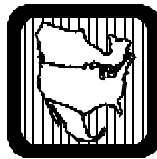


Terms and Their Definitions as Used in the NERC Planning Standards



North American Electric Reliability Council

NERC Board of Trustees

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Terms and Their Definitions As Used in the NERC Planning Standards

Analysis (Study) — an examination or simulation of an event, component, process, or activity and its elements and their relationship to determine if objectives, goals, or performance is achieved.

Area Predetermined — the particular extent, in electrical or geographic terms, decided in advance for the scope of operation or impact.

Assessment — an evaluation that allows a conclusion to be reached or a decision to be made that may or may not involve an analysis or simulation.

At All Demand Levels — the entire range of projected electrical power that a system may be required to deliver.

Available on Request — can be provided when asked through proper means under the designated format within the agreed upon time frame (negotiated or designated).

Blackstart Capability Plan — a documented procedure for a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition delivering electric power without assistance from the electric system. This procedure is only a portion of an overall system restoration plan.

Cascading — the uncontrolled successive loss of system elements triggered by an incident at any location. Cascading results in widespread electric service interruption, which cannot be restrained from sequentially spreading beyond an area predetermined by appropriate studies.

Database — information organized for reporting, search, and retrieval. (Note: Unless a NERC or Regional database exists, the format and media of the database are at the discretion of the entity.)

Dispersed Load by Substations — substation load information configured to represent a system for power flow and/or system dynamics modeling purposes.

Double-Circuit Line — two three-phase circuits for electric power transmission constructed on a single structure.

Element — any electrical device with terminals that may be connected to other electrical devices such as a generator, transformer, circuit breaker, bus section, or transmission line. An element may be comprised of one or more components.

Entities Responsible for the Reliability of the Interconnected Transmission Systems — party or parties (e.g., transmission owners, independent system operators (ISOs), regional transmission organizations (RTOs), or other groups) who are responsible for ensuring that the interconnected transmission systems are being planned and operated within applicable NERC Standards.

Load-Serving Entity — an entity that provides or arranges for serving the electrical demand and energy requirements of its customers.

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Planning Horizon — a time period for system planning, typically greater than one year.

Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) — See Special Protection System (SPS).

Region — one of the NERC Regional Electric Reliability Councils.

Special Protection System (SPS) — an automatic protection system (also known as a remedial action scheme) designed to detect abnormal or predetermined system conditions, and take corrective actions other than and/or in addition to the isolation of faulted components to maintain system reliability. Such action may include changes in demand, generation (MW and Mvar), or system configuration to maintain system stability, acceptable voltage, or power flows. An SPS does not include (a) underfrequency or undervoltage load shedding or (b) fault conditions that must be isolated or (c) out-of-step relaying (not designed as an integral part of an SPS).

Studies — see Analysis.