

Violation Risk Factor and Violation Severity Level Assignments

This document provides the drafting team’s justification for assignment of violation risk factors (VRFs) and violation severity levels (VSLs) for each requirement in EOP-008-1 – Loss of Control Center Functionality.

Each primary requirement is assigned a VRF and a set of one or more VSLs. These elements support the determination of an initial value range for the Base Penalty Amount regarding violations of requirements in FERC-approved Reliability Standards, as defined in the ERO Sanction Guidelines.

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Justification for Assignment of Violation Risk Factors in EOP-008-1

The SDT applied the following NERC criteria when proposing VRFs for the requirements in EOP-008-1:

High Risk Requirement

A requirement that, if violated, could directly cause or contribute to bulk electric system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk electric system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures; or, a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly cause or contribute to bulk electric system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures, or could place the bulk electric system at an unacceptable risk of instability, separation, or cascading failures, or could hinder restoration to a normal condition.

Medium Risk Requirement

A requirement that, if violated, could directly affect the electrical state or the capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk electric system. However, violation of a medium risk requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk electric system instability, separation, or cascading failures; or, a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, could, under emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, directly and adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk electric system. However, violation of a medium risk requirement is unlikely, under emergency, abnormal, or restoration conditions anticipated by the preparations, to lead to bulk electric system instability, separation, or cascading failures, nor to hinder restoration to a normal condition.

Lower Risk Requirement

A requirement that is administrative in nature and a requirement that, if violated, would not be expected to adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk electric system; or, a requirement that is administrative in nature and a requirement in a planning time frame that, if violated, would not, under the emergency, abnormal, or restorative conditions anticipated by the preparations, be expected to adversely affect the electrical state or capability of the bulk electric system, or the ability to effectively monitor, control, or restore the bulk electric system. A planning requirement that is administrative in nature.

The SDT also considered consistency with the FERC Violation Risk Factor Guidelines for setting VRFs:¹

Guideline (1) — Consistency with the Conclusions of the Final Blackout Report

The Commission seeks to ensure that Violation Risk Factors assigned to Requirements of Reliability Standards in these identified areas appropriately reflect their historical critical impact on the reliability of the Bulk-Power System.

¹ North American Electric Reliability Corp., 119 FERC ¶ 61,145, order on reh'g and compliance filing, 120 FERC ¶ 61,145 (2007) (“VRF Rehearing Order”).

In the VSL Order, FERC listed critical areas (from the Final Blackout Report) where violations could severely affect the reliability of the Bulk-Power System:²

- Emergency operations
- Vegetation management
- Operator personnel training
- Protection systems and their coordination
- Operating tools and backup facilities
- Reactive power and voltage control
- System modeling and data exchange
- Communication protocol and facilities
- Requirements to determine equipment ratings
- Synchronized data recorders
- Clearer criteria for operationally critical facilities
- Appropriate use of transmission loading relief.

Guideline (2) — Consistency within a Reliability Standard

The Commission expects a rational connection between the sub-Requirement Violation Risk Factor assignments and the main Requirement Violation Risk Factor assignment.

Guideline (3) — Consistency among Reliability Standards

The Commission expects the assignment of Violation Risk Factors corresponding to Requirements that address similar reliability goals in different Reliability Standards would be treated comparably.

Guideline (4) — Consistency with NERC’s Definition of the Violation Risk Factor Level

Guideline (4) was developed to evaluate whether the assignment of a particular Violation Risk Factor level conforms to NERC’s definition of that risk level.

Guideline (5) — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Obligation

Where a single Requirement co-mingles a higher risk reliability objective and a lesser risk reliability objective, the VRF assignment for such Requirements must not be watered down to reflect the lower risk level associated with the less important objective of the Reliability Standard.

The following discussion addresses how the SDT considered FERC’s VSL Guidelines 2 through 5. The team did not address Guideline 1 directly because of an apparent conflict between Guidelines 1 and 4. Whereas Guideline 1 identifies a list of topics that encompass nearly all topics within NERC’s Reliability Standards and implies that these requirements should be assigned a “High” VRF, Guideline 4 directs assignment of VRFs based on the impact of a specific requirement to the reliability of the system. The team believes that Guideline 4 is

² Id. at footnote 15.

reflective of the intent of VRFs in the first instance and therefore concentrated its approach on the reliability impact of the requirements.

There are eight requirements in EOP-008-1. Of the eight requirements, Requirements R2 and R5 were assigned a “Lower” VRF while all of the other requirements were given a “Medium” VRF.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R1:

- FERC’s Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements so only one VRF was assigned. Therefore, there is no conflict.
- FERC’s Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. There is a similar requirement (Requirement R1) in proposed EOP-005-2 that is assigned a High VRF. The requirements are viewed as similar since they both refer to the creation of a plan: EOP-005-2 for a restoration plan and EOP-008-1 for a backup plan. The VRF assigned to EOP-008-1, Requirement R1 is lower than EOP-005-2, Requirement R1. The SDT recognizes that the VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R1 is lower than the VRF for the similar requirement in EOP-005-2 which is assigned a High VRF, however the SDT and stakeholders support the Medium VRF based on NERC’s criteria for VRFs. The assignment of the Medium VRF was made based on the premise that failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality, by itself, would not directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures. For a requirement to be assigned a “High” VRF there should be the expectation that failure to meet the required performance “will” result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. This is not the case when an applicable entity fails to create an Operating Plan for backup functionality. While the SDT agrees that, under some circumstances, it is possible that a failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality may put the applicable entity in a position where it is not as prepared as it should be to address the potential situation, the failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality would not, by itself, result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. If the applicable entity failed to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality, it would still be expected to handle the situation if it occurred.
- FERC’s Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC’s Definition of a VRF. Failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality could directly affect the electrical state or the capability of the bulk power system, and could affect the applicable entity’s ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system. However, violation of this requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk power system instability, separation, or cascading failures. The applicable entities are always responsible for maintaining the reliability of the bulk power system regardless of the situation. Thus, this requirement meets NERC’s criteria for a Medium VRF. Failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality will not, by itself, lead to instability, separation, or cascading failures.
- FERC’s Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R1 contains only one objective, therefore only one VRF was assigned.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R2:

- FERC’s Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC’s Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R2 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements with which to compare VRFs.
- FERC’s Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC’s Definition of a VRF. Failure to have a copy of the Operating Plan for backup functionality at each of its control locations should not have an adverse impact on the bulk power system because operations at the different locations should be essentially identical. This is mainly an administrative requirement and thus meets NERC’s criteria for a Lower VRF.
- FERC’s Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R2 contains only one objective, therefore only one VRF was assigned.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R3:

- FERC’s Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC’s Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R3 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements in other standards with which to compare VRFs. However, the SDT did assign the same VRF to EOP-008-1, Requirement R4 which is a similar requirement applying to Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities. The assignment of the “Medium” VRF was made based on the premise that failure to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at another entity’s control center), by itself, would not directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures. The Reliability Coordinator is always responsible for maintaining the reliability of the bulk power system regardless of the situation. For a requirement to be assigned a “High” VRF, there should be the expectation that failure to meet the required performance “will” result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. This is not the case when a Reliability Coordinator fails to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at another entity’s control center). The SDT agrees that if the Reliability Coordinator fails to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at another entity’s control center), this failure will put the Reliability Coordinator in a position where they are not as prepared as they should be to address the situation. However, even if the Reliability Coordinator failed to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at another entity’s control center), the Reliability Coordinator is still required to maintain control and awareness of the bulk power system. In addition, the Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities who report to the affected Reliability Coordinator would still be expected to be operating in ‘normal’ mode thus providing comprehensive coverage of the bulk power system in the timeframe where the Reliability Coordinator has a problem.
- FERC’s Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC’s Definition of a VRF. Failure to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at

another entity's control center) will impact the situational awareness of the Reliability Coordinator, and thus could affect the Reliability Coordinator's ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system, however violation of this requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk power system instability, separation or cascading failures. The Reliability Coordinator is required to maintain control and awareness of the bulk power system at all times. In addition, the Transmission Operators and Balancing Authorities who report to the affected Reliability Coordinator would still be expected to be operating in 'normal' mode thus providing comprehensive coverage of the bulk power system in the timeframe where the Reliability Coordinator has a problem. Therefore, the failure of a Reliability Coordinator to have a backup control center facility (provided through its own dedicated backup facility or at another entity's control center) should not directly result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. Thus, this requirement meets the criteria for a Medium VRF.

- FERC's Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R3 contains only one objective, therefore only one VRF was assigned.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R4:

- FERC's Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC's Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R4 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements in other standards with which to compare VRFs. However, the SDT did assign the same VRF to EOP-008-1, Requirement R3 which is a similar requirement applying to Reliability Coordinators. The assignment of the "Medium" VRF was made based on the premise that failure to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services), by itself, would not directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures. The Transmission Operator and Balancing Authority are always responsible for maintaining the reliability of the bulk power system regardless of the situation. For a requirement to be assigned a "High" VRF, there should be the expectation that failure to meet the required performance "will" result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. This is not the case when a Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority fails to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services). The SDT agrees that if the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority fails to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services), this failure will put the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority in a position where they are not as prepared as they should be to address the situation. However, even if the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority failed to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services), the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority is still required to maintain control and awareness of the bulk power system. In addition, the Reliability Coordinator who 'sits' above the affected Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority would still be expected to be operating in 'normal' mode thus providing comprehensive coverage of the bulk power system in the timeframe where the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority has a problem.
- FERC's Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC's Definition of a VRF. Failure to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services) will impact

the situational awareness of the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority, and thus could affect the Transmission Operator's or Balancing Authority's ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system, however violation of this requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk power system instability, separation or cascading failures. The Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority is required to maintain control and awareness of the bulk power system at all times. In addition, the Reliability Coordinator who 'sits' above the affected Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority would still be expected to be operating in 'normal' mode thus providing comprehensive coverage of the bulk power system in the timeframe where the Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority has a problem. Therefore, the failure of a Transmission Operator or Balancing Authority to have backup functionality (provided either through a facility or contracted services) should not directly result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. Thus, this requirement meets the criteria for a Medium VRF.

- FERC's Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R4 has only one objective, therefore only one VRF was assigned.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R5:

- FERC's Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC's Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. There is a similar requirement (Requirement R4) in proposed EOP-005-2 that is assigned a High VRF. The requirements are viewed as similar since they both refer to the update of a plan: EOP-005-2 for a restoration plan and EOP-008-1 for a backup plan. The VRF assigned to EOP-008-1, Requirement R5 is lower than EOP-005-2, Requirement R4. The SDT recognizes that the VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R5 is lower than the VRF for the similar requirement in EOP-005-2 which is assigned a High VRF, however the SDT and stakeholders support the Medium VRF based on NERC's criteria for VRFs. The assignment of the Medium VRF was made based on the premise that failure to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality, by itself, would not directly cause or contribute to bulk power system instability, separation, or a cascading sequence of failures. For a requirement to be assigned a "High" VRF there should be the expectation that failure to meet the required performance "will" result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. This is not the case when an applicable entity fails to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality. While the SDT agrees that, under some circumstances, it is possible that a failure to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality may put the applicable entity in a position where it is not as prepared as it should be to address the potential situation, the failure to have an Operating Plan for backup functionality would not, by itself, result in instability, separation, or cascading failures. If the applicable entity failed to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality, it would still be expected to handle the situation if it occurred. Additionally, the assignment of a Medium VRF to this requirement is consistent with the VRF assignment for Requirement R1.
- FERC's Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC's Definition of a VRF. Failure to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality could directly affect the electrical state or the capability of the bulk power system, and could affect the applicable entity's ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system. However, violation of this

requirement is unlikely to lead to bulk power system instability, separation, or cascading failures. The applicable entities are always responsible for maintaining the reliability of the bulk power system regardless of the situation. Thus, this requirement meets NERC's criteria for a Medium VRF. Failure to update an Operating Plan for backup functionality will not, by itself, lead to instability, separation, or cascading failures.

- FERC's Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R5 contains only one objective. Therefore only one VRF was assigned.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R6:

- FERC's Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC's Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R6 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements with which to compare VRFs.
- FERC's Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC's Definition of a VRF. EOP-008-1, Requirement R6 addresses the situation applicable entities primary and backup capabilities can't depend on each other. A violation of this requirement is assigned a "Medium" VRF because, if the applicable entity did have a dependence between their primary and backup capabilities it is not clear that this could directly lead, without any other violations of any other requirements, to instability, separation, or cascading failures.
- FERC's Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R6 contains only one objective. Therefore only one VRF was assigned to the requirement.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R7:

- FERC's Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC's Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R7 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements with which to compare VRFs.
- FERC's Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC's Definition of a VRF. EOP-008-1, Requirement R7 mandates testing of an applicable entity's Operating Plan for backup capability. A violation of this requirement is assigned a "Medium" VRF because, if the applicable entity did not test their Operating Plan for backup capability it is not clear that this could directly lead, without any other violations of any other requirements, to instability, separation, or cascading failures.
- FERC's Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. IRO-010-1a Requirements R1 and R2 each address a single objective and each has a single VRF.

VRF for EOP-008-1, Requirement R8:

- FERC’s Guideline 2 — Consistency within a Reliability Standard. The requirement has no sub-requirements; only one VRF was assigned so there is no conflict.
- FERC’s Guideline 3 — Consistency among Reliability Standards. EOP-008-1, Requirement R8 is a new requirement, so there are no comparable requirements with which to compare VRFs.
- FERC’s Guideline 4 — Consistency with NERC’s Definition of a VRF. EOP-008-1, Requirement R8 mandates that entities provide a plan for re-establishing backup capabilities following a catastrophic failure. A failure to provide this plan does not affect the applicable entity’s ability to effectively monitor and control the bulk power system. Violation of this requirement is unlikely, by itself, to lead to bulk power system instability, separation, or cascading failures, thus the assignment of a “Medium” VRF.
- FERC’s Guideline 5 — Treatment of Requirements that Co-mingle More Than One Objective. EOP-008-1, Requirement R8 addresses a single objective and has a single VRF.

Justification for Assignment of Violation Severity Levels for EOP-008-1

In developing the VSLs for the EOP-008-1 standard, the SDT anticipated the evidence that would be reviewed during an audit, and developed its VSLs based on the noncompliance an auditor may find during a typical audit. The SDT based its assignment of VSLs on the following NERC criteria:

Lower	Moderate	High	Severe
Missing a minor element (or a small percentage) of the required performance. The performance or product measured has significant value as it almost meets the full intent of the requirement.	Missing at least one significant element (or a moderate percentage) of the required performance. The performance or product measured still has significant value in meeting the intent of the requirement.	Missing more than one significant element (or is missing a high percentage) of the required performance or is missing a single vital component. The performance or product has limited value in meeting the intent of the requirement.	Missing most or all of the significant elements (or a significant percentage) of the required performance. The performance measured does not meet the intent of the requirement or the product delivered cannot be used in meeting the intent of the requirement.

FERC’s VSL guidelines are presented below, followed by an analysis of whether the VSLs proposed for each requirement in EOP-008-1 meet the FERC Guidelines for assessing VSLs:

Guideline 1: Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance

Compare the VSLs to any prior levels of non-compliance and avoid significant changes that may encourage a lower level of compliance than was required when levels of non-compliance were used.

Guideline 2: Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties

A violation of a “binary” type requirement must be a “Severe” VSL.

Do not use ambiguous terms such as “minor” and “significant” to describe noncompliant performance.

Guideline 3: Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement

VSLs should not expand on what is required in the requirement.

Guideline 4: Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations

. . . unless otherwise stated in the requirement, each instance of non-compliance with a requirement is a separate violation. Section 4 of the Sanction Guidelines states that assessing penalties on a per violation per day basis is the “default” for penalty calculations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R1:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R1.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The most comparable VSLs for a similar requirement are for the proposed EOP-005-2, Requirement R1. Those VSLs are based on missing one element for Lower, two for Moderate, etc., which is analogous to the VSL structure for EOP-008-1, Requirement R1. Thus, the VSLs in the proposed standard do not lower the level of compliance currently required by setting VSLs that are less punitive than those already proposed.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R2:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R2.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R3:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R3.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R4:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R4.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R5:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R5.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The most comparable VSLs for a similar requirement are for the proposed EOP-005-2, Requirement R4. Those VSLs are based on late distribution of a plan which is analogous to the VSLs for EOP-008-1, Requirement R5. The VSLs assignments are similar between the two standards. Thus, the VSLs in the proposed standard do not lower the level of compliance currently required by setting VSLs that are less punitive than those already proposed.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R6:

R#	Compliance with NERC's Revised VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R6.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R7:

R#	Compliance with NERC's Revised VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R7.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.

VSLs for EOP-008-1 Requirement R8:

R#	Compliance with NERC's VSL Guidelines	Guideline 1 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Not Have the Unintended Consequence of Lowering the Current Level of Compliance	Guideline 2 Violation Severity Level Assignments Should Ensure Uniformity and Consistency in the Determination of Penalties Guideline 2a: The Single Violation Severity Level Assignment Category for "Binary" Requirements Is Not Consistent Guideline 2b: Violation Severity Level Assignments that Contain Ambiguous Language	Guideline 3 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Consistent with the Corresponding Requirement	Guideline 4 Violation Severity Level Assignment Should Be Based on A Single Violation, Not on A Cumulative Number of Violations
R8.	Meets NERC's VSL guidelines.	The proposed requirement is new and there are no comparable VSLs.	The proposed VSLs do not use any ambiguous terminology, thereby supporting uniformity and consistency in the determination of similar penalties for similar violations.	The proposed VSLs use the same terminology as used in the associated requirement, and are, therefore, consistent with the requirement.	The VSLs are based on a single violation and not cumulative violations.