

## Standard Development Timeline

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

### Description of Current Draft

The System Protection Coordination Standard Drafting Team (SPCSDT) created a new results-based standard, PRC-027-1, with the stated purpose: “To maintain the coordination of Protection Systems installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on BES Elements and isolating those Faults, such that the Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.” PRC-027-1 clarifies the coordination aspects and incorporates the reliability objectives of Requirements R3 and R4 from PRC-001-1.1(ii).

Completed Actions	Date
Standard Authorization Request (SAR) posted for comment	June 11 – July 10, 2007
SAR approved	August 13, 2007
Draft 1 of PRC-001-2 posted for comment	September 11 – October 26, 2009
Draft 1 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	May 21 – July 5, 2012
Draft 2 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	November 16 – December 17, 2012
Draft 3 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	June 4 – July 3, 2013
Draft 4 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	November 4 – December 31, 2013
Draft 5 of PRC-027-1 posted for informal comment	October 1 – October 21, 2014
Draft 5 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	April 1 – May 15, 2015
Draft 6 of PRC-027-1 posted for formal comment with ballot	July 29 – September 11, 2015

<b>Anticipated Actions</b>	<b>Date</b>
10-day final ballot	October, 2015
NERC Board of Trustees (BOT) adoption	November, 2015

## **New or Modified Term(s) Used in NERC Reliability Standards**

This section includes all new or modified terms used in the proposed standard that will be included in the *Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards* upon applicable regulatory approval. Terms used in the proposed standard that are already defined and are not being modified can be found in the *Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards*. The new or revised terms listed below will be presented for approval with the proposed standard. Upon Board adoption, this section will be removed.

### **Term(s):**

#### **Protection System Coordination Study**

An analysis to determine whether Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.

### **Protection System Issues Addressed by Other Reliability Standards:**

Fault clearing is the only aspect of protection coordination addressed by Reliability Standard PRC-027-1. Including aspects of protection coordination other than Fault coordination would cause duplication or conflict with the requirements of other Reliability Standards. Specifically, other protection issues, such as over/under frequency, over/under voltage, coordination of generating unit or plant voltage regulating controls, and relay loadability are addressed by the following Reliability Standards:

- Underfrequency Load shedding programs are addressed in PRC-006-2.
- Undervoltage Load shedding programs are addressed in PRC-010-1.
- Generator performance during declined frequency and voltage excursions is addressed in PRC-024-1.
- Coordination of Generating Unit or Plant Capabilities, Voltage Regulating Controls, and Protection is addressed in PRC-019-1.
- Transmission relay loadability is addressed in PRC-023-3.
- Generator relay loadability is addressed in PRC-025-1.
- Protective relay response during stable power swings is addressed in PRC-026-1.
- Protection System Misoperations (including those caused by coordination issues) are addressed in PRC-004-3.

When this standard receives Board adoption, the rationale boxes will be moved to the Supplemental Material Section of the standard.

## A. Introduction

1. **Title:** Coordination of Protection Systems for Performance During Faults
2. **Number:** PRC-027-1
3. **Purpose:** To maintain the coordination of Protection Systems installed to detect and isolate Faults on Bulk Electric System (BES) Elements, such that those Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.
4. **Applicability:**
  - 4.1. **Functional Entities:**
    - 4.1.1. Transmission Owner
    - 4.1.2. Generator Owner
    - 4.1.3. Distribution Provider (that owns Protection Systems identified in the Facilities section 4.2 below)
  - 4.2. **Facilities:** Protection Systems installed to detect and isolate Faults on BES Elements.
5. **Effective Date:** See the Implementation Plan for PRC-027-1, Project 2007-06 System Protection Coordination.

## B. Requirements and Measures

### Rationale for Requirement R1:

Coordinated Protection Systems enhance reliability by isolating faulted equipment, thus reducing the risk of BES instability or Cascading, and leaving the remainder of the BES operational and more capable of withstanding the next Contingency. When Faults occur, properly coordinated Protection Systems minimize the number of BES Elements that are removed from service and protect equipment from damage. The stated purpose of this standard is: “To maintain the coordination of Protection Systems installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on BES Elements and isolating those Faults, such that the Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.” Requirement R1 captures this intent by requiring responsible entities establish a process that, when followed, allows for their Protection Systems to operate in the intended sequence during Faults. Requirement R1, Parts 1.1 through 1.3 are key elements to the process for developing Protection System settings.

**Part 1.1** Reviewing and updating the short-circuit models used to develop new or revised Protection System settings helps to assure that settings are developed using accurate, up-to-date information.

**Part 1.2** A review of the developed Protection System settings reduces the likelihood of introducing human error and verifies that the settings produced meet the technical criteria of the entity. Peer reviews, automated checking programs, and entity-developed review procedures are all examples of reviews.

**Part 1.3** The coordination of Protection Systems associated with BES Elements that electrically join Facilities owned by separate functional entities (Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers) is essential to the reliability of the BES. Communication and review of proposed settings among these entities are necessary to identify potential coordination issues and address the issues prior to implementation of any proposed Protection System changes.

Unforeseen circumstances could require immediate changes to Protection System settings. Requirement R1, Part 1.3.4 requires owners to include a procedure to communicate those unplanned settings changes after-the-fact to the other owner(s) of the electrically-joined Facilities.

**Note:** In cases where a single protective relaying group performs coordination work for separate functional entities within an organization, the communication aspects of Requirement R1, Part 1.3 can be demonstrated by internal documentation.

- R1.** Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall establish a process for developing new and revised Protection System settings for BES Elements, such that the Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults. The process shall include: [*Violation Risk Factor: Medium*] [*Time Horizon: Long-term Planning*]
- 1.1.** A review and update of short-circuit models for the BES Elements under study.
  - 1.2.** A review of the developed Protection System settings.
  - 1.3.** For Protection System settings applied on BES Elements that electrically join Facilities owned by separate functional entities (Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers), provisions to:
    - 1.3.1.** Provide the proposed Protection System settings to the owner(s) of the electrically-joined Facilities.
    - 1.3.2.** Respond to any owner(s) that provided its proposed Protection System settings pursuant to Requirement R1, Part 1.3.1 by identifying any coordination issue(s) or affirming that no coordination issue(s) were identified.
    - 1.3.3.** Verify that identified coordination issue(s) associated with the proposed Protection System settings for the associated BES Elements are addressed prior to implementation.

**1.3.4.** Communicate with the other owner(s) of the electrically-joined Facilities regarding revised Protection System settings resulting from unforeseen circumstances that arise during:

**1.3.4.1.** Implementation or commissioning.

**1.3.4.2.** Misoperation investigations.

**1.3.4.3.** Maintenance activities.

**1.3.4.4.** Emergency replacements required as a result of Protection System component failure.

**M1.** Acceptable evidence may include, but is not limited to, dated electronic or hard copy documentation to demonstrate that the responsible entity established a process to develop settings for its Protection Systems, in accordance with Requirement R1.

**Rationale for Requirement R2:**

Over time, incremental changes in Fault current can accumulate enough to impact the coordination of Protection System functions affected by Fault current. To minimize this risk, Requirement R2 requires responsible entities (Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers) to periodically (1) perform Protection System Coordination Studies and/or (2) review available Fault currents for those Protection System functions listed in Attachment A. The numerical identifiers in Attachment A represent general protective device functions per ANSI/IEEE *Standard C37.2 Standard for Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers, Acronyms, and Contact Designations*.

Requirement R2 provides responsible entities with options to assess the state of their Protection System coordination.

**Option 1** is a time-based methodology. The entity may choose to perform, at least once every six years, a Protection System Coordination Study for each of its BES Protection Systems identified as being affected by changes in Fault current. The six calendar year time interval was selected as a balance between the resources required to perform the studies and the potential reliability impacts created by incremental changes of Fault current over time.

**Option 2** is a Fault current based methodology. If Option 2 is initially selected, Fault current baseline(s) must be established prior to the effective date of this Reliability Standard. A baseline may be established when a new Element is installed or after a Protection System Coordination Study has been performed. The baseline(s) will be used as control point(s) for future Fault current comparisons. The Fault current baseline values can be obtained from the short-circuit studies performed by the Transmission Planners and Planning Coordinators. At least once every six calendar years following the effective date of this standard, the entity will perform a Protection System Coordination Study when its Fault current comparison identifies a 15 percent or greater deviation in Fault current values (either three-phase or phase-to-ground) at each bus to which the Element is connected. The baseline Fault current value(s) will be re-established whenever a new Protection

System Coordination Study is performed. Fault current changes on the System not directly associated with BES modifications are usually small and occur gradually over time. The accumulation of these incremental changes could affect the performance of Protection System functions (identified in Attachment A of this standard) during Fault conditions. A Fault current deviation threshold of 15 percent or greater (as compared to the established baseline) and a maximum time interval of six calendar years were chosen for these evaluations. These parameters provide an entity with latitude to choose a Fault current threshold and time interval that best match its protection philosophy, Protection System maintenance schedule, or other business considerations, without creating risk to reliability (See the Supplemental Material section for more detailed discussion).

The footnote in Option 2 describes how an entity may change from a time-based option to a Fault current based option for existing Elements when performing Protection System Coordination Studies. The footnote also allows for the creation of a baseline when a Protection System Coordination Study is performed for installing new Elements.

**Option 3** provides the entity the choice of using both the time-based and Fault current based methodologies. For example, the entity may choose to utilize the time-based methodology for Protection Systems at more critical Facilities and use the Fault current based methodology for Protection Systems at other Facilities.

**R2.** Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall, for each BES Element with Protection System functions identified in Attachment A:  
*[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Long-term Planning]*

- Option 1: Perform a Protection System Coordination Study in a time interval not to exceed six calendar years; or
- Option 2: Compare present Fault current values to an established Fault current baseline and perform a Protection System Coordination Study when the comparison identifies a 15 percent or greater deviation in Fault current values (either three phase or phase to ground) at a bus to which the Element is connected, all in a time interval not to exceed six calendar years;<sup>1</sup> or,
- Option 3: A combination of the above.

**M2.** Acceptable evidence may include, but is not limited to, dated electronic or hard copy documentation to demonstrate that the responsible entity performed Protection System Coordination Study(ies) and/or Fault current comparisons in accordance with Requirement R2.

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<sup>1</sup> The initial Fault current baseline(s) shall be established by the effective date of this Reliability Standard and updated each time a Protection System Coordination Study is performed. If an initial baseline was not established by the effective date of this Reliability Standard because of the previous use of an alternate option or the installation of a new Element, the entity may establish the baseline by performing a Protection System Coordination Study.

**Rationale for Requirement R3:**

Utilizing the processes established in Requirement R1 to develop new and revised Protection System settings provides a consistent approach to the development of Protection System settings and will minimize the potential for errors.

- R3.** Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall utilize its process established in Requirement R1 to develop new and revised Protection System settings for BES Elements. [*Violation Risk Factor: High*] [*Time Horizon: Operations Planning*]
- M3.** Acceptable evidence may include, but is not limited to, dated electronic or hard copy documentation to demonstrate that the responsible entity utilized its settings development process established in Requirement R1, as specified in Requirement R3.

## C. Compliance

### 1. Compliance Monitoring Process

#### 1.1. Compliance Enforcement Authority:

As defined in the NERC Rules of Procedure, “Compliance Enforcement Authority” means NERC or the Regional Entity in their respective roles of monitoring and enforcing compliance with the NERC Reliability Standards.

#### 1.2. Evidence Retention:

The following evidence retention period(s) identify the period of time an entity is required to retain specific evidence to demonstrate compliance. For instances where the evidence retention period specified below is shorter than the time since the last audit, the Compliance Enforcement Authority may ask an entity to provide other evidence to show that it was compliant for the full time period since the last audit.

The applicable entity shall keep data or evidence to show compliance, as identified below, unless directed by its Compliance Enforcement Authority to retain specific evidence for a longer period of time as part of an investigation.

The Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall each keep data or evidence to show compliance with Requirements R1, R2, and R3, and Measures M1, M2, and M3 since the last audit, unless directed by its Compliance Enforcement Authority to retain specific evidence for a longer period of time as part of an investigation.

If a Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, or Distribution Provider is found non-compliant, it shall keep information related to the non-compliance until mitigation is completed and approved, or for the time specified above, whichever is longer.

The Compliance Enforcement Authority shall keep the last audit records and all requested and submitted subsequent audit records.

**1.3. Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program**

As defined in the NERC Rules of Procedure, “Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program” refers to the identification of the processes that will be used to evaluate data or information for the purpose of assessing performance or outcomes with the associated Reliability Standard.

### Violation Severity Levels

R #	Violation Severity Levels			
	Lower VSL	Moderate VSL	High VSL	Severe VSL
<b>R1.</b>	N/A	The responsible entity established a process in accordance with Requirement R1, but failed to include Requirement R1, Part 1.1 or Part 1.2.	The responsible entity established a process in accordance with Requirement R1, but failed to include Requirement R1, Part 1.1 and Part 1.2.	<p>The responsible entity established a process in accordance with Requirement R1, but failed to include Requirement R1, Part 1.3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The responsible entity failed to establish any process in accordance with Requirement R1.</p>
<b>R2.</b>	The responsible entity performed a Protection System Coordination Study for each BES Element, in accordance with Requirement R2, Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3 but was late by less than or equal to 30 calendar days.	The responsible entity performed a Protection System Coordination Study for each BES Element, in accordance with Requirement R2, Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3, but was late by more than 30 calendar days but less than or equal to 60 calendar days.	The responsible entity performed a Protection System Coordination Study for each BES Element, in accordance with Requirement R2, Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3, but was late by more than 60 calendar days but less than or equal to 90 calendar days.	<p>The responsible entity performed a Protection System Coordination Study for each BES Element, in accordance with Requirement R2, Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3, but was late by more than 90 calendar days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The responsible entity failed to perform Option 1, Option</p>

				2, or Option 3, in accordance with Requirement R2.
<b>R3.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	The responsible entity failed to utilize the process established in accordance with Requirement R1.

**D. Regional Variances**

None.

**E. Associated Documents**

NERC System Protection and Control Subcommittee – “Power Plant and Transmission System Protection Coordination.”

NERC System Protection and Control Task Force, December 7, 2006, “Assessment of Standard PRC-001-0 – System Protection Coordination.”

NERC System Protection and Control Task Force, September 2006, “The Complexity of Protecting Three-Terminal Transmission Lines.”

**Version History**

Version	Date	Action	Change Tracking
1		Adopted by NERC Board of Trustees	New standard developed under Project 2007-06

## Attachment A

The following Protection System functions<sup>2</sup> are applicable to Requirement R2 if available Fault current levels are used to develop the settings for those Protection System functions:

21 – Distance if:

- infeed is used in determining reach (phase and ground distance), or
- zero-sequence mutual coupling is used in determining reach (ground distance).

50 – Instantaneous overcurrent

51 – AC inverse time overcurrent

67 – AC directional overcurrent if used in a non-communication-aided protection scheme

Notes:

1. The above Protection System functions are susceptible to changes in the magnitude of available short-circuit Fault current. These functions utilize current in their measurement to initiate tripping of circuit breakers. The functions listed above are included in a Protection System Coordination Study because they require coordination with other Protection Systems.
2. See the PRC-027-1 Supplemental Material section for additional information.

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<sup>2</sup> ANSI/IEEE Standard C37.2 *Standard for Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers, Acronyms, and Contact Designations*.

### Purpose

The Purpose states: To maintain the coordination of Protection Systems installed to detect and isolate Faults on Bulk Electric System (BES) Elements, such that those Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.

Coordinated Protection Systems enhance reliability by isolating faulted equipment, reducing the risk of BES instability or Cascading, and leaving the remainder of the BES operational and more capable of withstanding the next Contingency. When Faults occur, properly coordinated Protection Systems minimize the number of BES Elements that are removed from service and protect equipment from damage. This standard requires that entities establish and implement a process to coordinate their BES Protection Systems to operate in the intended sequence during Faults.

### Applicability

Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers are included in the Applicability of PRC-027-1 because they may own Protection Systems that are installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on the Bulk Electric System (BES). It is only those Protection Systems that are under the purview of this standard.

Transmission Owners are included in the Applicability of PRC-027-1 because they own the largest number of Protection Systems installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on the BES.

Generator Owners have Protection Systems installed for the purpose of detecting Faults on the BES. It is important that those Protection Systems are coordinated with Protection Systems owned by Transmission Owners to ensure that generation Facilities do not become disconnected from the BES unnecessarily. Functions such as impedance reaches, overcurrent pickups, and time delays need to be evaluated for coordination.

A Distribution Provider may provide an electrical interconnection and path to the BES for generators that will contribute current to Faults that occur on the BES. If the Distribution Provider owns Protection Systems that operate for those Faults, it is important that those Protection Systems are coordinated with other Protection Systems that can be impacted by the current contribution to the Fault of Distribution Provider.

After the Protection Systems of Distribution Providers and Generator Owners are shown to be coordinated with other Protection Systems on the BES, there will be little future impact on the entities unless there are significant changes at or near the bus that interconnects with the Transmission Owner. The Transmission Owner, which is typically the entity maintaining the system model for Fault studies, will provide the Fault current availability upon request by the Distribution Provider or Generator Owner. The Distribution Provider and Generator Owner will determine whether a change in Fault current from the baseline has occurred such that a review of coordination is necessary.

## Requirement R1

The requirement states: Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall establish a process for developing new and revised Protection System settings for BES Elements, such that the Protection Systems operate in the intended sequence during Faults.

The reliability objective of this requirement is to have applicable entities establish a process to develop settings for coordinating their BES Protection Systems, such that they operate in the intended sequence during Faults. The parts that are included as elements of the process ensure the development of accurate settings, as well as providing internal and external checks to minimize the possibility of errors that could be introduced in the development of settings.

This standard references various publications that discuss protective relaying theory and application. The description of “coordination of protection” is from the IEEE Standard C37.113-1999 (Reaffirmed: 2004), *Guide for Protective Relay Applications to Transmission Lines*, which reads:

*“The process of choosing current or voltage settings, or time delay characteristics of protective relays such that their operation occurs in a specified sequence so that interruption to customers is minimized and least number of power system elements are isolated following a system fault.”*

Entities may have differing technical criteria for the development of Protection System settings based on their own philosophies. These philosophies can vary based on system topology, protection technology utilized, as well as historical knowledge; as such, a single definition or criterion for “Protection System coordination” is not practical.

The coordination of some Protection Systems may seem unnecessary, such as for a line that is protected solely by dual current differential relays. However, backup Protection Systems that are enabled to operate based on current or apparent impedance with some definite or inverse time delay must be coordinated with other Protection Systems of the Element such that tripping does not unnecessarily occur for Faults outside of the differential zone.

**Part 1.1** A review and update of short-circuit models for the BES Elements under study.

The study used by protection engineers to develop Protection System settings for Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers is the short-circuit study. Including a review and, if necessary, an update of short-circuit study information is necessary to ensure that information accurately reflects the physical power system that will form the basis of the Protection System Coordination Study and development of Protection System relay settings. The results of a short-circuit study are only as accurate as the information that its calculations are based on.

A short-circuit study is an analysis of an electrical network that determines the magnitude of the currents flowing in the network during an electrical Fault. Because the results of short-circuit studies are used as the basis for protective device coordination studies, the short-circuit model should accurately reflect the physical power system.

Reviews could include:

1. A review of applicable BES line, transformer, and generator impedances.

2. A review of the network model to confirm the network in the study accurately reflects the configuration of the actual System, or how the System will be configured when the proposed relay settings are installed.
3. A review, where applicable, of interconnected Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider information.

**Part 1.2** A review of the developed Protection System settings.

A review of the Protection System settings prior to implementation reduces the possibility of introducing human error. A review is any systematic process of verifying the developed settings meet the technical criteria of the entity. Examples of reviews include peer reviews, automated checking programs, and entity-developed review procedures.

**Part 1.3** For Protection System settings applied on BES Elements that electrically join Facilities owned by separate functional entities (Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers), provisions to:

Requirement R1, Part 1.3 addresses the coordination of Protection System settings applied on BES Elements that electrically join Facilities owned by separate functional entities. Communication among these entities is essential so potential Protection System coordination issues can be identified and addressed prior to implementation of any proposed Protection System changes.

**Part 1.3.1** 1.3.1. Provide the proposed Protection System settings to the owners of the electrically-joined Facilities.

Requirement R1, Part 1.3.1 requires the entity to include in its process a provision to provide proposed Protection System settings to other entities. This communication ensures that the other entities have the necessary information to review the settings and determine if there are any Protection System coordination issues.

**Part 1.3.2** Respond to any owner(s) that provided its proposed Protection System settings pursuant to Requirement R1, Part 1.3.1 by identifying any coordination issue(s) or affirming that no coordination issue(s) were identified.

Requirement R1, Part 1.3.2 requires the entity receiving proposed Protection System settings to include in its process a provision to respond to the entity that initiated the proposed changes. This ensures that the proposed settings are reviewed and that the initiating entity receives a response indicating Protection System coordination issues were identified, or affirmation that no issues were identified.

**Part 1.3.3** Verify that identified coordination issue(s) associated with the proposed Protection System settings for the associated BES Elements are addressed prior to implementation.

Requirement R1, Part 1.3.3 requires the entity to include in their process a provision to verify that any identified coordination issue(s) associated with the proposed Protection System settings are addressed prior to implementation. This ensures that any potential impact to BES reliability is minimized.

Note: There could be instances where coordination issues are identified and the entities agree not to mitigate all of the issues based on engineering judgement. It is also recognized that coordination issues identified during a project may not be immediately resolved if the resolution involves additional system modifications not identified in the initial project scope. Further, there could be situations where protection philosophies differ between entities, but the entities can agree that these differences do not create coordination issues.

**Part 1.3.4** Communicate with the other owner(s) of the electrically-joined Facilities regarding revised Protection System settings resulting from unforeseen circumstances that arise during:

- 1.3.4.1.** Implementation or commissioning.
- 1.3.4.2.** Misoperation investigations.
- 1.3.4.3.** Maintenance activities.
- 1.3.4.4.** Emergency replacements required as a result of Protection System component failure.

Requirement R1, Part 1.3.4 requires the entity to communicate revisions to Protection System settings that occur due to unforeseen circumstances and differ from those developed during the planning stages of projects.

## **Requirement R2**

This requirement states: Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall, for each BES Element with Protection System functions identified in Attachment A:

- Option 1: Perform a Protection System Coordination Study in a time interval not to exceed six calendar years; or
- Option 2: Compare present Fault current values to an established Fault current baseline and perform a Protection System Coordination Study when the comparison identifies a 15 percent or greater deviation in Fault current values (either three phase or phase to ground) at a bus to which the Element is connected, all in a time interval not to exceed six calendar years;<sup>3</sup> or,
- Option 3: A combination of the above.

Over time, incremental changes in Fault current can accumulate enough to impact the coordination of Protection System functions affected by Fault current. To minimize this risk, Requirement R2 requires responsible entities to periodically (1) perform Protection System Coordination Studies and/or (2) review available Fault currents for those Protection System functions listed in Attachment A. Two triggers were established for initiating a review of existing Protection System settings to allow for industry flexibility.

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<sup>3</sup> The initial Fault current baseline(s) shall be established by the effective date of this Reliability Standard and updated each time a Protection System Coordination Study is performed. If an initial baseline was not established by the effective date of this Reliability Standard because of the previous use of an alternate option or the installation of a new Element, the entity may establish the baseline by performing a Protection System Coordination Study.

In the first option, an entity may choose a time-based methodology to review Protection System settings, thus eliminating the necessity of establishing a Fault current baseline and periodically performing Fault current comparisons. This option provides the entity the flexibility to choose an interval of up to six calendar years for performing the Protection System Coordination Studies for those Protection System functions in Attachment A. The six-calendar-year time interval was selected as a balance between the manpower required to perform the studies and the potential reliability impacts created by incremental changes of Fault current over time.

The second option allows the entity to periodically check for a 15 percent or greater deviation in Fault current (either three-phase or phase-to-ground) from an established Fault current baseline for Protection Systems at each bus to which an Element is connected. This option allows the entity to choose an interval of up to six calendar years to perform the Fault current comparisons and Protection System Coordination Studies. The six-calendar-year time interval was selected as a balance between the manpower required to perform the studies and the potential reliability impacts created by incremental changes of Fault current over time.

The accumulation of these incremental changes could affect the performance of Protection Systems during Fault conditions. A maximum Fault current deviation of 15 percent (when compared to the entity-established baseline) was established based on generally-accepted margins for setting Protection Systems in which incremental Fault current changes would not interfere with coordination. The 15 percent maximum deviation provides an entity with latitude to choose a Fault current threshold that best matches its protection philosophy, or other business considerations. The Fault current based option requires an entity to first establish a Fault current baseline to be used as a point of reference for future Fault current studies. The Fault current values used in the percent change calculation, whether three-phase or phase-to-ground Fault currents, are typically determined with all generation in service and all transmission BES Elements in their normal operating state.

An entity that elects to use Option 2 following the effective date of the standard, must establish its baseline prior to the effective date. If an initial baseline was not established by the effective date of this Reliability Standard because of the previous use of an alternate option or the installation of a new Element, the entity may establish the baseline upon performing a Protection System Coordination Study. The Fault current values used in the original baseline can be updated or created when a Protection System Coordination Study is performed. The baseline values at each bus to which an Element is connected are updated whenever a new Protection System Coordination Study is performed for the subject Protection System.

**Example:** An initial baseline is established at 10,000 amps. During the first short-circuit review, it is discovered that Fault current has increased to 11,250 amps (12.5 percent change); consequently, no Protection System Coordination Study is required since the increase is below the maximum 15 percent deviation. The baseline value for the next study remains at 10,000 amps because no study was performed. However, during the next Fault current comparison, the Fault current has increased to 11,500 (15 percent change); therefore, a Protection System Coordination Study is required, and a new baseline of 11,500 amps would be established.

**Note:** In the first review described above, if the entity decides to perform a Protection System Coordination Study at the 12.5 percent deviation and the results of the study indicate that the settings still meet the setting criteria of the entity, then no settings changes are required and the baseline Fault current(s) would be updated.

As a third option, an entity has the flexibility to apply a combination of the two methodologies. For example, an entity may choose the periodic Protection System review (Option 1) and review its Facilities operated above 300 kV on a six year interval, while choosing to use the Fault current comparison (Option 2) for its Facilities operated below 300 kV.

Attachment A identifies the Protection System functions susceptible to changes in the magnitude of available short-circuit Fault current. These functions utilize AC current in their measurement to initiate tripping of circuit breakers. The numerical identifiers in Attachment A represent general device functions according to *ANSI/IEEE Standard C37.2 Standard for Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers, Acronyms, and Contact Designations*. The device functions listed in Attachment A are to be reviewed provided they require coordination with other Protection Systems. The following scenarios provide some examples for applying Attachment A.

A “51 – AC inverse time overcurrent” relay connected to a CT on the neutral of a generator step-up transformer, referred to as “51N – AC Inverse Time Earth Overcurrent Relay (Neutral CT Method)” in ANSI/IEEE Standard C37.2, would be included in a Protection System Coordination Study. Also applicable, are “51 – AC Inverse time overcurrent” relays connected to CTs on the phases of an autotransformer for through-fault protection. Overcurrent functions used in conjunction with other functions are to be reviewed as well. An example is a definite-time overcurrent function, which is a “50 – Instantaneous overcurrent” function used in conjunction with a “62 – Time-delay” function.

If the functions listed in Attachment A are used in conjunction with other functions, they would be included in a Protection System Coordination Study provided they require coordination with other Protection Systems. An example of this is a time-delayed “21 – Distance” function, which is a “21 – Distance” function with a “62 – Time-delay” function. Another example would be a definite-time overcurrent function, which is a “50 – Instantaneous overcurrent” function with a “62 – Time-delay” function. A “50 – Instantaneous overcurrent” function used for supervising a “21 – Distance” function would not be included in a Protection System Coordination Study as it does not require coordination with other Protection Systems.

Reviewing “21 – Distance” functions is limited to those applied for phase and ground distance where infeed is used in determining the phase or ground distance setting when zero-sequence mutual coupling is used in determining the setting. Where infeed is not used in determining the setting, “21 – Distance” functions would not be included in a Protection System Coordination Study, as the reach is not susceptible to changes in the magnitude of available short-circuit Fault current. Where infeed is used in determining the reach, coordination can be affected by changes in the magnitude of available short-circuit Fault current. Two examples where infeed may be used in determining the reach, are protection for a transmission line with a long tap and a three-terminal transmission line. Ground distance functions are influenced by zero-sequence mutual coupling. The ground distance measurement can appear to be greater than or less than the true distance to a Fault when there is zero-sequence mutual coupling. The influence of zero-sequence

mutual coupling changes with the magnitude of available short-circuit current. Therefore, “21 – Distance” functions would be included in a Protection System Coordination Study, when zero-sequence mutual coupling is used in determining the setting.

### **Requirement R3**

The requirement states: Each Transmission Owner, Generator Owner, and Distribution Provider shall utilize its process established in Requirement R1 to develop new and revised Protection System settings for BES Elements.

The reliability objective of this requirement is for applicable entities to utilize the process established in Requirement R1. Utilizing each of the elements of the process ensures a consistent approach to the development of accurate Protection System settings, decreases the possibility of introducing errors, and increases the likelihood of maintaining a coordinated Protection System.

**Rationale**

During development of this standard, text boxes were embedded within the standard to explain the rationale for various parts of the standard. Upon BOT adoption, the text from the rationale text boxes will be moved to this section.