check-off attests to checking all cells/units.

**Does this Standard refer to Station batteries or all batteries, for example Communications Site Batteries?**

This Standard refers to Station Batteries. The drafting team does not believe that the scope of this Standard refers to communications sites. The batteries covered under PRC-005-2 are the batteries that supply the trip current to the trip coils of the interrupting devices that are a part of the Protection System. The SDT believes that a loss of power to the communications systems at a remote site would cause the communications systems associated with protective relays to alarm at the substation. At this point the corrective actions can be initiated.
My VRLA batteries have multiple-cells within an individual battery jar (or unit); how am I expected to comply with the cell-to-cell ohmic measurement requirements on these units that I cannot get to?

Measurement of cell/unit (not all batteries allow access to “individual cells” some “units” or jars may have multiple cells within a jar) internal ohmic values of all types of lead acid batteries where the cells of the battery are not visible is a station dc supply maintenance activity in Table 1-4.

What are cell/unit internal ohmic measurements?

With the introduction of Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries to station dc supplies in the 1980’s several of the standard maintenance tools that are used on Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) batteries were unable to be used on this new type of lead-acid battery to determine its state of health. The only tools that were available to give indication of the health of these new VRLA batteries were voltage readings of the total battery voltage, the voltage of the individual cells and periodic discharge tests.

In the search for a tool for determining the health of a VRLA battery several manufacturers studied the electrical model of a lead acid battery’s current path through its cell. The overall battery current path consists of resistance and inductive and capacitive reactance. The inductive reactance in the current path through the battery is so minuscule when compared to the huge capacitive reactance of the cells that it is often ignored in most circuit models of the battery cell. Taking the basic model of a battery cell manufacturers of battery test equipment have developed and marketed testing devices to take measurements of the current path to detect degradation in the internal path through the cell.

In the battery industry these various types of measurements are referred to as ohmic measurements. Terms used by the industry to describe ohmic measurements are ac conductance, ac impedance, and dc resistance. They are defined by the test equipment providers and IEEE and refer to the method of taking ohmic measurements of a lead acid battery. For example in one manufacturer’s ac conductance equipment measurements are taken by applying a voltage of a known frequency and amplitude across a cell or battery unit and observing the ac current flow it produces in response to the voltage. A manufacturer of an ac impedance meter measures ac current of a known frequency and amplitude that is passed through the whole battery string and determines the impedances of each cell or unit by measuring the resultant ac voltage drop across them. On the other hand dc resistance of a cell is measured by a third manufacturer’s equipment by applying a dc load across the cell or unit and measuring the step change in both the voltage and current to calculate the internal dc resistance of the cell or unit.

It is important to note that because of the rapid development of the market for ohmic measurement devices there were no standards developed or used to mandate the test signals used in making ohmic measurements. Manufacturers using proprietary methods and applying different frequencies and magnitudes for their signals have developed a diversity of measurement devices. This diversity in test signals coupled with the three different types of ohmic measurements techniques (impedance conductance and resistance) make it impossible to get the same ohmic measurement for a cell with different ohmic measurement devices. However, IEEE has recognized the great value for choosing one device for ohmic measurement, no matter who
makes it or the method to calculate the ohmic measurement. The only caution given by IEEE and the battery manufacturers is that when trending the cells of a lead acid station battery consistent ohmic measurement devices should be used to establish the baseline measurement and to trend the battery set for its entire life.

For VRLA batteries both IEEE Standard 1188 (Maintenance, Testing and Replacement of VRLA Batteries) and IEEE Standard 1187 (Installation Design and Installation of VRLA Batteries) recognize the importance of the maintenance activity of establishing a baseline for “cell/unit internal ohmic measurements (impedance, conductance and resistance)” and trending them at frequent intervals over the life of the battery. There are extensive discussions about the need for taking these measurements in these standards. IEEE Standard 1188 requires taking internal ohmic values as described in Annex C4 during regular inspections of the station battery. For VRLA batteries IEEE Standard 1188 in talking about the necessity of establishing a base line and trending it over time says, “depending on the degree of change a performance test, cell replacement or other corrective action may be necessary.

For VLA batteries IEEE Standard 484 (Installation of VLA batteries) gives several guidelines about establishing baseline measurements on newly installed lead acid stationary batteries. The standard also discusses the need to look for significant changes in the ohmic measurements, the caution that measurement data will differ with each type of model of instrument used, and lists a number of factors that affect ohmic measurements.

At the beginning of the 21st century EPRI conducted a series of extensive studies to determine the relationship of internal ohmic measurements to the capacity of a lead acid battery cell. The studies indicated that internal ohmic measurements were in fact a good indicator of a lead acid battery cell’s capacity but because users often were only interested in the total station battery capacity and the technology does not precisely predict overall battery capacity, if a user only needs “an accurate measure of the overall battery capacity” they should “perform a battery capacity test.”

Prior to the EPRI studies some large and small companies which owned and maintained station dc supplies in NERC Protection Systems developed maintenance programs where trending of ohmic measurements of cells/units of the station’s battery became the maintenance activity for determining if the station battery could perform as designed. By evaluation of the trending of the ohmic measurements over time the owner could track the performance of the individual components of the station battery and determine if a total station battery or components of it required capacity testing, removal, replacement or in many instances replacement of the entire station battery. By taking this approach these owners have eliminated having to perform capacity testing at prescribed intervals to determine if a battery needs to be replaced and are still able to effectively determine if a station battery can perform as designed.

**Why verify voltage?**

There are two required maintenance activities associated with verification of dc voltages in Table 1-4. These two required activities are to verify station dc supply voltage and float voltage of the
battery charger, and have different maximum maintenance intervals. Both of these voltage verification requirements relate directly to the battery charger maintenance.

The verification of the dc supply voltage is simply an observation of battery voltage to prove that the charger has not been lost or is not malfunctioning. Low battery voltage below float voltage indicates that the battery may be on discharge and if not corrected the station battery could discharge down to some extremely low value that will not operate the Protection System. High voltage, close to or above the maximum allowable dc voltage for equipment connected to the station dc supply indicates the battery charger may be malfunctioning by producing high dc voltage levels on the Protection System. If corrective actions are not taken to bring the high voltage down, the dc power supplies and other electronic devices connected to the station dc supply may be damaged. The maintenance activity of verifying the float voltage of the battery charger is not to prove that a charger is lost or producing high voltages on the station dc supply, but rather to prove that the charger is properly floating the battery within the proper voltage limits.

**Why check for the electrolyte level?**

In Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) and Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) batteries the visible electrolyte level must be checked as one of the required maintenance activities that must be performed at an interval that is equal to or less than the maximum maintenance interval of Table 1-4. Because the electrolyte level in Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries cannot be observed there is no maintenance activity listed in Table 1-4 of the Standard for checking the electrolyte level. Low electrolyte level of any cell of a VLA or NiCd station battery is a condition requiring correction. Typically the electrolyte level should be returned to an acceptable level for both types of batteries (VLA and NiCd) by adding distilled or other approved-quality water to the cell.

Often people confuse the interval for watering all cells required due to evaporation of the electrolyte in the station battery cells with the maximum maintenance interval required to check the electrolyte level. In many of the modern station batteries the jar containing the electrolyte is so large with the band between the high and low electrolyte level so wide that normal evaporation which would require periodic watering of all cells takes several years to occur. However, because loss of electrolyte due to cracks in the jar, overcharging of the station battery or other unforeseen events can cause rapid loss of electrolyte the shorter maximum maintenance intervals for checking the electrolyte level are required. A low level of electrolyte in a VLA battery cell which exposes the tops of the plates can cause the exposed portion of the plates to accelerated sulfation resulting in loss of cell capacity. Also, in a VLA battery where the electrolyte level goes below the end of the cell withdrawal tube or filling funnel, gasses can exit the cell by the tube instead of the flame arrester and present an explosion hazard.

**Why does it appear that there are two maintenance activities in Table 1-4(b) (for VRLA batteries) that appear to be the same activity and have the same maximum maintenance interval?**

There are two different and distinct reasons for doing almost the same maintenance activity at the same interval for Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) batteries. The first similar activity for VRLA batteries (Table 1-4(b)) that has the same maximum maintenance interval is to “measure battery cell/unit internal ohmic values.” Part of the reason for this activity is because the visual inspection of the cell condition is unavailable for VRLA batteries. Besides the requirement to
measure the internal ohmic measurements of VRLA batteries to determine the internal health of the cell, the maximum maintenance interval for this activity is significantly shorter than the interval for Vented Lead-Acid (VLA) due to some unique failure modes for VRLA batteries. Some of the potential problems that VRLA batteries are susceptible to that do not affect VLA batteries are thermal runaway, cell dry-out, and cell reversal when one cell has a very low capacity.

The other similar activity listed in Table 1-4(b) is “verify that the station battery can perform as designed by evaluating the measured cell/unit internal ohmic values to station battery baseline.” This activity allows an owner the option to choose between this activity with its much shorter maximum maintenance interval or the longer maximum maintenance interval for the maintenance activity to “Verify that the station battery can perform as designed by conducting a performance, service, or modified performance capacity test of the entire battery bank.”

For VRLA batteries, there are two drivers for internal ohmic readings. The first driver is for a means to trend battery life. A comparison and trending against the baseline new battery ohmic reading can be used in lieu of capacity tests to determine remaining battery life. Remaining battery life is analogous to stating that the battery is still able to "perform as designed". This is the intent of the “capacity 6 month test” at Row 4 on Table 1-4b.

The second big driver is VRLA batteries tendency for thermal runaway. This is the intent of the “thermal runaway test” at Row 2 on Table 1-4b. In order to detect a cell in thermal runaway, you need not have a formal trending program to track when a cell has reached a 25% increase over baseline. Rather it will stick out like a sore thumb when compared to the other cells in a string at a given point in time regardless of the age of all the cells in a string. In other words, if the battery is 10 years old and all the cells are gradually approaching a 25% increase in ohmic values over baseline, then you have a battery which is approaching end of life. You need to get ready to buy a new battery but you do not have to worry about an impending catastrophic failure. On the other hand, if the battery is five years old and you have one cell that has a markedly different ohmic reading than all the other cells, then you need to be worried that this cell is in thermal runaway and catastrophic failure is imminent.

If an entity elects to use a capacity test rather than a cell ohmic value trending program, this does not eliminate the need to be concerned about thermal runaway – the entity still needs to do the 6 month readings and look for cells which are outliers in the string but they need not trend results against the factory/as new baseline. Some entities will not mind the extra administrative burden of having the ongoing trending program against baseline - others would rather just do the capacity test and not have to trend the data against baseline. Nonetheless, all entities must look for ohmic outliers on a 6 month basis.

It is possible to accomplish both tasks listed (trend testing for capacity and testing for thermal runaway candidates) with the very same ohmic test. It becomes an analysis exercise of watching the trend from baselines and watching for the oblique cell measurement.

15.5 Associated communications equipment (Table 1-2)
The equipment used for tripping in a communications assisted trip scheme is a vital piece of the trip circuit. Remote action causing a local trip can be thought of as another parallel trip path to the trip coil that must be tested.

Besides the trip output and wiring to the trip coil(s) there is also a communications medium that must be maintained. Newer technologies now exist that achieve communications-assisted tripping without the conventional wiring practices of older technology.

For example: older technologies may have included Frequency Shift Key methods. This technology requires that guard and trip levels be maintained.

The actual tripping path(s) to the trip coil(s) may be tested as a parallel trip path within the dc control circuitry tests.

Emerging technologies transfer digital information over a variety of carrier mediums that are then interpreted locally as trip signals.

The requirements apply to the communicated signal needed for the proper operation of the protective relay trip logic or scheme. Therefore this Standard is applied to equipment used to convey both trip signals (permissive or direct) and block signals.

It was the intent of this Standard to require that a test be performed on any communications-assisted trip scheme regardless of the vintage of technology. The essential element is that the tripping (or blocking) occurs locally when the remote action has been asserted; or that the tripping (or blocking) occurs remotely when the local action is asserted. Note that the required testing can still be done within the concept of testing by overlapping segments. Associated communications equipment can be (but is not limited to) testing at other times and different frequencies as the protective relays, the individual trip paths and the affected circuit interrupting devices.

Some newer installations utilize digital signals over fiber-optics from the protective relays in the control house to the circuit interrupting device in the yard. This method of tripping the circuit breaker, even though it might be considered communications, must be maintained per the dc control circuitry maintenance requirements.

15.5.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

What are some examples of mechanisms to check communications equipment functioning?
For unmonitored Protection Systems, various types of communications systems will have different facilities for on-site integrity checking to be performed at least every three months during a substation visit. Some examples are, but not limited to:

- On-off power-line carrier systems can be checked by performing a manual carrier keying test between the line terminals, or carrier check-back test from one terminal.
• Systems which use frequency-shift communications with a continuous guard signal (over a telephone circuit, analog microwave system, etc.) can be checked by observing for a loss-of-guard indication or alarm. For frequency-shift power-line carrier systems, the guard signal level meter can also be checked.

• Hard-wired pilot wire line Protection Systems typically have pilot-wire monitoring relays that give an alarm indication for a pilot wire ground or open pilot wire circuit loop.

• Digital communications systems typically have a data reception indicator or data error indicator (based on loss of signal, bit error rate, or frame error checking).

For monitored Protection Systems, various types of communications systems will have different facilities for monitoring the presence of the communications channel, and activating alarms that can be monitored remotely. Some examples are, but not limited to:

• On-off power-line carrier systems can be shown to be operational by automated periodic power-line carrier check-back tests, with remote alarming of failures.

• Systems which use a frequency-shift communications with a continuous guard signal (over a telephone circuit, analog microwave system, etc.) can be remotely monitored with a loss-of-guard alarm or low signal level alarm.

• Hard-wired pilot wire line Protection Systems can be monitored by remote alarming of pilot-wire monitoring relays.

• Digital communications systems can activate remotely monitored alarms for data reception loss or data error indications.

• Systems can be queried for the data error rates.

For the highest degree of monitoring of Protection Systems, the communications system must monitor all aspects of the performance and quality of the channel that show it meets the design performance criteria, including monitoring of the channel interface to protective relays.

• In many communications systems signal quality measurements including signal-to-noise ratio, received signal level, reflected transmitter power or standing wave ratio, propagation delay, and data error rates are compared to alarm limits. These alarms are connected for remote monitoring.

• Alarms for inadequate performance are remotely monitored at all times, and the alarm communications system to the remote monitoring site must itself be continuously monitored to assure that the actual alarm status at the communications equipment location is continuously being reflected at the remote monitoring site.

**What is needed for the 3-month inspection of communications-assisted trip scheme equipment?**

The 3-month inspection applies to unmonitored equipment. An example of compliance with this requirement might be, but is not limited to:
With each site visit, check that the equipment is free from alarms, check any metered signal levels, and that power is still applied. While this might be explicit for a particular type of equipment (i.e. FSK equipment), the concept should be that the entity verify that the communications equipment that is used in a Protection System is operable through a cursory inspection and site visit. This site visit can be eliminated on this particular example if the FSK equipment had a monitored alarm on Loss of Guard. Blocking carrier systems with auto checkbacks will present an alarm when the channel fails allowing a visual indication. With no auto checkback, the channel integrity will need to be verified by a manual checkback or a two ended signal check. This check could also be eliminated by bring the auto checkback failure alarm to the monitored central location.

Does a fiber optic I/O scheme used for breaker tripping or control within a station, for example - transmitting a trip signal or control logic between the control house and the breaker control cabinet, constitute a communications system?

This equipment is presently classified as being part of the Protection System Control Circuitry and tested per the portions of Table 1 applicable to Protection System Control Circuitry rather than those portions of the table applicable to communications equipment.

In Table 1-2, the Maintenance Activities section of the Protective System Communications Equipment and Channels refers to the quality of the channel meeting “performance criteria”. What is meant by performance criteria?

Protection System communications channels must have a means of determining if the channel and communications equipment is operating normally. If the channel is not operating normally an alarm will be indicated. For unmonitored systems this alarm will probably be on the panel. For monitored systems, the alarm will be transmitted to a remote location.

Each entity will have established a nominal performance level for each protective system communications channel that is consistent with proper functioning of the Protection System. If that level of nominal performance is not being met, the system will go into alarm. Following are some examples of protective system communications channel performance measuring:

- For direct transfer trip using a frequency shift power line carrier channel, a guard level monitor is part of the equipment. A normal receive level is established when the system is calibrated and if the signal level drops below an established level, the system will indicate an alarm.

- An on-off blocking signal over power line carrier is used for directional comparison blocking schemes on transmission lines. During a fault, block logic is sent to the remote relays by turning on a local transmitter and sending the signal over the power line to a receiver at the remote end. This signal is normally off so continuous levels cannot be checked. These schemes use check-back testing to determine channel performance. A predetermined signal sequence is sent to the remote end and the remote end decodes this signal and sends a signal sequence back. If the sending end receives the correct information from the remote terminal, the test passes and no alarm is indicated. Full power and reduced power tests are typically run. Power levels for these tests are determined at the time of calibration.
Pilot wire relay systems use a hardwire communications circuit to communicate between the local and remote ends of the protective zone. This circuit is monitored by circulating a dc current between the relay systems. A typical level may be 1 mA. If the level drops below the setting of the alarm monitor, the system will indicate an alarm.

Modern digital relay systems use data communications to transmit relay information to the remote end relays. An example of this is a line current differential scheme commonly used on transmission lines. The protective relays communicate current magnitude and phase information over the communications path to determine if the fault is located in the protective zone. Quantities such as digital packet loss, bit error rate and channel delay are monitored to determine the quality of the channel. These limits are determined and set during relay commissioning. Once set, any channel quality problems that fall outside the set levels will indicate an alarm.

The previous examples show how some protective relay communications channels can be monitored and how the channel performance can be compared to performance criteria established by the entity. This Standard does not state what the performance criteria will be; it just requires that the entity establish nominal criteria so protective system channel monitoring can be performed.

**How is the performance criteria of Protection System communications equipment involved in the maintenance program?**

An entity determines the acceptable performance criteria depending on the technology implemented. If the communications channel performance of a Protection System varies from the pre-determined performance criteria for that system then these results should be investigated and resolved.

**How do I verify the A/D converters of microprocessor-based relays?**

There are a variety of ways to do this. Two examples would be: using values gathered via data communications and automatically comparing these values with values from other sources, or using groupings of other measurements (such as vector summation of bus feeder currents) for comparison. Many other methods are possible.

**15.6 Alarms (Table 2)**

In addition to the tables of maintenance for the components of a Protection System, there is an additional table added for alarms. This additional table was added for clarity. This enabled the common alarm attributes to be consolidated into a single spot and thus make it easier to read the Tables 1-1 through 1-5. The alarms need to arrive at a site wherein a corrective action can be initiated. This could be a control room, operations center, etc. The alarming mechanism can be a Standard alarming system or an auto-polling system, the only requirement is that the alarm be brought to the action-site within 24 hours. This effectively makes manned-stations equivalent to monitored stations. The alarm of a monitored point (for example a monitored trip path with a lamp) in a manned-station now makes that monitored point eligible for monitored status. Obviously, these same rules apply to a non-manned-station, which is that if the monitored point
has an alarm that is auto-reported to the operations center (for example) within 24 hours then it too is considered monitored.

15.6.1 Frequently Asked Question:

Why are there activities defined for varying degrees of monitoring a Protection System component when that level of technology may not yet be available?
There may already be some equipment available that is capable of meeting the highest levels of monitoring criteria listed in the Tables. However, even if there is no equipment available today that can meet this level of monitoring the Standard establishes the necessary requirements for when such equipment becomes available. By creating a roadmap for development, this provision makes the Standard technology-neutral. The Standard Drafting Team wants to avoid the need to revise the Standard in a few years to accommodate technology advances that may be coming to the industry.

Does a fail-safe “form b” contact that is alarmed to a 24/7 operation center classify as an alarm path with monitoring?
If the fail-safe “form-b” contact that is alarmed to a 24/7 operation center causes the alarm to activate for failure of any portion of the alarming path from the alarm origin to the 24/7 operations center then this can be classified as an alarm path with monitoring.

15.7 Distributed UFLS and UVLS Systems (Table 3)

Distributed UFLS and UVLS Systems have their maintenance activities documented in Table 3 due to their distributed nature allowing reduced maintenance activities and extended maximum maintenance intervals. Relays have the same maintenance activities and intervals as Table 1-1. Voltage and current sensing devices have the same maintenance activity and interval as Table 1-2. DC systems need only have their voltage read at the relay every twelve years. Control circuits have the following maintenance activities every twelve years:

- Verify the trip path between the relay and lock-out and/or auxiliary tripping device(s).
- Verify operation of any lock-out and/or auxiliary tripping device(s) used in the trip circuit.
- No verification of trip path required between the lock-out and/or auxiliary tripping device(s).
- No verification of trip path required between the relay and trip coil for circuits that have no lock-out and/or auxiliary tripping device(s).
- No verification of trip coil required.

No maintenance activity is required for associated communication systems for distributed UFLS/UVLS schemes.

Non-BES interrupting devices that participate in a distributed UFLS or UVLS scheme are excluded from the tripping requirement, and part of the control circuit test requirement; however the part of the trip path control circuitry between the load shed relay and lock-out or auxiliary
tripping relay must be tested at least once every 12 years. In the case where there is no lock-out or auxiliary tripping relay used in a distributed UFLS or UVLS scheme which is not part of the BES, there is no control circuit test requirement. There are many circuit interrupting devices in the distribution system that will be operating for any given under-frequency event that requires tripping for that event. A failure in the tripping-action of a single distributed system circuit breaker (or non-BES equipment interruption device) will be far less significant than, for example, any single Transmission Protection System failure such as a failure of a bus differential lock-out relay. While many failures of these distributed system circuit breakers (or non-BES equipment interruption device) could add up to be significant, it is also believed that many circuit breakers are operated often on just fault clearing duty and therefore these circuit breakers are operated at least as frequently as any requirements that appear in this Standard.

15.8 Examples of Evidence of Compliance

To comply with the requirements of this Standard an entity will have to document and save evidence. The evidence can be of many different forms. The Standard Drafting Team recognizes that there are concurrent evidence requirements of other NERC Standards that could, at times, fulfill evidence requirements of this Standard.

15.78.1 Frequently Asked Questions:

What forms of evidence are acceptable?

Acceptable forms of evidence, as relevant for the Requirement being documented, include but are not limited to:

- Process documents or plans
- Data (such as relay settings sheets, photos, SCADA, and test records)
- Database lists, records and/or screen shots that demonstrate compliance information
- Prints, diagrams and/or schematics
- Maintenance records
- Logs (operator, substation, and other types of log)
- Inspection forms
- Mail, memos, or email proving the required information was exchanged, coordinated, submitted or received
- Check-off forms (paper or electronic)
- Any record that demonstrates that the maintenance activity was known, accounted for, and/or performed.

If I replace a failed Protection System component with another component, what testing do I need to perform on the new component?

In order to reset the Table 1 maintenance interval for the replacement component, all relevant Table 1 activities for the component should be performed.
I have evidence to show compliance for PRC-016 (“Special Protection System Misoperation”). Can I also use it to show compliance for this Standard, PRC-005-2? Maintaining evidence for operation of Special Protection Systems could concurrently be utilized as proof of the operation of the associated trip coil (provided one can be certain of the trip coil involved). Thus the reporting requirements that one may have to do for the Misoperation of a Special Protection Scheme under PRC-016 could work for the activity tracking requirements under this PRC-005-2.

I maintain disturbance records which show Protection System operations. Can I use these records to show compliance? These records can be concurrently utilized as dc trip path verifications to the degree that they demonstrate the proper function of that dc trip path.

I maintain test reports on some of my components of my Protection System components. Can I use these test reports to show that I have verified a maintenance activity? Yes.
16. References


PSMT SDT References


Figures

Figure 1: Typical Transmission System

For information on components, see Figure 1 & 2 Legend – Components of Protection Systems
Figure 2: Typical Generation System

For information on components, see Figure 1 & 2 Legend – Components of Protection Systems
## Figure 1 & 2 Legend – Components of Protection Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number in Figure</th>
<th>Component of Protection System</th>
<th>Includes</th>
<th>Excludes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Protective relays which respond to electrical quantities</td>
<td>All protective relays that use current and/or voltage inputs from current &amp; voltage sensors and that trip the 86, 94 or trip coil.</td>
<td>Devices that use non-electrical methods of operation including thermal, pressure, gas accumulation, and vibration. Any ancillary equipment not specified in the definition of Protection Systems. Control and/or monitoring equipment that is not a part of the automatic tripping action of the Protection System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Voltage and current sensing devices providing inputs to protective relays</td>
<td>The signals from the voltage &amp; current sensing devices to the protective relay input.</td>
<td>Voltage &amp; current sensing devices that are not a part of the Protection System, including sync-check systems, metering systems and data acquisition systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Control circuitry associated with protective functions</td>
<td>All control wiring (or other medium for conveying trip signals) associated with the tripping action of 86 devices, 94 devices or trip coils (from all parallel trip paths). This would include fiber-optic systems that carry a trip signal as well as hard-wired systems that carry trip current.</td>
<td>Closing circuits, SCADA circuits, other devices in control scheme not passing trip current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Station dc supply</td>
<td>Batteries and battery chargers and any control power system which has the function of supplying power to the protective relays, associated trip circuits and trip coils.</td>
<td>Any power supplies that are not used to power protective relays or their associated trip circuits and trip coils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Communications systems necessary for correct operation of protective functions</td>
<td>Tele-protection equipment used to convey specific information, in the form of analog or digital signals, necessary for the correct operation of protective functions.</td>
<td>Any communications equipment that is not used to convey information necessary for the correct operation of protective functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information can be found in References
Appendix A

The following illustrates the concept of overlapping verifications and tests as summarized in Section 10 of the paper. As an example, Figure A-1 shows protection for a critical transmission line by carrier blocking directional comparison pilot relaying. The goal is to verify the ability of the entire two-terminal pilot protection scheme to protect for line faults, and to avoid over-tripping for faults external to the transmission line zone of protection bounded by the current transformer locations.

Figure A-1

In this example (Figure A1), verification takes advantage of the self-monitoring features of microprocessor multifunction line relays at each end of the line. For each of the line relays themselves, the example assumes that the user has the following arrangements in place:

1. The relay has a data communications port that can be accessed from remote locations.
2. The relay has internal self-monitoring programs and functions that report failures of internal electronics, via communications messages or alarm contacts to SCADA.
3. The relays report loss of dc power, and the relays themselves or external monitors report the state of the dc battery supply.
4. The CT and PT inputs to the relays are used for continuous calculation of metered values of volts, amperes, plus Watts and VARs on the line. These metered values are reported by data communications. For maintenance, the user elects to compare these readings to those of other relays, meters, or DFRs. The other readings may be from redundant relaying or measurement systems or they may be derived from values in other protection zones. Comparison with other such readings to within required relaying accuracy verifies Voltage & Current Sensing Devices, wiring, and analog signal input processing of the relays. One effective way to do this is to utilize the
relay metered values directly in SCADA, where they can be compared with other references or state estimator values.

5. Breaker status indication from auxiliary contacts is verified in the same way as in (2). Status indications must be consistent with the flow or absence of current.

6. Continuity of the breaker trip circuit from dc bus through the trip coil is monitored by the relay and reported via communications.

7. Correct operation of the on-off carrier channel is also critical to security of the Protection System, so each carrier set has a connected or integrated automatic checkback test unit. The automatic checkback test runs several times a day. Newer carrier sets with integrated checkback testing check for received signal level and report abnormal channel attenuation or noise, even if the problem is not severe enough to completely disable the channel.

These monitoring activities plus the check-back test comprise automatic verification of all the Protection System elements that experience tells us are the most prone to fail. But, does this comprise a complete verification?

Figure A-2

The dotted boxes of Figure A-2 show the sections of verification defined by the monitoring and verification practices just listed. These sections are not completely overlapping, and the shaded regions show elements that are not verified:
1. The continuity of trip coils is verified, but no means is provided for validating the ability of the circuit breaker to trip if the trip coil should be energized.

2. Within each line relay, all the microprocessors that participate in the trip decision have been verified by internal monitoring. However, the trip circuit is actually energized by the contacts of a small telephone-type "ice cube" relay within the line protective relay. The microprocessor energizes the coil of this ice cube relay through its output data port and a transistor driver circuit. There is no monitoring of the output port, driver circuit, ice cube relay, or contacts of that relay. These components are critical for tripping the circuit breaker for a fault.

3. The check-back test of the carrier channel does not verify the connections between the relaying microprocessor internal decision programs and the carrier transmitter keying circuit or the carrier receiver output state. These connections include microprocessor I/O ports, electronic driver circuits, wiring, and sometimes telephone-type auxiliary relays.

4. The correct states of breaker and disconnect switch auxiliary contacts are monitored, but this does not confirm that the state change indication is correct when the breaker or switch opens.

A practical solution for (1) and (2) is to observe actual breaker tripping, with a specified maximum time interval between trip tests. Clearing of naturally-occurring faults are demonstrations of operation that reset the time interval clock for testing of each breaker tripped in this way. If faults do not occur, manual tripping of the breaker through the relay trip output via data communications to the relay microprocessor meets the requirement for periodic testing.

PRC-005 does not address breaker maintenance, and its Protection System test requirements can be met by energizing the trip circuit in a test mode (breaker disconnected) through the relay microprocessor. This can be done via a front-panel button command to the relay logic, or application of a simulated fault with a relay test set. However, utilities have found that breakers often show problems during Protection System tests. It is recommended that Protection System verification include periodic testing of the actual tripping of connected circuit breakers.

Testing of the relay-carrier set interface in (3) requires that each relay key its transmitter, and that the other relay demonstrate reception of that blocking carrier. This can be observed from relay or DFR records during naturally occurring faults, or by a manual test. If the checkback test sequence were incorporated in the relay logic, the carrier sets and carrier channel are then included in the overlapping segments monitored by the two relays, and the monitoring gap is completely eliminated.
Appendix B — Protection System Maintenance Standard Drafting Team

Charles W. Rogers  
*Chairman*  
Consumers Energy Co.

John B. Anderson  
Xcel Energy  
Mark Lucas  
ComEd

Merle E. Ashton  
Tri-State G&T  
Al McMeekin  
*NERC Staff*  
North American Electric Reliability Corporation

Bob Bentert  
Florida Power & Light Company  
Mark Peterson  
Great River Energy

John Ciufo  
Hydro One Inc  
Leonard Swanson, Jr  
National Grid USA

Sam Francis  
Oncor  
Eric A. Udren  
Quanta Technology

Carol A. Gerou  
Midwest Reliability Organization  
Philip B. Winston  
Southern Company Transmission

William D. Shultz  
Southern Company Generation  
John A. Zipp  
ITC Holdings

Russell C. Hardison  
Tennessee Valley Authority

David Harper  
NRG Texas Maintenance Services
Unofficial Comment Form for 1st Draft of the Standard for Protection System Maintenance and Testing Project 2007-17

Please DO NOT use this form. Please use the electronic comment form to submit comments on the 1st draft of the PRC-005-2 standard for Protection System Maintenance and Testing. Comments must be submitted by September 28, 2011. If you have questions please contact Al McMeekin at al.mcmeekin@nerc.net or by telephone at 803-530-1963.


Background Information:
This project recently failed to receive two-thirds weighted stakeholder approval on recirculation ballot. The Standards Committee directed that the Standard Drafting Team post the SAR and standard for a 45-day comment period with an initial ballot conducted during the last 10 days. During the posting period, the Standard Drafting Team plans to conduct a Webinar to discuss recently-presented industry comments and how they are addressed in the draft standard.

The Protection System Maintenance and Testing Standard Drafting Team (PSMT SDT) has made several changes to the fifth posting of PRC-005-2 based on comments received from industry. The changes include:

- Revising the term, “Maintenance Correctable Issue” to “Unresolved Maintenance Issue”.
- Revising the “3 calendar months” interval for various station dc supply and communications system maintenance activities to “4 calendar months”.
- The maintenance activities and intervals for distributed UFLS and UVLS systems were extracted from Table 1-1 through 1-5 and placed into a new Table 3 to more clearly illustrate the requirements related to these systems, which are often implemented on the distribution system.
- Modifying the VSLs and VRFs to reflect the changes listed above.
- Revising the Supplemental Reference and FAQ document to reflect changes made to the draft standard and to address additional issues raised within comments.
- Revising the Implementation Plan.

The PSMT SDT would like to receive industry comments on this standard.

For questions 1-5, please provide specific comments related to the individual question. Please reserve question 6 for general comments not related to questions 1-5.

1. Do you have any comments regarding the existing SAR for this project?
   □ Yes
   □ No
Comments:

2. In response to comments, the term “Maintenance Correctable Issue” was revised to “Unresolved Maintenance Issue”. Do you agree with this change? If you do not agree, please provide specific suggestions for improvement.
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   Comments:

3. In response to comments, the SDT revised the previous “3 calendar months” interval to “4 calendar months” for communications systems and station dc supply. Do you agree with this change? If you do not agree, please provide specific suggestions for improvement.
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   Comments:

4. The SDT extracted the maintenance activities and intervals for distributed UFLS and UVLS systems from Table 1-1 through 1-5 and placed them into a new Table 3 to more clearly illustrate the requirements related to these systems. Do you agree with this change? If you do not agree, please provide specific suggestions for improvement.
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   Comments:

5. The SDT has revised the “Supplementary Reference” document which is supplied to provide supporting discussion for the Requirements within the standard. Do you agree with the changes? If not, please provide specific suggestions for change.
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
   Comments:

6. If you have any other comments on this Standard that you have not already provided in response to the prior questions, please provide them here.
   Comments:
Unofficial Comment Form for 1st Draft of the Standard for Protection System Maintenance and Testing Project 2007-17

Please **DO NOT** use this form. Please use the [electronic comment form](http://www.nerc.com/filez/standards/Protection_System_Maintenance_Project_2007-17.html) to submit comments on the 1st draft of the PRC-005-2 standard for Protection System Maintenance and Testing. Comments must be submitted by **September 28, 2011**. If you have questions please contact Al McMeekin at [al.mcmeekin@nerc.net](mailto:al.mcmeekin@nerc.net) or by telephone at 803-530-1963.

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- Revising the term, “Maintenance Correctable Issue” to “Unresolved Maintenance Issue”.
- Revising the “3 calendar months” interval for various station dc supply and communications system maintenance activities to “4 calendar months”.
- The maintenance activities and intervals for distributed UFLS and UVLS systems were extracted from Table 1-1 through 1-5 and placed into a new Table 3 to more clearly illustrate the requirements related to these systems, which are often implemented on the distribution system.
- Modifying the VSLs and VRFs to reflect the changes listed above.
- Revising the Supplemental Reference and FAQ document to reflect changes made to the draft standard and to address additional issues raised within comments.
- Revising the Implementation Plan.

The PSMT SDT would like to receive industry comments on this standard.

For questions 1-5, please provide specific comments related to the individual question. Please reserve question 6 for general comments not related to questions 1-5.

1. Do you have any comments regarding the existing SAR for this project?
   - [ ] Yes
   - [ ] No
Comments:

2. In response to comments, the term “Maintenance Correctable Issue” was revised to “Unresolved Maintenance Issue”. Do you agree with this change? If you do not agree, please provide specific suggestions for improvement.
   □ Yes
   □ No
   Comments:

3. In response to comments, the SDT revised the previous “3 calendar months” interval to “4 calendar months” for communications systems and station dc supply. Do you agree with this change? If you do not agree, please provide specific suggestions for improvement.
   □ Yes
   □ No
   Comments:

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   □ Yes
   □ No
   Comments:

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   □ Yes
   □ No
   Comments:

6. If you have any other comments on this Standard that you have not already provided in response to the prior questions, please provide them here.
   Comments: