

**ARC TPWG Assessment and Conversion of NERC TPL-004-0 for Alberta TPL-004-AB-0
System Performance Following Extreme BES Events**

Section	NERC TPL-004-0	Alberta TPL-004-AB-0	Reason for Difference¹
Purpose	System simulations and associated assessments are needed periodically to ensure that reliable systems are developed that meet specified performance requirements, with sufficient lead time and continue to be modified or upgraded as necessary to meet present and future System needs.	<u>The purpose of this reliability standard is to ensure that a reliable transmission system is planned that</u> meets specified performance requirements with sufficient lead time. <u>The transmission system must</u> continue to be modified or upgraded <u>as required</u> to meet present and future system <u>needs specified performance requirements as identified by</u> periodically <u>performing</u> system simulations and associated <u>planning</u> assessments.	Align the purpose with the contents of the reliability standard.
Applicability	4.1 Planning Authority 4.2 Transmission Planner	<u>This reliability standard applies to the ISO.</u>	
Effective Date		365 calendar days after the date of approval by the Commission.	
Definitions		<u>Italicized terms used in this reliability standard have the meanings as set out in the Alberta Reliability</u>	Identify defined terms in the ISO Rules.

¹ The following revisions have been made throughout this proposed reliability standard:

- Identified the responsible entities in Alberta.
- Applied a consistent writing style and added clarity.
- Changed passive terms such as “shall” to “must”.

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Requirement	R1. The Planning Authority and Transmission Planner shall each demonstrate through a valid assessment that its portion of the interconnected transmission system is evaluated for the risks and consequences of a number of each of the extreme contingencies that are listed under Category D of Table I. To be valid, the Planning Authority's and Transmission Planner's assessment shall:	<u>Standards Glossary and in Part 1 of the ISO Rules².</u> R1. <u>The ISO must demonstrate for transmission facilities rated 100 kV and above,</u> through a <u>valid</u> -planning assessment <u>that a transmission system is planned such that it has been evaluated</u> for the risks and consequences of a number of each of the extreme contingencies that are listed under Category D of Appendix <u>†1.</u> <u>To be valid, tThe ISO planning assessment must:</u>	To clarify that the planning assessment applies to BES elements (over 100 kV).
Requirement	R1.1. Be made annually. R1.2. Be conducted for near-term (years one through five). R1.3. Be supported by a current or past study and/or system simulation testing that addresses each of the following categories, showing system performance following Category D contingencies	R1.1 Be <u>carried out</u> annually. R1.2 Be conducted for near term (year one through five). R1.3 Be supported by a study and/or system simulation that addresses each of the following categories, showing system performance	Do not require a reference to the RRO.

² Defined terms are not italicized in this document, but will appear in the Alberta Reliability Standards document.

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	<p>of Table I. The specific elements selected (from within each of the following categories) for inclusion in these studies and simulations shall be acceptable to the associated Regional Reliability Organization(s).</p>	<p>following Category D contingencies of Appendix 1 Table 1. The specific elements selected (from within each of the following categories) for inclusion in these studies and simulations shall be acceptable to the associated Regional Reliability Organization(s).</p>	
	<p>R1.3.1. Be performed and evaluated only for those Category D contingencies that would produce the more severe system results or impacts. The rationale for the contingencies selected for evaluation shall be available as supporting information. An explanation of why the remaining simulations would produce less severe system results shall be available as supporting information.</p>	<p>R1.3.1 Be performed and evaluated only for those Category D contingencies that <u>ISO determines</u> would produce the more severe system results or impacts. The rationale for the contingencies selected for evaluation <u>must be available as supporting information and</u> An explanation of why the remaining simulations would produce less severe system results <u>must be available as supporting information included in the study.</u></p>	
	<p>R1.3.2. Cover critical system conditions and study years as deemed appropriate by the responsible entity.</p>	<p>R1.3.2 Cover critical system conditions and study years as <u>considered necessary</u> by the ISO.</p>	<p>The ISO is the only responsible entity performing the study.</p>

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Requirements	R1.3.3. Be conducted annually unless changes to system conditions do not warrant such analyses.	R1.3.3 Be conducted annually unless <u>the ISO determines that</u> changes to system conditions do not warrant such analyses.	
	R1.3.4. Have all projected firm transfers modeled.	R1.3.4 Have all projected firm transfers modeled, <u>if any.</u>	
	R1.3.5. Include existing and planned facilities.	R1.3.5 Include existing and planned facilities as <u>considered necessary</u> by the ISO.	To clarify the entity responsible for determining planned facilities to be included
	R1.3.6. Include Reactive Power resources to ensure that adequate reactive resources are available to meet system performance.	R1.3.6 Include reactive power resources to ensure that adequate reactive resources are available to meet system performance.	
	R1.3.7. Include the effects of existing and planned protection systems, including any backup or redundant systems.	R1.3.7 Include the effects of existing and planned protection systems, including any backup or redundant systems.	
	R1.3.8. Include the effects of existing and planned control devices.	R1.3.8 Include the effects of existing and planned control devices.	
	R1.3.9. Include the planned (including maintenance) outage of any bulk electric equipment (including protection systems or their	R1.3.9 Include the planned (<u>including maintenance</u>)-outage <u>and maintenance</u> of any bulk electric	Alberta Variance³: For planned purpose, maintenance outages on

³ An Alberta variance is a change from the US Reliability Standard that the AESO has determined is material.

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	components) at those demand levels for which planned (including maintenance) outages are performed.	equipment (including protection systems or their components) at those demand levels for which planned (including maintenance) outages are performed. <u>This requirement applies only to BES facilities greater than 200 kV or other facilities as specified by the ISO.</u>	200 kV and greater only are studied with multiple outages. Excluded 138 kV due to uncertainties in planned cases and not practical.
	R1.4. Consider all contingencies applicable to Category D.	R1.4 Consider all contingencies applicable to Category D <u>of Appendix 1.</u>	
Measure	M1. The Planning Authority and Transmission Planner shall have a valid assessment for its system responses as specified in Reliability Standard TPL-004-0_R1.	<p>M1. The Planning Authority and Transmission Planner shall have a valid assessment for its system responses as specified in Reliability Standard TPL-004-0_R1.</p> <p><u>MR1 The planning assessment will be valid and meet requirement in R1 and associated sub-sections through the following measures:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The scope of the planning assessment identifies where area studies have been conducted in</u> 	Expanded measures to be more specific.

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		<p><u>the past year. It also identifies area studies that have been conducted in previous years and are still valid. Where area studies have not been conducted, a plan and schedule to conduct one is included in the planning assessment.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The planning assessment includes time horizons as specified in R1.2</u> • <u>The planning assessment has been prepared within the last year.</u> • <u>A certification that the planning assessment complies with each of the R1 technical requirements is provided and states that the planning assessment meets all requirements, identifies requirements not met, and states reasons where the requirement</u> 	

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		<p><u>was not met.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A summary list of supporting area studies and needs identification documents is provided. The summary list includes the title and date of the study. The area studies and needs identification documents are provided if requested.</u> 	
Requirement	<p>R2. The Planning Authority and Transmission Planner shall each document the results of its reliability assessments and shall annually provide the results to its entities' respective NERC Regional Reliability Organization(s), as required by the Regional Reliability Organization.</p>	<p>R2. The Planning Authority and Transmission Planner shall each document the results of its reliability assessments and shall annually provide the results to its entities' respective NERC Regional Reliability Organization(s), as required by the Regional Reliability Organization.</p> <p><u>R2 The ISO must provide the planning assessment to WECC on an annual basis.</u></p>	<p>Identify the responsible entity in Alberta and the reporting relationship.</p>

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Measure		<u>MR2 A written or email confirmation from WECC that it has received the planning assessment from the ISO. The confirmation includes the date of when the planning assessment was received and source identification information.</u>	Developed measure specific to the requirement.
Procedures			
Compliance	To view the compliance section D of the NERC reliability standard follow this link: http://www.nerc.com/files/TPL-004-0.pdf		There is no compliance section currently proposed in the Alberta Reliability Standards. A compliance program will be developed at a later date for Alberta Reliability Standards that recognizes the compliance monitoring and enforcement structure in Alberta. This approach is deemed consistent with the existing ISO Rules.



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Regional Differences	None identified.		Not applicable in Alberta

Appendix 1 - Transmission System Standards – Normal and Emergency Conditions

Category	Contingencies	System Limits or Impacts		
	Initiating Event(s) and Contingency Element(s)	System Stable and Both Thermal and Voltage Limits Within Applicable Rating ^a	Loss of Demand or Curtailed Firm Transmission Service Transfers	Cascading
A No contingencies	All facilities in service	Yes	No	No
B Event resulting in the loss of a single element	Single Line Ground (SLG) or 3-Phase (3Ø) fault, with normal clearing: 1. Generator 2. Transmission circuit 3. Transformer	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No ^b No ^b No ^b No ^b	No No No No
C Event(s) resulting in the loss of two or more (multiple) elements	SLG fault, with normal clearing ^e : 1. Bus section	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No
	2. Breaker (failure or internal fault)	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No
	3. Category B (B1, B2, B3, or B4) contingency, manual system adjustments, followed by another SLG or 3Ø fault, with normal clearing ^e	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No
	4. Bipolar (dc) line fault (non	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No

<p>3Ø), with normal clearing^e: 5. Any two circuits of a multiple circuit towerline^f</p>	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No
<p>SLG fault, with delayed clearing^e (stuck breaker or protection system failure) 6. Generator 7. Transformer</p>	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c Planned/ Controlled ^c	No No
8. Transmission circuit	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No
9. Bus section	Yes	Planned/ Controlled ^c	No

<p>D^d Extreme event resulting in two or more (multiple) elements removed or cascading out of service</p>	<p>3Ø fault, with delayed clearing^e (stuck breaker or protection system failure):</p> <p>1. Generator 2. Transmission circuit 3. Transformer 4. Bus section</p>	<p>Evaluate for risks and consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May involve substantial loss of customer demand and generation in a widespread area or areas • Portions or all of the interconnected systems may or may not achieve a new, stable operating point • Evaluation of these events may require joint studies with neighboring systems
	<p>3Ø fault, with normal clearing^e:</p> <p>5. Breaker (failure or internal fault)</p>	
	<p>6. Loss of towerline with three or more circuits</p> <p>7. All transmission lines on a common right-of-way</p> <p>8. Loss of a substation (one voltage level plus transformers)</p> <p>9. Loss of a switching station (one voltage level plus transformers)</p> <p>10. Loss of all generating units at a station</p> <p>11. Loss of a large load or major load center</p> <p>12. Failure of a fully redundant special protection system (or remedial action scheme) to operate when required</p> <p>13. Operation, partial operation, or misoperation of a fully redundant special protection system (or remedial action scheme) in response to an event or abnormal system</p> <p>14. Impact of severe power swings or oscillations from disturbances in another Regional Reliability Organization</p>	

a) Applicable rating refers to the applicable normal and emergency facility thermal and voltage rating as applied by the facility owner or system voltage limit as determined and consistently applied by the ISO. Applicable ratings may include emergency ratings applicable for short durations as required to permit operating steps necessary to maintain system control. All ratings must be established by the applicable entity consistent with applicable ISO rules addressing facility ratings.

- b) Planned or controlled interruption of electric supply to radial customers or some local network customers, connected to or supplied by the faulted element or by the affected area, may occur in certain areas without impacting the overall reliability of the interconnected transmission systems. To prepare for the next contingency, system adjustments are permitted, including curtailments of contracted firm (non-recallable reserved) transmission service electric power transfers.
- c) Depending on system design and expected system impacts, the controlled interruption of electric supply to customers (load shedding), the planned removal from service of certain generators, and/or the curtailment of contracted firm (non-recallable reserved) transmission service electric power transfers may be necessary to maintain the overall reliability of the interconnected transmission systems.
- d) A number of extreme contingencies that are listed under Category D and judged to be critical by the transmission planning entity(ies) will be selected for evaluation. It is not expected that all possible facility outages under each listed contingency of Category D will be evaluated.
- e) Normal clearing is when the protection system operates as designed and the fault is cleared in the time normally expected with proper functioning of the installed protection systems. Delayed clearing of a fault is due to failure of any protection system component such as a relay, circuit breaker, or current transformer, and not because of an intentional design delay.
- f) System assessments may exclude these events where multiple circuit towers are used over short distances (i.e., station entrance, river crossings) in accordance with exemption criteria.

Proposed Terms for the ARS Glossary:

“demand” means:

- 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.
- The rate at which electric energy is being used by the demand customer.

“element” means any electrical device, comprised of one or more components, with terminals that may be connected to other electrical devices such as a generating unit, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, or transmission line.

“facility” means a set of electrical equipment that operates as a single bulk electric system element, including without limitation, a transmission line, generating unit, shunt compensator, or transformer.

“misoperation” means any one of the following:

- Any failure of a protection system element to operate within the specified time when a fault or abnormal condition occurs within a zone of protection.

- Any operation for a fault not within a zone of protection, except an operation as backup protection for a fault in an adjacent zone that is not cleared within a specified time for the protection for that zone.
- Any unintentional protection system operation when no fault or other abnormal condition has occurred unrelated to on-site maintenance and testing activity.

“normal clearing” means *that* a protection system operates as designed and the *-fault* is cleared in the time normally expected with proper functioning of the installed protection systems.

“protection system” –means protective relays, associated communication systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and DC control circuitry.

Existing Defined Terms Used in this Standard:

(As included in the ISO Rules Definitions or Alberta Reliability Standards Glossary)

- cascading[♦]
- contingency[♦]
- ISO
- load
- outage
- remedial action scheme (RAS)
- rating[♦]
- reliability
- reliability standard
- Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)

[♦] Term appears in the Alberta Reliability Standards Glossary of Terms – April 2009 rules cycle.