



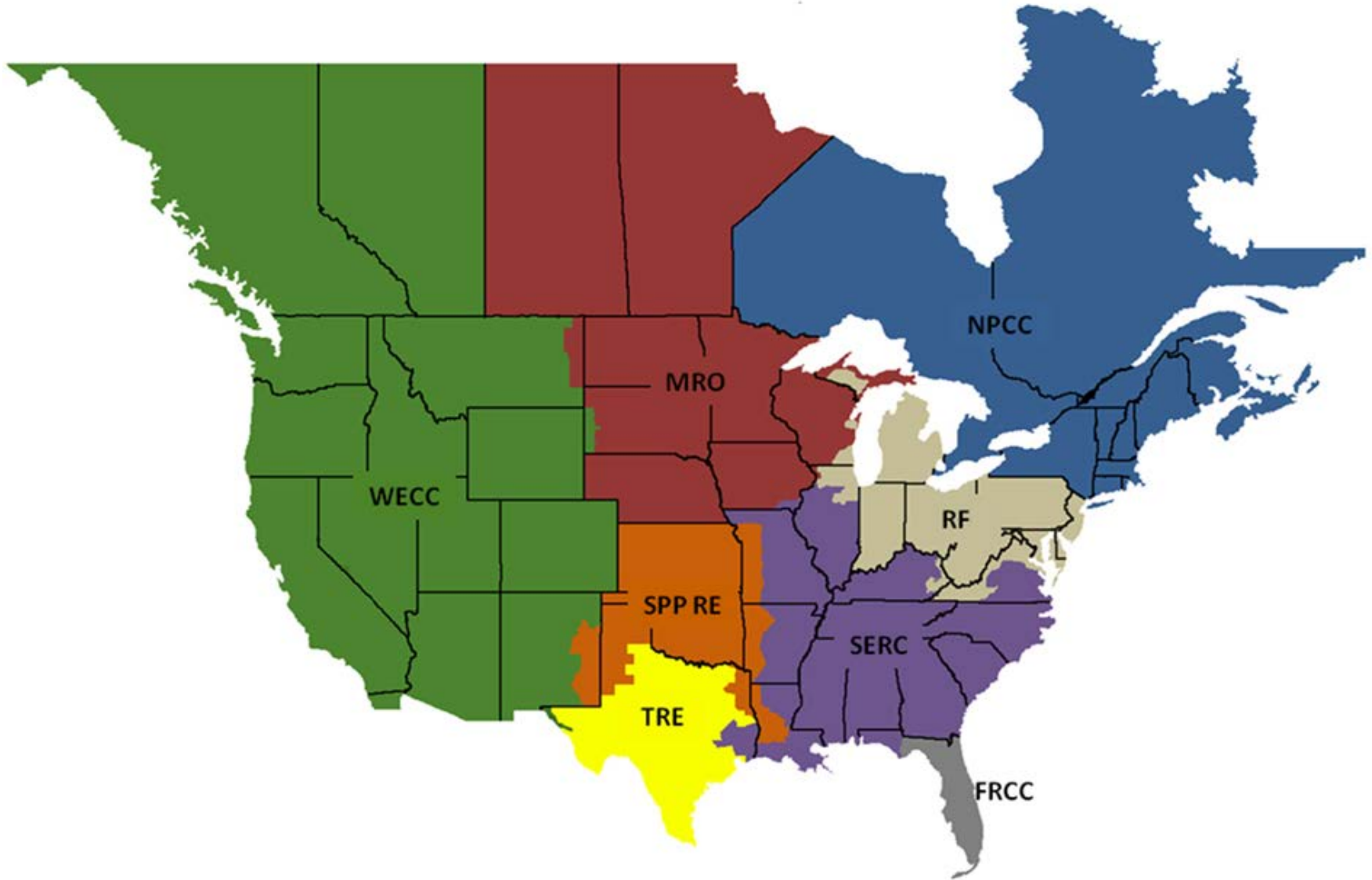
NERC Reliability Compliance Overview

Joint Interim Committee on Energy
September 25, 2014

Reliability Regulation Background

- Blackout of 2003
 - Affected est. 10 million people in Ontario and 45 million people in eight U.S. states
- Led to passage of Energy Policy Act of 2005 whereby Congress assigned FERC as responsible for regulating reliability
- FERC delegated to NERC as the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) responsible for writing, monitoring with, and enforcing mandatory Standards.
- NERC then delegated to eight Regional Entities (REs) to monitor and enforce compliance with the Standards.

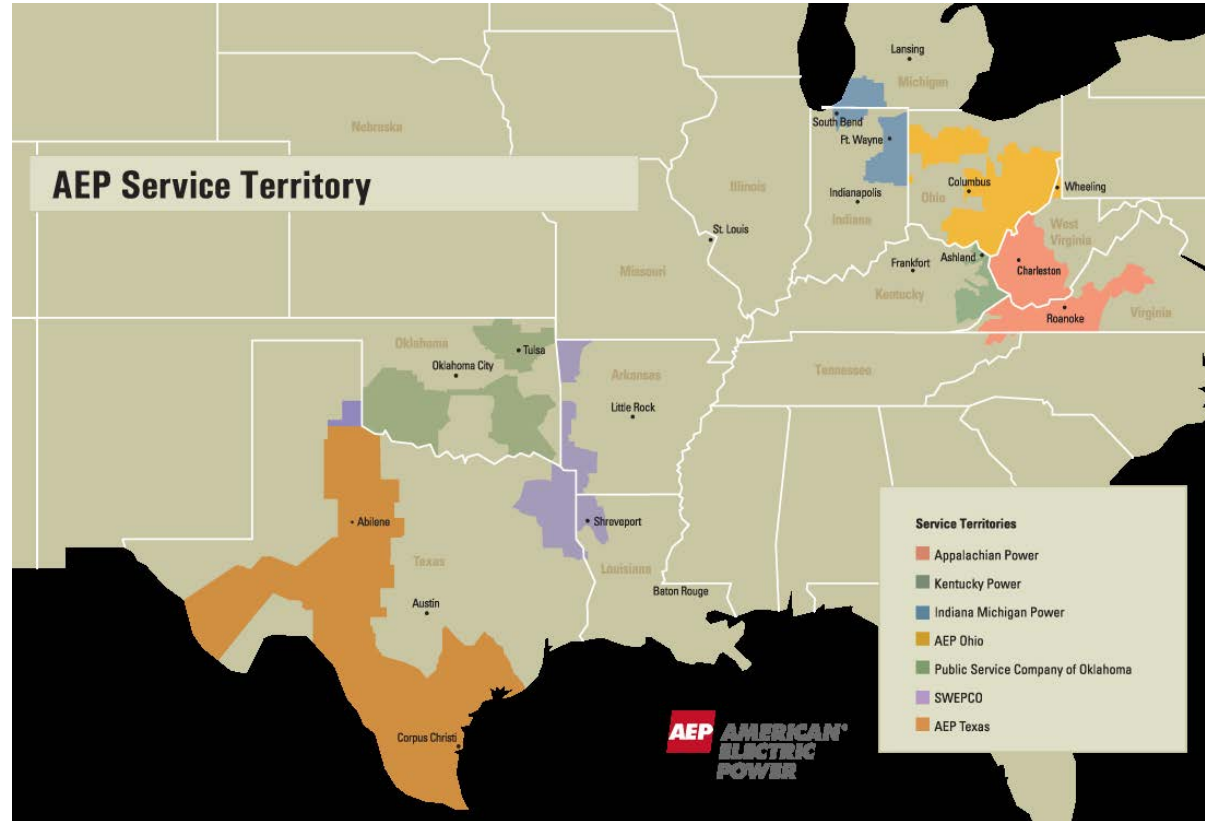
NERC Regional Entities





AEP Footprint

- More than 5 million customers across parts of 11 states
- 197,500 square miles across Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.
- More than 38,000 circuit miles of transmission and 186,000 circuit miles of distribution lines.
- AEP Companies operate in 4 NERC Reliability Regions, including:
 - ReliabilityFirst (RFC)
 - Southwest Power Pool (SPP)
 - Texas Reliability Entity (TRE)
 - Southeastern Region (SERC)



American Electric Power

- NERC Registrations

- Balancing Authority (BA)
- Distribution Provider (DP)
- Generation Owner (GO)
- Generation Operator (GOP)
- Load Serving Entity (LSE)
- Purchasing Selling Entity (PSE)
- Resource Planner (RP)
- Transmission Owner (TO)
- Transmission Operator (TOP)
- Transmission Planner (TP)

- AEP Operates in 4 NERC Reliability Regions

- ReliabilityFirst (RFC)
- Southwest Power Pool (SPP)
- Texas Reliability Entity (TRE)
- SERC Reliability Corporation

AEP's large footprint requires compliance with 75% of NERC's 106 Standards and 62% of its 1,454 Requirements.

NERC Standard Families

- Balancing Resources and Demand (BAL)
- Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)
- Communications (COM)
- Emergency Operations (EOP)
- Facilities Design, Connections, and Maintenance (FAC)
- Interchange Scheduling and Coordination (INT)
- Interconnection Reliability Operations and Coordination (IRO)
- Modeling (MOD)
- Personnel Performance, Training and Qualifications (PER)
- Protection and Control (PRC)
- Transmission Operations (TOP)
- Transmission Planning (TPL)
- Voltage and Reactive (VAR)

Critical Infrastructure Protection



(Current Version – Version 3)

- CIP-002 – Critical Cyber Asset Identification
 - CIP-003 – Security Management Controls
 - CIP-004 – Personnel & Training
 - CIP-005 – Electronic Security Perimeters
 - CIP-006 – Physical Security of Critical Cyber Assets
 - CIP-007 – Systems Security Management
 - CIP-008 – Incident Reporting and Response Planning
 - CIP-009 – Recovery Plans for Critical Cyber Assets
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Critical Infrastructure Protection

(New CIP Standards)



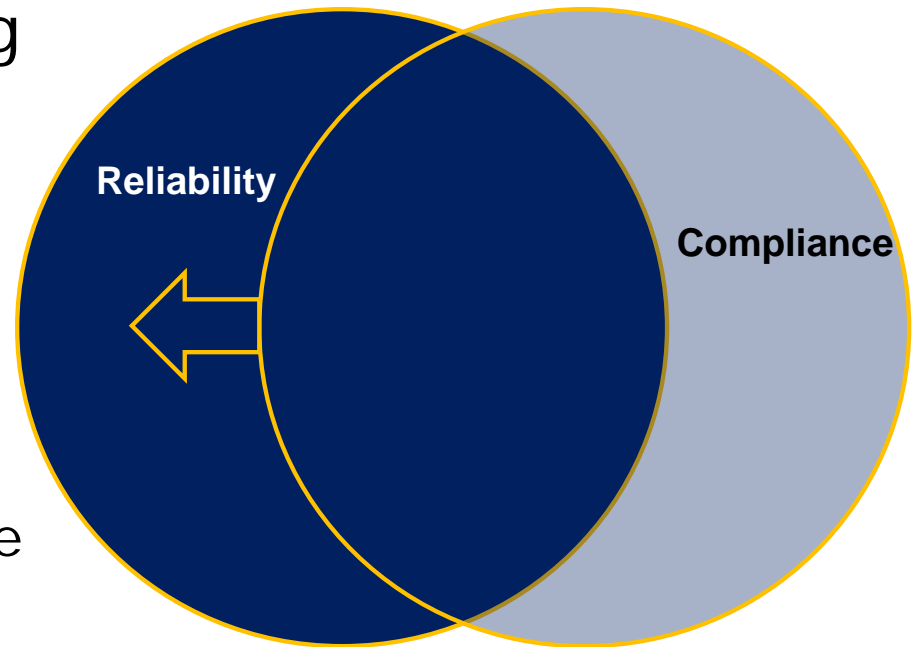
- CIP-010 – Configuration Change Management and Vulnerability Assessments
 - CIP-011 – Information Protection
 - CIP-014 – Physical Security
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Current Issues

- Metcalf Response
 - GMD / EMP
 - CIP Version 5 / 6
 - Reliability Assurance Initiative
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NERC's Changing Landscape

- Recognition that existing “zero tolerance” compliance model is not optimal
 - Too focused on compliance risk rather than true reliability risk
 - Not effective or sustainable to monitor and control all compliance to the same degree
 - Focuses only on historical, not current or future state of reliability



NERC's Changing Landscape

- Proposed End State – *Risk-Informed* Approach
 - Transition to compliance monitoring based on risk
 - Transition to prioritizing and treating violations in accordance with their risk
 - Transition to utilizing monitoring and enforcement to send more meaningful signals based on risk
 - Transition to risk-based Reliability Standards through creation of a feedback loop to standards development process

