GLOSSAIRE DES TERMES ET ACRONYMES RELATIF AUX NORMES DE FIABILITÉ (VERSION ANGLAISE)

Hydro Québec TransÉnergie

COORDONNATEUR
DE LA FIABILITÉ

Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms used in Reliability Standards

February 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

This glossary presents, in alphabetical order, the definition of terms and acronyms used in the reliability standards and in the documents produced by the Reliability Coordinator in relation with reliability standards. Most terms come from the NERC Glossary of Terms Used in Reliability Standards, April 20, 2009, adopted by NERC Board of Trustees.

1.1 DEFINED TERMS

Terms in the definitions as well as in the standards and in Appendices for Québec, that refer to terms defined in this glossary are capitalized in the English version and italicized in the French version.

1.2 TERMS IN FRENCH

French translation of terms is shown within parentheses at the end of each definition. In addition, all acronyms and terms in French are identified by the use of bold characters. An index of terms and acronyms in French is presented in Section 3 to facilitate the search within the document.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Term	Acronym	Definition
Adequacy		The ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of the end-use customers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system elements. **(Adéquation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Adjacent Balancing Authority		A Balancing Authority whose Balancing Authority Area is interconnected with another Balancing Authority Area either directly or via a multi-party agreement or transmission tariff. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage adjacent)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Adverse Reliability Impact		The impact of an event that results in frequency-related instability; unplanned tripping of load or generation; or uncontrolled separation or cascading outages that affects a widespread area of the Interconnection. **(Impact négatif sur la fiabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
After the Fact	ATF	A time classification assigned to an RFI when the submittal time is greater than one hour after the start time of the RFI. **(Après le fait)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Agreement		A contract or arrangement, either written or verbal and sometimes enforceable by law. **(Entente)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Alternative Interpersonal Communication		Any Interpersonal Communication that is able to serve as a substitute for, and does not utilize the same infrastructure (medium) as, Interpersonal Communication used for day-to-day operation. **(Communication interpersonnelle de rechange)** **Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards**
Altitude Correction Factor		A multiplier applied to specify distances, which adjusts the distances to account for the change in relative air density (RAD) due to altitude from the RAD used to determine the specified distance. Altitude correction factors apply to both minimum worker approach distances and to minimum vegetation clearance distances. **(Facteur de correction en fonction de l'altitude)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Ancillary Service		Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Service Provider's transmission system in accordance with good utility practice. (From FERC order 888-A.) **(Services complémentaires)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Anti-Aliasing Filter		An analog filter installed at a metering point to remove the high frequency components of the signal over the AGC sample period. **(Filtre antirepliement)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Area Control Error	ACE	The instantaneous difference between a Balancing Authority's net actual and scheduled interchange, taking into account the effects of Frequency Bias and correction for meter error. **(Écart de réglage de la zone)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Area Interchange Methodology		The Area Interchange methodology is characterized by determination of incremental transfer capability via simulation, from which Total Transfer Capability (TTC) can be mathematically derived. Capacity Benefit Margin, Transmission Reliability Margin, and Existing Transmission Commitments are subtracted from the TTC, and Postbacks and counterflows are added, to derive Available Transfer Capability. Under the Area Interchange Methodology, TTC results are generally reported on an area to area basis. **(Méthodologie selon les échanges entre zones)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Arranged Interchange		The state where a Request for Interchange (initial or revised) has been submitted for approval. **(Échange convenu)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
ATC Path		Any combination of Point of Receipt and Point of Delivery for which ATC is calculated; and any Posted Path[1] **(Chemin ATC)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Attaining Balancing Authority		A Balancing Authority bringing generation or load into its effective control boundaries through a Dynamic Transfer from the Native Balancing Authority. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage délégataire)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Automatic Generation Control	AGC	Equipment that automatically adjusts generation in a Balancing Authority Area from a central location to maintain the Balancing Authority's interchange schedule plus Frequency Bias. AGC may also accommodate automatic inadvertent payback and time error correction. **(Réglage automatique de la production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Available Flowgate Capability	AFC	A measure of the flow capability remaining on a Flowgate for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses. It is defined as TFC less Existing Transmission Commitments (ETC), less a Capacity Benefit Margin, less a Transmission Reliability Margin, plus Postbacks, and plus counterflows. **(Capacité disponible d'une interface de transit)** **(Capacité d'interface disponible)[2]** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Available Transfer Capability	ATC	A measure of the transfer capability remaining in the physical transmission network for further commercial activity over and above already committed uses. It is defined as Total Transfer Capability less Existing Transmission Commitments (including retail customer service), less a Capacity Benefit Margin, less a Transmission Reliability Margin, plus Postbacks, plus counterflows. **(Capacité de transfert disponible)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Available Transfer Capability Implementation Document	ATCID	A document that describes the implementation of a methodology for calculating ATC or AFC, and provides information related to a Transmission Service Provider's calculation of ATC or AFC. **(Document de mise en oeuvre de la capacité de transfert disponible)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

[1] See 18 CFR 37.6(b)(1)
[2] Term used in the French version of the document « Tarifs et conditions des services de transport d'Hydro-Québec ».

Term	Acronym	Definition
Balancing Authority	BA	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. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Balancing Authority Area		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. **(Zone d'équilibrage)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Base Load		The minimum amount of electric power delivered or required over a given period at a constant rate. **(Charge de base)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
BES Cyber Asset		A Cyber Asset that if rendered unavailable, degraded, or misused would, within 15 minutes of its required operation, mis-operation, or non-operation, adversely impact one or more Facilities, systems, or equipment, which, if destroyed, degraded, or otherwise rendered unavailable when needed, would affect the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System. Redundancy of affected Facilities, systems, and equipment shall not be considered when determining adverse impact. Each BES Cyber Asset is included in one or more BES Cyber Systems. (A Cyber Asset is not a BES Cyber Asset if, for 30 consecutive calendar days or less, it is directly connected to a network within an ESP, a Cyber Asset within an ESP, or to a BES Cyber Asset, and it is used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes.) **(Actif électronique BES)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
BES Cyber System		One or more BES Cyber Assets logically grouped by a responsible entity to perform one or more reliability tasks for a functional entity. **(Système électronique BES)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
BES Cyber System Information		Information about the BES Cyber System that could be used to gain unauthorized access or pose a security threat to the BES Cyber System. BES Cyber System Information does not include individual pieces of information that by themselves do not pose a threat or could not be used to allow unauthorized access to BES Cyber Systems, such as, but not limited to, device names, individual IP addresses without context, ESP names, or policy statements. Examples of BES Cyber System Information may include, but are not limited to, security procedures or security information about BES Cyber Systems, Physical Access Control Systems, and Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems that is not publicly available and could be used to allow unauthorized access or unauthorized distribution; collections of network addresses; and network topology of the BES Cyber System. **Information de système électronique BES)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Blackstart Resource		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. **(Ressource à démarrage autonome)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Block Dispatch		A set of dispatch rules such that given a specific amount of load to serve, an approximate generation dispatch can be determined. To accomplish this, the capacity of a given generator is segmented into loadable "blocks," each of which is grouped and ordered relative to other blocks (based on characteristics including, but not limited to, efficiency, run of river or fuel supply considerations, and/or "must-run" status). **(Répartition par blocs)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Bulk Electric System	BES	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. **(Système de production-transport d'électricité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Bulk Power System	BPS	The interconnected electrical systems within northeastern North America comprised of system elements on which faults or disturbances can have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area. **(Réseau "Bulk")** Source : Document A-07 (NPCC Glossary of Terms)
Burden		Operation of the Bulk Electric System that violates or is expected to violate a System Operating Limit or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit in the Interconnection, or that violates any other NERC, Regional Reliability Organization, or local operating reliability standards or criteria. **(Mettre à risque)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Business Practices		Those business rules contained in the Transmission Service Provider's applicable tariff, rules, or procedures; associated Regional Reliability Organization or regional entity business practices; or NAESB Business Practices. **(Pratiques commerciales)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Capacity Benefit Margin	CBM	The amount of firm transmission transfer capability preserved by the transmission provider for Load-Serving Entities (LSEs), whose loads are located on that Transmission Service Provider's system, to enable access by the LSEs to generation from interconnected systems to meet generation reliability requirements. Preservation of CBM for an LSE allows that entity to reduce its installed generating capacity below that which may otherwise have been necessary without interconnections to meet its generation reliability requirements. The transmission transfer capability preserved as CBM is intended to be used by the LSE only in times of emergency generation deficiencies. **(Marge de partage de capacité) (Marge bénéficiaire de capacité)**[3] Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Capacity Benefit Margin Implementation Document	CBMID	A document that describes the implementation of a Capacity Benefit Margin methodology. **(Document de mise en œuvre de la marge de partage de capacité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Capacity Emergency		A capacity emergency exists when a Balancing Authority Area's operating capacity, plus firm purchases from other systems, to the extent available or limited by transfer capability, is inadequate to meet its demand plus its regulating requirements. **(Défaillance en puissance)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

[3] Term used in the French version of the document « Tarifs et conditions des services de transport d'Hydro-Québec ».

Term	Acronym	Definition
Cascading		The uncontrolled successive loss of system elements triggered by an incident at any location. Cascading results in widespread electric service interruption that cannot be restrained from sequentially spreading beyond an area predetermined by studies. **(Déclenchements en cascade)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
CIP Exceptional Circumstance		A situation that involves or threatens to involve one or more of the following, or similar, conditions that impact safety or BES reliability: a risk of injury or death; a natural disaster; civil unrest; an imminent or existing hardware, software, or equipment failure; a Cyber Security Incident requiring emergency assistance; a response by emergency services; the enactment of a mutual assistance agreement; or an impediment of large scale workforce availability. **(Circonstance CIP exceptionnelle)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
CIP Senior Manager		A single senior management official with overall authority and responsibility for leading and managing implementation of and continuing adherence to the requirements within the NERC CIP Standards, CIP-002 through CIP-011. **(Cadre supérieur CIP)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Clock Hour		The 60-minute period ending at :00. All surveys, measurements, and reports are based on Clock Hour periods unless specifically noted. **(Heure civile)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Cogeneration		Production of electricity from steam, heat, or other forms of energy produced as a by-product of another process. **(Cogénération)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Compliance Monitor		The entity that monitors, reviews, and ensures compliance of responsible entities with reliability standards. **(Responsable de la surveillance de la conformité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Compliance Enforcement Authority	CEA	An entity responsible for compliance monitoring and enforcement of reliability standards. **(Responsable des mesures pour assurer la conformité, Responsable de la surveillance de l'application des normes de fiabilité)** Source : Régie de l'énergie

Term	Acronym	Definition
Composite Confirmed Interchange		The energy profile (including non-default ramp) throughout a given time period, based on the aggregate of all Confirmed Interchange occurring in that time period. **(Échange confirmé composite)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Composite Protection System		The total complement of Protection System(s) that function collectively to protect an Element. Backup protection provided by a different Element's Protection System(s) is excluded. **(Système de protection combiné)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Confirmed Interchange		The state where no party has denied and all required parties have approved the Arranged Interchange. **(Échange confirmé)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Congestion Management Report		A report that the Interchange Distribution Calculator issues when a Reliability Coordinator initiates the Transmission Loading Relief procedure. This report identifies the transactions and native and network load curtailments that must be initiated to achieve the loading relief requested by the initiating Reliability Coordinator. **(Rapport de gestion des congestions)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Constrained Facility		A transmission facility (line, transformer, breaker, etc.) that is approaching, is at, or is beyond its System Operating Limit or Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit. **(Installation contrainte)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Contingency		The unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a generator, transmission line, circuit breaker, switch or other electrical element. **(Contingence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Contingency Reserve		The provision of capacity deployed by the Balancing Authority to meet the Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) and other NERC and Regional Reliability Organization contingency requirements. **(Réserve pour contingence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Contract Path		An agreed upon electrical path for the continuous flow of electrical power between the parties of an Interchange Transaction. **(Chemin réservé)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Control Center		One or more facilities hosting operating personnel that monitor and control the Bulk Electric System (BES) in real-time to perform the reliability tasks, including their associated data centers, of: 1) a Reliability Coordinator, 2) a Balancing Authority, 3) a Transmission Operator for transmission Facilities at two or more locations, or 4) a Generator Operator for generation Facilities at two or more locations. **(Centre de contrôle)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Control Performance Standard	CPS	The reliability standard that sets the limits of a Balancing Authority's Area Control Error over a specified time period. **(Norme de performance du réglage)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Control Room		Site where are located systems, terminals or control panel for the monitoring and control of a generating or transmission facility. The control room is located in the same facility it operates and can also be used for the monitoring or control of other facilities on the same site (generating facility's switchyard, adjacent generating facility). **(Salle de commande)** Source : Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Corrective Action Plan		A list of actions and an associated timetable for implementation to remedy a specific problem. **(Plan d'actions correctives)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Cranking Path		A portion of the electric system that can be isolated and then energized to deliver electric power from a generation source to enable the startup of one or more other generating units. **(Chemin de démarrage)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Curtailment		A reduction in the scheduled capacity or energy delivery of an Interchange Transaction. **(Réduction)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Curtailment Threshold		The minimum Transfer Distribution Factor which, if exceeded, will subject an Interchange Transaction to curtailment to relieve a transmission facility constraint. **(Seuil de réduction des transactions)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Cyber Assets		Programmable electronic devices and including hardware, software, and data in those devices. **(Actifs électroniques)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Cyber Security Incident		A malicious act or suspicious event that : • Compromises, or was an attempt to compromise, the Electronic Security Perimeter or Physical Security Perimeter, or, • Disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of a BES Cyber System. **(Incident de cybersécurité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Delayed Fault Clearing		Fault clearing consistent with correct operation of a breaker failure protection system and its associated breakers, or of a backup protection system with an intentional time delay. **(Élimination retardée d'un défaut)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Demand		1. The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system or part of a system, generally expressed in kilowatts or megawatts, at a given instant or averaged over any designated interval of time. 2. The rate at which energy is being used by the custumer. **(Demande)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Demand-Side Management	DSM	The term for all activities or programs undertaken by Load-Serving Entity or its customers to influence the amount or timing of electricity they use. **(Gestion de la demande)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Dial-up Connectivity		A data communication link that is established when the communication equipment dials a phone number and negotiates a connection with the equipment on the other end of the link. **(Connectivité par lien commuté)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Direct Control Load Management	DCLM	Demand-Side Management that is under the direct control of the system operator. DCLM may control the electric supply to individual appliances or equipment on customer premises. DCLM as defined here does not include Interruptible Demand. **(Gestion des charges modulables)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Dispatch Order		A set of dispatch rules such that given a specific amount of load to serve, an approximate generation dispatch can be determined. To accomplish this, each generator is ranked by priority. **(Consigne de répartition)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Dispersed Load by Substations		Substation load information configured to represent a system for power flow or system dynamics modeling purposes, or both. **(Charge répartie par poste)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Distribution Factor	DF	The portion of an Interchange Transaction, typically expressed in per unit that flows across a transmission facility (Flowgate). **(Facteur de répartition)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Distribution Provider	DP	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. **(Distributeur)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Disturbance		1. An unplanned event that produces an abnormal system condition. 2. Any perturbation to the electric system. 3. The unexpected change in ACE that is caused by the sudden failure of generation or interruption of load. **(Perturbation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Disturbance Control Standard	DCS	The reliability standard that sets the time limit following a Disturbance within which a Balancing Authority must return its Area Control Error to within a specified range. **(Norme de contrôle en régime perturbé)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Disturbance Monitoring Equipment	DME	Devices capable of monitoring and recording system data pertaining to a Disturbance. Such devices include the following categories of recorders[4] • Sequence of event recorders which record equipment response to the event • Fault recorders, which record actual waveform data replicating the system primary voltages and currents. This may include protective relays. • Dynamic Disturbance Recorders (DDRs), which record incidents that portray power system behavior during dynamic events such as low-frequency (0.1 Hz – 3 Hz) oscillations and abnormal frequency or voltage excursions **(Équipement de surveillance des perturbations)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

[4] Phasor Measurement Units and any other equipment that meets the functional requirements of DMEs may qualify as DMEs.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Dynamic Interchange Schedule or Dynamic Schedule		A time-varying energy transfer that is updated in Real-time and included in the Scheduled Net Interchange (NIS) term in the same manner as an Interchange Schedule in the affected Balancing Authorities' control ACE equations (or alternate control processes). **(Programme d'échange dynamique)(Programme dynamique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Dynamic Transfer		The provision of the real-time monitoring, telemetering, computer software, hardware, communications, engineering, energy accounting (including inadvertent interchange), and administration required to electronically move all or a portion of the real energy services associated with a generator or load out of one Balancing Authority Area into another. **(Transfert dynamique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Economic Dispatch		The allocation of demand to individual generating units on line to effect the most economical production of electricity. **(Répartition optimale de la production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems	EACMS	Cyber Assets that perform electronic access control or electronic access monitoring of the Electronic Security Perimeter(s) or BES Cyber Systems. This includes Intermediate Devices. **(Systèmes de contrôle ou de surveillance des accès électroniques)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Electronic Access Point	EAP	A Cyber Asset interface on an Electronic Security Perimeter that allows routable communication between Cyber Assets outside an Electronic Security Perimeter and Cyber Assets inside an Electronic Security Perimeter. **(Point d'accès électronique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Electronic Security Perimeter	ESP	The logical border surrounding a network to which BES Cyber Systems are connected using a routable protocol. **(Périmètre de sécurité électronique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Element		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. **(Élément)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Emergency or BES Emergency		Any abnormal system condition that requires automatic or immediate manual action to prevent or limit the failure of transmission facilities or generation supply that could adversely affect the reliability of the Bulk Electric System. **(Urgence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Emergency Rating		The rating as defined by the equipment owner that specifies the level of electrical loading or output, usually expressed in megawatts (MW) or Mvar or other appropriate units, that a system, facility, or element can support, produce, or withstand for a finite period. The rating assumes acceptable loss of equipment life or other physical or safety limitations for the equipment involved. **(Caractéristiques assignées en situation d'urgence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Emergency Request for Interchange (Emergency RFI)		Request for Interchange to be initiated for Emergency or Energy Emergency conditions. **(Demande d'échange d'urgence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Energy Emergency		A condition when a Load-Serving Entity or Balancing Authority has exhausted all other resource options and can no longer meet its expected Load obligations. **(Défaillance en énergie)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Equipment Rating		The maximum and minimum voltage, current, frequency, real and reactive power flows on individual equipment under steady state, short-circuit and transient conditions, as permitted or assigned by the equipment owner. **(Caractéristiques assignées d'un équipement)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Existing Transmission Commitments	ETC	Committed uses of a Transmission Service Provider's Transmission system considered when determining ATC or AFC. **(Engagements de transport en vigueur) (Quantité de services de transport déjà engagés)**[5] Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
External Routable Connectivity		The logical border surrounding a network to which BES Cyber Systems are connected using a routable protocol. **(Connectivité externe routable)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Facility		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.). **(Installation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Facility Rating		The maximum or minimum voltage, current, frequency, or real or reactive power flow through a facility that does not violate the applicable equipment rating of any equipment comprising the facility. **(Caractéristiques assignées d'une installation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

[5] Term used in the French version of the document « Tarifs et conditions des services de transport d'Hydro-Québec ».

Term	Acronym	Definition
Fault		An event occurring on an electric system such as a short circuit, a broken wire, or an intermittent connection. **(Défaut)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Fire Risk		The likelihood that a fire will ignite or spread in a particular geographic area. **(Risque d'incendie)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Firm Demand		That portion of the Demand that a power supplier is obligated to provide except when system reliability is threatened or during emergency conditions. **(Demande ferme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Firm Transmission Service		The highest quality (priority) service offered to customers under a filed rate schedule that anticipates no planned interruption. **(Service de transport ferme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Flashover		An electrical discharge through air around or over the surface of insulation, between objects of different potential, caused by placing a voltage across the air space that results in the ionization of the air space. **(Contournement électrique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Flowgate		1. A portion of the Transmission system through which the Interchange Distribution Calculator calculates the power flow from Interchange Transactions. 2. A mathematical construct, comprised of one or more monitored transmission Facilities and optionally one or more contingency Facilities, used to analyse the impact of power flows upon the Bulk Electric System. **(Interface de transit)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Flowgate Methodology		The Flowgate methodology is characterized by identification of key Facilities as Flowgates. Total Flowgate Capabilities are determined based on Facility Ratings and voltage and stability limits. The impacts of Existing Transmission Commitments (ETCs) are determined by simulation. The impacts of ETC, Capacity Benefit Margin (CBM) and Transmission Reliability Margin (TRM) are subtracted from the Total Flowgate Capability, and Postbacks and counterflows are added, to determine the Available Flowgate Capability (AFC) value for that Flowgate. AFCs can be used to determine Available Transfer Capability (ATC). **(Méthodologie des interfaces de transit)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Forced Outage		1. The removal from service availability of a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility for emergency reasons. 2. The condition in which the equipment is unavailable due to unanticipated failure. **(Indisponibilité forcée)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Bias		A value, usually expressed in megawatts per 0.1 Hertz (MW/0.1 Hz), associated with a Balancing Authority Area that approximates the Balancing Authority Area's response to Interconnection frequency error. **(Compensation en fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Bias Setting		A number, either fixed or variable, usually expressed in MW/0.1 Hz, included in a Balancing Authority's Area Control Error equation to account for the Balancing Authority's inverse Frequency Response contribution to the Interconnection, and discourage response withdrawal through secondary control systems. **(Réglage de la compensation en fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Deviation		A change in Interconnection frequency. **(Déviation de fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Error		The difference between the actual and scheduled frequency. (F_A – F_S) **(Écart de fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Regulation		The ability of a Balancing Authority to help the Interconnection maintain Scheduled Frequency. This assistance can include both turbine governor response and Automatic Generation Control. **(Réglage de la fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Response		(Equipment) The ability of a system or elements of the system to react or respond to a change in system frequency. (System) The sum of the change in demand, plus the change in generation, divided by the change in frequency, expressed in megawatts per 0.1 Hertz (MW/0.1 Hz). **(Réponse en fréquence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Response Measure	FRM	The median of all the Frequency Response observations reported annually by Balancing Authorities or Frequency Response Sharing Groups for frequency events specified by the ERO. This will be calculated as MW/0.1Hz. **(Mesure de la réponse en fréquence)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Frequency Response Obligation	FRO	The Balancing Authority's share of the required Frequency Response needed for the reliable operation of an Interconnection. This will be calculated as MW/0.1Hz. **(Obligation de réponse en fréquence)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards
Frequency Response Sharing Group	FRSG	A group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply operating resources required to jointly meet the sum of the Frequency Response Obligations of its members. **(Groupe de partage de la réponse en fréquence)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards
Generation Capability Import Requirement	GCIR	The amount of generation capability from external sources identified by a Load-Serving Entity (LSE) or Resource Planner (RP) to meet its generation reliability or resource adequacy requirements as an alternative to internal resources. **(Capacité de production requise en importation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Generator Operator	GOP	The entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services. **(Exploitant d'installation de production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Generator Owner	GO	Entity that owns and maintains generating units. **(Propriétaire d'installation de production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Generator Shift Factor	GSF	A factor to be applied to a generator's expected change in output to determine the amount of flow contribution that change in output will impose on an identified transmission facility or Flowgate. **(Facteur de changement de la production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Generator-to-Load Distribution Factor	GLDF	The algebraic sum of a Generator Shift Factor and a Load Shift Factor to determine the total impact of an Interchange Transaction on an identified transmission facility or Flowgate. **(Facteur de répartition production-charge)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Host Balancing Authority		1. A Balancing Authority that confirms and implements Interchange Transactions for a Purchasing Selling Entity that operates generation or serves customers directly within the Balancing Authority's metered boundaries. 2. The Balancing Authority within whose metered boundaries a jointly owned unit is physically located. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage - hôte)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Hourly Value		Data measured on a Clock Hour basis. **(Donnée horaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Implemented Interchange		The state where the Balancing Authority enters the Confirmed Interchange into its Area Control Error equation. **(Échange mis en oeuvre)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Inadvertent Interchange		The difference between the Balancing Authority's Net Actual Interchange and Net Scheduled Interchange. ($I_A - I_S$) **(Échange involontaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Independent Power Producer	IPP	Any entity that owns or operates an electricity generating facility that is not included in an electric utility's rate base. This term includes, but is not limited to, cogenerators and small power producers and all other nonutility electricity producers, such as exempt wholesale generators, who sell electricity. **(Producteur indépendant)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interactive Remote Access		User-initiated access by a person employing a remote access client or other remote access technology using a routable protocol. Remote access originates from a Cyber Asset that is not an Intermediate Device and not located within any of the Responsible Entity's Electronic Security Perimeter(s) or at a defined Electronic Access Point (EAP). Remote access may be initiated from: 1) Cyber Assets used or owned by the Responsible Entity, 2) Cyber Assets used or owned by employees, and 3) Cyber Assets used or owned by vendors, contractors, or consultants. Interactive remote access does not include system-to-system process communications. **(Accès distant interactif)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interchange		Energy transfers that cross Balancing Authority boundaries. **(Échange)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interchange Authority	IA	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. **(Responsable des échanges)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Interchange Distribution Calculator	IDC	The mechanism used by Reliability Coordinators in the Eastern Interconnection to calculate the distribution of Interchange Transactions over specific Flowgates. It includes a database of all Interchange Transactions and a matrix of the Distribution Factors for the Eastern Interconnection. **(Logiciel de calcul de la répartition des échanges)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interchange Schedule		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. **(Programme d'échange)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interchange Transaction		An agreement to transfer energy from a seller to a buyer that crosses one or more Balancing Authority Area boundaries. **(Transaction d'échange)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interchange Transaction Tag or Tag		The details of an Interchange Transaction required for its physical implementation. **(Étiquette de transaction d'échange)(Étiquette)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interconnected Operations Service		A service (exclusive of basic energy and transmission services) that is required to support the reliable operation of interconnected Bulk Electric Systems. **(Services d'exploitation en réseaux interconnectés)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interconnection		When capitalized, any one of the four major electric system networks in North America: Eastern, Western, ERCOT and Quebec. **(Interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit	IROL	A System Operating Limit that, if violated, could lead to instability, uncontrolled separation, or Cascading Outages that adversely impact the reliability of the Bulk Electric System. **(Limite d'exploitation pour la fiabilité de l'Interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit T_v	IROL T_V	The maximum time that an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit can be violated before the risk to the interconnection or other Reliability Coordinator Area(s) becomes greater than acceptable. Each Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit's Tv shall be less than or equal to 30 minutes. **(T_v de limite d'exploitation pour la fiabilité de l'Interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Intermediate Balancing Authority		A Balancing Authority on the scheduling path of an Interchange Transaction other than the Source Balancing Authority and Sink Balancing Authority. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage intermédiaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Intermediate System		A Cyber Asset or collection of Cyber Assets performing access control to restrict Interactive Remote Access to only authorized users. The Intermediate System must not be located inside the Electronic Security Perimeter. **(Système intermédiaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Interpersonal Communication		Any medium that allows two or more individuals to interact, consult, or exchange information. **(Communication interpersonnelle)** **Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards**
Interruptible Load or Interruptible Demand		Demand that the end-use customer makes available to its Load-Serving Entity via contract or agreement for curtailment. **(Charge interruptible)(Demande interruptible)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Joint Control		Automatic Generation Control of jointly owned units by two or more Balancing Authorities. **(Réglage conjoint)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Limiting Element		The element that is 1.)Either operating at its appropriate rating, or 2,) Would be following the limiting contingency. Thus, the Limiting Element establishes a system limit. **(Élément limiteur)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Load		1. An end-use device or customer that receives power from the electric system. 2. Power consumed by a customer. (see Demand) **(Charge)** Sources : 1. Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards 2. Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Load Shift Factor	LSF	A factor to be applied to a load's expected change in demand to determine the amount of flow contribution that change in demand will impose on an identified transmission facility or monitored Flowgate. **(Facteur de changement de charge)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Load-Serving Entity	LSE	Secures energy and transmission service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers. **(Responsable de l'approvisionnement)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Main Transmission System	**RTP**	The transmission system comprised of equipments and lines generally carrying large quantities of energy and of generating facilities of 50 MVA or more, providing control over reliability parameters: • Generation/load balancing • Frequency control • Level of operating reserves • Voltage control of the system and tie lines • Power flows within operating limits • Coordination and monitoring of interchange transactions • Monitoring of special protection systems • System restoration **(Réseau de transport principal)** Source : Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance	MVCD	The calculated minimum distance stated in feet (meters) to prevent flash-over between conductors and vegetation, for various latitudes and operating voltages. **(Distance de dégagement minimale de la végétation)** Source : Glossaire des termes en usage dans les normes de fiabilité (NERC)

Term	Acronym	Definition
Misoperation		The failure of a Composite Protection System to operate as intended for protection purposes. Any of the following is a Misoperation: 1. Failure to Trip – During Fault – A failure of a Composite Protection System to operate for a Fault condition for which it is designed. The failure of a Protection System component is not a Misoperation as long as the performance of the Composite Protection System is correct. 2. Failure to Trip – Other Than Fault – A failure of a Composite Protection System to operate for a non-Fault condition for which it is designed, such as a power swing, undervoltage, overexcitation, or loss of excitation. The failure of a Protection System component is not a Misoperation as long as the performance of the Composite Protection System is correct. 3. Slow Trip – During Fault – A Composite Protection System operation that is slower than required for a Fault condition if the duration of its operating time resulted in the operation of at least one other Element's Composite Protection System. 4. Slow Trip – Other Than Fault – A Composite Protection System operation that is slower than required for a non-Fault condition, such as a power swing, undervoltage, overexcitation, or loss of excitation, if the duration of its operating time resulted in the operation of at least one other Element's Composite Protection System. 5. Unnecessary Trip – During Fault – An unnecessary Composite Protection System operation for a Fault condition on another Element. 6. Unnecessary Trip – Other Than Fault – An unnecessary Composite Protection System operation for a non-Fault condition. A Composite Protection System operation that is caused by personnel during on-site maintenance, testing, inspection, construction, or commissioning activities is not a Misoperation. **(Fonctionnement incorrect)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Native Balancing Authority		A Balancing Authority from which a portion of its physically interconnected generation and/or load is transferred from its effective control boundaries to the Attaining Balancing Authority through a Dynamic Transfer. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage délégant)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Native Load		The end-use customers that the Load-Serving Entity is obligated to serve. **(Charge locale)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Actual Interchange		The algebraic sum of all metered interchange over all interconnections between two physically Adjacent Balancing Authority Areas. **(Échange réel net)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Energy for Load	NEL	Net Balancing Authority Area generation, plus energy received from other Balancing Authority Areas, less energy delivered to Balancing Authority Areas through interchange. It includes Balancing Authority Area losses but excludes energy required for storage at energy storage facilities. **(Énergie disponible nette)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Interchange Schedule		The algebraic sum of all Interchange Schedules with each Adjacent Balancing Authority. **(Programme d'échange net)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Scheduled Interchange		The algebraic sum of all Interchange Schedules across a given path or between Balancing Authorities for a given period or instant in time. **(Échange programmé net)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Network Integration Transmission Service		Service that allows an electric transmission customer to integrate, plan, economically dispatch and regulate its network reserves in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Owner serves Native Load customers. **(Service de transport en réseau intégré)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Non-Firm Transmission Service		Transmission service that is reserved on an as-available basis and is subject to curtailment or interruption. **(Service de transport non ferme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Non-Spinning Reserve		1. That generating reserve not connected to the system but capable of serving demand within a specified time. 2. Interruptible load that can be removed from the system in a specified time. **(Réserve arrêtée)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Normal Clearing		A protection system operates as designed and the fault is cleared in the time normally expected with proper functioning of the installed protection systems. **(Élimination normale d'un défaut)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Normal Rating		The rating as defined by the equipment owner that specifies the level of electrical loading, usually expressed in megawatts (MW) or other appropriate units that a system, facility, or element can support or withstand through the daily demand cycles without loss of equipment life. **(Caractéristiques assignées en situation normale)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Nuclear Plant Generator Operator	NUC OP	Any Generator Operator or Generator Owner that is a Nuclear Plant Licensee responsible for operation of a nuclear facility licensed to produce commercial power. **(Exploitant de centrale nucléaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements	NPIRs	The requirements based on NPLRs and Bulk Electric System requirements that have been mutually agreed to by the Nuclear Plant Generator Operator and the applicable Transmission Entities. **(Exigences relatives à l'interface de centrale nucléaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Nuclear Plant Licensing Requirements	NPLRs	Requirements included in the design basis of the nuclear plant and statutorily mandated for the operation of the plant, including nuclear power plant licensing requirements for: 1) Off-site power supply to enable safe shutdown of the plant during an electric system or plant event; and 2) Avoiding preventable challenges to nuclear safety as a result of an electric system disturbance, transient, or condition. **(Exigences de délivrance d'un permis de centrale nucléaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Nuclear Plant Off-site Power Supply (Off-site Power)		The electric power supply provided from the electric system to the nuclear power plant distribution system as required per the nuclear power plant license. **(Alimentation électrique externe de centrale nucléaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Off-Peak		Those hours or other periods defined by NAESB business practices, contract, agreements, or guides as periods of lower electrical demand. **(Hors pointe)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
On-Peak		Those hours or other periods defined by NAESB business practices, contract, agreements, or guides as periods of higher electrical demand. **(En pointe)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Open Access Same Time Information Service	OASIS	An electronic posting system that the Transmission Service Provider maintains for transmission access data and that allows all transmission customers to view the data simultaneously. **(Système d'information et de réservation des capacités de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Open Access Transmission Tariff	OATT	Electronic transmission tariff accepted by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requiring the Transmission Service Provider to furnish to all shippers with non-discriminating service comparable to that provided by Transmission Owners to themselves. **(Tarifs et conditions des services de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operating Instruction		A command by operating personnel responsible for the Real-time operation of the interconnected Bulk Electric System to change or preserve the state, status, output, or input of an Element of the Bulk Electric System or Facility of the Bulk Electric System. (A discussion of general information and of potential options or alternatives to resolve Bulk Electric System operating concerns is not a command and is not considered an Operating Instruction.) **(Instruction d'exploitation)** **Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards**
Operating Plan		A document that identifies a group of activities that may be used to achieve some goal. An Operating Plan may contain Operating Procedures and Operating Processes. A company-specific system restoration plan that includes an Operating Procedure for black-starting units, Operating Processes for communicating restoration progress with other entities, etc., is an example of an Operating Plan. **(Plan d'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Operating Procedure		A document that identifies specific steps or tasks that should be taken by one or more specific operating positions to achieve specific operating goal(s). The steps in an Operating Procedure should be followed in the order in which they are presented, and should be performed by the position(s) identified. A document that lists the specific steps for a system operator to take in removing a specific transmission line from service is an example of an Operating Procedure. **(Procédure d'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operating Process		A document that identifies general steps for achieving a generic operating goal. An Operating Process includes steps with options that may be selected depending upon Real-time conditions. A guideline for controlling high voltage is an example of an Operating Process. **(Processus d'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operating Reserve		That capability above firm system demand required to provide for regulation, load forecasting error, equipment forced and scheduled outages and local area protection. It consists of spinning and non-spinning reserve. **(Réserve d'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operating Reserve – Spinning		The portion of Operating Reserve consisting of: • Generation synchronized to the system and fully available to serve load within the Disturbance Recovery Period following the contingency event; or • Load fully removable from the system within the Disturbance Recovery Period following the contingency event. **(Réserve d'exploitation synchronisée)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operating Reserve – Supplemental		The portion of Operating Reserve consisting of: • Generation (synchronized or capable of being synchronized to the system) that is fully available to serve load within the Disturbance Recovery Period following the contingency event; or • Load fully removable from the system within the Disturbance Recovery Period following the contingency event. **(Réserve d'exploitation supplémentaire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Operating Voltage		The voltage level by which an electrical system is designated and to which certain operating characteristics of the system are related; also, the effective (root-mean-square) potential difference between any two conductors or between a conductor and the ground. The actual voltage of the circuit may vary somewhat above or below this value. **(Tension d'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operational Planning Analysis		An analysis of the expected system conditions for the next day's operation. (That analysis may be performed either a day ahead or as much as 12 months ahead.) Expected system conditions include things such as load forecast(s), generation output levels, Interchange, and known system constraints (transmission facility outages, generator outages, equipment limitations, etc.). **(Analyse de planification opérationnelle)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Operations Support Personnel		Individuals who perform current day or next day outage coordination or assessments, or who determine SOLs, IROLs, or operating nomograms, in direct support of Real-time operations of the Bulk Electric System. **(Personnel de soutien à l'exploitation)** Source : Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards
Outage Transfer Distribution Factor	OTDF	In the post-contingency configuration of a system under study, the electric Power Transfer Distribution Factor (PTDF) with one or more system Facilities removed from service (outaged). **(Facteur de répartition en cas de panne)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Overlap Regulation Service		A method of providing regulation service in which the Balancing Authority providing the regulation service incorporates another Balancing Authority's actual interchange, frequency response, and schedules into providing Balancing Authority's AGC/ACE equation. **(Service étendu de régulation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Participation Factors		A set of dispatch rules such that given a specific amount of load to serve, an approximate generation dispatch can be determined. To accomplish this, generators are assigned a percentage that they will contribute to serve load. **(Facteurs de participation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Peak Demand		1. The highest hourly integrated Net Energy For Load within a Balancing Authority Area occurring within a given period (e.g., day, month, season, or year). 2. The highest instantaneous demand within the Balancing Authority Area. **(Demande de pointe)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Performance-Reset Period		The time period that the entity being assessed must operate without any violations to reset the level of non compliance to zero. **(Délai de rétablissement de l'état de conformité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Physical Access Control Systems	PACS	Cyber Assets that control, alert, or log access to the Physical Security Perimeter(s), exclusive of locally mounted hardware or devices at the Physical Security Perimeter such as motion sensors, electronic lock control mechanisms, and badge readers. **(Systèmes de contrôle des accès physiques)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Physical Security Perimeter	PSP	The physical border surrounding locations in which BES Cyber Assets, BES Cyber Systems, or Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems reside, and for which access is controlled. **(Périmètre de sécurité physique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Planning Authority	PA	The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission facility and service plans, resource plans, and protection systems. **(Responsable de la planification)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Planning Coordinator	PC	See Planning Authority. **(Coordonnateur de la planification)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Point of Delivery	POD	A location that the Transmission Service Provider specifies on its transmission system where an Interchange Transaction leaves or a Load-Serving Entity receives its energy. **(Point de livraison)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Point of Receipt	POR	A location that the Transmission Service Provider specifies on its transmission system where an Interchange Transaction enters or a Generator delivers its output. **(Point de réception)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Point to Point Transmission Service	PTP	The reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or non-firm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point(s) of Delivery. **(Service de transport de point à point)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Postback		Positive adjustments to ATC or AFC as defined in Business Practices. Such Business Practices may include processing of redirects and unscheduled service. **(Capacité réofferte)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Power Transfer Distribution Factor	PTDF	In the pre-contingency configuration of a system under study, a measure of the responsiveness or change in electrical loadings on transmission system Facilities due to a change in electric power transfer from one area to another, expressed in percent (up to 100%) of the change in power transfer. **(Facteur de répartition de puissance)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Pro Forma Tariff		Usually refers to the standard OATT and/or associated transmission rights mandated by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order No. 888. **(Convention de service de transport type)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Protected Cyber Assets	PCA	One or more Cyber Assets connected using a routable protocol within or on an Electronic Security Perimeter that is not part of the highest impact BES Cyber System within the same Electronic Security Perimeter. The impact rating of Protected Cyber Assets is equal to the highest rated BES Cyber System in the same ESP. A Cyber Asset is not a Protected Cyber Asset if, for 30 consecutive calendar days or less, it is connected either to a Cyber Asset within the ESP or to the network within the ESP, and it is used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes. **(Actifs électroniques protégés)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Protection System		Protection System • 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 charges, 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.. **(Système de protection)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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 — Examine for signs of component failure, reduced performance or degradation. Calibrate — Adjust the operating threshold or measurement accuracy of a measuring element to meet the intended performance requirement. **(Programme d'entretien des systèmes de protection)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Pseudo-Tie		A time-varying energy transfer that is updated in Real-time and included in the Actual Net Interchange term (NIA) in the same manner as a Tie Line in the affected Balancing Authorities' control ACE equations (or alternate control processes). **(Pseudo-interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Purchasing-Selling Entity	PSE	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. **(Négociant)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Ramp Rate or Ramp		(Schedule) The rate, expressed in megawatts per minute, at which the interchange schedule is attained during the ramp period. (Generator) The rate, expressed in megawatts per minute, that a generator changes its output. **(Taux de rampe)(Rampe)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Rated Electrical Operating Conditions		The specified or reasonably anticipated conditions under which the electrical system or an individual electrical circuit is intend/designed to operate. **(Conditions d'exploitation électriques assignées)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Rated System Path Methodology		The Rated System Path Methodology is characterized by an initial Total Transfer Capability (TTC), determined via simulation. Capacity Benefit Margin, Transmission Reliability Margin, and Existing Transmission Commitments are subtracted from TTC, and Postbacks and counterflows are added as applicable, to derive Available Transfer Capability. Under the Rated System Path Methodology, TTC results are generally reported as specific transmission path capabilities. **(Méthodologie par chemin de transport spécifique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Rating		The operational limits of a transmission system element under a set of specified conditions. **(Caractéristiques assignées)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reallocation		The total or partial curtailment of Transactions during TLR Level 3a or 5a to allow Transactions using higher priority to be implemented. **(Réaffectation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Real-time		Present time as opposed to future time. (From Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits standard.) **(Temps réel)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Real-time Assessment		An examination of existing and expected system conditions, conducted by collecting and reviewing immediately available data. **(Évaluation en temps réel)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Receiving Balancing Authority		The Balancing Authority importing the Interchange. **(Zone d'équilibrage réceptrice)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Regional Reliability Organization[6] (Regional Entity)	RRO	1. An entity that ensures that a defined area of the Bulk Electric System is reliable, adequate and secure. 2. A member of the North American Electric Reliability Council. The Regional Reliability Organization can serve as The Compliance Monitor. **(Organisation régionale de fiabilité) (Entité régionale)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Regional Reliability Plan	RRP	The plan that specifies the Reliability Coordinators and Balancing Authorities within the Regional Reliability Organization, and explains how reliability coordination will be accomplished. **(Plan de fiabilité régional)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Registered entity		Any legal entity listed in the "register identifying the entities that are subject to the reliability standards" approved by the Régie de l'énergie du Québec pursuant to section 85.13 of the Act respecting the Régie de l'énergie. **(Entité visée)** Source : Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Register of Entities Subject to Reliability Rtandards (Register of Entities)		Document approved by the Régie de l'énergie identifying the entities subject to reliability standards, their functions and their facilities. **(Registre des entités visées par les normes de fiabilité) (Registre des entités visées)** Source : Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Regulating Reserve		An amount of reserve responsive to Automatic Generation Control, which is sufficient to provide normal regulating margin. **(Réserve réglante)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Regulation Reserve Sharing Group		A group whose members consist of two or more Balancing Authorities that collectively maintain, allocate, and supply the Regulating Reserve required for all member Balancing Authorities to use in meeting applicable regulating standards. **(Groupe de partage de réserve réglante)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards

[6] Note from direction – Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie: The Regional Reliability Organization (Regional Entity) for Quebec is the Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC).

Term	Acronym	Definition
Regulation Service		The process whereby one Balancing Authority contracts to provide corrective response to all or a portion of the ACE of another Balancing Authority. The Balancing Authority providing the response assumes the obligation of meeting all applicable control criteria as specified by NERC for itself and the Balancing Authority for which it is providing the Regulation Service. **(Service de régulation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliability Adjustment Arranged Interchange		A request to modify a Confirmed Interchange or Implemented Interchange for reliability purposes. **(Échange convenu d'ajustement de fiabilité)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliability Adjustment RFI		Request to modify an Implemented Interchange Schedule for reliability purposes. **(Ajustement d'une demande d'échange pour la fiabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliability Coordinator	RC	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. **(Coordonnateur de la fiabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliability Coordinator Area		The collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the boundaries of the Reliability Coordinator. Its boundary coincides with one or more Balancing Authority Areas. **(Zone de fiabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliability Coordinator Information System	RCIS	The system that Reliability Coordinators use to post messages and share operating information in real time. **(Système d'information des coordonnateurs de la fiabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Remedial Action Scheme	RAS	A scheme designed to detect predetermined System conditions and automatically take corrective actions that may include, but are not limited to, adjusting or tripping generation (MW and Mvar), tripping load, or reconfiguring a System(s). RAS accomplish objectives such as: • Meet requirements identified in the NERC Reliability Standards; • Maintain Bulk Electric System (BES) stability;

Term	Acronym	Definition
		• Maintain acceptable BES voltages; • Maintain acceptable BES power flows; • Limit the impact of Cascading or extreme events. The following do not individually constitute a RAS: a. Protection Systems installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on BES Elements and isolating the faulted Elements b. Schemes for automatic underfrequency load shedding (UFLS) and automatic undervoltage load shedding (UVLS) comprised of only distributed relays c. Out- of-step tripping and power swing blocking d. Automatic reclosing schemes e. Schemes applied on an Element for non-Fault conditions, such as, but not limited to, generator loss-of-field, transformer top-oil temperature, overvoltage, or overload to protect the Element against damage by removing it from service f. Controllers that switch or regulate one or more of the following: series or shunt reactive devices, flexible alternating current transmission system (FACTS) devices, phase-shifting transformers, variable-frequency transformers, or tap-changing transformers; and, that are located at and monitor quantities solely at the same station as the Element being switched or regulated g. FACTS controllers that remotely switch static shunt reactive devices located at other stations to regulate the output of a single FACTS device h. Schemes or controllers that remotely switch shunt reactors and shunt capacitors for voltage regulation that would otherwise be manually switched i. Schemes that automatically de-energize a line for a non-Fault operation when one end of the line is open j. Schemes that provide anti-islanding protection (e.g., protect load from effects of being isolated with generation that may not be capable of maintaining acceptable frequency and voltage) k. Automatic sequences that proceed when manually initiated solely by a System Operator l. Modulation of HVDC or FACTS via supplementary controls, such as angle damping or frequency damping applied to damp local or inter-area oscillations m. Sub-synchronous resonance (SSR) protection schemes that directly detect sub-synchronous quantities (e.g., currents or

Term	Acronym	Definition
		torsional oscillations) n. Generator controls such as, but not limited to, automatic generation control (AGC), generation excitation [e.g. automatic voltage regulation (AVR) and power system stabilizers (PSS)], fast valving, and speed governing. **(Plan de défense)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reportable Cyber Security Incident		A Cyber Security Incident that has compromised or disrupted one or more reliability tasks of a functional entity. **(Incident de cybersécurité à déclarer)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reportable Disturbance		Any event that causes an ACE change greater than or equal to 80% of a Balancing Authority's or reserve sharing group's most severe contingency. The definition of a reportable disturbance is specified by each Regional Reliability Organization. This definition may not be retroactively adjusted in response to observed performance. **(Perturbation à déclarer)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reporting ACE		The scan rate values of a Balancing Authority's Area Control Error (ACE) measured in MW, which includes the difference between the Balancing Authority's Net Actual Interchange and its Net Scheduled Interchange, plus its Frequency Bias obligation, plus any known meter error. In the Western Interconnection, Reporting ACE includes Automatic Time Error Correction (ATEC). Reporting ACE is calculated as follows: $\text{Reporting ACE} = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B\,(F_A - F_S) - I_{ME}$ Reporting ACE is calculated in the Western Interconnection as follows: $\text{Reporting ACE} = (NI_A - NI_S) - 10B\,(F_A - F_S) - I_{ME} + I_{ATEC}$ Where: **NI_A (Actual Net Interchange)** is the algebraic sum of actual megawatt transfers across all Tie Lines and includes Pseudo-Ties. Balancing Authorities directly connected via asynchronous ties to another Interconnection may include or exclude megawatt transfers on those Tie lines in their actual interchange, provided they are implemented in the same manner for Net Interchange Schedule. **NI_S (Scheduled Net Interchange)** is the algebraic sum of all scheduled megawatt transfers, including Dynamic Schedules, with adjacent Balancing Authorities, and taking into account the effects of schedule ramps. Balancing Authorities directly connected via asynchronous ties to another Interconnection may include or exclude megawatt transfers on those Tie Lines in their scheduled Interchange, provided they are implemented in the

Term	Acronym	Definition
		same manner for Net Interchange Actual. **B (Frequency Bias Setting)** is the Frequency Bias Setting (in negative MW/0.1 Hz) for the Balancing Authority. **10** is the constant factor that converts the frequency bias setting units to MW/Hz. **F_A (Actual Frequency)** is the measured frequency in Hz. **F_S (Scheduled Frequency)** is 60.0 Hz, except during a time correction. **I_{ME} (Interchange Meter Error)** is the meter error correction factor and represents the difference between the integrated hourly average of the net interchange actual (NIA) and the cumulative hourly net Interchange energy measurement (in megawatt-hours). **I_{ATEC} (Automatic Time Error Correction)** is the addition of a component to the ACE equation for the Western Interconnection that modifies the control point for the purpose of continuously paying back Primary Inadvertent Interchange to correct accumulated time error. Automatic Time Error Correction is only applicable in the Western Interconnection. $I_{ATEC} = \frac{PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}}{(1-Y)\times H}$ when operating in Automatic Time Error Correction control mode. I_{ATEC} shall be zero when operating in any other AGC mode. • Y = B / B_S. • H = Number of hours used to payback Primary Inadvertent Interchange energy. The value of H is set to 3. • B_S = Frequency Bias for the Interconnection (MW / 0.1 Hz). • Primary Inadvertent Interchange (PII_{hourly}) is (1 − Y) × (II_{actual} − B × ΔTE/6) • II_{actual} is the hourly Inadvertent Interchange for the last hour. • ΔTE is the hourly change in system Time Error as distributed by the Interconnection Time Monitor. Where: ΔTE = $TE_{end\ hour}$ − $TE_{begin\ hour}$ − TD_{adj} − (t) × (TE_{offset}) • TD_{adj} is the Reliability Coordinator adjustment for differences with Interconnection Time Monitor control center clocks. • t is the number of minutes of Manual Time Error Correction that occurred during the hour. • TE_{offset} is 0.000 or +0.020 or −0.020. • PII_{accum} is the Balancing Authority's accumulated PII_{hourly} in MWh. An On-Peak and Off-Peak accumulation accounting is required. Where: $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ = last period's $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ + PII_{hourly}

Term	Acronym	Definition
		All NERC Interconnections with multiple Balancing Authorities operate using the principles of Tie-line Bias (TLB) Control and require the use of an ACE equation similar to the Reporting ACE defined above. Any modification(s) to this specified Reporting ACE equation that is(are) implemented for all BAs on an Interconnection and is(are) consistent with the following four principles will provide a valid alternative Reporting ACE equation consistent with the measures included in this standard. 7. All portions of the Interconnection are included in one area or another so that the sum of all area generation, loads and losses is the same as total system generation, load and losses. 8. The algebraic sum of all area Net Interchange Schedules and all Net Interchange actual values is equal to zero at all times. 9. The use of a common Scheduled Frequency F_S for all areas at all times. 10. The absence of metering or computational errors. (The inclusion and use of the IME term to account for known metering or computational errors.) **(ACE déclaré)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards
Request for Interchange	RFI	A collection of data as defined in the NAESB Business Practice Standards submitted for the purpose of implementing bilateral interchange between Balancing Authorities or an energy transfer within a single Balancing Authority. **(Demande d'échange)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reserve Sharing Group		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. **(Groupe de partage des réserves)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE		At any given time of measurement for the applicable Regulation Reserve Sharing Group, the algebraic sum of the Reporting ACEs (or equivalent as calculated at such time of measurement) of the Balancing Authorities participating in the Regulation Reserve Sharing Group at the time of measurement. **(ACE déclaré de groupe de partage de réserve réglante)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Resource Planner	RP	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. **(Planificateur des ressources)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Response Rate		The Ramp Rate that a generating unit can achieve under normal operating conditions expressed in megawatts per minute (MW/Min). **(Taux de réponse)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Right-of-Way	ROW	The corridor of land under a transmission line(s) needed to operate the line(s). The width of the corridor is established by engineering or construction standards as documented in either construction documents, pre-2007 vegetation maintenance records, or by the blowout standard in effect when the line was built. The ROW width in no case exceeds the applicable Transmission Owner's or applicable Generator Owner's legal rights but may be less based on the aforementioned criteria. **(Emprise)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Sabotage		Malevolent act perpetrated in order to disturb operations or to interrupt them. **(Sabotage)** Source : Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie
Scenario		Possible event. **(Scénario)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Schedule		(Verb) To set up a plan or arrangement for an Interchange Transaction. (Noun) An Interchange Schedule. **(Programmer)(Programme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Scheduled Frequency		60.0 Hertz, except during a time correction. **(Fréquence programmée)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Scheduling Entity		An entity responsible for approving and implementing Interchange Schedules. **(Entité responsable de la programmation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Scheduling Path		The Point to Point Transmission Service arrangements reserved by the Purchasing-Selling Entity for a Transaction. **(Chemin programmé)** Source : Adapted by Direction – Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie from the Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Sending Balancing Authority		The Balancing Authority exporting the Interchange. **(Zone d'équilibrage expéditrice)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Sink Balancing Authority		The Balancing Authority in which the load (sink) is located for an Interchange Transaction and any resulting Interchange Schedule. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage consommateur)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Source Balancing Authority		The Balancing Authority in which the generation (source) is located for an Interchange Transaction and for any resulting Interchange Schedule. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage producteur)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Special Protection System (Remedial Action Scheme)	SPS	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. An SPS 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 an SPS). Also called Remedial Action Scheme. **(Automatisme de réseau)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Special Protection System Type I		A Special Protection System which recognizes or anticipates abnormal system conditions resulting from design and operating criteria contingencies, and whose misoperation or failure to operate would have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area. The corrective action taken by the Special Protection System along with the actions taken by other protection systems are intended to return power system parameters to a stable and recoverable state **(Automatisme de réseau type I)** Source : NPCC Regional Reliability Reference Directory #7 Special Protection Systems

Term	Acronym	Definition
Special Protection System Type II		A Special Protection System which recognizes or anticipates abnormal system conditions resulting from extreme contingencies or other extreme causes, and whose misoperation or failure to operate would have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area. **(Automatisme de réseau type II)** Source : NPCC Regional Reliability Reference Directory #7 Special Protection Systems
Spinning Reserve		Unloaded generation that is synchronized and ready to serve additional demand. **(Réserve tournante)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Stability		The ability of an electric system to maintain a state of equilibrium during normal and abnormal conditions or disturbances. **(Stabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Stability Limit		The maximum power flow possible through some particular point in the system while maintaining stability in the entire system or the part of the system to which the stability limit refers. **(Limite de stabilité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	SCADA	A system of remote control and telemetry used to monitor and control the transmission system. **(Télésurveillance et acquisition de données)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Supplemental Regulation Service		A method of providing regulation service in which the Balancing Authority providing the regulation service receives a signal representing all or a portion of the other Balancing Authority's ACE. **(Service supplémentaire de régulation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Surge		A transient variation of current, voltage, or power flow in an electric circuit or across an electric system. **(Variation transitoire)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Sustained Outage		The deenergized condition of a transmission line resulting from a fault or disturbance following an unsuccessful automatic reclosing sequence and/or unsuccessful manual reclosing procedure. **(Déclenchement définitif)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
System		A combination of generation, transmission, and distribution components. **(Réseau)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
System Operating Limit	SOL	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. System Operating Limits are based upon certain operating criteria. These include, but are not limited to: • Facility Ratings (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency equipment or facility ratings) • Transient Stability Rating (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Stability Limits) • Voltage Stability Ratings (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Voltage Stability) • System Voltage Limits (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Voltage Limits) **(Limite d'exploitation du réseau)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
System Operator		An individual at a Control Center of a Balancing Authority, Transmission Operator, or Reliability Coordinator, who operates or directs the operation of the Bulk Electric System (BES) in Real-time. **(Répartiteur)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Telemetering		The process by which measurable electrical quantities from substations and generating stations are instantaneously transmitted to the control center, and by which operating commands from the control center are transmitted to the substations and generating stations. **(Télémesure)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Thermal Rating		The maximum amount of electrical current that a transmission line or electrical facility can conduct over a specified time period before it sustains permanent damage by overheating or before it sags to the point that it violates public safety requirements. **(Courant thermique assigné)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Tie Line		A circuit connecting two Balancing Authority Areas. **(Ligne d'interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Tie Line Bias		A mode of Automatic Generation Control that allows the Balancing Authority to 1.) maintain its Interchange Schedule and 2.) respond to Interconnection frequency error. **(Conditionnement par ligne d'interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Time Error		The difference between the Interconnection time measured at the Balancing Authority(ies) and the time specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Time error is caused by the accumulation of Frequency Error over a given period. **(Écart de temps)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Time Error Correction		An offset to the Interconnection's scheduled frequency to return the Interconnection's Time Error to a predetermined value. **(Correction de l'écart de temps)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
TLR Log		Report required to be filed after every TLR Level 2 or higher in a specified format. The NERC IDC prepares the report for review by the issuing Reliability Coordinator. After approval by the issuing Reliability Coordinator, the report is electronically filed in a public area of the NERC Web site. **(Registre TLR)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Total Flowgate Capability	TFC	The maximum flow capability on a Flowgate, is not to exceed its thermal rating, or in the case of a flowgate used to represent a specific operating constraint (such as a voltage or stability limit), is not to exceed the associated System Operating Limit. **(Capacité totale d'une interface de transit)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Total Transfer Capability	TTC	The amount of electric power that can be moved or transferred reliably from one area to another area of the interconnected transmission systems by way of all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under specified system conditions. **(Capacité totale de transfert) (Capacité de transfert totale)**[7] Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transaction		See Interchange Transaction. **(Transaction)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transfer Capability		The measure of the ability of interconnected electric systems to move or transfer power in a reliable manner from one area to another over all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under specified system conditions. The units of transfer capability are in terms of electric power, generally expressed in megawatts (MW). The transfer capability from "Area A" to "Area B" is not generally equal to the transfer capability from "Area B" to "Area A." **(Capacité de transfert)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

[7] Term used in the French version of the document « Tarifs et conditions des services de transport d'Hydro-Québec ».

Term	Acronym	Definition
Transfer Distribution Factor		See Distribution Factor. **(Facteur de répartition du transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission		An interconnected group of lines and associated equipment for the movement or transfer of electric energy between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to customers or is delivered to other electric systems. **(Transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Constraint		A limitation on one or more transmission elements that may be reached during normal or contingency system operations. **(Contrainte de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Customer		1. Any eligible customer (or its designated agent) that can or does execute a transmission service agreement or can or does receive transmission service. 2. Any of the following responsible entities: Generator Owner, Load-Serving Entity, or Purchasing-Selling Entity. **(Client d'un service de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Line		A system of structures, wires, insulators and associated hardware that carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system. Lines are operated at relatively high voltages varying from 69 kV up to 765 kV, and are capable of transmitting large quantities of electricity over long distances. **(Ligne de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Operator	TOP	The entity responsible for the reliability of its "local" transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission facilities. **(Exploitant de réseau de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Operator Area		The collection of Transmission assets over which the Transmission Operator is responsible for operating. **(Zone de l'exploitant de réseau de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Owner	TO	The entity that owns and maintains transmission facilities. **(Propriétaire d'installation de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Planner	TP	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. **(Planificateur de réseau de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

Term	Acronym	Definition
Transmission Reliability Margin	TRM	The amount of transmission transfer capability necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the interconnected transmission network will be secure. TRM accounts for the inherent uncertainty in system conditions and the need for operating flexibility to ensure reliable system operation as system conditions change **(Marge de fiabilité de transport) (Marge de fiabilité du réseau)**[8] Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Reliability Margin Implementation Document	TRMID	A document that describes the implementation of a Transmission Reliability Margin methodology, and provides information related to a Transmission Operator's calculation of TRM. **(Document de mise en oeuvre de la marge de fiabilité de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Service		Services provided to the Transmission Customer by the Transmission Service Provider to move energy from a Point of Receipt to a Point of Delivery. **(Service de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Service Provider	TSP	The entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Transmission Customers under applicable transmission service agreements. **(Fournisseur de service de transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Undervoltage Load Shedding Program	UVLS	An automatic load shedding program, consisting of distributed relays and controls, used to mitigate undervoltage conditions impacting the Bulk Electric System (BES), leading to voltage instability, voltage collapse, or Cascading. Centrally controlled undervoltage-based load shedding is not included. **(Programme de DST)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Vegetation		All plant material, growing or not, living or dead. **(Végétation)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Vegetation Inspection		The systematic examination of vegetation conditions on a Right-of-Way and those vegetation conditions under the applicable Transmission Owner's or applicable Generator Owner's control that are likely to pose a hazard to the line(s) prior to the next planned maintenance or inspection. This may be combined with a general line inspection. **(Surveillance de la végétation)** Source : Glossaire des termes en usage dans les normes de fiabilité (NERC)

[8] Term used in the French version of the document « Tarifs et conditions des services de transport d'Hydro-Québec ».

Term	Acronym	Definition
Wide Area		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. **(Zone étendue)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

3. INDEX OF FRENCH TERMS AND ACRONYMS

E

F

G

H

I

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

Z

4. VERSION HISTORY

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
June 23, 2015	Initial adoption	D-2015-098
December 9, 2015	Retirement of the definition "Blackstart Capability Plan" Replacement of the definition "Blackstart Resource" in the French version	D-2015-198
July 29, 2016	Added 15 new definitions : • "BES Cyber Asset" • "BES Cyber System" • "BES Cyber System Information" • "CIP Exceptional Circumstance" • "CIP Senior Manager" • "Control Center" • "Dial-up Connectivity" • "Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems" • "Electronic Access Point" • "External Routable Connectivity" • "Interactive Remote Access" • "Intermediate System" • "Physical Access Control Systems" • "Protected Cyber Assets" • "Reportable Cyber Security Incident" Modified four definitions: • "Cyber Asset" • "Cyber Security Incident" • "Electronic Security Parameters" • "Physical Security Perimeter" Retired two definitions : • "Critical Asset" • "Critical Cyber Asset"	D-2016-119
September 30, 2016	Added the definition "Protection System Maintenance Program" Modified the definition "Protection System"	D-2016-150

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
December 22, 2016	Added the following definitions: • Alternative Interpersonal Communication • Compliance Enforcement Authority • Interpersonnal Communications • Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance • Operating Instruction • Operations Support Personnel Modified the following definitions : • Right-of-way • System Operator • Vegetation Inspection	D-2016-195
February 3, 2017	Added the following definitions: • Regulation Reserve Sharing Group • Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE • Reporting ACE • Frequency Response Measure • Frequency Response Obligation • Frequency Response Sharing Group • Reliability Adjustment Arranged Interchange • Composite Confirmed Interchange • Attaining Balancing Authority • Native Balancing Authority Modified the following definitions : • Interconnection • Frequency Bias Setting • Dynamic Interchange Schedule or Dynamic Schedule • Pseudo-Tie • Request for Interchange • Arranged Interchange • Confirmed Interchange • Adjacent Balancing Authority • Intermediate Balancing Authority • Sink Balancing Authority • Source Balancing Authority • Operational Planning Analysis	D-2017-012

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
February 14, 2017	Added the following definitions: • Undervoltage Load Shedding Program • Composite Protection System Modified the following definitions : • Misoperation • Energy Emergency • Remedial Action Scheme	D-2017-015