Glossaire des termes et acronymes relatifs aux normes de fiabilité en suivi de modifications (version anglaise)

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms used in Reliability Standards

~~August 2021~~Month 20XX

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. Acronyms of defined terms in the current Glossary are capitalized in the English version, and italicized and capitalized in the French version of the standards and their Appendices.

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
Actual Frequency	**FA**	**Effective on July 1, 2021:** The Interconnection frequency measured in Hertz (Hz). **(Fréquence réelle)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Actual Net Interchange	**NI_A**	**Effective on July 1, 2021:** The algebraic sum of actual megawatt transfers across all Tie Lines, including Pseudo-Ties, to and from all Adjacent Balancing Authority areas within the same Interconnection. Actual megawatt transfers on asynchronous DC tie lines that are directly connected to another Interconnection are excluded from Actual Net Interchange. **(Échange réel net)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Adequate Level of Reliability	**ALR**	ALR is the state that the design, planning, and operation of the Bulk Electric System (BES) will achieve when the listed Reliability Performance Objectives are met. Further, Reliability Assessment Objectives included in the definition must be evaluated to assess reliability risk in support of an adequate level of reliability.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		ALR Performance Objectives **1.** The BES does not experience instability, uncontrolled separation, Cascading, or voltage collapse under normal operating conditions and when subject to predefined Disturbances. **2.** BES frequency is maintained within defined parameters under normal operating conditions and when subject to predefined Disturbances. **3.** BES voltage is maintained within defined parameters under normal operating conditions and when subject to predefined Disturbances. **4.** Adverse Reliability Impacts on the BES following low probability Disturbances (e.g., multiple contingences, unplanned and uncontrolled equipment outages, cyber security events, and malicious acts) are managed. **5.** Restoration of the BES after major system Disturbances that result in blackouts and widespread outages of BES elements is performed in a coordinated and controlled manner. **ALR Assessment Objectives** “Adequate level of reliability” is a term used in Section 215 (c)(1) of the Federal Power Act, specifying what standards the electric reliability organization (ERO) can develop and enforce. Section 215 specifically does not authorize the ERO to develop standards related to adequacy and safety. However, this definition of ALR is meant to encompass all the duties of the ERO, including obligations to perform assessments of resource and Transmission adequacy. A target to achieve adequate Transmission transfer capability and resource capability to meet forecast demand is an inherent, fundamental objective for planning, designing, and operating the BES. The Assessment Objectives do not suggest that NERC Reliability Standards mandate that such additions be developed; they are not directly related to NERC’s standards development and enforcement activities. 1. BES Transmission capability is assessed to determine availability to meet anticipated BES demands during normal operating conditions and when subject to predefined

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Disturbances. 2. Resource capability is assessed to determine availability to the BES to meet anticipated BES demands during normal operating conditions and when subject to predefined Disturbances. **(Niveau de fiabilité adéquat) ou** **(Niveau de fiabilité recherché)** Source : NERC Adequate Level of Reliability Definition (Informational Filing to FERC)
Adequate Level of Reliability for the Québec Interconnection		Refer to “Adequate Level of Reliability”. **(Niveau de fiabilité adéquat pour l’Interconnexion du Québec) ou** **(Niveau de fiabilité recherché pour l’Interconnexion du Québec)** Source : Quebec’s Reliability Coordinateur.
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
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)**

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
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
Attaining Balancing Authority		A Balancing Authority bringing generation or load into its effective control boundaries through a Dynamic Transfer from the

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Native Balancing Authority. **(Responsable de l'équilibrage délégataire)** Source: Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Automatic Generation Control	**AGC**	**Effective until June 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on July 1, 2021 :** A process designed and used to adjust a Balancing Authority Areas' Demand and resources to help maintain the Reporting ACE in that of a Balancing Authority Area within the bounds required by applicable NERC Reliability Standards. **(Réglage automatique de la production)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Automatic Time Error Correction	**I_{ATEC}**	**Effective on July 1, 2021:** 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. $I_{ATEC} = \frac{PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}}{(1-Y)\times H}$ $I_{ATEC} - \frac{PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}}{(1-Y)\times H}$ when operating in Automatic Time error correction Mode. The absolute value of I_{ATEC} shall not exceed L_{max}. I_{ATEC} shall be zero when operating in any other AGC mode. • L_{max} is the maximum value allowed for I_{ATEC} set by each BA between $0.2*\|B_i\|$ and L10, $0.2*\|B_i\| \leq L_{max} \leq L10$. • $L_{10} = 1.65 * \varepsilon_{10}\sqrt{(-10B_i)(-10B_S)}$ ~~$1.65 * \varepsilon_{10}\sqrt{(-10B_i)(-10B_S)}$~~. • ε10 is a constant derived from the targeted frequency bound. It is the targeted root-mean-square (RMS) value of ten-minute average frequency error based on frequency performance over a given year. The bound, ε 10, is the same for every Balancing Authority Area within an Interconnection. • Y = Bi / BS. • H = Number of hours used to payback primary inadvertent interchange energy. The value of H is set to 3. B_i = Frequency Bias Setting for the Balancing Authority Area

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(MW / 0.1 Hz). • B_S = Sum of the minimum Frequency Bias Settings for the Interconnection (MW / 0.1 Hz). Primary Inadvertent Interchange (PII_{hourly}) is (1 − Y) * (II_{actual} - Bi * 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. • $PIIa_{ccum}$ is the Balancing Authority Area's accumulated PII_{hourly} in MWh. An On-Peak and OffPeak accumulation accounting is required, where: $PII_{accum}^{on/\ off\ peak}$ $PII_{accum}^{on/\ off\ peak}$ =last period's $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ + PII_{hourly} **(Correction de l'écart de temps automatique)** 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)**[1] 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)**

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
Balancing Authority	**BA**	**Effective until June 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on July 1, 2021:** The responsible entity that integrates resource plans ahead of time, maintains Demand and resource 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
Balancing Contingency Event		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** Any single event described in Subsections (A), (B), or (C) below, or any series of such otherwise single events, with each separated from the next by one minute or less. A. Sudden loss of generation: a. Due to i. unit tripping, or ii. loss of generator Facility resulting in isolation of the generator from the Bulk Electric System or from the responsible entity's System, or iii. sudden unplanned outage of transmission Facility; b. And, that causes an unexpected change to the responsible entity's ACE; B. Sudden loss of an Import, due to forced outage of transmission equipment that causes an unexpected imbalance between generation and Demand on the Interconnection.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		C. Sudden restoration of a Demand that was used as a resource that causes an unexpected change to the responsible entity's ACE. **(Contingence 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.) **(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
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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:**

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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**	Unless modified by the lists shown below, all Transmission Elements operated at 100 kV or higher and Real Power and Reactive Power resources connected at 100 kV or higher. This does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy. **Inclusions:** • I1 – Transformers with the primary terminal and at least one secondary terminal operated at 100 kV or higher unless excluded by application of Exclusion E1 or E3. • I2 – Generating resource(s) including the generator terminals through the high-side of the step-up transformer(s) connected at a voltage of 100 kV or above with: a) Gross individual nameplate rating greater than 20 MVA. Or, b) Gross plant/facility aggregate nameplate rating greater

Term	Acronym	Definition
		than 75 MVA. • I3 – Blackstart Resources identified in the Transmission Operator's restoration plan. • I4 – Dispersed power producing resources that aggregate to a total capacity greater than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating), and that are connected through a system designed primarily for delivering such capacity to a common point of connection at a voltage of 100 kV or above. Thus, the facilities designated as BES are: a) The individual resources, and b) The system designed primarily for delivering capacity from the point where those resources aggregate to greater than 75 MVA to a common point of connection at a voltage of 100 kV or above. • I5 –Static or dynamic devices (excluding generators) dedicated to supplying or absorbing Reactive Power that are connected at 100 kV or higher, or through a dedicated transformer with a high-side voltage of 100 kV or higher, or through a transformer that is designated in Inclusion I1 unless excluded by application of Exclusion E4. **Exclusions:** • E1 – Radial systems: A group of contiguous transmission Elements that emanates from a single point of connection of 100 kV or higher and: a) Only serves Load. Or, b) Only includes generation resources, not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, or I4, with an aggregate capacity less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating). Or, c) Where the radial system serves Load and includes generation resources, not identified in Inclusions I2, I3 or I4, with an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating). Note 1 – A normally open switching device between radial systems, as depicted on prints or one-line diagrams for example, does not affect this exclusion. Note 2 – The presence of a contiguous loop, operated at a voltage level of 50 kV or less, between configurations being considered as radial systems, does not affect this exclusion. • **E2** – A generating unit or multiple generating units on the customer's side of the retail meter that serve all or part of the retail Load with electric energy if: (i) the net capacity provided to the BES does not exceed 75 MVA, and (ii) standby, back-up, and maintenance power services are provided to the generating unit or multiple generating units or to the retail Load by a Balancing Authority, or provided pursuant to a binding obligation with a Generator Owner or Generator Operator, or

Term	Acronym	Definition
		under terms approved by the applicable regulatory authority. • **E3** – Local networks (LN): A group of contiguous transmission Elements operated at less than 300 kV that distribute power to Load rather than transfer bulk power across the interconnected system. LN's emanate from multiple points of connection at 100 kV or higher to improve the level of service to retail customers and not to accommodate bulk power transfer across the interconnected system. The LN is characterized by all of the following: a) Limits on connected generation: The LN and its underlying Elements do not include generation resources identified in Inclusions I2, I3, or I4 and do not have an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation greater than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating); b) Real Power flows only into the LN and the LN does not transfer energy originating outside the LN for delivery through the LN; and c) Not part of a Flowgate or transfer path: The LN does not contain any part of a permanent Flowgate in the Eastern Interconnection, a major transfer path within the Western Interconnection, or a comparable monitored Facility in the ERCOT or Quebec Interconnections, and is not a monitored Facility included in an Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL). • **E4** – Reactive Power devices installed for the sole benefit of a retail customer(s). Note – Elements may be included or excluded on a case-by-case basis through the Rules of Procedure exception process. **(Système de production-transport d'électricité)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Bulk Power System or Bulk-Power System[2] *[NPCC]*	**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)
Bulk Power System or Bulk-Power System[3]	**BPS**	**Definition used in the standards :** Bulk-Power System: (A) facilities and control systems necessary for operating an

[2] Term and acronym used the Quebec Appendices.

Term	Acronym	Definition
[NERC]		interconnected electric energy transmission network (or any portion thereof); and (B) electric energy from generation facilities needed to maintain transmission system reliability. The term does not include facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy. (Note that the terms "Bulk-Power System" or "Bulk Power System" shall have the same meaning.) **(Système électrique interconnecté)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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
Bus-tie Breaker		A circuit breaker that is positioned to connect two individual substation bus configurations. **(Disjoncteur d'attache)** 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)**[4] 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

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
Cascading		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(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**	Refers to the Régie de l'énergie in its roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with respect to the Reliability Standard and to this appendix. **(Responsable des mesures pour assurer la conformité, Responsable de la surveillance de l'application des normes de fiabilité)** Source : Régie de l'énergie
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
Connected to the RTP		An element is said to be " connected to the RTP " if at least one continuous series of RTP elements exists connecting it to the RTP. **(Raccordé au RTP)** Source : Quebec's Reliability Coordinateur.
Consequential Load Loss		All Load that is no longer served by the Transmission system as a result of Transmission Facilities being removed from service by a Protection System operation designed to isolate the fault. **(Perte de charge subordonnée)**

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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 Event Recovery Period		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** A period that begins at the time that the resource output begins to decline within the first one minute interval of a Reportable Balancing Contingency Event, and extends for fifteen minutes thereafter. **(Période de rétablissement après contingence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Contingency Reserve Restoration Period		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** A period not exceeding 90 minutes following the end of the Contingency Event Recovery Period. **(Période de rétablissement de la réserve pour contingence)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Contingency Reserve		**Effective until March 31, 2021 :** 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. **Effective on April 1, 2021:** The provision of capacity that may be deployed by the Balancing Authority to respond to a Balancing Contingency Event and other contingency requirements (such as Energy Emergency Alerts as specified in the associated EOP standard). A Balancing Authority may include in its restoration of Contingency Reserve readiness to reduce Firm Demand and include it if, and only if, the Balancing Authority: • is experiencing a Reliability Coordinator declared Energy Emergency Alert level, and is utilizing its Contingency Reserve to mitigate an operating emergency in accordance with its emergency Operating Plan. • is utilizing its Contingency Reserve to mitigate an operating

Term	Acronym	Definition
		emergency in accordance with its emergency Operating Plan. **(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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** Programmable electronic devices and including hardware, software, and data in those devices. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** Programmable electronic devices, including the hardware, software, and data in those devices. **(Actifs électroniques)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Cyber Security Incident		**Effective until September 30, 2022:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2022:** A malicious act or suspicious event that: • For a high or medium impact BES Cyber System, compromises or attempts to compromise (1) an Electronic Security Perimeter, (2) a Physical Security Perimeter, or (3) an Electronic Access Control or Monitoring System; or • Disrupts or attempts 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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 1. The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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 customer. **(Demande)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Demand-Side Management	**DSM**	All activities or programs undertaken by any applicable entity to achieve a reduction in Demand. **(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
Dispersed Power Producing Resources		Dispersed Power Producing Resources are small-scale power generation technologies using a system designed primarily for aggregating capacity providing an alternative to, or an enhancement of, the traditional electric power system. Examples include but are not

Term	Acronym	Definition
		limited to: solar, geothermal, energy storage, flywheels, wind, micro-turbines, and fuel cells. When a generating facility included in the RTP is made up of Dispersed Power Producing Resources that are connected through a system designed primarily for delivering such capacity to a common point of connection, the facilities designated as being part of the RTP are: a) the individual power producing resources; and b) the system designed primarily for delivering such capacity from the point where those resources aggregate to greater than 75 MVA to a common point of connection for a generating facility with a capacity of 75 MVA or above (gross nameplate rating); OR the system designed primarily for delivering such capacity from the point where those resources aggregate to reach or exceed 50 MVA to a common point of connection for a generating facility with a capacity of between 50 and 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating). **(Ressources de production décentralisées)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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[5] • 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
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

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
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
Electrical Energy		**Effective on October 1, 2021:** The generation or use of electric power by a device over a period of time, expressed in kilowatthours (kWh), megawatthours (MWh), or gigawatthours (GWh). **(Énergie électrique)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems	**EACMS**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** Cyber Assets that perform electronic access control or electronic access monitoring of the Electronic Security Perimeter(s) or BES Cyber Systems. This includes Intermediate Systems. **(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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(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
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)**[6] Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
External Routable Connectivity		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The logical border surrounding a network to which BES Cyber Systems are connected using a routable protocol.

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Effective on October 1, 2021: The ability to access a BES Cyber System from a Cyber Asset that is outside of its associated Electronic Security Perimeter via a bi-directional routable protocol connection. **(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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
Generator Operator	**GOP**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The entity that operates generating unit(s) and performs the functions of supplying energy and Interconnected Operations Services. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** The entity that operates generating Facility(ies) 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** Entity that owns and maintains generating units. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** Entity that owns and maintains generating Facility(ies). **(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
Geomagnetic Disturbance Vulnerability Assessment or GMD Vulnerability Assessment	**GMD**	**Effective on April 1, 2021:** Documented evaluation of potential susceptibility to voltage collapse, Cascading, or localized damage of equipment due to geomagnetic disturbances. **(Évaluation de vulnérabilité aux perturbations géomagnétiques)** **ou** **(Évaluation de vulnérabilité aux PGM)** Source : Quebec's Reliability Coordinateur.
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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
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
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.	**IEEE**	
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
Interchange Authority	**IA**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** The responsible entity that authorizes the 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
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 Meter Error	I_{ME}	**Effective on July 1, 2021:** A term used in the Reporting ACE calculation to compensate for data or equipment errors affecting any other components of the Reporting ACE calculation. **(Erreur de comptage d'échange)** 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
Interconnected Operations Service		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** A service (exclusive of basic energy and transmission services) that is required to support the reliable operation of interconnected Bulk Electric Systems. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** When capitalized, any one of the four major electric system networks in North America: Eastern, Western, ERCOT and Quebec. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** A geographic area in which the operation of Bulk Power System components is synchronized such that the failure of one or more of such components may adversely affect the ability of the operators of other components within the system to maintain Reliable Operation of the Facilities within their control. 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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	**IROL TV**	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

Term	Acronym	Definition
Limit T_v		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
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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(Facteur de changement de charge) Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Load-Serving Entity	**LSE**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** Secures energy and transmission service (and related Interconnected Operations Services) to serve the electrical demand and energy requirements of its end-use customers. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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
Long-Term Transmission Planning Horizon		Transmission planning period that covers years six through ten or beyond when required to accommodate any known longer lead time projects that may take longer than ten years to complete. **(Horizon de planification du transport à long terme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Main Transmission System	**RTP**	**Effective until Month xx, 20XX** The transmission system comprised of equipment 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 **Effective on Month xx, 20XX** Only Elements, groups of Elements and Facilities located within Québec are covered by this definition. **Basic principle** The Main Transmission System is made up of the Transmission Elements operated at a voltage of 300 kV or higher as well as Active Power and Reactive Power resources connected at a voltage of 300 kV or higher, subject to the inclusions and exclusions below. Transmission Elements operating at a voltage of 700 kV or higher and Transmission Elements that are associated with Transmission Elements operating at a voltage of

Term	Acronym	Definition

		700 kV or higher may not be excluded. Excluded are facilities used in the local distribution of electric energy.
		Inclusions:
		• **I1:** Transformers with a terminal operated at 700 kV or higher and associated bus bars ~~unless excluded by application of Exclusion E1 or E3~~.
		• **I2:** Generating resource(s) that are part of a generating station or a facility whose gross aggregate nameplate rating is greater than 75 MVA and:
		  • for a generation resource connected to the RTP, generator terminals through the high-side of the step-up transformer(s);
		  • for a generation resource Not Connected To The RTP, the generator terminals through the low-voltage side of the step-up transformer(s).
		• **I3:** Blackstart Resources identified in the Transmission Operator's restoration plan.
		• **I4:** Dispersed Power Producing Resources with a gross aggregate nameplate rating greater than 75 MVA and that are connected through a system designed primarily for delivering such capacity to a common point of connection. In those cases, the Facilities designated as part of the RTP are:
		  • The individual resources, and
		  • The system designed primarily for delivering capacity from the point where those resources aggregate to greater than 75 MVA to a common point of connection.
		• **I5:** Static or dynamic devices (excluding generators) dedicated to supplying or absorbing Reactive Power, unless excluded by Exclusion E4:
		  • That are connected either to a voltage of 300 kV or higher; or
		  • That are connected directly to a step-up transformer with a high-side voltage of 300 kV or higher; or
		  • That are connected through a transformer and its associated bus bars covered by Inclusion I1, or
		  • A dedicated step-up transformer connected to one of the associated bus bars covered by Inclusion I1.

Term	Acronym	Definition

		• **I6:** Facilities that connect the Québec Interconnection to another Interconnection. The Facilities included in the RTP are:
		  • Facilities that, under normal operation, are synchronized to the Québec Interconnection, are included in the RTP Transmission Facilities, including DC converter facilities and all the associated Elements, that provide the principal path for bulk power transfer between the Bulk Electric System (BES) Facilities located in the other territory and the Transmission Elements that are part of the RTP;
		  • For Facilities that, under normal operation, are synchronized to an Interconnection other than the Québec Interconnection, the BES definition applies, with the following exception:
		  ▪ For Inclusion I2, paragraph a) of the definition of BES, individual units with a gross nameplate rating of 20 MVA or higher must be included in a generating station having a gross nameplate rating greater than 50 MVA;
		Exclusions:
		• **E1:** Radial systems. A radial system is a group of contiguous Transmission Elements that emanates from a single point of connection at a voltage of 300 kV or higher, and:
		  • Only serves Load, or,
		  • Only includes generation resources not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, or I4 with an aggregate capacity less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating), or,
		  • Where the radial system serves Load and includes generation resources not identified in Inclusions I2, I3, or I4 with an aggregate capacity of non-retail generation less than or equal to 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating).
		Note 1: A normally open switching device between radial systems does not affect this exclusion unless that switching device can be used to transfer bulk power among the various parts of the Main Transmission System.
		Note 2: The presence of a contiguous loop, operated at a voltage level of 50 kV or less between two

Term	Acronym	Definition
		configurations being considered as radial systems, does not affect this exclusion. • **E2:** A generating unit or multiple generating units on the customer's side of the retail meter that serve all or part of the retail Load with electric energy if: i) the net capacity provided to the RTP does not exceed 75 MVA, and ii) standby, back-up, and maintenance power services are provided to the generating unit or multiple generating units or to the retail Load by a Balancing Authority, or provided pursuant to a binding obligation with a Generator Owner or Generator Operator, or under terms approved by the applicable regulatory authority. • **E3:** Local networks. A local network is a group of contiguous Transmission Elements operated at less than 700 kV that transfer power to a Load rather than transfer power among the parts of the Main Transmission System. A local network is supplied from multiple points of connection at 300 kV or higher to improve the level of service to retail customers, and not to ensure power transfer between the Main Transmission System. The local network is characterized by all of the following: • Limits on connected generation: A local network and its Elements do not include generation resources identified in Inclusion I2, I3, or I4, and their aggregate capacity of non-retail generation is not more than 75 MVA (gross nameplate rating). • **E4:** Reactive Power devices installed solely for meeting the needs one or more retail customers. Note 1: Elements may be included or excluded on a case-by-case basis through the exception process, when requested by an Entity. **(Réseau de transport principal)** Source : ~~Direction - Contrôle des mouvements d'énergie~~Coordonnateur de la fiabilité au Québec
Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance	**MVCD**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The calculated minimum distance stated in feet (meters) to prevent flash-over between conductors and vegetation, for various latitudes and operating voltages. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** The calculated minimum distance stated in feet (meters) to prevent flash-over between conductors and vegetation, for various altitudes and operating voltages.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(Distance de dégagement minimale de la végétation) Source : Glossaire des termes en usage dans les normes de fiabilité (NERC)
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
Most Severe Single Contingency	**MSSC**	**Effective on April 1, 2021:** The Balancing Contingency Event, due to a single contingency identified using system models maintained within the Reserve Sharing Group (RSG) or a Balancing Authority's area that is not part of a Reserve Sharing Group, that would result in the greatest loss (measured in MW) of resource output used by the RSG or a Balancing Authority that is not participating as a member of a RSG at the time of the event to meet Firm Demand and export obligation (excluding export obligation for which Contingency Reserve obligations are being met by the Sink Balancing Authority). **(Contigence simple la plus grave)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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
Near-Term Transmission Planning Horizon		The transmission planning period that covers Year One through five. **(Horizon de planification du transport à court terme)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Actual Interchange		**Retirement of term effective on July 1, 2021:** 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		storage at energy storage facilities. **(Énergie disponible nette)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Net Scheduled Interchange		**Retirement of term effective on July 1, 2021:** 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-Consequential Load Loss		Non-Interruptible Load loss that does not include: (1) Consequential Load Loss, (2) the response of voltage sensitive Load, or (3) Load that is disconnected from the System by end-user equipment. **(Perte de charge non subordonnée)** 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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
North American Interconnected Power System		See “Bulk Electric System”. **(Réseau interconnecté d’Amérique du Nord)** Source : Reliability Coordinator of Quebec
Not connected to the RTP		An element is said to be “ not connected to the RTP ” if no continuous series of RTP elements exists connecting it to the RTP. **(Non raccordé au RTP)** Source : Quebec’s Reliability Coordinateur.
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
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	**OASIS**	An electronic posting system that the Transmission Service

Term	Acronym	Definition
Time Information 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
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
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	**OPA**	**Effective until June 30, 2023:** An evaluation of projected system conditions to assess anticipated (pre-contingency) and potential (post-contingency) conditions for next-day operations. The evaluation shall reflect

Term	Acronym	Definition
		applicable inputs including, but not limited to, load forecasts, generation output levels, interchange, known protection system and special protection system status or degradation, transmission outages, generator outages, facility ratings, and identified phase angle and equipment limitations. (Operational planning analysis may be provided through internal systems or through third-party services.) **Effective on July 1st, 2023:** An evaluation of projected system conditions to assess anticipated (pre-Contingency) and potential (post-Contingency) conditions for next-day operations. The evaluation shall reflect applicable inputs including, but not limited to: load forecasts; generation output levels; Interchange; known Protection System and Remedial Action Scheme status or degradation, functions, and limitations; Transmission outages; generator outages; Facility Ratings; and identified phase angle and equipment limitations. (Operational Planning Analysis may be provided through internal systems or through third-party services.) **(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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission facility and service plans, resource plans, and protection systems. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** The responsible entity that coordinates and integrates transmission Facilities and service plans, resource plans, and Protection Systems. **(Responsable de la planification)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Planning Assessment		Documented evaluation of future Transmission System performance and Corrective Action Plans to remedy identified deficiencies.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(Évaluation 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** A location that the Transmission Service Provider specifies on its transmission system where an Interchange Transaction enters or a Generator delivers its output. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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
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
Pre-Reporting Contingency Event ACE Value		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** The average value of Reporting ACE, or Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE when applicable, in the 16-second interval immediately prior to the start of the Contingency Event Recovery

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Period based on EMS scan rate data. **(Valeur de l'ACE avant déclaration de la contingence)** 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. **(Actifs électroniques protégés)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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, Automatic Reclosing, and Sudden Pressure Relaying 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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		**Effective until June 30, 2021:** 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). **Effective on July 1, 2021:** 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' Reporting ACE equation (or alternate control processes). **(Pseudo-interconnexion)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
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
Reactive Power		The portion of electricity that establishes and sustains the electric and magnetic fields of alternating-current equipment. Reactive Power must be supplied to most types of magnetic equipment, such as motors and transformers. It also must supply the reactive losses on transmission facilities. Reactive Power is provided by generators, synchronous condensers, or electrostatic equipment such as capacitors and directly influences electric system voltage. It is usually expressed in kilovars (kvar) or megavars (Mvar). **(Puissance réactive)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Real Power		The portion of electricity that supplies energy to the Load. **(Puissance active)** 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	**RTA**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** An evaluation of system conditions using real-time data to assess existing (pre-contingency) and potential (post-contingency) operating conditions. The evaluation shall reflect applicable inputs including, but not limited to, load, generation output levels, known protection system and special protection system status or degradation, transmission outages, generator outages, interchange, facility ratings, and identified phase angle and equipment limitations. (Real-time assessment may be provided through internal systems or through third-party services.)

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Effective from October 1, 2021 until June 30, 2023: An evaluation of system conditions using Real-time data to assess existing (pre-Contingency) and potential (post-Contingency) operating conditions. The assessment shall reflect applicable inputs including, but not limited to, load, generation output levels, known Protection System and Special Protection System status or degradation, Transmission outages, generator outages, Interchange, Facility Ratings, and identified phase angle and equipment limitations. (Real-time Assessment may be provided through internal systems or through third-party services.) **Effective on July 1st, 2023:** An evaluation of system conditions using Real-time data to assess existing (pre-Contingency) and potential (post-Contingency) operating conditions. The assessment shall reflect applicable inputs including, but not limited to: load; generation output levels; known Protection System and Remedial Action Scheme status or degradation, functions, and limitations; Transmission outages; generator outages; Interchange; Facility Ratings; and identified phase angle and equipment limitations. (Realtime Assessment may be provided through internal systems or through third-party services.) **(Évaluation en temps réel)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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[7] (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.

[7] 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
		(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
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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The entity that is the highest level of authority who is responsible for the reliable operation of the Bulk Electric System, has the

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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
Reliability Standard		**Effective on October 1, 2021:** A requirement, approved by the United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under Section 215 of the Federal Power Act, or approved or recognized by an applicable governmental authority in other jurisdictions, to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System. The term includes requirements for the operation of existing Bulk-Power System facilities, including cybersecurity protection, and the design of planned additions or modifications to such facilities to the extent necessary to provide for Reliable Operation of the Bulk-Power System, but the term does not include any requirement to enlarge such facilities or to

Term	Acronym	Definition
		construct new transmission capacity or generation capacity. **(Norme de fiabilité)** Source :Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reliable Operation		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** Operating the elements of the Bulk Power System within equipment and electric system thermal, voltage, and stability limits so that instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading failures of such system will not occur as a result of a sudden disturbance, including a cybersecurity incident, or unanticipated failure of system elements. **(Exploitation fiable)** 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; • 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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 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. **(Automatisme de réseau)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Removable Media	**RM**	Storage media that (i) are not Cyber Assets, (ii) are capable of transferring executable code, (iii) can be used to store, copy, move or access data, and (iv) are directly connected for 30 consecutive calendar days or less to a BES Cyber Asset, a network within an ESP containing high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, or a Protected Cyber Asset associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems. Examples include, but are not limited to: floppy disks, compact disks, USB flash drives, external hard drives, and other flash memory cards/drives that contain nonvolatile memory. **(Support de stockage amovible)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reportable Balancing Contingency Event		**Effective on April 1, 2021:** Any Balancing Contingency Event occurring within a one-minute

Term	Acronym	Definition
		interval of an initial sudden decline in ACE based on EMS scan rate data that results in a loss of MW output less than or equal to the Most Severe Single Contingency, and greater than or equal to the lesser amount of: (i) 80% of the Most Severe Single Contingency, or (ii) the amount listed below for the applicable Interconnection. Prior to any given calendar quarter, the 80% threshold may be reduced by the responsible entity upon written notification to the Regional Entity. • Eastern Interconnection – 900 MW • Western Interconnection – 500 MW • ERCOT – 800 MW • Quebec – 500 MW **(Contingence d'équilibrage à déclarer)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Reportable Cyber Security Incident		**Effective until September 30, 2022:** A Cyber Security Incident that has compromised or disrupted one or more reliability tasks of a functional entity. **Effective on October 1, 2022:** A Cyber Security Incident that compromised or disrupted: • A BES Cyber System that performs one or more reliability tasks of a functional entity; • An Electronic Security Perimeter of a high or medium impact BES Cyber System; or • An Electronic Access Control or Monitoring System of a high or medium impact BES Cyber System. **(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		**Effective until June 30, 2021 :** The scan rate values of a Balancing Authority's Area Control Error (ACE) measured in MW, which includes the difference

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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: Reporting ACE = $(NI_A - NI_S) - 10B (F_A - F_S) - I_{ME}$ Reporting ACE is calculated in the Western Interconnection as follows: 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 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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. $I_{ATEC} = \frac{\mathrm{PII}_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}}{(1-Y)\times H}$ $I_{ATEC} = \frac{\mathrm{PII}_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}}{(1-Y)\times H}$ 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: $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ = last period's $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ $PII_{accum}^{on/off\ peak}$ + PII_{hourly} 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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.) **Effective on July 1, 2021 :** The scan rate values of a Balancing Authority Area's (BAA) Area Control Error (ACE) measured in MW includes the difference between the Balancing Authority Area's Actual Net Interchange and its Schedule Net Interchange, plus its Frequency Bias Setting obligation, plus correction for any known meter error. In the Western Interconnection, Reporting ACE includes Automatic Time Error Correction (ATEC). Reporting ACE is calculated as follows: Reporting ACE = $(NI_A - NI_S) - 10B\ (F_A - F_S) - I_{ME}$ Reporting ACE is calculated in the Western Interconnection as follows: Reporting ACE = $(NI_A - NI_S) - 10B\ (F_A - F_S) - I_{ME} + I_{ATEC}$ Where: • NI_A = Actual Net Interchange. • NI_S = Scheduled Net Interchange. • B = Frequency Bias Setting. • F_A = Actual Frequency. • F_S = Scheduled Frequency. • I_{ME} = Interchange Meter Error. • I_{ATEC} = Automatic Time Error Correction. All NERC Interconnections 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 BAAs on an Interconnection and is(are) consistent with the following four principles of Tie Line Bias

Term	Acronym	Definition
		control will provide a valid alternative to this Reporting ACE equation: 1. All portions of the Interconnection are included in exactly one BAA so that the sum of all BAAs' generation, load, and loss is the same as total Interconnection generation, load, and loss; 2. The algebraic sum of all BAAs' Scheduled Net Interchange is equal to zero at all times and the sum of all BAAs' Actual Net Interchange values is equal to zero at all times; 3. The use of a common Scheduled Frequency F_S for all BAAs at all times; and, 4. Excludes metering or computational errors. (The inclusion and use of the I_{ME} term corrects 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		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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		**Effective until March 31, 2021:** 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. **Effective on April 1, 2021:** At any given time of measurement for the applicable Reserve Sharing Group (RSG), the algebraic sum of the ACEs (or equivalent as calculated at such time of measurement) of the Balancing Authorities participating in the RSG at the time of measurement. **(ACE déclaré de groupe de partage de réserve réglante) ou (ACE déclaré de groupe de partage des réserves)** Source: Glossary of terms used in NERC Reliability Standards
Resource Planner	**RP**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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)**

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
Scheduled Net Interchange	**NIs**	**Effective on July 1, 2021 :** The algebraic sum of all scheduled megawatt transfers, including Dynamic Schedules, to and from all Adjacent Balancing Authority areas within the same Interconnection, including the effect of scheduled ramps. Scheduled megawatt transfers on asynchronous DC tie lines directly connected to another Interconnection are excluded from Scheduled Net Interchange. **(Échange programmé net)** 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
Scheduling Path		The Point to Point Transmission Service arrangements reserved by the Purchasing-Selling Entity for a Transaction.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(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**	See "Remedial Action Scheme". **(Automatisme de réseau)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
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)**

Term	Acronym	Definition
		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
System Operating Limit	**SOL**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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) **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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 Ratings or Facility Ratings) • transient stability ratings (applicable pre- and post-Contingency stability limits)

Term	Acronym	Definition
		• 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
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
TLR (Transmission		Report required to be filed after every TLR Level 2 or higher in a specified format. The NERC IDC prepares the report for review

Term	Acronym	Definition
Loading Relief) Log (NERC added the spelled out term for TLR Log for clarification purposes.)		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 Internal Demand		The Demand of a metered system, which includes the Firm Demand, plus any controllable and dispatchable DSM Load and the Load due to the energy losses incurred within the boundary of the metered system. **(Demande interne totale)** 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)**[8] 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
Transfer Distribution Factor		See Distribution Factor. **(Facteur de répartition du transport)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transient Cyber Asset	**TCA**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:**

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		A Cyber Asset that is (i) capable of transmitting or transferring executable code, (ii) not included in a BES Cyber System, (iii) not a Protected Cyber Asset (PCA) associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, and (iv) is directly connected (e.g., using Ethernet, serial, Universal Serial Bus, or wireless, including near field or Bluetooth communication) for 30 consecutive calendar days or less to a BES Cyber Asset, a network within an ESP containing high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, or a PCA associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems. Examples include, but are not limited to, Cyber Assets used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** A Cyber Asset that is : 1. capable of transmitting or transferring executable code, 2. not included in a BES Cyber System, 3. not a Protected Cyber Asset (PCA) associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, and 4. is directly connected (e.g., using Ethernet, serial, Universal Serial Bus, or wireless, including near field or Bluetooth communication) for 30 consecutive calendar days or less to a: • BES Cyber Asset, • network within an ESP containing high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, or • PCA associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems. Examples include, but are not limited to, Cyber Assets used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes. **(Actif électronique temporaire) (Actif électronique transitoire)** Source : Glossaire des termes en usage dans les normes de fiabilité (NERC)
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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		(Contrainte de transport) Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards
Transmission Customer		**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The entity responsible for the reliability of its "local" transmission system, and that operates or directs the operations of the transmission facilities. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The entity that owns and maintains transmission facilities.

Term	Acronym	Definition
		Effective on October 1, 2021: 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** 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. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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
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)**[9] 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**	**Effective until September 30, 2021:** The entity that administers the transmission tariff and provides Transmission Service to Transmission Customers under

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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		applicable transmission service agreements. **Effective on October 1, 2021:** 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)
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
Year One		The first twelve month period that a Planning Coordinator or a Transmission Planner is responsible for assessing. For an assessment started in a given calendar year, Year One includes the forecasted peak Load period for one of the following two calendar years. For example, if a Planning Assessment was started in 2011, then Year One includes the forecasted peak Load period for either 2012 or 2013. **(Année un)** Source : Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards

3. INDEX OF FRENCH TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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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
June 16, 2017	Modified the following definitions : • Operational Planning Analysis • Real-time Assessment	D-2017-061
September 27, 2017	Added the following definitions: • Generation connected to the RTP • Generation not connected to the RTP • Year One • Near-Term Transmission Planning Horizon • Bus-tie Breaker • Consequential Load Loss • Long-Term Transmission Planning Horizon • Non-Consequential Load Loss • Planning Assessment	D-2017-110
October 31st, 2017	Added the following definitions: • Low Impact BES Cyber System Electronic Access Point • Low Impact External Routable Connectivity • Removable Media • Transient Cyber Asset Modified the following definitions : • BES Cyber Asset • Protected Cyber Asset	D-2017-117
September 18, 2018	Added the following definitions: • Connected to the RTP • Not connected to the RTP Withdrew the following definitions : • Generation connected to the RTP • Generation not connected to the RTP	D-2018-130

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
March 15, 2019	Modification to section 1. Modified the following definitions: • Removable Media • Transient Cyber Asset • Low Impact BES Cyber System Electronic Access Point • Low Impact External Routable Connectivity	D-2019-033
April 3, 2019	Withdrew the following definitions : • Low Impact BES Cyber System Electronic Access Point • Low Impact External Routable Connectivity Withdrew the expired definitions for the following terms: • Removable Media • Transient Cyber Asset	D-2019-043
November 5, 2019	Withdrew the following definition : • Time Error Correction	D-2019-139
November 22, 2019	Modification to CEA definition.	D-2019-158
December 19, 2019	Added the following definition: • Total Internal Demand Modified the following definition: • Demand-Side Management	D-2019-178
June 3, 2020	Added the following definitions: • Adequate Level of Reliability • Adequate Level of Reliability for the Québec Interconnection	D-2020-066

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
June 8, 2020	Added the following definitions: • Balancing Contingency Event • Most Severe Single Contingency • Reportable Balancing Contingency Event • Contingency Event Recovery Period • Contingency Reserve Restoration Period • Pre-Reporting Contingency Event ACE Value • Actual Frequency • Interchange Meter Error • Automatic Time Error Correction • Actual Net Interchange • Scheduled Net Interchange • Reliable Operation Modified the following definitions: • Reserve Sharing Group Reporting ACE • Contingency Reserve • Reporting ACE • Automatic Generation Control • Pseudo-Tie • Balancing Authority • Bulk Power System	D-2020-067
September 10, 2020	Modified the following definitions: • Cyber Security Incident • Remedial Action Scheme • Reportable Cyber Security Incident • Protection System	D-2020-118
October 8, 2020	Added the following definitions: • Dispersed Power Producing Resources • North American Interconnected Power System Modified the following definitions: • Bulk Electric System • Special Protection System	D-2020-131

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
December 11, 2020	Modified the following definitions: • Protection System Maintenance Program Retired the following definitions: • Special Protection System Type I • Special Protection System Type II	D-2020-167
February 17, 2021	Added the following definitions: • Geomagnetic Disturbance Vulnerability Assessment or GMD Vulnerability Assessment • Reactive Power • Real Power	D-2021-015
May 28, 2021	Added the following definitions: • Electrical Energy • Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) • Reliability Standard Modified the following definitions: • Blackstart Resource • Cascading • Cyber Assets • Demand • Distribution Provider • Electronic Access Control or Monitoring Systems • Element • External Routable Connectivity • Generator Operator • Generator Owner • Interchange Authority • Interconnected Operations Service • Interconnection • Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit • Load-Serving Entity • Minimum Vegetation Clearance Distance • Planning Authority • Point of Receipt • Real-time Assessment • Reliability Coordinator	D-2021-069

Date	Action / Modifications	Decision
	• Reserve Sharing Group • Resource Planner • System Operating Limit • TLR Log • Transient Cyber Asset • Transmission Customer • Transmission Operator • Transmission Owner • Transmission Planner • Transmission Service Provider Retired the following definitions: • ATC Path • Business Practices • Reallocation	
May 28, 2021	Modified the following definitions: • Operational Planning Analysis • Real-time Assessment	D-2021-070 and D-2021-070R
Month xx, 2021	Modified the following definition: • Main Transmission System	D-20XX-XXX