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October 10, 2022

Regulatory Commission of Alaska 701 West Eighth Avenue, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Rule Letter ER1-9001

Dear Commissioners,

The Railbelt Reliability Council (RRC) hereby submits the following rules for approval by the Commission in compliance with 3 AAC 46.470, and as required by Order E-22-001(12):

Rule #	Rule Name	Statutes & Regulations Addressed
ER1	Product Development Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(2); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(H); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(I)
ER2	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(C); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(3); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(J)
ER3	Documents Retention and Access Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(A)(i-iii); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(B), (D), (G)
ER4	Confidential Documents and Access Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(B-C); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(F)
ER5	Public Participation in a Development Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(E); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(F)
ER6	Public Meetings Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(K), (L); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(6)

Rule #	Rule Name	Statutes & Regulations Addressed
ER7	Public Notice Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(H); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(6)
ER8	Original Set of Books Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.460(a)(7)
ER9	Rule Amendments Rule	AS 42.05.767; 3 AAC 46.470
ER10	Voting Procedures Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(D); 3 AAC 46.080(a)(2)
ER11	Ethical Conduct Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(A); 3 AAC 46.110(a)(1), (2), (4), (5)
ER12	Conduct Compliance Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(A); 3 AAC 46.110(a)(3)
ER13	Equitable Allocation of Costs Rule	AS 42.05.762(3)(B)

RRC Rules ER1-ER13 (the "RRC Organizational Rules") were submitted with the RRC's Application for Certification as an ERO (Docket E-22-001). The versions of the RRC Organizational Rules submitted with this Rule Letter ER1-9001 reflect modifications made and submitted to the Commission in Docket E-22-001.

The RRC proposes to make the RRC Organizational Rules effective 45 days from the date of this filing. The RRC has posted public notice of this submission on the RRC's website at https://alaskapower.org/rrc/ in compliance with 3 AAC 46.470(d)(6)(A)(iii) and requested public comment no later than November 14, 2022.

Below is an explanation of the ERO Organizational Rules that includes the intended effect and cause of development for each proposed rule, as well as additional information regarding each rule, as required by 3 AAC 46.470(d).

Explanation of Proposed Rules

ER1 Product Development Rule

The Product Development Rule (ER1) provides a process for satisfying statutory and regulatory requirements in the development of plans, rules, tariff provisions, and standards, ensuring the RRC provides reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and balancing of interests in exercising its duties. This addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(2), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(I).

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This rule requires the RRC to consider and balance interests articulated by stakeholders, potentially affected parties, and the general public in developing plans, rules, tariff provisions, and standards. The rule ensures that the public is notified in advance of a development so they have an opportunity to participate, and that potentially affected parties are identified as such so that the RRC receives input from all interests.

ER2 Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Rule

The Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP) Rule (ER2) provides fair and impartial procedures for monitoring and enforcing reliability standards. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(C), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(3), and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(J).

ER3 Documents Retention and Access Rule

The Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3) establishes the presumption that all RRC documents are public unless classified confidential under the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4); defines documents; provides a documents retention schedule; and establishes public access to nonconfidential documents. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D), and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(A)(i-iii), (B-D), and (G). The rule establishes requirements for document management and storage and to ensure access to public documents. The rule also ensures accessibility by requiring the RRC website to host documents in a manner that facilitates access.

ER4 Confidential Documents and Access Rule

The Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4) reiterates the presumption that all RRC documents are public unless classified confidential. The rule provides a process for designating documents confidential and requesting access to confidential documents. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D) and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(B-C). This rule promotes openness by providing clear parameters for how the RRC designates and manages confidential documents, including rights for the owner of confidential documents and opportunities for the public to appeal a designation. The rule provides due process for both document owners and the public and protects the RRC as the holder of confidential information. The rule further provides a process for members of the public who successfully petition to participate in a development to access confidential information necessary for their participation, as required by 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(F).

ER5 Public Participation in a Development Rule

The Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5) provides a process for an interested person to petition the RRC to participate in the development of a proposed plan, standard, tariff provision, or rule. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D) and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(E-F). The rule supports the requirements for the ERO to be transparent and to balance interests by allowing an interested person to participate in a development. The rule further provides due process

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to interested persons who believe they have an interest that may not otherwise be fully represented in a development.

ER6 Public Meetings Rule

The Public Meetings Rule (ER6) governs scheduling, accessibility, and types of RRC meetings. All meetings must be scheduled and noticed according to these provisions. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(K-L), and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(6). The rule ensures that the RRC operates transparently and openly by providing clear requirements for noticing and holding meetings, including the types of meetings RRC bodies may hold. The rule also requires the RRC to provide a clear explanation for the need to go into an executive session and ensures that any official RRC actions are taken in public session.

ER7 Public Notice Rule

The Public Notice Rule (ER7) provides the process for notifying the public of RRC meetings and certain actions, including the noticing of the intent to develop plans, standards, tariff provisions, and rules; proposed plans, standards, tariff provisions, and rules before a Board vote; proposed reliability standard enforcement actions; and the annual budget. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D), 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(H), and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(6). The rule ensures openness by setting forth the timelines and content for public notice and requiring that notice be posted in multiple ways. The rule also ensures that the public has sufficient advance notice of RRC actions so that the public may provide input in a meaningful way.

ER8 Original Set of Books Rule

The Original Set of Books Rule (ER8) requires the RRC to keep an original set of books and records in Alaska that is available to the public, except when classified confidential, and to the RCA. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(D) and 3 AAC 46.460(a)(7). The rule supports openness and accountability to the RCA as the entity certificating an ERO.

ER9 Rule Amendments Rule

The Rule Amendments Rule (ER9) provides processes for rule amendments and revisions by the RRC and at the direction of the RCA under AS 42.05.767 and 3 AAC 46.470. The rule provides a clear process for managing the RRC rules and revisions to the rules consistent with the RCA's authority under AS 42.05.767.

ER10 Voting Procedures Rule

The Voting Procedures Rule (ER10) provides the voting requirements for the RRC. This rule addresses the requirement of AS 42.05.762(3)(A) and (D) and 3 AAC 46.080(a)(2). The rule addresses the RRC's responsibility to balance interests and ensure that the ERO and its directors act independently of the users, owners, and operators of the Railbelt electric transmission network.

ER11 Ethical Conduct Rule

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The Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11) functions as the RRC's code of conduct and requires specific conduct of RRC directors, employees, and committee members. This rule, along with the Conduct Compliance Rule (ER12), addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(a) and 3 AAC 46.110(a)(1), (2), (4) and (5). The rule ensures that the RRC and its directors act independently of the users, owners, and operators of the Railbelt electric transmission network and in accordance with ethical conduct expectations.

ER12 Conduct Compliance Rule

The Conduct Compliance Rule (ER12) enforces the Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11), the RRC's Whistleblower Policy (P-02, submitted with the RRC's Application in Docket E-22-001), and certain provisions of the Bylaws and Voting Procedures Rule (ER10) by providing processes for (1) filing a complaint alleging a potential violation of the conduct rules and policies, (2) investigating alleged violations, and (3) issuing sanctions for violations. This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(A) and 3 AAC 46.110(a)(3). This rule ensures the RRC (1) complies with the requirements that directors and the ERO act independently of the users, owners, and operators of the Railbelt electric transmission network; (2) balances interests and provides due process; and (3) fairly and impartially enforces reliability standards.

ER13 Equitable Allocation of Costs Rule

The Equitable Allocation of Costs Rule (ER13) specifies the cost allocation methodology employed by the RRC in determining the surcharge assessed to Load Serving Entities (LSEs). This rule addresses the requirements of AS 42.05.762(3)(B). This rule provides an equitable allocation of fees and charges among all LSEs of the Railbelt electric transmission network for all ERO activities.

Conclusion

The RRC appreciates the Commission's review of the proposed RRC Organizational Rules and requests that the rules be made effective 45 days from the date of this filing.

Respectfully Submitted,

Railbelt Reliability Council

Julie Estey

Chair, Railbelt Reliability Council Board of Directors

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Attachments: RRC Rules ER1-ER13

Railbelt Reliability Council

RRC Rules Packet

October 10, 2022

Railbelt Reliability Council

ER1: Product Development Rule

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PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

This process carries out statutory and regulatory requirements and RRC rules in the development of integrated resource plans, rules, tariff, reliability standards, and standards, ensuring the RRC provides reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, due process, openness, and balancing of interests in exercising its duties.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

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3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
Manager	The CEO or their designated staff member to manage development of an integrated resource plan, rule, tariff, reliability standard, or standard

4.0 APPLICABILITY

This process applies to the development of (including any material update or revision to) integrated resource plans, rules, tariff, reliability standards, and standards (individually referred to herein as "a product", collectively referred to herein as "products") and is supplemental to individual processes for development of those products. This process will be implemented upon initiation of the development of a product, unless expressly waived by another rule for the development, update, or revision to a product.

5.0 INITIATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND RECORD KEEPING

Upon initiation of the development of a product, the CEO or their designated person responsible for developing the product (hereafter the "Manager") will maintain records with sufficient granularity to support the following:

- The written explanation due under 3 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 46.110(a)(2)(C) for integrated resource plans, rules, and reliability standards, and
- The report to the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) due under 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(I) for all products.

The Manager will issue a Notice of Intent to develop a product, in accordance with the Public Notice Rule (ER7). The notice will also be sent electronically to all parties enrolled in the RRC online notification system and sent electronically to all entities registered with the RRC as registered entities. The notice must include:

- 1. A description of the intended action to develop a product, and the purpose for doing so;
- 2. A request that potentially affected parties respond to the notice to identify themselves as such with the RRC;
- 3. An invitation to the public to comment on the development;
- 4. A statement that persons interested in participating in the development of a product may petition the RRC in accordance with the Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5), a

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timeframe for doing so, and, if any, a description of qualifications specific to the development required to enable effective participation; and

5. The date of the initial RRC meeting to begin the development process and a preliminary schedule and timeline of meetings for the development.

6.0 DURING DEVELOPMENT

Products will be developed in accordance with this process, the Technical Advisory Council Structure and Process (PD-03), and individual processes related to those products, as applicable.

During the development process, the Manager will do the following:

- 1. Ensure all documents related to the development, including drafts of the development, are posted to the RRC website, subject to the RRC Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3) and Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4);
- 2. Provide meeting notices in accordance with the Public Meetings Rule (ER6);
- Handle petitions submitted under the RRC Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5). As
 appropriate to the development process, the Manager may appoint working groups and
 designate membership by approved petitioners; and
- 4. If additional potentially affected parties are identified at any point in the development process, promptly attempt to contact those parties and ensure they are aware of the development.

Once the proposed product is complete and ready for submission to the Board, the Manager will issue a public notice (1) stating the completed product is available for review on the RRC website (www.akrrc.org) and (2) providing a public comment period.

7.0 PRIOR TO SUBMISSION FOR BOARD CONSIDERATION

The Manager will evaluate the completed proposed standard, plan, or rule and prepare a statement to the Board that the standard, plan, or rule does not grant any person or entity an unreasonable preference or advantage or subject any person or entity to an unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, as required by 3 AAC 46.460(a)(2). This may be supported by adherence to RRC development processes for those products, where applicable.

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8.0 SUBMISSION FOR BOARD CONSIDERATION

When the Manager submits the developed product to the Board for consideration (in accordance with the individual development processes where applicable), the Manager will also provide:

- 1. For a plan, rule, or reliability standard, the written explanation required under 3 AAC 46.110(a)(2)(C);
- 2. For all products, the report required under 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(I). The Manager will compile, from the documentation required in section 5.0 of this rule:
 - i. the input of all persons participating in the development, including accepted participants under ER5 Public Participation in a Development Rule;
 - ii. all comments submitted in response to the public notice of the proposed development, including comments received by the RRC electronically by e-mail or via the RRC website; by U.S. mail; and in writing. Comments made verbally at public meetings of the RRC shall also be included; and
 - iii. the record of and a written explanation of how the interests represented by persons providing input or comments were given due consideration by the RRC during the development process.
- 3. For a standard, plan, or rule, the finding that the proposed standard, plan, or rule does not grant any person or entity an unreasonable preference or advantage or subject any person or entity to an unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage.

9.0 FOLLOWING BOARD APPROVAL

- 1. Upon Board approval of and direction to file with the RCA the standard, plan, or rule, a director dissent, if any, will be appended to the written explanation required under 3 AAC 46.110(a)(2(C), and the written explanation will be published with the approved standard, plan, or rule on the RRC website.
- 2. Upon Board approval and direction to file with the RCA a proposed rule, the board-designated authorized filer will publish a proposed Notice of Filing on the RRC website. The notice must contain the items required in 3 AAC 46.470(d)(6).

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- 3. Upon board approval and direction to file with the RCA a proposed plan, the board-designated authorized filer will, no later than twenty (20) days before filing with the RCA, do the following:
 - 1. Post a proposed Notice of Filing on the RRC website, and
 - 2. Directly notify registered entities of the intent to file.
- 4. For all products, the report required under 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(I) will be addressed to the RCA and filed, according to RCA regulations, with the submittal requesting approval of the proposed product.

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ER2: Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Rule

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COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM RULE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP) Rule (ER2) will be used by the Railbelt Reliability Council (RRC), certificated as the electric reliability organization (ERO) with authority for the Interconnected Electric Energy Transmission Network within the Railbelt region of Alaska, to monitor, assess, and enforce compliance with Reliability Standards. This CMEP Rule was developed to meet the requirements established by Alaska Statute (AS) 42.05.760 -790 and the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) 3 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) Part 7, Chapter 46 for the establishment of an ERO. In particular:

- AS 42.05.762(3)(C) requires the ERO to establish rules providing fair and impartial procedures for enforcement of Reliability Standards;
- 3 AAC 460(a)(2) requires the ERO to establish procedures for ensuring that the CMEP does not
 grant any person an unreasonable preference or advantage or subject any person to an
 unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage;
- 3 AAC 46.460(a)(3) requires the ERO to establish a procedure for ensuring that enforcement investigations, including penalty recommendations, undertaken by the ERO cannot be carried out by persons employed by, either directly or by contractual arrangement, or affiliated with the person under investigation; and
- 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(J) requires the ERO to establish a process for providing public notice and an opportunity for public comment on each proposed enforcement action.

1.1 Document Organization

This CMEP Rule is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0 describes the RRC's authority to collect information and the management of confidential information.
- Section 2.0 explains the Entity Registration Program, including the RRC Compliance Registry Process.
- Section 3.0 discusses the following compliance monitoring processes: Compliance Audits, Self-Certifications, Compliance Investigations, Self-Reports, and Preliminary Screens.
- Section 4.0 details enforcement actions used by RRC, including notices, responses, and enforcement.
- Section 5.0 explains the use and content of Mitigation Plans.
- Section 6.0 lists Remedial Action Directives (RADs).
- Section 7.0 clarifies reporting and disclosure procedures.
- Section 8.0 is a list of references used in this report.

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- Appendix A provides definitions of key terms used in this CMEP Rule.
- Appendix B is a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in this CMEP Rule.

1.2 Definitions

Definitions specific to this document are included in Appendix A. Acronyms and abbreviations are defined in Appendix B.

1.3 Authority to Collect Information

The RRC has the authority to collect and retain documents, data, and information in the manner it deems most appropriate and that is applicable to the investigation of a specific occurrence or Reliability Standard to which the Registered Entity¹ is subject. This authority includes requiring that copies of documents, data, and information be made available to the RRC requesting staff for removal from the Registered Entity's location. Removal of documents, data and information will be in accordance with appropriate security procedures and other safeguards as required to maintain the confidential status of the documents, data, and information. The RRC Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3) and Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4) apply.

The RRC and Registered Entities engaged in the processes described in this document should consult with each other on the documents, data, and information that would be appropriate for effectively addressing process requirements. If a Registered Entity believes that a request for documents, data, or information is unreasonable, the Registered Entity may, in writing, contest the request with the requesting RRC staff. Any disputes unable to be resolved with the requesting staff may be submitted to the Board or its designee for a determination.

Any documents, data, and information required by the RRC must, when delivered to the RRC, include a cover letter that is signed by an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity. Electronic signatures are permitted in accordance with processes established by the RRC. The RRC may require the signer to provide a statement of the basis of their authority to sign on behalf of the Registered Entity.

¹ Defined as a User, Owner, or Operator registered with the ERO and subject to Reliability Standards approved by the RRC and the RCA. Appendix A contains definitions for terms used in this document.

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1.4 Confidential Information

1.4.1 Protected Information

The RRC may classify and protect from disclosure certain documents, including those involving critical energy infrastructure information and cybersecurity incident information, as confidential under the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

1.4.2 Confidential Information Treatment

The RRC will treat all Possible Violations and Alleged Violations of Reliability Standards and matters related to a CMEP process, including for example the status of any Compliance Investigation or other CMEP process, as confidential in accordance with this rule and the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

1.4.3 Identification of Confidential Information

Confidential information shall be submitted to the RRC pursuant to the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4). The entity submitting information to the RRC is responsible for identifying and requesting confidential classification of any confidential information.

1.4.4 Provision of Information to the Regulatory Commission of Alaska

Information will be provided to the RCA in accordance with the requirements set forth in this document.

2.0 ENTITY REGISTRATION PROGRAM

To identify entities responsible for complying with RCA-approved Reliability Standards, the RRC has established an Entity Registration Program (ERP). Entities that are registered shall be included on the [RRC Compliance Registry]² and are responsible for knowing the content of and complying with all applicable Reliability Standards.

2.1 Entity Registration

All entities in the Railbelt region of Alaska that are currently, or expecting to be operational as, a Registered Entity as defined in the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria] must register with the RRC and comply with applicable Reliability Standards.

² Items in brackets are planned and the name may change.

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In the event an entity that satisfies the criteria for a Registered Entity fails to register with the RRC after receiving notification of the requirement to register, the RRC may include the entity on its Compliance Registry in accordance with the process described in Section 2.2 – Compliance Registry Registration Process of this CMEP Rule.

The RRC shall ensure through its Compliance Registry that (1) no Interconnected Bulk-Electric System (BES) areas are lacking any entities to perform the duties and tasks identified in and required by the Reliability Standards to the fullest extent practical, and (2) there is no unnecessary duplication of such coverage or of required oversight of such coverage.

2.2 Compliance Registry Registration Process

The RRC shall use the following rules for establishing and maintaining the Compliance Registry based on the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria] established by the RRC and posted on the RRC website:

- **Notification**: The RRC shall notify each entity that it has been included on the [RRC Compliance Registry] and as such is a Registered Entity. Each Registered Entity is responsible for compliance with all the Reliability Standards applicable to the functions for which it is registered from the time it receives the registration notification from the RRC.
 - Any entity placed on the Compliance Registry by the RRC may challenge placement and request deactivation as provided for in Section 2.4 – Registration Review Process
 Challenges of this CMEP Rule. Any entity may also challenge whether the function for which it is registered is one that the entity is, or is capable of, performing.
 - The RRC shall also notify each entity that has been removed from the Compliance Registry
 or if the entity is no longer responsible for a function.
- Changes: Each Registered Entity shall inform the RRC promptly, but no less than five (5) business days before such changes take effect, of changes or planned changes to the Registered Entity's registration information.
- **Website**: The RRC shall maintain on its website the Compliance Registry of entities responsible for meeting the requirements of the Reliability Standards currently in effect and shall update the Compliance Registry as changes occur.
- Contact Information: The RRC will designate a contact person(s) and require each Registered Entity to designate a contact person(s) responsible for sending and receiving all necessary information and communications concerning compliance matters. A Registered Entity shall also provide their chief executive officer's (CEO's) (or equivalent's) contact information to the RRC. The RRC will designate the receiving staff and where Registered Entities are to send information, data, Mitigation Plans, or any other compliance-related correspondence.

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2.3 Load-serving Entity Responsibility

Load-serving Entities (LSEs) will notify the RRC in writing as required by the RRC's tariff of all potential Registered Entities that may be subject to (1) an RCA-approved Reliability Standard, or (2) a Reliability Standard that the RRC may develop in the reasonably foreseeable future provided for in Section 2.2 – Compliance Registry Registration Process as described under "Contact Information." The RRC will determine whether a potential Registered Entity meets the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria].

2.4 Registration Review Process and Challenges

The RRC will establish a Registration Review Process (RRP) to evaluate the following: (1) Registered Entity requests for deactivation (i.e., removal from the Compliance Registry) or decisions by entities not to register when the RRC has determined they should, (2) requests to add an entity that does not meet the RRC Registry Criteria, and (3) disputes regarding the application of the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria]. Challenges to inclusion or deactivation from the [RRC Compliance Registry] shall follow the process described below:

- The requesting challenging entity will submit a written request to the RRC's designated person
 as provided in Section 2.2 Compliance Registry Registration Process for a formal review of its
 registration. The entity should include its reasoning for the request for inclusion to or
 deactivation from to the Compliance Registry based on the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria].
 The burden of proof is on the entity that makes the request for the review.
- 2. The RRC will review the submitted documentation and determine whether the request is valid or invalid within thirty (30) days of receipt.
- 3. If the request is deemed invalid, the RRC will send a written notice to the entity and other affected parties.
- 4. If the request is deemed valid, the RRC will send a written notice of the RRC's acceptance of the valid request to the entity and other affected parties. The entity will continue to be expected to comply with Reliability Standards (if applicable) until the challenge has a final determination.
- 5. The standard of proof in any proceeding under the RRP shall be a preponderance of the evidence. The RRC will evaluate all documentation, assessments, and responses submitted to determine whether the weight of the evidence supports the registration action under review more than it does not support the action. The RRC may issue a request for information to the entity or any other parties and will copy all parties on any such correspondence. The RRC will render its decision within sixty (60) days of receipt of all relevant information related to the request from any party.

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- 6. The RRC may use its discretion to extend the timelines of the review process for good cause. Any party may also request to extend the timelines by sending a request for extension. The RRC shall notify all parties of such time extensions.
- The RRC decision will be issued to the entity with a copy to all parties, and the Compliance Registry will be updated as required. The RRC will post a challenge and the decision on its website.

3.0 COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCESSES

The RRC will monitor Registered Entities' compliance with Reliability Standards using the compliance monitoring processes described in this section and consistent with the [RRC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Manual].

If the compliance monitoring processes described in this section reveal potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, the RRC will conduct a Preliminary Screen of the potential noncompliance in accordance with Section 3.7 – Preliminary Screens. If the Preliminary Screen results in an affirmative determination with respect to the Preliminary Screen criteria, the RRC will proceed in accordance with Section 4.0, except as otherwise authorized in this CMEP Rule.

Registered Entities found in violation of a Reliability Standard will be required to mitigate the violation regardless of any enforcement actions taken.

3.1 Data and Information

Timely information, reports, and data from Registered Entities are required for the RRC to effectively monitor compliance with Reliability Standards. The RRC has the authority to collect all information it deems necessary on a timely basis in accordance with Section 1.3 – Authority to Collect Information.

3.2 Compliance Audits

All Registered Entities are subject to audit for compliance with those Reliability Standards applicable to the functions for which the Registered Entity is registered. Compliance Audits are conducted on-site at the Registered Entity's main office, off-site through tabletop audits, or a combination of on-site and off-site processes as determined by the RRC. Compliance Audits, whether scheduled or unscheduled (i.e., "spot checks"), are a process to determine compliance with certain Reliability Standards and to identify potential best practices. Compliance Audits are not conducted as the result of a system event.

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3.2.1 Compliance Audit Process Steps

The process steps for a Compliance Audit are as follows:

- **Notification**: If the RRC identifies a need to conduct scheduled Compliance Audits, the RRC will post an Audit Plan on the RRC website by October 1 of the year preceding the first audit (as described in Section 3.2.3 Compliance Audit Plan and Schedule).
 - The RRC will also provide additional information to those Registered Entities identified for scheduled Compliance Audits, including Compliance Audit materials, typical agendas for an audit, and any changes to the posted schedule.
 - At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of a scheduled Compliance Audit, the RRC will notify the Registered Entity of (1) the Compliance Audit and the Reliability Standards to be evaluated; (2) the Compliance Audit Team member(s), including employment history; and (3) requested data, including an RRC pre-Compliance Audit questionnaire to be completed by the Registered Entity.
 - A Registered Entity may object to a Compliance Audit Team member as provided for in Section 3.2.2 Registered Entity Objections to Compliance Audit Team Members.
 - If the Compliance Audit Team members change from the time of the original notification, the RRC will promptly notify the Registered Entity of the change and will allow time for the Registered Entity to object to the new Compliance Audit Team member(s) as provided for in Section 3.2.2.
- Information Submittal: The Registered Entity will provide all required information to the RRC in the format and by the required date specified in the request.
- **Review**: The Compliance Audit Team will review the submitted information for conformance with the noticed Reliability Standards.
- Compliance: The Compliance Audit Team will notify the Registered Entity if it finds the entity is in compliance with the noticed Reliability Standard and that no further review will be conducted on-site. Additionally, the Compliance Audit Team will conduct an exit briefing with the Registered Entity, provide for a review of the draft Compliance Audit Report with the Registered Entity before it is finalized (per Section 3.2.6.1 Draft Report), and complete a final Compliance Audit Report in accordance with Section 3.2.6.2 Final Report.
- **Noncompliance**: If the Compliance Audit Team identifies evidence of potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard by the Registered Entity, the RRC will conduct a Preliminary Screen of the potential noncompliance in accordance with Section 3.7 Preliminary Screens.

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3.2.2 Registered Entity Objections to Compliance Audit Team Members

A Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Audit may object to any member of the Compliance Audit Team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member's impartial performance of their duties. Any such objections must be provided in writing to the RRC no later than sixty (60) days prior to the start of Compliance Audit work.

This sixty (60)-day requirement shall not apply where a Compliance Audit Team member has been appointed less than twenty (20) days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work or after Compliance Audit has commenced. In that circumstance, the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the RRC within five (5) business days after receiving notice of the appointment of the Compliance Audit Team member.

In the case of an unscheduled Compliance Audit pursuant to Section 3.2.3.2 – Unscheduled Audits, the Registered Entity must provide any objections to the RRC at least five (5) business days prior to the start of on-site Compliance Audit work for the unscheduled Compliance Audit.

The RRC will make a final determination on whether the Compliance Audit Team member will participate in the Compliance Audit. Nothing in Section 3.2 – Compliance Audits shall be interpreted to limit the participation of RRC staff in the Compliance Audit. Additionally, nothing in Section 3.2 shall be interpreted to limit the participation of RCA staff in a Compliance Audit of either a Registered Entity or a portion of the BES over which the RCA has jurisdiction.

3.2.3 Compliance Audit Plan and Schedule

If the RRC identifies a need to conduct scheduled Compliance Audits, the RRC will develop an Audit Plan and post the plan on the RRC website by October 1 of the year preceding the year covered in the plan. The RRC shall notify Registered Entities subject to Compliance Audits during the upcoming year of the Compliance Audit schedule. The RRC will give due consideration to any reasonable schedule changes requested by Registered Entities. Revisions and additions to the Audit Plan shall be communicated to the Registered Entity in a timely manner.

3.2.3.1 Compliance Audit Frequency

The RRC may perform scheduled Compliance Audits as prescribed in the [RRC Risk-based Compliance Criteria].

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3.2.3.2 Unscheduled Audits

In addition to scheduled Compliance Audits, the RRC may initiate an unscheduled Compliance Audit of any Registered Entity at any time if the RRC reasonably determines it necessary to ensure the Registered Entity's compliance with Reliability Standards on its own or at the direction of the RCA. The RRC shall provide at least ten (10) business days' advance notice to the Registered Entity that an unscheduled Compliance Audit is being initiated. The advance notice shall include identification of the members of the Compliance Audit Team.

3.2.4 Compliance Audit Scope

3.2.4.1 Reliability Standards Included

A Compliance Audit shall include those Reliability Standards applicable to the Registered Entity that are determined by the RRC as material to the audit based on risks to the BES, past performance, emerging issues, and other factors the RRC deems appropriate.

3.2.4.2 Period Covered by Audit

The Registered Entity's data and information must show compliance with the Reliability Standards that are the subject of the Compliance Audit for the entire period covered by the Compliance Audit (the "audit period"). The RRC will indicate the beginning and end dates of the audit period in its *Notice of Compliance Audit*. The audit period begins either the day after the end date of the prior Compliance Audit by the RRC, a date selected by the RRC, or the date the Registered Entity became subject to the applicable Reliability Standards if the Registered Entity has not previously been subject to a Compliance Audit. The audit period will not begin prior to the end date of the previous Compliance Audit. The RRC may modify the beginning date of the audit period for any given Reliability Standard requirement based on an intervening compliance monitoring process. The end of the audit period should be a specified date prior to the scheduled start of the Compliance Audit.

The Registered Entity will be expected to demonstrate compliance for the entire audit period. If a Reliability Standard specifies a document retention period that does not cover the entire audit period, the Registered Entity will not be found in noncompliance solely on the basis of its failure to retain applicable documents outside of the retention period specified in the Reliability Standard. However, in such cases, the RRC will require the Registered Entity to demonstrate compliance through other means. In addition, if the Compliance Audit Team discovers potential noncompliance occurring after the end of the audit period, the potential noncompliance will be subject to a Preliminary Screen pursuant to Section 3.7 – Preliminary Screens.

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3.2.4.3 Mitigating Activities Review

The Compliance Audit may include a review of any mitigating activities that the Registered Entity has not yet completed for previously identified issues of noncompliance. The purpose of the review is to determine whether the Registered Entity is making adequate progress toward completion of the mitigating activities. No additional noncompliance will be assessed if the Registered Entity is completing the Mitigating Activities per the RRC-approved Mitigation Plan described in Section 5.0 – Mitigations of Violations of Reliability Standards.

3.2.5 Compliance Audit Team Member and Observer Conduct

3.2.5.1 Compliance Audit Team Composition

The Compliance Audit Team shall be comprised of the RRC staff, contractors and industry subject matter experts (SMEs) that have been determined to possess the requisite knowledge, training, and skills to conduct the Compliance Audit consistent with the [RRC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Manual]. The chair of the Audit Team ("Audit Team Leader") shall be an RRC staff member and is responsible for the conduct of the Compliance Audit Team and preparation of the Compliance Audit Report.

3.2.5.2 Compliance Audit Team Member Requirements

Each Compliance Audit Team member must:

- Be free of conflicts of interests in accordance with RRC policies. Employees, immediate family members, or contractors of the Registered Entity being audited, or any of its affiliates or competitors, shall not be allowed to participate as auditors in the Compliance Audit of the Registered Entity.
- Comply with the [RRC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines] and have signed either (1) an
 appropriate confidentiality agreement, or (2) an acknowledgment that the confidentiality
 agreement signed by the RRC is applicable.
- Successfully complete all RRC auditor training applicable to the Compliance Audit.

Prior to the Compliance Audit, the RRC shall provide confirmation to the Registered Entity that all Compliance Audit Team members have executed confidentiality agreements or acknowledgements.

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3.2.5.3 Compliance Audit Participants and Authorized Observers

In any Compliance Audit of a Registered Entity, the Registered Entity being audited and SMEs representing the Registered Entity are Compliance Audit Participants as approved by the Audit Team Leader.

In addition to Compliance Audit Participants, the Audit Team Leader may approve RRC staff, RRC contractors, RRC SMEs and/or other Registered Entities as authorized observers to the Compliance Audit.

At the request of the Registered Entity being audited, the RRC may allow attendance at the Compliance Audit by:

- Representatives of corporate affiliates of the Registered Entity being audited providing those
 affiliates are either Registered Entities or provide compliance services, support, or oversight to
 the Registered Entity being audited, and
- Representatives of Registered Entities whose compliance activities are conducted by the Registered Entity being audited or by the same corporate entity that conducts the compliance activities of the Registered Entity being audited.

Each such additional attendee must execute a confidentiality agreement approved by the RRC and will participate as an observer and not a SME, unless previously designated as such by the Registered Entity.

Compliance Audit observers and attendees are not Compliance Audit Team members and do not participate in conducting the Compliance Audit or in making Compliance Audit findings and determinations.

The Audit Team Leader will communicate in advance with any authorized observers to ensure there are no undue disruptions to the Compliance Audit, such as space limitations, conflicts of interest, and other considerations that in the judgment of the Audit Team Leader may be detrimental to the conduct and quality of the Compliance Audit. If the Audit Team Leader identifies any such issues, they shall work with the authorized observers to facilitate observation in a less disruptive manner; or, alternatively, RRC compliance staff will work with the authorized observers to schedule their observation of a different Compliance Audit in which such issues are not presented.

3.2.6 Compliance Audit Reports

3.2.6.1 Draft Report

The Compliance Audit Team will develop a draft Compliance Audit Report that will include the following:

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- A description of the objective, scope, and methodology of the Compliance Audit;
- Confirmation that no conflicts of interest exist for Compliance Audit Team members;
- Identification of any evidence of potential noncompliance with Reliability Standards by the Registered Entity found by the Compliance Audit Team;
- Identification of any RADs, Mitigation Plans, or other Mitigating Activities that have been completed or are pending in the year of the Compliance Audit; and
- A statement of whether any confidential information has been redacted.

The report may also state areas of concern and recommendations identified by the Compliance Audit Team.

The draft report will be provided to the Registered Entity for response to the findings. The Registered Entity shall respond, including acceptance or dispute of the findings contained in the report, in writing, to the Compliance Audit Team within thirty (30) days.

3.2.6.2 Final Report

After receiving the response back to the draft report from the Registered Entity, the Compliance Audit Team will consider any corrections based on comments by the Registered Entity. The Compliance Audit Team will then finalize the Compliance Audit Report and provide the Registered Entity with a copy of the final report on or before the date that the final report is provided to the RRC.

The final Compliance Audit Report shall include a statement of whether the Registered Entity that was the subject of the audit has accepted the result of the audit or disputes the result.

The RRC will provide a copy of any final report that found violations to the RCA, along with the audited entity's response to the findings. The provision of the final Compliance Audit Report to the RCA shall be in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure.

Work papers and other documentation associated with the Compliance Audit will be maintained by the RRC in accordance with the Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3). The RRC will publicly post on its website the final Compliance Audit Report no earlier than five (5) business days but no later than thirty (30) days after the audited entity receives the final Compliance Audit Report from the Compliance Audit Team.

If the final Compliance Audit Report identifies possible violations of one or more Reliability Standards, the final Compliance Audit Report, or pertinent part thereof identifying the possible violations, shall not be released to the public by the RRC until (1) the possible violation is dismissed prior to becoming a

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confirmed violation, (2) the RRC submits a *Notice of Penalty* to the RCA, or (3) the Registered Entity executes a settlement agreement with the RRC pursuant to Section 4.5 – Settlement Process.

Information deemed confidential by the RRC pursuant to Section 1.4 – Confidential Information or the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4) will be redacted from any public reports.

3.3 Self-Certifications

The RRC may require Registered Entities to self-certify their compliance with certain Reliability Standards pursuant to the process defined in this Section 3.3 – Self-Certifications.

3.3.1 Self-Certification Process Steps

The process for the self-certification process is described below:

- The RRC will update, post to its website, and inform Registered Entities of the standards
 requiring self-certification and the reporting schedule containing the applicable reporting
 periods. The RRC will ensure that the appropriate Reliability Standards, compliance procedures,
 and required submittal forms for the Reliability Standards being evaluated are maintained and
 available.
 - For any Reliability Standards added or removed from those required for self-reporting by the RRC, the RRC will update the reporting schedule, applicable reporting periods, and required submittal forms.
 - The RRC will request that the Registered Entity conduct a self-certification within the advance notice period specified by the Reliability Standard. If the Reliability Standard does not specify the advance notice period, this request will be provided to the RRC within thirty (30) days.
- The Registered Entity will provide the required information to the RRC in the form and manner, and by the required date, specified by the RRC. The self-certification response may state that (1) the Registered Entity is in compliance with the Reliability Standard, (2) the Registered Entity is not in compliance with the Reliability Standard, (3) the Registered Entity does not own facilities that are subject to the Reliability Standard, or (4) the Reliability Standard is not applicable to the Registered Entity.
- At a minimum, the RRC will review Self-Certifications of noncompliance and Self-Certifications in which the Registered Entity has responded that it does not own facilities that are subject to the Reliability Standard or is not subject to the Reliability Standard. The RRC may request additional information as necessary.

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• If the RRC staff review of the self-certification indicates potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard by the Registered Entity, the RRC will conduct a Preliminary Screen of the potential noncompliance in accordance with Section 3.7 – Preliminary Screens. Receipt of a self-certification by the RRC staff shall not be construed as a finding by the RRC that the Registered Entity is compliant with, not compliant with, subject to, or not subject to, the Reliability Standard.

3.4 Compliance Investigations

Compliance Investigations can be initiated by the RRC or the RCA, as described below:

- RRC Initiation: A Compliance Investigation may be initiated at any time by the RRC in response
 to a system disturbance, Compliant, or any potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard
 identified by any other means. Compliance investigations will be led by RRC staff. The RRC will
 also initiate a Compliance Investigation if directed by the RCA.
 - Public vs. Confidential: Compliance Investigations are confidential as provided for in Section 1.4 Confidential Information and applicable RRC policies and rules, unless the RCA directs that a Compliance Investigation should be public or that certain information obtained in the Compliance Investigation should be publicly disclosed.
 - Public Notice: The RRC may provide public notice that a Compliance Investigation has been initiated. This notice will be posted to the RRC website and need not provide opportunity for public comment. If violations are identified, they will be processed in accordance with Section 4.0 Enforcement Actions.
- **RCA Initiation**: The RCA may initiate its own investigation. Investigations initiated by the RCA are conducted by the RCA and not subject to RRC jurisdiction.

3.4.1 Compliance Investigation Process Steps

The RRC Compliance Investigation Process is as described below:

Notice of Compliance Investigation: After the RRC becomes aware of circumstances indicating a
Reliability Standard may have been or is being violated, the RRC will determine whether a
Compliance Investigation is warranted. Within three (3) business days of the decision to initiate
a Compliance Investigation, the RRC will (1) issue a Notice of Compliance Investigation to the
Registered Entity that provides notice of initiation and the initial scope of the Compliance
Investigation, and (2) instruct the Registered Entity to preserve all records and information
relevant to the Compliance Investigation. The Compliance Investigation may be expanded

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beyond the initial scope based on information obtained by the RRC after initiation of the Compliance Investigation.

- Compliance Investigation Team: The RRC will request data or documentation and provide a list of individuals on the Compliance Investigation Team that includes each member's employment history. Within ten (10) business days of receiving the Notice of a Compliance Investigation, a Registered Entity subject to a Compliance Investigation may object to any individual member of the Compliance Investigation Team on grounds of a conflict of interest or the existence of other circumstances that could interfere with the team member's impartial performance of their duties; however, the Registered Entity may not object to participation by RRC staff. Such objections must be provided in writing to the RRC within the ten (10) business day period. The RRC will make a final determination as to whether the individual will participate in the Compliance Investigation of the Registered Entity.
- Registered Entity Response: The Registered Entity shall provide the required information to the RRC in the format and by the required date specified in the request. If information is not received in the time and format requested, the RRC may initiate the steps in the [RRC Process for Non-Submittal of Requested Data].
- **On-Site Visit**: If necessary, a Compliance Investigation may include an on-site visit to interview appropriate personnel and review relevant data as determined by the RRC.
- Requirements: The RRC may require the Registered Entity to do any of the following:
 - Provide an affidavit signed by an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity attesting to the accuracy, completeness, and truth of the Registered Entity's responses to the RRC's requests for information; or
 - Produce one or more officers, employees, or other authorized representatives of the Registered Entity who are familiar with the matter(s) that are the subject of the Compliance Investigation, to be interviewed concerning such matters. All interviews shall be recorded, and counsel may be present when an interview is conducted. The RRC shall determine whether additional representatives of the Registered Entity will be allowed to be present when an interview is taking place
- **Review**: The RRC will review information to determine compliance with the Reliability Standards. The RRC may request additional data and/or information, if necessary.
- Completion and Report: The RRC will complete the assessment of compliance with the Reliability Standard, which may include review of a Mitigation Plan or Mitigating Activities, and will provide a report of the Compliance Investigation to the Registered Entity.
- **Preliminary Screen**: If at any time during the Compliance Investigation the RRC identifies potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard requirement by a Registered Entity, the RRC shall

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conduct a Preliminary Screen of the potential noncompliance in accordance with Section 3.7 – Preliminary Screens.

• **Notice of No Violation**: If the RRC determines that no violation occurred, it will send the Registered Entity a notice that the Compliance Investigation has been completed and that no violation was found. The RRC will also notify the RCA of its findings. Any such notice to the RCA will be provided in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure.

3.5 Self-Reports

Self-Reports are encouraged at the time a Registered Entity becomes aware that (1) it has, or may have, violated a Reliability Standard, or (2) the violation severity level (VSL) of a previously reported violation has changed. Self-Reports of a violation of a Reliability Standard are required as part of the Find, Fix, Track, and Report (FFTR) process described in Section 3.5.2 – FFTR Process for minimal or moderate risk Reliability Standard violations. A Self-Report should describe any actions that have been taken or will be taken to resolve the violation.

3.5.1 Self-Report Process

The process for Self-Reports is as follows:

- The Registered Entity will complete and submit an [RRC Self-Report Submittal Form], which will be available on the RRC website, to the RRC.
- The RRC will review the information in the [RRC Self-Report Submittal Form] to evaluate compliance with the Reliability Standards and may request that the Registered Entity provide clarification or additional information.
- The RRC will conduct a Preliminary Screen of the Self-Report information in accordance with Section 3.7 Preliminary Screens.

3.5.2 Find, Fix, Track, and Report Process

The Find, Fix, Track, and Report (FFTR) process may be used to address noncompliance by a Registered Entity posing a minimal or moderate risk to the reliability of the BES without resulting in a *Notice of Penalty*, formal Mitigation Plan, or other enforcement action. The FFTR process is as follows:

- The Registered Entity shall promptly mitigate the noncompliance;
- The Registered Entity shall submit the [RRC FFTR Report Form], which will be available on the RRC website at www.akrrc.org, to the RRC that contains the facts and circumstances of the noncompliance, including those facts that support the determination of the level of risk and the mitigation actions taken, and the RRC will determine whether the violation warrants initiation of another compliance monitoring or enforcement process contained herein; and

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• FFTRs must be approved by the CEO or their designee. Approved FFTRs must be submitted to the Board for informational purposes.

FFTRs will be tracked and analyzed by the RRC to identify emerging risks and other pertinent trends.

3.6 Complaints

The RRC may receive Complaints alleging violations of a Reliability Standard. The RRC will conduct a review of each Complaint it receives to determine whether the Complaint provides a sufficient basis for initiating a compliance monitoring or enforcement process.

The RRC will determine if the Complaint may be closed as a result of the initial review and assessment or if it provides sufficient basis for initiating a compliance monitoring or enforcement process. If, as a result of the initial review of the Complaint, the RRC determines that initiating a compliance monitoring or enforcement process is warranted, the RRC shall conduct that compliance monitoring or enforcement process in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0 – Compliance Monitoring Processes.

3.6.1 Complaint Process Steps

The complaint process is as follows:

- The complainant will notify the RRC by submitting the [RRC Complaint Reporting Form], or by other means provided by the RRC. The RRC shall post a link to the [RRC Complaint Reporting Form] on its website. The Complaint shall include sufficient information to enable the RRC to make an assessment regarding whether the initiation of a compliance monitoring or enforcement process is warranted. The RRC may engage in limited informal investigation of the complaint to determine if the complaint warrants initiation of a CMEP action. The RRC will not act on a Complaint if the Complaint is incomplete or does not include sufficient information.
- If the RRC determines that initiation of a compliance monitoring or enforcement process is warranted, the RRC will initiate the compliance monitoring or enforcement process in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3.0 Compliance Monitoring Processes or Section 5.0 Mitigation of Violations of Reliability Standards; otherwise, it will take no further action. The RRC will notify the complainant and the Registered Entity of the initiation of the compliance monitoring or enforcement process.
- If the RRC determines that initiation of a compliance monitoring or enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.
- The RRC will fully document the Complaint and the complaint review, and will determine whether another compliance monitoring or enforcement process is warranted.

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3.6.2 Anonymous Complainant Notification Process

A complainant who believes, or has information indicating that there has been, a violation of a Reliability Standard and wishes to remain anonymous can report the information on the [RRC Complaint Reporting Form], which includes a request option that the complainant's identity not be disclosed. All Complaints lodged by a person or entity requesting that the complainant's identity not be disclosed shall be investigated by the RRC following the process described in Section 3.6.1 – Complaint Process Steps. The RRC shall not disclose the identity of a person or entity that requested to remain anonymous. The identity of the complainant will only be provided on a need-to-know basis. If the RRC determines that initiation of another compliance monitoring and enforcement process is not warranted, it will notify the complainant and the Registered Entity that no further action will be taken.

3.7 Preliminary Screens

If the RRC obtains information through one of the compliance monitoring processes described in this Section 3.0 – Compliance Monitoring Processes, or by any other means, that indicates potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard, the RRC shall conduct a Preliminary Screen of the potential noncompliance.

3.7.1 Timeline

The Preliminary Screen shall be conducted within five (5) business days after the RRC identifies the potential noncompliance. Exceptions are:

- If the RRC identifies the potential noncompliance during a Compliance Audit, the Preliminary Screen shall be conducted by others not associated with the Compliance Audit Team immediately following the Compliance Audit exit briefing of the Registered Entity, and
- If the RRC identifies the potential noncompliance during a Compliance Investigation, the
 Preliminary Screen shall be conducted immediately after the Registered Entity is first notified of
 the potential noncompliance identified by the Compliance Investigation.

3.7.2 Limitations

A Preliminary Screen shall be limited to determining whether:

- The entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is a Registered Entity;
- The Reliability Standard to which the evidence of potential noncompliance relates is applicable
 to the entity, has been approved by the RCA, and is in effect at the time of the potential
 noncompliance; and

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• If known, the potential noncompliance is not a duplicate of a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation that is currently being processed.

If the Preliminary Screen results in an affirmative determination with respect to the above criteria, the RRC shall proceed in accordance with Section 4.0 – Enforcement Actions, unless the FFTR process is used in accordance with Section 3.5.2 – FFTR Process.

The RRC shall maintain records of all Preliminary Screens.

4.0 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Enforcement actions will be taken by the RRC for all violations except those addressed through the FFTR process described in Section 3.5.2 – FFTR Process. Enforcement action recommendations are developed by the Technical Advisory Council's (TAC) Compliance Engineer in consultation with other TAC Engineers. Once developed, the recommendation is sent to the CEO to forward to the board for action. The RRC shall determine (1) whether there have been violations of Reliability Standards by Registered Entities, and (2) if so, the appropriate Mitigating Activities and Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties, as prescribed in the [RRC Sanction Guidelines].

Before an enforcement investigation or action is started, the RRC staff to conduct the enforcement must provide verification to the CEO or their designee that the RRC staff is not employed by, either directly or through contractual arrangement, or affiliated with, or a competitor of, the person or entity under investigation. The CEO or their designee shall certify receipt of the verification and shall enter the verification in the enforcement record. A person affiliated with, a competitor of, or employed by a person or entity under investigation may not conduct an enforcement investigation or action, including making a penalty recommendation, related to that person or entity.

The imposition and acceptance of a Penalty or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties shall not be considered an acceptable alternative to any Registered Entity's continuing obligation to comply with the Reliability Standards.

The RRC has authority to collect documents, data, and information as described in Section 1.3 – Authority to Collect Information.

The enforcement process described in this Section 4.0 – Enforcement Action will be undertaken by the RRC following identification of a possible violation of a Reliability Standard by a Registered Entity.

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4.1 Notice of Possible Violation

If a Preliminary Screen conducted in accordance with Section 3.7 – Preliminary Screens results in an affirmative determination with respect to the Preliminary Screen criteria, the RRC shall issue a *Notice of Possible Violation* to the Registered Entity. The *Notice of Possible Violation* shall:

- State that a possible violation by the Registered Entity has been identified;
- Provide a brief description of the possible violation, including the applicable Reliability Standard requirement(s) and, if known, the date(s) involved; and
- Instruct the Registered Entity to retain and preserve all data and records relating to the possible violation.

The RRC shall proceed with the investigation of the possible violation in accordance with RRC standards and procedures.

4.2 Assessment of Possible Violation

After issuing a *Notice of Possible Violation*, the RRC will conduct an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the possible violation to determine whether evidence exists to support a finding that a Registered Entity has violated the Reliability Standard identified in the *Notice of Possible Violation*, or whether the possible violation should be dismissed. The RRC may consider any additional information to determine whether the possible violation should be dismissed, modified, or resolved through the FFTR process in Section 3.5.2 – FFTR Process.

The Registered Entity may request settlement negotiations at any time pursuant to the Settlement Process in Section 4.6 – Appeal of RRC Penalty Decisions to RCA.

4.3 Notice of Alleged Violation

If the RRC determines, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding a possible violation, that evidence exists to support a finding that a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard, the RRC shall notify the Registered Entity of the determination of the alleged violation through issuance of a *Notice of Alleged Violation* and proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty or similar notification. The *Notice of Alleged Violation* shall be transmitted by the RRC to the Registered Entity by email and shall be effective as of the date of the email message from the RRC transmitting the notification. The proposed penalty or sanction/non-monetary penalty will be publicly noticed for comment. The *Notice of Alleged Violation* shall include, at a minimum:

1. The Reliability Standard(s) that the Registered Entity has allegedly violated;

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- 2. The date and time the alleged violation occurred or is occurring;
- 3. The facts the RRC believes demonstrate the alleged violation;
- 4. The proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, if any, determined by the RRC to be applicable to the alleged violation in accordance with the [RRC Sanction Guidelines], including an explanation of the basis upon which the particular Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty was determined to be applicable;
- 5. Notice that the Registered Entity shall, within thirty (30) days, elect one of the following options or the RRC will deem the Registered Entity to have accepted the determination of violation and proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty:
 - Agree with the alleged violation and proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, agree to provide a response in accordance with Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response, and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan or complete other mitigating activities to correct the violation and its underlying causes;
 - Agree with the alleged violation, agree to provide a response in accordance with Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response, and agree to submit and implement a Mitigation Plan or complete other mitigating activities to eliminate the violation and its underlying causes, but contest the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty; or
 - Contest both the alleged violation and the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, and agree to provide a response in accordance with Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response.
- 6. Notice that the Registered Entity may elect to submit a Mitigation Plan while contesting the alleged violation and/or the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, and that submission of a Mitigation Plan will not waive the Registered Entity's right to contest the alleged violation and/or the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty;
- If the Registered Entity elects to contest the alleged violation and/or the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, the Registered Entity may elect to have a hearing conducted pursuant to the [RRC Compliance Hearing Process]; and
- 8. Required procedures to submit the Registered Entity's Mitigation Plan.

The RRC shall notify the RCA of the Alleged Violation within five (5) business days of the determination of an Alleged Violation. Any such notice to the RCA shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure.

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4.4 Registered Entity Response

Agrees, Does Not Contest, or No Response: If the Registered Entity agrees with, does not contest, or does not respond to the *Notice of Alleged Violation* within thirty (30) days following the date the Registered Entity was emailed the notice by RRC, it shall be deemed to have accepted the RRC's determination of violation and Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty. The Registered Entity may agree in writing to the RRC to waive a hearing for an alleged violation that includes a proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, if the Registered Entity agrees with or does not contest the *Notice of Alleged Violation*.

No Response Follow-up: In the case of a nonresponse by the Registered Entity, RRC staff will present to the RRC board or their designee Alleged Violations that include a proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty. The Registered Entity shall be given the opportunity to be present (in person or via electronic means. A record of the hearing will be maintained in accordance with the RRC Hearing Process.

Contests: If the Registered Entity contests the alleged violation or the proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, the Registered Entity shall submit to the RRC, within thirty (30) days following the date of the *Notice of Alleged Violation*, a response. The response must (1) explain the RE's position, signed by an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative; and (2) include any supporting information and documents. The RRC may grant a hearing for a Registered Entity contesting the *Notice of Alleged Violation* and shall grant a hearing for a Registered Entity contesting a proposed penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty: If a hearing is granted:

- The RRC will schedule the hearing within ten (10) business days of receipt of the Registered Entity response,
- The RRC will conduct the hearing in accordance with the [RRC Compliance Hearing Process].
- The RRC Board or their designee will make the final determination on a contested *Notice of Violation* or sanction/nonmonetary sanction.

4.5 Settlement Process

4.5.1 Settlement Negotiations

A Registered Entity can request settlement negotiations at any time, including prior to the issuance of a *Notice of Alleged Violation*; however, the RRC may decline to engage in or to continue settlement negotiations after a possible violation or alleged violation becomes a confirmed violation in accordance with Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response. The Registered Entity or the RRC may terminate settlement negotiations at any time. Where the RRC has agreed to engage in settlement negotiations,

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the time period specified in Section 4.4 for the Registered Entity to respond to the *Notice of Alleged Violation* will be suspended until settlement negotiations are concluded or terminated. For all settlement discussions, the RRC shall require the Registered Entity to designate an individual(s) authorized to negotiate on its behalf. The RRC may consider all relevant facts in settlement negotiations.

4.5.2 Settlement Agreement

The RRC and the Registered Entity will execute a settlement agreement setting forth the final settlement terms, including all Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties and mitigation requirements provided for in the final settlement.

A settlement agreement must ensure that the reliability of the BES will not be compromised by the settlement and that a violation of a Reliability Standard will not occur as a result of the settlement. All approved settlement agreements must provide for waiver of the Registered Entity's right to a hearing and further appeal with the RRC.

The RRC will ensure consistency with other settlement agreements entered into for similar violations or under other, similar circumstances. The Registered Entity may submit an explanatory statement, conforming to the requirements of Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response to be included in the settlement agreement, which shall be subject to consent of the RRC as part of the settlement agreement. The settlement agreement may state that the Registered Entity (1) admits the alleged violation, (2) does not contest the alleged violation, or (3) neither admits nor denies the alleged violation; however, the settlement agreement may not state that the Registered Entity denies the alleged violation.

RRC staff will present settlement agreements to the RRC Board for action. The Registered Entity shall be given the opportunity to be present (in person or via electronic means). A record of the proceedings will be maintained.

4.5.3 Reporting and Posting

The RRC will report the approved settlement of the violation to the RCA. Any such report shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure. The RRC will also post on its website publicly the violation settled (regardless of whether the settlement includes or does not include an admission of a violation) and the resulting Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty provided for in the settlement. This posting shall include a copy of the settlement or a description of the terms of the settlement, and a copy of any Mitigation Plan that is agreed to as part of the settlement, with classified information redacted. The RRC will issue and post on the RRC website a letter setting forth the final settlement terms, including all Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties and mitigation

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requirements provided for in the final settlement. The letter describing the settlement shall be posted on the RRC website for public review and comment pursuant to Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure and will be subject to redacting confidential information as necessary.

4.6 Appeal of RRC Penalty Decisions to RCA

A Registered Entity may appeal a penalty decision of the RRC to the RCA in accordance with 3 AAC 46.140 and other applicable RCA regulations.

4.7 *Notice of Confirmed Violation*

A *Notice of Confirmed Violation* issued to a Registered Entity pursuant to Section 4.3 – *Notice of Alleged Violation* or Section 4.4 – Registered Entity Response shall include a detailed record of the enforcement action, including the facts and circumstances analyzed and the information upon which the RRC relied in proposing a Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty.

The RRC's *Notice of Confirmed Violation* will also include a *Notice of Penalty* developed in accordance with the [RRC Sanction Guidelines].

4.7.1 Public Notice & Comment - Violations Resulting in Notice of Confirmed Violation

Upon completion of the Alleged Violation process by acceptance, hearing, or settlement, and approval of the RRC, the RRC shall develop a *Notice of Confirmed Violation*.

The *Notice of Confirmed Violation*, including any proposed enforcement actions, as approved by the RRC, will be issued to the Registered Entity as described in Section 4.7 – *Notice of Confirmed Violation* and will be posted on the RRC website with provisions and a deadline for accepting public comment.

At the time of notifying the Registered Entity of the confirmed violation, the RRC shall also provide notice to the Registered Entity that the Registered Entity may provide a written explanatory statement to accompany the public notice and RCA filing of the confirmed violation. The Registered Entity's statement must include the name, title, and signature of an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity.

The RRC shall file the *Notice of Confirmed Violation* and *Proposed Penalty* containing any proposed enforcement action, penalties, and sanctions with the RCA in accordance with Section 4.8 – Enforcement Action Completion.

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4.7.2 Notices of Confirmed Violation(s) and Proposed Penalty Submission to the RCA

The RRC will issue a *Notice of Alleged Violation* and proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty to the Registered Entity and will file the notice with the RCA. Any such filing with the RCA shall be made in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure. The *Notice of Confirmed Violation* and *Proposed Penalty* will include:

- The name of the entity subject to the penalty;
- Identification of each Reliability Standard the Registered Entity violated;
- A statement setting forth findings of fact with respect to the act or practice resulting in the violation of each Reliability Standard;
- A statement describing the Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty imposed;
- A record of the enforcement actions and hearing conducted in accordance with AS 42.05.775(a)(2) to address the assessment of the Penalty;
- Any statement provided by the Registered Entity as set forth in Section 4.4 Registered Entity Response or Section 4.6 Appeal of RRC Penalty Decisions to RCA;
- An appendix with the public comments received and any RRC response to those comments; and
- Other matters the RRC finds relevant to the imposition of the penalty.

In the event the Registered Entity has contested the matter through the RRC formal appeal process, the filing with the RCA will also include documents related to the appeal, including:

- Prepared written RRC findings of fact with the reasons for the final decision,
- Information and documentation supporting the RRC hearing process findings,
- A record of the hearing held to address the appeal, and
- Copies of all documents or other evidence presented at the hearing.

Unless remanded to the RRC by the RCA, the Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty will be effective upon expiration of the thirty (30)-day period following filing with the RCA of the *Notice of Proposed Penalty* (or such longer period as ordered by the RCA) or, if the RCA opens a docket to review the Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty, upon final determination by the RCA.

4.8 Enforcement Action Completion

Following RCA approval of, or expiration of the period for action by the RCA on, a *Notice of Proposed Penalty* filed by the RRC, the RRC shall issue a payment due notice and invoice to the Registered Entity. The payment due notice and invoice shall state the payment due date, which shall be thirty (30) days from the date of the payment due notice and invoice. Upon payment of all monetary penalties by the Registered Entity, the RRC shall issue a notice confirming payment to the Registered Entity.

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The RRC will issue a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action to the Registered Entity as follows:

- Following the completion by the Registered Entity of all requirements set forth in the Notice of
 Penalty and any settlement agreement, including any mitigating actions, the RRC shall issue the
 Registered Entity a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action.
- If the RRC dismisses or disposes of a possible violation or alleged violation that does not become a confirmed violation, the RRC shall issue a *Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action* to the Registered Entity.

A copy of the *Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action* will also be provided to the RCA by the RRC and posted on the RRC website.

The Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action will include a release of any data retention directives that were previously issued to the Registered Entity in connection with the matter. Upon issuance of a Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action, tracking of the violation is completed, and the enforcement action will be closed.

5.0 MITIGATION OF VIOLATIONS OF RELIABILITY STANDARDS

The RRC has authority to collect, review, approve, and monitor the implementation of mitigation plans required as a result of a confirmed violation of a Reliability Standard as described in Section 4.0 – Enforcement Actions.

5.1 Mitigation Plan Submission Requirement

A Registered Entity found to be in violation of a Reliability Standard shall file the following with the RRC within thirty (30) days: (1) a report detailing how the violation has been mitigated, or (2) a proposed Mitigation Plan to correct the violation. A Registered Entity may also submit a proposed Mitigation Plan at any other time, including with a self-report, or, without admitting it has committed a violation, in response to a *Notice of Possible Violation* or *Notice of Alleged Violation*.

Requirements for Mitigations Plan submittal according to Registered Entity responses are listed below:

- **No Contest**: A Mitigation Plan must be submitted by the Registered Entity within thirty (30) days after being served the *Notice of Alleged Violation* if the Registered Entity does not contest the alleged violation and Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty.
- **Settlement Agreement**: If the Registered Entity and the RRC enter into a settlement agreement, the Mitigation Plan must also be reflected in that settlement agreement.
- **Contests**: The Registered Entity may choose to submit a Mitigation Plan while it contests an alleged violation or Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty or in response to a *Notice of*

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Possible Violation; such submission shall not be deemed an admission of a violation or of the appropriateness of a penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty. If the Registered Entity contests the alleged violation or the Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty with the RRC, the Registered Entity shall submit its Mitigation Plan within ten (10) business days following issuance of the Board's or their designee's determination of the contested matter.

If the Registered Entity has not yet submitted a Mitigation Plan, or the Registered Entity submits a Mitigation Plan that is rejected by the RRC in accordance with Section 5.5 – Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans, any subsequent violations of the Reliability Standard identified by the RRC before the RRC renders its decision will be considered repeat violations of the Reliability Standard.

5.2 Mitigation Plan Contents

A Mitigation Plan shall include the following information:

- The Registered Entity's point of contact for the Mitigation Plan, who shall be a person who is (1) responsible for filing the Mitigation Plan, (2) technically knowledgeable regarding the Mitigation Plan, and (3) authorized and competent to speak on behalf of the Registered Entity and respond to questions regarding the status of the Mitigation Plan. This person may be the Registered Entity's point of contact described in Section 2.0 Entity Registration Program.
- The possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s) of Reliability Standard(s) the Mitigation Plan will correct.
- The cause of the possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s).
- The Registered Entity's action plan to correct the possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s).
- The Registered Entity's action plan to correct the cause of the possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s).
- The Registered Entity's action plan to prevent recurrence of the possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s).
- The anticipated impact of the Mitigation Plan on the reliability of the BES, and an action plan to
 mitigate any increased risk to the reliability of the BES while the Mitigation Plan is being
 implemented.
- A timetable for completion of the Mitigation Plan, including the date by which the Mitigation Plan will be fully implemented and the possible, alleged, or confirmed violation(s) corrected.
- Implementation milestones no more than three (3) months apart for Mitigation Plans with expected completion dates of more than three (3) months from the date of submission.
 Additional violations may be determined for not completing work associated with accepted milestones.

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• Any other information deemed necessary or appropriate by the RRC.

The Mitigation Plan shall be signed by an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity.

5.3 Mitigation Plan Timetable

A Mitigation Plan must be submitted by the Registered Entity to the RRC on the following timetable, as applicable:

- Within thirty (30) days after being served the *Notice of Alleged Violation* if the Registered Entity does not contest the alleged violation and proposed Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty.
- Within the timeframe reflected in a settlement agreement.
- Within ten (10) business days following issuance of the written decision of the RRC if the Registered Entity disputes the alleged violation or the Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty.

5.4 Mitigation Plan Completion and Extensions

The Mitigation Plan shall be completed in accordance with its terms. However, at the RRC's discretion, the completion deadline may be extended for good cause, including, but not limited to, for the following reasons:

- Operational issues such as the inability to schedule an outage to complete mitigating activities, and
- Construction requirements in the Mitigation Plan that require longer to complete than originally anticipated.

If the Mitigation Plan extends beyond the next applicable reporting/assessment period, Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties for any violation of the applicable Reliability Standard(s) occurring during the implementation period will be held in abeyance and will be waived if the Mitigation Plan is satisfactorily completed.

Timeline for Extension Requests: A request for an extension of any milestone or the completion date of the accepted Mitigation Plan by a Registered Entity must be received by the RRC at least five (5) business days before the original milestone or completion date. The RRC may accept a request for an extension or modification of a Mitigation Plan if the RRC determines the request is justified.

Additional Violations During Extension: Any additional potential violations assessed during the period of time the accepted Mitigation Plan is being implemented will be recorded by the RRC. The associated Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties will include a notation that the Registered Entity is

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working under an accepted Mitigation Plan with an extended completion date. Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties will be held in abeyance until completion of the Mitigation Plan. Upon completion of the accepted Mitigation Plan in accordance with Section 5.6 – Confirmation of Mitigation Plan Implementation, the RRC will notify the Registered Entity that any findings of violations of the applicable Reliability Standard during the period that the accepted Mitigation Plan was being implemented have been waived and no Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties will apply.

5.4.1 Rejected Extended Mitigation Plans

If a Mitigation Plan submitted by a Registered Entity is rejected by the RRC in accordance with Section 5.5 – Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans, the Registered Entity will be subject to any additional findings of violation of the applicable Reliability Standards during the period the Mitigation Plan was under consideration, and to imposition of any Penalties or sanctions/nonmonetary penalties imposed for such violations.

5.5 Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans

5.5.1 Review Period

Unless the time period is extended by the RRC, the RRC will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan and issue a written statement accepting or rejecting the Mitigation Plan within thirty (30) days of receipt. If no statement is issued by the RRC within thirty (30) days, the Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted unless the RRC extends the review period, as described below.

- To extend the initial or an extended period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the RRC shall, within the initial or extended review period, notify the Registered Entity that the review period is being extended and identify the date by which the RRC will complete its review of the Mitigation Plan.
- The RRC's extension notice shall also state that if the RRC has not issued a notice by the end of
 the extended review period either stating that the RRC accepts or rejects the proposed
 Mitigation Plan or further extending the RRC's period for review of the Mitigation Plan, the
 Mitigation Plan will be deemed accepted.

5.5.2 Rejection of Mitigation Plan

If the RRC rejects a Mitigation Plan, the RRC will provide the Registered Entity with a written statement describing the reasons for the rejection and will require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan by the required date.

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Revised Plan: The RRC will, within ten (10) business days after receipt of a revised Mitigation Plan, notify the Registered Entity of its decision to accept or reject the revised Mitigation Plan; if rejecting, the RRC will also provide a written statement describing the reasons for rejection and the required date for the second revised Mitigation Plan.

Second Review: If the second review results in rejection of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity may request a hearing in accordance with the [RRC Compliance Hearing Process] by submitting to the RRC a written request for a hearing that includes an explanation of why the Mitigation Plan should be accepted. After the hearing is completed, the RRC will issue a written statement affirming its rejection or accepting a Mitigation Plan it deems appropriate.

5.5.3 Requirement for Revision of Mitigation Plan

If the RRC subsequently determines, upon completing its assessment of the possible violation, that the facts and circumstances are different from those on which the accepted Mitigation Plan was based, the RRC may, by *Notice of Requirement for Revision of Mitigation Plan* to the Registered Entity, require the Registered Entity to submit a revised Mitigation Plan that fully addresses the facts and circumstances of the violation. The notice shall state the additional or different facts and circumstances that need to be addressed in the revised Mitigation Plan.

The Registered Entity shall submit a revised Mitigation Plan in response to the notice within thirty (30) days following the date of the notice, unless the RRC specifies or allows a longer time. The Registered Entity's revised Mitigation Plan will be subject to review and acceptance or rejection by the RRC in accordance with this Section 5.5 – Review and Acceptance or Rejection of Proposed Mitigation Plans.

If the RRC issues a *Notice of Confirmed Violation* or enters a settlement with the Registered Entity and does not identify a need to request modifications to the provisionally accepted Mitigation Plan based on additional or different facts and circumstances, the RRC shall issue a *Notice of Requirement for Revision of Mitigation Plan* to the Registered Entity stating that the "provisional" nature of the acceptance is terminated, and the acceptance is final. The RRC shall issue such notice within five (5) business days of issuance of the *Notice of Confirmed Violation* or entry execution of a settlement agreement.

5.5.4 Approved Mitigation Plan

The RRC will, within seven (7) business days of approving a Mitigation Plan, submit to the RCA, as a nonpublic informational filing, an approved Mitigation Plan relating to violations of Reliability Standards. The RRC shall also publicly post on its website the approved Mitigation Plan and the related *Notice of Confirmed Violation* and *Notice of Proposed Penalty* in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents,

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Reporting, and Disclosure, or if there was a settlement agreement, then in accordance with Section 4.6 – Appeal of RRC Penalty Decisions to RCA.

5.6 Confirmation of Mitigation Plan Implementation

The Registered Entity shall provide Mitigation Plan progress updates as required in the Mitigation Plan. The RRC will track the Mitigation Plan to completion and may conduct on-site visits and review the status of Mitigation Plan milestones and progress toward completion of the Mitigation Plan during the Compliance Audit.

Upon completion of the Mitigation Plan, the Registered Entity shall provide to the RRC a certification signed by an officer, employee, attorney, or other authorized representative of the Registered Entity that all required actions described in the Mitigation Plan have been completed with data or information sufficient for the RRC to verify completion. The RRC may request additional data or information and will conduct follow-up assessments, on-site audits, or other Compliance Audits it deems necessary to verify that all required actions in the Mitigation Plan have been completed.

In the event all required actions in the Mitigation Plan are not completed within the applicable deadline, including any extensions of the original deadline granted under Section 5.4 – Mitigation Plan Completion and Extensions, any violation(s) of a Reliability Standard subject to the Mitigation Plan that occurred during the originally scheduled time period for completion will be enforced immediately, and a new Mitigation Plan must be submitted to the RRC for approval. In addition, the RRC may conduct a Compliance Audit of, or issue a RAD to, the Registered Entity.

5.7 Recordkeeping

The RRC will maintain a record containing the following information for each Mitigation Plan:

- Name of the Registered Entity.
- The date of the violation(s).
- Monitoring method by which the violation was detected (i.e., self-report, Compliance Audit, compliance investigation, or complaint).
- Date(s) of Notice of Possible Violation and Notice of Alleged Violation (if applicable).
- Expected and actual completion date of the Mitigation Plan and major milestones.
- Expected and actual completion date for each required action.
- Accepted changes to milestones, completion dates, or scope of Mitigation Plan.
- Registered Entity's completion notices and data submitted as evidence of completion.
- Any other information deemed relevant.

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6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION DIRECTIVES

The RRC may issue a RAD based on its own knowledge or pursuant to a request or directive of the RCA when such remedial action is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the BES from an imminent or actual threat. A RAD may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Specifying operating or planning criteria, limits, or limitations that must be adhered to;
- Requiring specific system studies;
- Defining operating practices or guidelines;
- Requiring confirmation of data, practices, or procedures through inspection testing or other methods;
- Requiring specific training for personnel;
- Requiring development of specific operating plans;
- Directing a Registered Entity to develop and comply with a plan to remediate a violation;
- Imposing increased auditing or additional training requirements; and
- Requiring a Registered Entity to cease an activity that may constitute a violation of a Reliability Standard.

A RAD may be issued to a Registered Entity at any time. The RRC will specify whether a RAD obviates the need for a Mitigation Plan.

A RAD must be provided in a notice to the Registered Entity. The notice shall include:

- A list of the possible violation(s) or alleged violation(s) of Reliability Standards that are the basis for issuance of the RAD;
- A discussion of the factual basis for the RAD;
- The requirements the RRC is imposing to remove the imminent or actual threat to the reliability of the BES;
- A deadline for compliance and a schedule for specific periodic updates to the Compliance Enforcement Authority; and
- Notice to the Registered Entity that failure to comply with the directive by the required date
 may result in an enforcement action by initiating a compliance monitoring or enforcement
 process pursuant to the applicable provisions of this CMEP Rule.

The RRC will issue the *Notice of Remedial Action Directive* to the Registered Entity by (1) email to the Registered Entity's CEO or equivalent and copied to the Registered Entity's designated contact person for reliability matters, and (2) a recognized express courier service that provides tracking and verification of delivery to the recipient. The notice will be deemed received on the earlier of the actual date of

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receipt of the electronic submission or receipt of the express courier delivery as specified by the express courier service's verification of delivery.

Once the RRC has given the Registered Entity *Notice of Remedial Action Directive*, the Registered Entity may appeal the RAD by giving written notice to the RRC (RAD Appeal Notice) within two (2) business days following the date of receipt. Due to the urgency of resolving any objections to a RAD, a hearing will be conducted in accordance with the [RRC Compliance Hearing Process]. Issuance of the RAD Appeal Notice and participation in the expedited hearing process shall constitute the Registered Entity's right to appeal the RAD. The Registered Entity may elect not to implement the RAD until the hearing process is completed or may proceed with implementing the RAD while it is contesting the RAD.

The RRC will report the issuance of the RAD to the RCA within two (2) business days in accordance with Section 7.0 – Documents, Reporting, and Disclosure.

The RRC will monitor implementation of RADs as necessary to verify compliance.

7.0 DOCUMENTS, REPORTING, AND DISCLOSURE

The CMEP Rule will adhere to the Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3) and Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

The RRC will file with the RCA documents related to a *Notice of Confirmed Violation* and *Proposed Penalty* as required by statute and regulations. For information classified as confidential by the RRC, the RRC will petition the RCA for confidential status in accordance with 3 AAC 46.120(c). Any violations of Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Reliability Standards will not be shared publicly to prevent information on CIP vulnerabilities from becoming public. For violations of CIP Reliability Standards, the RRC will publicly identify the Reliability Standard violated and any Penalty or sanction/nonmonetary penalty applied, but not the identity of the violator or the details of the violation. Such information will be provided to the RCA on a confidential basis as critical energy infrastructure information.

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8.0 REFERENCES

RRC Reports & Other Documents

- RRC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Compliance Hearing Process. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Manual. To be developed by RRC postcertification.
- RRC Compliance Registry. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Compliance Registry Criteria. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Master Definitions. 2021.
- RRC Process for Non-Submittal of Requested Data. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Risk-based Compliance Criteria. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Sanction Guidelines. To be developed by RRC post-certification.

RRC Forms

- RRC Complaint Reporting Form. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC FFTR Report Form. To be developed by RRC post-certification.
- RRC Self-Report Submittal Form. To be developed by RRC post-certification.

RRC Notices

- Notice of Alleged Violation
- Notice of Appeal of Remedial Action Directive
- Notice of Completion of Enforcement Action
- Notice of Compliance Audit
- Notice of Compliance Investigation
- Notice of Confirmed Violation
- Notice of Final Acceptance of Mitigation Plan
- Notice of No Violation
- Notice of Penalty
- Notice of Possible Violation
- Notice of Proposed Penalty
- Notice of Requirement for Revision of Mitigation Plan
- Notice of Remedial Action Directive
- Notice of Violation

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APPENDIX A DEFINITIONS

Alleged Violation

A Possible Violation that the RRC has identified, but which has yet to be confirmed by the Board, based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Possible Violation, for which evidence exists to indicate a Registered Entity has violated a Reliability Standard.

Audit Plan

A plan developed by the RRC that includes the Reliability Standards and Registered Entities to be audited and the schedule of Compliance Audits for the calendar year.

Complaint

An allegation that a Registered Entity violated a Reliability Standard.

Compliance Audit

A systematic, objective review and examination of records and activities to determine whether a Registered Entity meets the requirements of applicable Reliability Standards.

Compliance Audit Participants

The Registered Entity and SMEs representing the Registered Entity scheduled to be audited.

Compliance Investigation

A comprehensive investigation, which may include an on-site visit with interviews of the appropriate personnel, to determine whether a violation of a Reliability Standard has occurred.

Compliance Registry

A list, maintained by the RRC, pursuant to the [RRC Compliance Registry Criteria], of the Users, Owners or Operators of the Interconnected Bulk-Electric System (BES) that perform one or more functions in support of reliability of the BES and are required to comply with one or more requirements of Reliability Standards.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (CMEP)

The RRC's Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program responsible for performing compliance monitoring and enforcement activities with respect to Registered Entities' compliance with Reliability Standards.

Find, Fix, Track, and Report (FFTR)

A streamlined process to resolve minimal- or moderate-risk remediated Possible Violations that are not assessed a financial penalty.

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Interconnected Bulk-Electric System (BES)

An Interconnected electric energy transmission network that includes two or more load-serving entities, at least one of which is subject to the provisions of AS 42.05.291.

Interconnected Electric Energy Transmission Network

A network of interconnected electrical generation resources, transmission lines, interconnections, and associated equipment operated at voltages of 69 kilovolts or more, operating in a geographic area that are synchronized so that the failure of one or more of the components may adversely affect the ability of the operators of other components within the system to maintain reliable operation of the facilities within the control of the operators.

Load-serving Entity

An electric utility that has a service obligation to distribute power to more than ten (10) customers that receive invoices directly from the entity.

Mitigating Activities

Actions taken by a Registered Entity to correct and prevent recurrence of a noncompliance, whether or not the actions are embodied in a Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Plan

An action plan developed by the Registered Entity to (1) correct a violation of a Reliability Standard, and (2) prevent reoccurrence of the violation.

Penalty

Includes all penalties and sanctions. Including but not limited to a monetary or nonmonetary penalty, a limitation on an activity, function, operation, or other appropriate sanction. Penalties must be within the range set forth in the [RRC Sanction Guidelines] approved by the RCA, shall bear a reasonable relation to the seriousness of a Registered Entity's violation, and shall take into consideration any timely efforts made by the Registered Entity to remedy the violation.

Possible Violation

The identification, by the RRC, of a possible failure by a Registered Entity to comply with a Reliability Standard that is applicable to the Registered Entity.

Preliminary Screen

An initial evaluation of evidence indicating potential noncompliance with a Reliability Standard has occurred or is occurring, conducted by the RRC for the purpose of determining whether a Possible Violation exists, and consisting of an evaluation of whether (1) the entity allegedly involved in the potential noncompliance is registered, (2) the Reliability Standard requirement to which the evidence of

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potential noncompliance relates is applicable to a reliability function for which the entity is registered, and (3) if known, the potential noncompliance is not a duplicate of a Possible Violation or Alleged Violation which is currently being processed.

Railbelt

The geographic area of Alaska extending from the communities of Fairbanks and Delta Junction in the north; to Homer and Seldovia in the south; to Tyonek in the west; and to Glacier View, Seward, and Whittier in the east. The Railbelt contains the service territories of Golden Valley Electric Association, Matanuska Electric Association, Chugach Electric Association, Homer Electric Association, and the City of Seward.

Receiving Entity

RRC receiving confidential information from a User, Owner, or Operator of the BES or from any other party.

Registered Entity

A User, Owner, or Operator registered with the electric reliability organization and subject to Reliability Standards approved by the RRC and the RCA.

Reliability Standard

Reliability standards of the RRC include, but are not limited to, any class of standards for the Interconnected Electric Energy Transmission Network, including balancing, modeling, protective relaying, reserve sharing, transmission planning, reactive power generation and control, physical security, and cybersecurity.

Remedial Action Directive (RAD)

An action required by the RRC that (1) brings a Registered Entity into compliance with a Reliability Standard or to avoid a Reliability Standard violation, and (2) is immediately necessary to protect the reliability of the BES from an imminent or actual threat.

Self-Certification

An attestation by a Registered Entity that it is compliant or noncompliant with a Reliability Standard requirement that is the subject of the self-certification, or that it does not own facilities that are subject to the Reliability Standard requirement, or that the Reliability Standard requirement is not applicable to the Registered Entity.

Self-Report

A report by a Registered Entity stating that the Registered Entity believes it has, or may have, violated a Reliability Standard.

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Submitting Entity

A User, Owner, or Operator of the BES or any other party that submits information to the RRC which it reasonably believes contains confidential information.

User, Owner, or Operator

A person or entity that (1) is, or within a reasonable time will be, generating, transmitting, storing, or distributing electricity; and (2) may, as a result of electric facilities or equipment it owns, leases, operates, or controls, adversely affect the reliable operation of the BES.

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APPENDIX B ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
AS	Alaska Statute
BES	Interconnected Bulk-Electric System
CEO	chief executive officer
CIP	critical infrastructure protection
CMEP	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program
ERO	Electric Reliability Organization
FFTR	Find, Fix, Track, and Report (process)
LSE	Load-serving Entity
RAD	Remedial Action Directive
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council
RRP	Registration Review Process
SME	subject matter expert
TAC	Technical Advisory Council
VSL	violation severity level

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ER3: Documents Retention and Access Rule

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DOCUMENTS RETENTION AND ACCESS RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

This RRC Documents Retention and Access Rule provides a retention schedule for, and public access to, nonconfidential documents.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
CEO	Oversees compliance with this rule
RRC staff	Preserve and provide access to RRC documents

4.0 TYPES OF RRC DOCUMENTS

Documents created or received by the RRC are presumed public unless classified confidential in whole or in part pursuant to the RRC Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4) and applicable law.

As used in this rule and in the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4), "documents" includes any written, printed, or electronic materials developed or received in connection with the transaction of official business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by the RRC as evidence of the

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organization's function, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities. This includes but is not limited to:

- All records of communications, including but not limited to public comments, made by or submitted to the RRC;
- Proposed and approved plans, rules, tariffs, reliability standards, standards, and budgets and related comments received from the public;
- Documents related to the development or interpretation of proposed and approved plans, rules, tariffs, reliability standards, and standards, including draft materials and relevant data;
- Documents related to the RRC's governance, budget, network reliability statistics, and Registered Entity registration; and
- Documents related to reliability standard enforcement actions.

5.0 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

The RRC shall maintain, at a minimum:

- 1. Paper and electronic copies of all current governing documents, including the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, rules, and other policies and procedures;
- 2. Permanent electronic records of all former governing documents no longer in effect;
- 3. Records of meetings as required in the Public Meetings Rule (ER6), including meeting recordings as applicable for at least thirty (30) years;
- 4. Meeting minutes, complete agenda packets, and transcriptions (if any) permanently; and
- 5. An original set of books, accounts, papers, and records permanently.

6.0 WEBSITE REQUIREMENTS

The RRC shall maintain a website accessible to the public in accordance with the following:

Public documents must be posted to, and be accessible by, the public on the RRC website.
 These documents must include all proposed and approved plans, rules, tariffs, reliability standards, standards, and budgets, any public documents related to the development or interpretation of those items and all related comments received from the public that do not include information classified as confidential or language that could subject the RRC to civil liability if republished;

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- Public comments received in writing will be posted and publicly accessible providing they do not
 include information classified as confidential pursuant to the Confidential Documents and
 Access Rule (ER4), language that could subject the RRC to civil liability if republished, or
 language that violates the Public Comment and Meetings Attendance Policy (P-03) or other RRC
 policies;
- 3. The RRC website must allow documents to be posted in a format that 1) prevents unauthorized revision to the documents, 2) is text-searchable, and 3) can be read by any person with internet access using publicly available, free software;
- 4. The RRC website must provide public access to documents without requiring special expertise or knowledge of the posting protocols of the RRC; and
- 5. The RRC website must be capable of receiving comments from the public related to, at minimum, proposed plans, rules, tariffs, reliability standards, and standards, before the RRC files such documents for regulatory approval.

7.0 ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

7.1 Website Access for Nonconfidential Documents

The RRC website, www.akrrc.org, serves as the primary location of RRC documents. Use will be in accordance with the RRC Website Terms & Use Policy.

7.2 Public Inspection and Copies of Public Documents

Anyone may request physical inspection of nonconfidential RRC documents that are not available on the RRC's website at the RRC's office during regular business hours.

Anyone may request electronic inspection of nonconfidential RRC documents that are not available on the RRC's website by emailing RRC staff at an email provided at www.akrrc.org.

A request for inspection of nonconfidential RRC documents must include:

- a. The requestor's name and contact information; and
- b. A description of the documents to be viewed so that RRC staff can prepare the information for the requester.

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The requestor is not required to provide any reason for making a request. Requesters may include an explanation of any need to expedite processing by RRC staff in their request. Specificity in describing the documents requested is helpful.

RRC staff will provide reasonable support to the public in obtaining copies of nonconfidential RRC documents. Requests will be completed or responded to within ten (10) business days. Requests for exceptionally large records may take longer to complete; in such a case, RRC staff will report to their supervisor the request and the reason a longer response time is required and will notify the requestor that an extended response time is required and provide an expected time frame for document availability.

7.3 Confidential Documents Access

A person seeking access to documents classified as confidential by the RRC may submit a request for access to such documents pursuant to the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

7.4 Historical Documents Access

The RRC will provide access on request to nonconfidential historical documents no longer available online that remain in the RRC's possession. A reasonable fee may be charged for this service. Such fee may be reduced or waived if doing so is in the public interest or if the fee is less than the cost to the RRC to arrange for payment.

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ER4: Confidential Documents and Access Rule

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CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS AND ACCESS RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Public access to RRC documents, as defined in the Documents Retention and Access Rule (ER3), is essential to the collaboration, transparency, and openness that underpin RRC processes. Pursuant to 3 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 46.460(a)(4)(B), there is a presumption that all documents received by the RRC are public unless the document is classified in whole or in part as confidential under 3 AAC 48.040(b) or for good cause pursuant to Section 4.1 – Classification of Documents as Confidential of this rule.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Approved Participant	A member of the public approved to participate under the Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5)
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
СМЕР	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program (ER2)

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Term	Definition
Directors	Members of the RRC Board of Directors
NDA	Nondisclosure agreement
RCO	RRC regulatory and compliance officer, as designated by the CEO
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
CEO	The RRC chief executive officer oversees compliance with this rule.
RCO	The RCO is responsible for carrying out this rule.

4.0 CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGNATION OF DOCUMENTS

All documents retained by the RRC shall be public unless the RRC classifies the document or certain information contained therein as confidential. Any documents or portions thereof classified confidential will be designated pursuant to Section 4.2 – Document Designation and Access. Each document in the RRC's possession that is not public shall bear the applicable designation from Section 4.2 – Document Designation and Access. Portions of public documents that have been redacted will include a designation adjacent to each redaction.

The RRC may classify RRC-generated documents or portions thereof as confidential and apply the appropriate designation(s) to such documents pursuant to this rule and applicable law.

The RRC on its own may, but is not required to, classify documents or portions of documents received by the RRC from third parties as confidential. The RRC is not liable for the failure of a third party to request confidential treatment of documents submitted to the RRC.

4.1 Classification of Documents as Confidential

The RRC RCO, as designated by the CEO, may classify a document as confidential pursuant to 3 AAC 48.040(b) or upon a finding that good cause exists. Good cause to classify a document as confidential requires a showing that (1) disclosure of the document to the public might competitively or financially disadvantage or harm the person with the confidentiality interest or might reveal a trade secret; and (2) the need for confidentiality outweighs the public interest in disclosure. The RRC will give the presumption that documents are public all due consideration and will limit classification to specific portions of a document to the greatest extent possible to allow a redacted version of the document to remain public.

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When determining whether to classify a document as confidential, public interest in disclosure may be determined based on:

- Whether disclosure would enable more effective public participation in or oversight of RRC
 activities, including whether disclosure would promote transparency and open discussion of
 public affairs or would enhance RRC accountability, such as providing the reasoning for certain
 decisions and augmenting understanding of the development or interpretation of proposed and
 approved plans, rules, tariff, reliability standards, and standards;
- 2. Whether the information sheds light on the RRC's performance of its duties or wrongdoing;
- 3. Whether the information will facilitate lowest reasonable costs or greatest value to ratepayers;
- 4. Whether the information could inform policy work of other organizations or contribute to innovation and the facilitation of research, such as statistical information;
- 5. Whether the information relates to a program or initiative that was the subject of a media release or highlighted in a corporate plan or plans that underpin achievement of the RRC's strategic and operational goals;
- Whether the information promotes community well-being, such as revealing environmental or health risks or other measures relating to public health and safety (e.g., Occupational Safety and Health Administration) standards; and
- 7. Other public interest considerations as applicable.

The following considerations are not relevant in determining good cause:

- 1. Potential embarrassment to the RRC or a Registered Entity;
- 2. The fact that the information is technical or could be difficult to understand;
- 3. The likelihood that the information will be seen out of context, misunderstood, or misinterpreted; or
- 4. The likelihood that disclosure will result in confusion or unnecessary debate.

4.2 Document Designation and Access

All nonpublic documents retained by the RRC and classified confidential shall be designated as follows:

 "Confidential" shall be the designation for any documents that are classified as confidential. Such documents may be viewed by RRC staff and Directors; Approved Participants who require access to the document(s) and have signed a confidentiality agreement; and contractors who require access to the document(s) and have signed a confidentiality agreement.

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- 2. "Confidential Restricted Distribution" shall be the designation for any documents classified as confidential that the RCO determines should only be accessible to certain staff, Directors, contractors, and/or Approved Participants due to the nature of the confidential information contained therein, including but not limited to:
 - a. Proprietary information or information that could cause competitive harm;
 - b. Critical Energy Infrastructure Information as defined in 18 Code of Federal Regulations 388.113(c);
 - c. Cybersecurity Incident Information as defined in 3 AAC 48.040(b)(14);
 - d. Personal information, including personnel matters and medical or other personal information that, under governing personnel practices and the laws of Alaska, is not public;
 - e. Information protected by the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product prepared for the RRC; and
 - f. Information collected pursuant to an internal investigation into an allegation of misconduct under the Conduct Compliance Rule (ER12) or the Discrimination & Harassment Policy (P-01).

Labeling, storage, and distribution of such documents will be managed by the RCO to ensure distribution is appropriately restricted.

3. "Confidential – CMEP" shall be the designation for any documents submitted to or copied by the RRC during an audit, review, or investigation in connection with any formal or informal proceeding for a compliance monitoring and enforcement action under the RRC CMEP Rule (ER2). This designation shall apply automatically to all applicable documents requested during an action under the CMEP Rule (ER2). Documents designed Confidential – CMEP may only be viewed by the CEO, Directors, and RRC staff or contractors directly involved in the proceeding.

5.0 PROCESS TO SEEK CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF INFORMATION

Anyone seeking confidential treatment of document(s) submitted to the RRC may submit a petition for confidential treatment. All petitions for confidential treatment will be posted to the RRC website as public notice of the request. Pending the RRC decision on a petition, the document(s) identified in the request will be treated as confidential. The person seeking confidential treatment may provide notification and withdraw document(s) at any point during the petition process; in this instance, public notice will be posted to the RRC website. The process to petition for confidential treatment of a document is detailed below.

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5.1 Filing a Petition for Confidential Treatment

A person seeking confidential treatment of documents filed with, served upon, or otherwise made available to the RRC may file the following with the RRC:

- A petition for confidential treatment identifying the document(s) for which confidential
 treatment is requested (including any specific information within a document if redaction is
 possible) and the proposed designation(s) from Section 4.2 Document Designation and Access,
 including any restricted distribution proposed, and setting out good cause or the basis in
 applicable law for the requested confidential treatment; and
- 2. A printed or electronic copy of the document(s) for which confidential treatment is sought must be delivered to the RRC when the petition is filed. Electronic copies should be provided via flash drive or CD and accompanied by a cover sheet describing the contents of the flash drive or CD. The first page of printed document(s) or the cover sheet accompanying documents submitted electronically should be marked with the proposed confidentiality designation. Printed or electronic copies should be provided in a sealed envelope marked "confidential" and accompanied by a copy of the petition for confidential treatment.

5.2 Response and Opposition

Any person may oppose a petition filed under Section 5.1 –Filing a Petition for Confidential Treatment by filing a statement of opposition with the RRC within ten (10) business days of the date the petition was posted to the RRC website as public notice. The statement must set out the reasons why the document(s) for which confidential treatment is sought should not be classified as confidential.

The person seeking confidential treatment may submit a reply statement within ten (10) business days after the deadline closes for filing a statement of opposition with the RRC. Both the opposition and reply will be posted to the RRC website.

5.3 RRC Decision

The RCO will review the petition and any opposition, reply statements, or public comments. Within sixty (60) calendar days of the date a petition is filed, the RCO must issue a decision granting, partially granting, or denying a petition to classify a document as confidential. The decision must also grant, partially grant, or deny a request for restricted distribution, if any. The decision must address how the RCO considered the public interest in disclosure.

The decision will be posted to the RRC website and the RRC will provide notice of the decision to the petitioner and any person(s) who filed a statement of opposition or public comments.

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If the RCO determines that only specific information contained in a document is confidential and may be redacted, the RCO shall include in the notice a request that the petitioner provide the RRC with a redacted version of the document consistent with the RRC decision. The redacted document will be public.

If the RCO denies a petition in whole or in part, the RRC will issue public notice of the decision and provide direct notice to the petitioner and any person(s) who filed a statement opposing the petition. Within ten (10) business days following receipt of notice of a denial, the petitioner may notify the RRC in writing that it is withdrawing the document, the notification of which will be posted on the RRC website. If notice of withdrawal of the document is not received by the RRC within the ten (10) business-day deadline, the document will be retained by the RRC and treated as public.

6.0 DOCUMENTS ELIGIBLE FOR RRC NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

To ensure that the RRC is able to carry out its responsibilities, the RRC may enter into NDAs with parties from whom the RRC has requested documents that contain information which may be confidential under 3 AAC 48.040(b) or other applicable law. Prior to executing an NDA, the RRC will issue notice of its intent to execute the NDA on its website and provide an opportunity for public comment. The NDA will not exceed the scope of the RRC's authority under state law. An NDA shall not be executed without the CEO's approval. If the RRC determines that any documents received under an NDA do not constitute confidential information under this rule or applicable law, the RRC will return the document(s) to the providing party. A list of executed NDAs will be maintained on the RRC website. The RRC will have an NDA template.

7.0 ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Any person may request access to confidential documents maintained by the RRC or to reclassify a confidential document as public. Such requests may be accepted, partially accepted, or denied as explained in this section.

7.1 Request for Access to or Reclassification of Confidential Documents

A request for access to documents that have been classified as confidential or to reclassify confidential documents as public may be submitted via the form available on the RRC's website, or by email or mail. The request must include the following:

- 1. The requestor's name and contact information;
- 2. A list or description of the confidential document(s) the requestor seeks access to or seeks to reclassify as public;

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- 3. A description of the requestor's membership (if any) on an RRC committee;
- 4. Confirmation that the requestor is not involved in active litigation against the RRC;
- 5. Indication of whether the requestor would like access to or reclassification of the document requested, or both; and
- 6. Whether the requestor is willing to enter into a confidentiality agreement.

The request may include any other information the requestor believes to be relevant, such as a statement regarding the purpose for which the requestor seeks access to a confidential document(s).

7.2 RRC Determination of Access or Reclassification

After a request for access to or reclassification of confidential documents is received:

- The RCO will review the request for completeness, identify the confidential document(s)
 requested, and, as applicable, provide notice to the person(s) who submitted the confidential
 document(s) to the RRC that a request for access to the document(s) or to make the documents
 public has been received. The request will be published on the RRC website;
- 2. Within ten (10) business days of receiving that notice, the person(s) who submitted the requested confidential document(s) may provide a written statement to the RRC regarding the request for access or reclassification. The statement will be published on the RRC website;
- 3. The RCO will determine whether full, partial, or no release of the requested confidential document(s) should occur and whether full or partial release should be conditioned upon the requestor executing a confidentiality agreement. The RCO's written determination will address the public interest in disclosure and whether good cause exists to continue to treat the document(s) as confidential or whether the documents are otherwise eligible under applicable law for classification as confidential. The written determination will be published on the RRC website:
- 4. If the RCO determines that any portion of a confidential document provided to the RRC by a third party should be made public, the RCO will notify such person(s) and provide seven (7) business days for such person(s) to request withdrawal of the document. The RRC will publish a request for withdrawal on the RRC website; and
- 5. If a request for withdrawal is not submitted within the seven (7) business day period, the document or portion thereof will be provided to the requestor and reclassified as public.

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7.3 Access to Confidential Documents by Approved Participants

The RRC may provide access to confidential documents or information contained therein to certain members of the public approved as participants in a development (Approved Participants) in accordance with the Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5) if deemed necessary and appropriate. The process for providing access to confidential documents or information to Approved Participants is as follows:

- An Approved Participant requiring access to confidential information necessary for their participation may request access using the process in Section 7.1 – Request for Access to or Reclassification of Confidential Documents;
- The RCO will review the request using the process in Section 7.2 RRC Determination of Access
 or Reclassification and determine in writing whether such access is necessary to the requestor's
 participation in the development and appropriate. The RCO will provide a written determination
 of any denials or full or partial access; and
- 3. If the RCO grants the request for access in whole or in part, the Approved Participant must execute a confidentiality agreement prior to accessing the confidential documents or information. The decision will be posted on the RRC website.

7.4 Confidentiality Agreements

All RRC Directors, staff, contractors, and Approved Participants will be required to execute a confidentiality agreement prior to accessing RRC confidential documents. The confidentiality agreement will require agreement not to disclose RRC confidential documents and will provide for liability for any release of RRC confidential documents or information contained therein.

8.0 RECLASSIFICATION OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

The RRC will review documents classified as confidential on a regular basis to confirm that such documents still qualify for confidential treatment. If the RRC determines that a document should be reclassified as public, the RCO will issue notice of its intent to reclassify the document and seek to reclassify the document through the process identified in Section 7.1 – Request for Access to or Reclassification of Confidential Documents.

If a providing party concludes that information for which it had sought confidential treatment no longer qualifies for that treatment, the providing party will promptly notify the RRC. The RRC will then reclassify those documents pursuant to this section.

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ER5: Public Participation in a Development Rule

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN A DEVELOPMENT RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

The RRC Public Participation in a Development Policy provides for public participation in the development of a proposed integrated resource plan, rule, tariff, reliability standard, or standard (collectively, "Products") by the RRC.

This policy pertains to the RRC and interested members of the public who would like to participate in the development of a Product.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
Manager	The CEO or their designated staff member to manage development of an integrated resource plan, rule, tariff, reliability standard, or standard
Products	Integrated resource plans, rules, tariffs, reliability standards, and standards
Railbelt	The geographic area of Alaska extending from the communities of Fairbanks and Delta Junction in the north, south to Homer and Seldovia, west to Tyonek, and east to Glacier View, Seward and Whittier, containing the service territories of Golden Valley Electric Association, Matanuska Electric Association, Chugach Electric Association, Homer Electric Association, and the City of Seward
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

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3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
Manager	The Manager will review petitions submitted under this rule.

4.0 TYPES OF PARTICIPATION

The public may participate in the development of a Product as one of two types of participants.

- Approved Participant: An Approved Participant is a member of the public who helps shape the
 development of a Product through active participation in a product development process. This
 type of participant will:
 - a. Have relevant qualifications as defined in Section 5.0;
 - b. After petitioning the RRC, be recommended by the Manager and confirmed by the CEO or their designee(s);
 - c. May have access to certain confidential information related to the development of a Product;
 - d. Fully participate in the development process, including in meetings; and
 - e. Fully review all relevant materials prior to each product development meeting.
- 2. **Public Commenter**: A Public Commenter is a member of the public who helps shape the development of a Product by providing oral or written comments in accordance with RRC rules and policies during the development process. To provide input, a member of the public:
 - a. Will not need to petition and be approved by the RRC;
 - b. Does not need specific qualifications; and
 - c. Will be limited to commenting about topics relevant to the proposed action.

The Public Comment & Meeting Attendance Policy (P-03) details Public Commenter engagement with the RRC.

5.0 APPROVED PARTICIPANT QUALIFICATIONS AND CRITERIA

Approved Participants are not required to be technical experts. However, specific qualifications and criteria must be met or considered.

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Minimum Qualifications: The Manager will evaluate petitions (see Section 6.0) to ensure the following qualifications are met. The applicant must

- 1. Be at least 19 years of age; and
- 2. Have an interest in an RRC development.

Additional Criteria: The Manager will consider the following criteria in assessing a petition:

- 1. The interests of the petitioner in the development of the Product;
- 2. The effect on the petitioner's interest in the Product to be developed;
- 3. The availability of other means by which the petitioner's interest may be protected and perspective may be addressed, recognizing the value of varied perspectives;
- 4. The extent to which the petitioner's interest will be represented by other development participants;
- 5. The extent to which the petitioner's participation may reasonably be expected to assist in the development of a sound record, including whether the petitioner demonstrates they possess qualifications relevant to the development; and
- 6. The extent to which the petitioner's participation will broaden or delay the matter to be developed, including whether the petitioner has a willingness and ability to commit to expend all necessary time and effort to accomplish the relevant work.

Successful petitioners will be subject to the Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11) and the RRC Discrimination & Harassment Policy (P-01) and other RRC policies related to conduct.

6.0 PETITIONING TO BE AN APPROVED PARTICIPANT

6.1 Petition to Participate in a RRC Development

Any person wishing to participate in a product development as an Approved Participant who meets the qualifications in Section 5.0 must submit a petition. Petitions and submission instructions are located on the RRC website at www.akrrc.org. If a petition is denied, the petitioner may request a written explanation from the Manager. The RRC must respond to such a request within thirty (30) business days. A person whose petition is denied may appeal to the RRC as described in Section 6.2.

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6.2 Appealing a Denied Petition

A person whose petition has been denied may submit an appeal to the RRC. The appeal should address the qualifications and criteria in Section 5.0 and any other information the person would like considered. An appeal form and submission instructions are available on the RRC website at www.akrrc.org

The RRC will decide an appeal within ten (10) business days, beginning the first business day after the RRC receives the appeal. The RRC will base its decision on the qualifications and criteria stated in Section 5.0 and any other relevant information provided in the appeal. The RRC will respond to the appeal with a written decision, delivered in the manner identified by the petitioner (e.g., email, U.S. mail).

7.0 REMOVAL OF AN APPROVED PARTICIPANT

The Manager may end a person's participation in a development for any of the following reasons:

- 1. The person has failed to attend at least 50% of regularly scheduled development meetings;
- 2. The person's participation has disrupted or prevented completion of work; or
- 3. The person has violated the Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11), the Discrimination & Harassment Policy (P-01), or other applicable RRC rules and policies.

An Approved Participant may be removed immediately from a meeting if they pose a threat to themselves or others or otherwise are violating RRC rules and policies.

To remove an Approved Participant from a development, the Manager must submit a recommendation for removal to the CEO, or where the CEO is the Manager, for approval by the RRC Board of Directors.

A participant who has been removed may reapply to participate in a development after twelve (12) months. Removal from participation in one development does not constitute removal from participation in all developments for which that person is approved.

8.0 NO COMPENSATION

8.1 No Compensation, Salary, Reimbursement, or Other Form of Payment

Approved Participants are not technical consultants and shall not receive from the RRC any compensation, salary, reimbursement, or any other form of payment for their work, participation, attendance, or any other time related to the person's participation.

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8.2 Volunteer/No Employment Status

An Approved Participant in a development is a volunteer. An Approved Participant's participation in a product development shall not be construed as or constitute an employment relationship, partnership, joint venture, or agency relationship between the RRC and the participant. Participation under this rule shall not entitle that person to any control over the conduct of RRC business.

9.0 ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

An Approved Participant may have the opportunity to gain access to confidential documents that are relevant to the development the person is approved to participate in through the petition process in the RRC Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

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ER6: Public Meetings Rule

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PUBLIC MEETINGS RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

The RRC's Public Meetings Rule governs scheduling, accessibility, and types of meetings of the Board, Board Committees, and RRC Committees. Meetings must be scheduled and noticed according to this rule to ensure the RRC operates transparently and openly.

This rule applies to the Board, Board Committees, and RRC Committees.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
Board Committee	A committee of the RRC Board, as provided in RRC Bylaws Section 2.4 – Board Committees
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council
RRC Committee	A committee, subcommittee, working group, task force, advisory committee, or other topic-specific group of the RRC, other than a Board Committee, that plays a role in RRC decision making

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
Board Chair	Oversees Board compliance with this policy
Board Committee Chair	Oversees Board Committee compliance with this policy
RRC Committee Chair	Oversees RRC Committee compliance with this policy

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Title	Responsibilities
Responsible Officer	The Board Chair, Board Committee Chair, RRC Committee Chair or their designees responsible for requirements of this rule

4.0 MEETINGS REQUIREMENTS AND NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

All Board, Board Committee, and RRC Committee meetings are public, although the entirety of the meeting may not be. Meetings will be held in person or by electronic means (e.g., teleconference, conference call). All portions of meetings open to the public will be recorded electronically.

The Board, Board Committees, and RRC Committees shall issue advance public notice of all meetings in accordance with the Public Notice Rule (ER7), except as provided in Section 4.4.1 of this rule. Notice for all meetings other than emergency meetings must be published at least fourteen (14) days before the meeting, except for Board meetings providing for an amendment or modification of the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws in which case notice shall be issued at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting and must include drafts of the proposed amendments or modifications. Notice for all meetings must include:

- 1. The meeting date, time, and place;
- 2. An agenda with links to accompanying resolutions and other public documentation if applicable (special meeting agendas shall allow for no other business to be conducted than the business issues explicitly stated in the meeting agenda); and
- 3. Specific instructions to the public for accessing the meeting by electronic or in-person means and for providing public comment.

All Board, Board Committees, or RRC Committee meetings must provide opportunity for public comment as detailed in the RRC Public Comment & Meeting Attendance Policy (P-03). The Board may restrict public comment as necessary at emergency meetings when immediate action is imperative.

4.1 Regular Meetings

A Board, Board Committee, or RRC Committee meeting is considered a regular meeting if it is regularly scheduled on a recurring basis. The Responsible Officer must keep on file a schedule showing the date, time, and place of regular meetings. The regular schedule for all meetings will be posted to the RRC website.

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If a Board, Board Committee, or RRC Committee revises its schedule of regular meetings, the Responsible Officer must issue public notice of the revised schedule, in accordance with the Public Notice Rule (ER7), at least fourteen (14) calendar days before the first meeting to which the new schedule applies.

4.2 Ad Hoc Meetings

An ad hoc meeting of the Board, a Board Committee, or an RRC Committee is a meeting that is not listed on the schedule of regular meetings and that is not an emergency or special meeting, and that is noticed with an agenda allowing for normal and other business. An ad hoc meeting shall not replace a regular meeting but may allow for conduct of regular business. Ad hoc meetings are subject to the requirements for regular meetings as provided in Section 4.1 of this policy. Ad hoc meetings should be minimized to the extent possible.

4.3 Special Meetings

If the Board, Board Committee, or RRC Committee calls a meeting to address a single business issue or limited related business issues, and this meeting is (1) not listed on the schedule of regular meetings and is (2) not an emergency meeting, that meeting is a special meeting. The business transacted at a special meeting is limited to the business purpose or purposes stated in the notice of the meeting, and no other business or comment shall be entertained at that meeting.

4.4 Emergency Meetings

An emergency meeting is one called because of unexpected circumstances that require immediate consideration or action by the Board, Board Committee, or RRC Committee. Emergency meetings shall be kept to a minimum, only address time-sensitive issues limited in scope to a single topic, and follow the requirements of the RRC's Public Comment & Meeting Attendance Policy (P-03). The Board may restrict public comment as necessary at emergency meetings when immediate action is imperative. Emergency meetings may be called as follows:

- **Emergency Board meetings** may be called if any two (2) Board officers agree that an emergency requiring Board action exists.
- **Emergency Board Committee meetings** may be called if two (2) Board Committee members agree that an emergency requiring Board Committee action exists.
- Emergency RRC Committee meetings may be called if both the RRC Committee Chair and CEO agree that an emergency requiring RRC Committee action exists. In the case that the RRC

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Committee Chair and CEO are the same person, the CEO and Board Chair must agree that an emergency requiring RRC Committee action exist.

4.4.1 Notice of Emergency Meetings

Notice for emergency meetings will be published according to the Public Notice Rule (ER7), except as provided below, immediately after an emergency meeting is scheduled, and in no case less than twelve (12) hours before the emergency meeting is scheduled to begin. The following are emergency meeting notice requirements:

- A notice of the emergency meeting will be distributed to all Board directors or RRC committee
 members, as applicable, and posted on the RRC website and sent via an email listserv
 maintained by the RRC (registration for the listserv is accessible at www.akrrc.org) at least
 twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the emergency meeting;
- The notice shall include the time, place, and purpose of the meeting, including a description of the emergency for which a meeting is required, and specific instructions to the public for accessing the meeting by electronic or in-person means and for providing public comment. If an agenda is unavailable at the time notice is published, the agenda with links to accompanying resolutions and other public documentation shall be publicly posted on the RRC website as soon as the agenda is available; and
- Within seven (7) days after the emergency meeting, the Responsible Officer shall cause to be
 noticed to the public the agenda, minutes, recording, and transcript of that meeting. Said notice
 shall be addressed as "Old Business" at the next regular meeting of the Board, Board
 Committee, or RRC Committee holding the emergency meeting.

4.5 Executive Session

RRC meetings are open to the public so that RRC actions may be taken and deliberations conducted openly. However, there may be topics and discussions that could cause harm to the RRC or a registered entity if the information discussed were made publicly available; portions of meetings addressing such topics will be private and are called "executive sessions." The Board, Board Committees, and RRC Committees shall minimize executive sessions to the extent possible. Permitted topics for executive session shall be limited to topics that could cause harm to the RRC or a registered entity if the information discussed were made publicly available and shall be narrowly construed to effectuate openness and avoid potentially unnecessary executive sessions.

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Executive sessions may be held during Board, Board Committee and RRC Committee meetings and will be authorized as provided in this rule and Bylaws Section 2.3.4 – Executive Sessions (available at www.akrrc.org), as applicable. Executive sessions must comply with the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4), and other RRC rules and policies.

Executive sessions of RRC Committees may be held when the RRC Committee Chair, with approval of the CEO, determines the need to discuss confidential matters as outlined in the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4). If the RRC Committee Chair is the CEO, the CEO must obtain approval of the Board Chair.

For executive sessions required at Board, Board Committee, and RRC Committee meetings, the meeting shall first be convened as a public meeting. Prior to entering executive session, there shall be a clear and specific description of the subject of the executive session to provide the public with as much information as possible about the proposed discussion without defeating the purpose of addressing the topic in private. Boilerplate recitals of potential harm are insufficient. Topics may not be considered at the executive session except those mentioned in the description for the executive session unless auxiliary to the main topic. Action may not be taken at an executive session, except to give direction to an attorney or labor negotiator regarding the handling of a specific legal matter or pending labor negotiations. Actions taken contrary to this section are voidable by the Board.

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ER7: Public Notice Rule

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PUBLIC NOTICE RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The RRC's Public Notice Rule (ER7) provides the process through which the RRC must notify the public of Board, Board Committee and RRC Committee meetings and certain RRC actions.

The purpose of this Public Notice Rule is to establish the requirements for issuing public notice for meetings and certain other RRC actions, to ensure the public is provided with advance notice of, and to encourage public participation in, RRC business.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
СМЕР	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Program Rule (ER2)
Board Committee	A committee of the RRC Board, as provided in RRC Bylaws Section 2.4 – Board Committees
RRC Committee	A committee, subcommittee, working group, task force, advisory committee, or other topic-specific group of the RRC, other than a Board Committee, that plays a role in RRC decision making
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
Board Chair	The chair of the RRC Board of Directors oversees compliance with this rule as it pertains to noticing RRC Board meetings.

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Title	Responsibilities
Board Committee Chair	The chair of a Board Committee oversees compliance with this rule as it pertains to noticing Board Committee meetings.
CEO	The RRC chief executive officer oversees compliance with this rule as it pertains to noticing other RRC actions.

4.0 REQUIRED NOTICES

Public notice is required for the following:

- 1. RRC Board, Board Committee, and RRC Committee meetings, per the RRC Public Meetings Rule (ER6);
- 2. Issuance of the Notice of Intent to develop a plan, reliability standard, standards, tariff, and rules that initiate the development process in accordance with the RRC Product Development Rule (ER1);
- 3. Issuance of proposed plans, rules, tariff, reliability standards, and standards, per 3 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 46.460(a)(4)(H), in accordance with the RRC Product Development Rule (ER1);
- 4. Issuance of a proposed annual budget per 3 AAC 46.160(b); and
- 5. Issuance of proposed reliability standard enforcement actions, per 3 AAC 46.460(a)(4)(J), in accordance with the RRC CMEP.

Public notice must inform the public how to provide comments to the RRC in response to the notice, with the exception that Notice of Intent to File proposed plans and rules with the RCA does not require opportunity for public comment to the RRC. Notice of Intent to File rules or rule revisions must include the specific information required in 3 AAC 46.470(d)(6)(B).

4.1 Notice Content

For RRC Board, Board Committee, and RRC Committee meetings, public notice must include the requirements in the Public Meetings Rule (ER6). For other RRC actions, public notice must include, as appropriate:

The proposed action for which the RRC is seeking comment;

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- Links to supporting documents related to the action for which the RRC is seeking comment, other than documents classified as confidential under the Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4) or applicable law; and
- The means for the public to comment to the RRC and the deadline for doing so.

4.2 Notice Publication

4.2.1 Publication Timelines

Notices for meetings will be published in accordance with the timelines in the Public Meetings Rule (ER6).

No later than 45 days before filing its annual surcharge with the RCA, the RRC will publish on the RRC website notice of the proposed budget and public documents that support that budget.

No later than 20 days before filing an Integrated Resource Plan with the RCA, the RRC will publish a notice of intent to file on the RRC website.

4.2.2 Publication Locations

All public notices will be:

- Published on the RRC website at <u>www.akrrc.org</u>;
- Posted at the main office of the RRC;
- Provided electronically to any individual who has signed up to receive meeting notices via an
 email listserv maintained by the RRC (registration for the listserv is accessible at www.akrrc.org);
 and
- Provided electronically to all entities registered with the RRC as Registered Entities.

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Appendix A Public Notice of Meetings Template

[TYPE OF MEETING—e.g. BOARD MEETING, STANDARDS COMMITTEE MEETING]

RAILBELT RELIABILITY COUNCIL [ADDRESS OF MEETING]

[DAY OF THE WEEK]
[DATE]
[TIME OF STARTING]

ITEM	DOCKET/FILE	ISSUE
1		Public Participation
		(Limited to 5 minutes per presenter, and [BOARD/COMMITTEE] questions)
2	[HYPERLINKED DOCKET HERE]	[PRESENTATION HERE—WITH ANY HYPERLINKED PRESENTATIONS OR ATTACHMENTS]
3		Public Participation
		(Limited to 5 minutes per presenter, and [BOARD/COMMITTEE] questions)

Per the RRC Public Comment Process Policy (P-05), written comments and materials given to the RRC Board or committee will be accepted during the public comment period and will be available to the RRC Board or committee. Written comment on agenda topics that are submitted at least 48 hours in advance of the start time of a RRC Board or committee meeting will be distributed to the RRC Board or committee members, as applicable. Written submissions received less than 48 hours in advance of a meeting will be distributed to the RRC Board or committee members to the extent reasonably practicable. Any comments not distributed to members of the RRC Board or committee in advance of a meeting shall be distributed to the Board or committee as soon as practicable. Speakers who have materials for distribution to the RRC Board or committee related to the item they plan to discuss during the public comment period shall provide copies for each member of the Board or committee prior to the start of the meeting.

If joining remotely, callers will enter the teleconference muted. After Board or committee roll call and agenda approval, callers should follow the instructions provided to participate. [INSERT SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS HERES]

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ER8: Original Set of Books Rule

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ORIGINAL SET OF BOOKS RULE

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1.0	PURPOSE
2.0	ORIGINAL SET OF BOOKS AND RCA ACCESS

1.0 PURPOSE

This Railbelt Reliability Council (RRC) Original Set of Books Rule provides for records storage and Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) access.

2.0 ORIGINAL SET OF BOOKS AND RCA ACCESS

The RRC will keep an original set of books, accounts, papers, and records within the State of Alaska.

The RRC shall timely provide the RCA with a certified copy of any books, accounts, papers, or records upon request. All such certified copies shall be treated as public records unless exempted from public disclosure under Alaska Statute (AS) 42.05.671(b) or the RRC Confidential Documents and Access Rule (ER4).

The RRC shall allow the RCA to inspect its original books, accounts, papers, or records where they are kept at any reasonable time chosen by the RCA.

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ER9: Rule Amendments Rule

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RULE AMENDMENTS RULE

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6.0	REVISIONS REQUIRED BY RCA ORDER	2

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This RRC Rule Amendments Rule provides processes for amending RRC Rules.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
CEO	The chief executive officer of the RRC is responsible for carrying out this rule.

4.0 RULE AMENDMENTS

This process applies to the amendment of rules developed pursuant to Alaska Statute (AS) 42.05.762(3) that have been filed with the RCA as required by AS 42.05.767 and 3 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 46.470, and to rules or rule revisions required by RCA order pursuant to AS 42.05.767 and 3 AAC 46.470(g).

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5.0 BOARD-INITIATED REVISIONS

The Board may, on its own, determine a rule revision is required.

- 1. The Board authorization for a rule revision will include direction to the CEO to initiate the revision as a development in accordance with the Product Development Rule (ER1).
- 2. Upon Board direction to file an approved rule revision with the RCA, the Board-designated authorized filer will submit the rule revision in accordance with AS 42.05.767, 3 AAC 46.470, and the Product Development Rule (ER1).

6.0 REVISIONS REQUIRED BY RCA ORDER

- 1. Upon receipt by the RRC of an RCA order issued pursuant to 3 AAC 46.470(g), the CEO shall immediately notify the Board.
- 2. The CEO shall prepare the compliance filing required by the order as expediently as possible.
- 3. The compliance filing shall be submitted to the Board for consideration. Board approval of the compliance filing is required prior to submitting the compliance filing with the RCA.
- 4. Considering the public process of the RCA before issuing a rule order to the RRC in 3 AAC 46.470(g) and the compliance filing timeline in 3 AAC 46.470(g)(2), the RRC Product Development Rule (ER1) will not apply to rules and rule revisions required by RCA order.

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ER10: Voting Procedures Rule

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VOTING PROCEDURES RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE

This rule covers key voting procedures of the RRC.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	The RRC Board of Directors
Board Committee	A committee of the RRC Board, as provided in RRC Bylaws Section 2.4 – Board Committees
RCA	Regulatory Commission of Alaska
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council
RRC Committee	A committee, subcommittee, working group, task force, advisory committee, or other topic-specific group of the RRC, other than a Board Committee, that plays a role in RRC decision making
Supermajority	The affirmative vote of nine (9) or more Voting Directors representing a majority of Board stakeholder classes, necessary to take affirmative action on issues so identified in this rule and in the RRC Bylaws
Voting Director	Directors for Board seats A through M

3.0 PROCEDURES

The RRC voting procedures are as follows:

3.1 For the RRC Board of Directors

3.1.1 Votes

Each Voting Director is entitled to one (1) vote on each matter submitted to a vote of the Board unless otherwise required in the RRC Bylaws. Voting shall be by voice vote, unless any Voting Director

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attending the meeting at which such vote takes place requests such voting to be by roll call, except for the election of officers, which shall be by secret ballot.

3.1.2 Vote of the Majority

At a meeting, the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of Voting Directors (Majority) shall be the act of the Board, unless the act of a greater number is required by law or by the RRC Bylaws.

3.1.3 Vote of the Supermajority

A Supermajority vote shall be required to:

- 1. Amend, repeal, or alter in any way the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws of the RRC;
- Initiate, approve, and file with the Regulatory Commission of Alaska (RCA) standards for nondiscriminatory open access transmission and interconnection, in accordance with applicable law;
- 3. Initiate, approve, and file with the RCA standards for transmission system cost recovery, in accordance with applicable law;
- 4. Initiate, approve, file with the RCA, and modify reliability standards, in accordance with applicable law;
- 5. Enforce reliability standards, in accordance with applicable law;
- 6. Approve proposed penalties, in accordance with applicable law;
- 7. Initiate, approve, and file with the RCA an integrated resource plan or integrated resource plan update in accordance with applicable law;
- Hire or terminate the chief executive officer (CEO);
- Merge or consolidate or agree to merge or consolidate the RRC with or into any other legal entity, or convert the RRC into any other legal entity or to act in contravention of the requirement of an entity exempt under Internal Revenue Code § 501(c)(3);
- 10. Liquidate, dissolve, or reorganize the RRC or adopt any plan to do so;
- 11. Sell, lease, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of (1) all or substantially all the tangible, intangible, or other assets of the RRC; or (2) any other asset of the RRC except in the ordinary course of business;

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- 12. Approve or ratify operating budgets of the RRC;
- 13. Amend, repeal, or alter in any way the Technical Advisory Council Structure and Process (PD-03);
- 14. Establish or amend policies, procedures, and committee charters;
- 15. Approve appointment of Board Committee chairs and members;
- 16. Initiate, approve, file with the RCA, and modify RRC tariff filings;
- 17. Initiate, approve, file with the RCA, and amend RRC rules;
- 18. Approve submittal of compliance filings ordered by the RCA;
- 19. Waive the requirement that at least half of the Technical Advisory Council (TAC) members meet the sufficient independence requirement of the TAC Structure and Process document (PD-03);
- 20. Waive the requirement that TAC members and their alternates must live within the service territory of an LSE subject to the authority of the RRC; and
- 21. Waive the sufficient independence finding requirement under Article 3.1.1 for the CEO.

3.1.4 Votes on alleged violations of reliability standards or penalties

When voting on an alleged violation of a reliability standard or associated penalty, a Voting Director appointed or employed by the entity that is the subject of the alleged violation or the penalty shall be deemed to have a conflict of interest and shall recuse themselves.

3.2 For Board Committees

A. Each Board Committee, by a charter approved by the Board, may develop its own rules and procedures (subject to Bylaws Section 2.4.3), which shall apply to that Board Committee.

B. A quorum shall be established before conducting business at a meeting, in which a majority of the whole Board Committee shall constitute a quorum, and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board Committee.

3.3 For RRC Committees

Voting procedures for RRC Committees will be determined by the Board when establishing an RRC Committee. Working groups established under the Technical Advisory Council will be non-voting

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committees and may take action to advance recommendations as provided in the Technical Advisory Council Structure and Process (PD-03).

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ER11: Ethical Conduct Rule

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ETHICAL CONDUCT RULE

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1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The RRC has adopted this RRC Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11). All RRC Representatives are responsible for reading, understanding, and complying with this rule. The RRC has an unwavering commitment to behave in a manner reflecting the highest ethical standards. This commitment includes prohibiting and effectively responding to discrimination, harassment, misconduct, abusive conduct, and retaliation.

The purpose of this rule is to establish a framework for ethical behavior and guide the actions of the RRC Representatives consistent with the RRC's values in interactions with internal and external parties.

This rule pertains to RRC Representatives.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council
RRC Representatives	Directors, staff, contractors, committee members, and Approved Participants under the RRC Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5)

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
CEO	Receives health and safety concerns related to this rule
Governance Committee	Receives questions about this rule
RRC and its Directors	Act independently from Users, Owners, and Operators of the interconnected electric energy transmission network; and act in the best interests of the mission of the RRC

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Title	Responsibilities
Users, Owners and	A person or entity that is, or within a reasonable time will be, generating,
Operators	transmitting, storing, or distributing electricity and may, as a result of electric
	facilities or equipment it owns, leases, operates, or controls, adversely affect the
	reliable operation of the interconnected bulk-electric system

4.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles for this rule are as follows:

- Compliance: RRC Representatives shall comply with all laws, regulations, RRC governing documents and rules, and generally accepted principles that apply to an organization operating in the public interest;
- 2. <u>Honesty and Integrity</u>: RRC Representatives shall act with honesty and integrity in all matters both internal and external;
- 3. <u>Work Environment</u>: RRC Representatives shall ensure their actions contribute to a respectful, safe, and inclusive working environment for all employees, contractors, and other persons interacting with the RRC;
- 4. <u>Respect</u>: RRC Representatives shall work to create a culture of respect at all levels of the organization;
- 5. <u>Cooperation and Collaboration</u>: RRC Representatives shall strive to promote cooperation and collaboration within the RRC;
- 6. <u>Transparency and Openness</u>: The RRC will provide as much information to the public as possible consistent with its obligations of confidentiality and public safety;
- 7. <u>Fairness and Consistency</u>: RRC Representatives shall treat all individuals and entities fairly and consistently in all interactions. Policies and procedures shall be applied fairly and consistently across all levels of the organization; and
- 8. <u>Accountability</u>: RRC Representatives are responsible for complying with the RRC Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, this rule, and all other RRC policies and rules. RRC Representatives are likewise responsible for holding one another accountable.

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5.0 PROCEDURES

5.1 Prohibition Against Personal Profit or Gain and Unauthorized Use of RRC Assets; Conflicts of Interest Disclosure

No RRC Representative shall derive any personal profit or gain, directly or indirectly, including gain by the entity they represent, by reason of their service beyond normal compensation, and are prohibited from the use of their position, title, or employment status at the RRC to exert inappropriate influence for personal gain or benefit, or the gain or benefit of an individual's employers. Directors shall not derive benefit beyond publicly disclosed meeting fees and expense reimbursements. RRC Representatives are prohibited from payment or acceptance of bribes, kickbacks, or other improper payments while conducting RRC business. No RRC Representative shall use the RRC's equipment, tools, software, models, or related RRC assets for unauthorized projects or activities. When there is a decision to be made or an action to be approved that could result in more than a *de minimis* benefit¹ to an RRC Representative, the RRC Representative has a duty to immediately disclose the conflict of interest. Such actions shall at all times comply with the requirements of RRC Bylaws Article 5 – Conflicts of Interest.

5.2 Independence

Because the RRC has a combination independent and balanced stakeholder board, many of the directors are appointed by entities that are affected by and have an interest in the outcomes of RRC decisions. However, both statute and regulation require that the directors, employees and members of committees act independently and exercise first loyalty to the mission of the RRC. To ensure that the directors and the RRC itself act independently from Users, Owners, and Operators, RRC Representatives shall:

- 1. Make every decision based on their good-faith belief that such decision is in the best interests of the Railbelt interconnected electric energy transmission network, even if such decision may not be in the best interests of a director's appointing entity;
- 2. Notify the Board chair, CEO, or committee chair if there is an issue on which they cannot act independently;
- 3. In furtherance of their fiduciary duty to the RRC, directors shall disclose to the Board any information that may not be known by other directors that may affect their decision on a matter before the Board;

¹ In general, a *de minimis* benefit is one for which, considering its value and the frequency with which it is provided, is so small as to make accounting for it unreasonable or impractical.

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- 4. Provide impartial consideration of, and give due weight to, the interests of all stakeholder classes, whether represented on the Board or not; and
- 5. Refrain from promoting the RRC Representatives' own financial or other interests or the interests of a particular person or organization.

5.3 Discrimination and Harassment

RRC Representatives shall be knowledgeable of and comply with the RRC Discrimination & Harassment Policy (P-01). Policy P-01 is enforceable pursuant to its own provisions.

5.4 Safe and Healthy Workplace

RRC Representatives are prohibited from engaging in any behavior that poses unreasonable risks to the safety, health, or security of RRC Representatives or visitors. Anyone who becomes aware of a risk to the safety, health, or security of the workplace shall report it to the CEO or the designated compliance officer immediately.

5.5 Confidentiality

RRC Representatives shall comply with requirements to maintain certain information or documents confidential, as established by the RRC.

5.6 Retaliation

RRC Representatives, in accordance with the RRC Whistleblower Policy (P-02) or other applicable RRC policies, shall not retaliate in any manner against any person who raises an allegation of a violation of this rule, other RRC policies or rules, or any applicable laws.

5.7 Reporting

The Conduct Compliance Rule (ER12) provides a process for reporting suspected violations and provides parameters for investigating suspected violations and for sanctioning violations. Failure to report a good-faith belief that improper activity has occurred is a violation of this rule. The Discrimination & Harassment Policy (P-01) provides a process for reporting suspected violations of that policy and provides parameters for investigating suspected violations and for sanctioning violations.

6.0 AFFIRMATION

RRC Representatives shall be given an Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11) orientation when they begin their affiliation with the RRC. Questions regarding this rule should be addressed to the chair of the

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Governance Committee. Rule refresher updates will be provided at least annually for all RRC Representatives.

RRC Representatives shall affirm their adherence to the Ethical Conduct Rule (ER 11) by executing the Ethical Conduct Rule Affirmation Statement (published separately) on an annual basis.

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ER12: Conduct Compliance Rule

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CONDUCT COMPLIANCE RULE

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6.0	CONFIDENTIALITY	
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1.0 PURPOSE & SCOPE

The purpose of this RRC Conduct Compliance Rule is to enforce the Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11), certain provisions of the Bylaws¹, certain provisions of the Voting Procedures Rule (ER10)², and the Whistleblower Policy (P-02) (collectively "Conduct Policies") when alleged violations of Conduct Policies are made, by providing a process for (1) filing a complaint alleging a potential violation of the Conduct Policies, (2) investigating alleged violations, and (3) issuing sanctions for violations.

This policy pertains to RRC Representatives and, related to violations of the Whistleblower Policy (P-06), members of the public.

2.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition
Board	RRC Board of Directors
CEO	RRC chief executive officer
СО	compliance officer
Conduct Policies	RRC Ethical Conduct Rule (ER11), certain provisions of the RRC Bylaws, certain provisions of the Voting Procedures Rule (ER10), and RRC Whistleblower Policy (P-02)

¹ The provision that "Employees of the RRC are not eligible to serve as Voting Directors.," as in RRC Bylaws Section 2.1.2.6 – Qualifications.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Voting Procedures Rule (ER10) provisions 3.13, numbers 5 and 6, and 3.1.4

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Term	Definition
Governance Committee	Governance Committee of the RRC Board
RRC	Railbelt Reliability Council
RRC Representatives	Directors, staff, contractors, committee members, and Approved Participants under the RRC Public Participation in a Development Rule (ER5)

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Title	Responsibilities
Governance Committee	Oversees compliance with this policy

4.0 COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

4.1 Initiating a Complaint

Any person, including members of the public, who in good faith believes a person subject to a Conduct Policy has violated that policy may file a complaint by electronic mail addressed to Governance@akrrc.org or, if the allegation involves a member of the Governance Committee, to any member of the Board.

If a complaint provides contact information, the complainant shall receive an acknowledgment of receipt. Any person filing a complaint (Complainant) is entitled to protection under the RRC Whistleblower Policy (P-02). Complaints can be made anonymously.

4.2 Investigating Complaints

- 1. When the Governance Committee receives a complaint, it shall determine pursuant to applicable statues, regulations, and RRC rules whether to investigate, how to investigate, and who should lead the investigation.
- 2. If the Governance Committee decides to open an investigation, it shall appoint a CO based on expertise necessary to understand and investigate the complaint.
- 3. The CO shall investigate the complaint and provide a report to the Governance Committee at the end of that investigation with findings, including whether the infraction occurred and, if so, the severity of the infraction and recommendations for corrective action.
- 4. The Governance Committee shall review all reports, consider findings, recommend any further action, and provide notice to the Complainant of its conclusions.
- 5. The CO shall report complaints regarding corporate accounting practices, internal controls, or auditing issues directly to the Board's Finance and Audit Committee.

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5.0 ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING MATTERS

The Finance and Audit Committee of the Board shall be informed of and address all reported concerns or complaints regarding corporate accounting practices, internal controls, or auditing. The Governance Committee shall immediately notify the Finance and Audit Committee of any such concern or complaint and work with the Finance and Audit Committee, either directly or through a CO, until the matter is resolved. The Governance Committee shall provide an annual report to the RRC Board and Finance and Audit Committee, regarding any alleged activity that:

- Represents a material internal control or policy deficiency;
- May receive media or other public attention;
- Involves the misuse of RRC resources or creates exposure to a liability of \$10,000 or more;
- Involves a significant threat to the health or safety of employees or the public that creates a financial risk; or
- Suggests improper activity by the CEO, or any CO or director.

6.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

At a Complainant's request or in the CO's discretion, investigations and reports shall be kept confidential to the extent possible, consistent with applicable laws and regulations and the need to conduct an investigation and take appropriate corrective action.

7.0 APPEALS

Appeals related to enforcement of this rule may be made to the Board.

8.0 SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS

The Governance Committee will forward the report and sanction recommendations to the CEO if the violation was the result of employee conduct or to the Board if the person improperly conducting themselves was an RRC representative other than an employee, or a member of the public.

The CEO shall report to the Board any sanctions imposed against employees. Any sanctions imposed against any other person must be approved by the Board.

Anyone found to have engaged in improper conduct may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, removal from the Board or from a committee, rescission of contractual relationships, revocation or prohibition of access to RRC resources, and/or prohibition of participation in RRC meetings and activities.

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Subsequent to action by the CEO or the Board, subject to employee confidentiality, the Complainant shall be informed that action has been taken.

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ER13: Equitable Allocation of Costs Rule

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EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF COSTS RULE

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1.0 OVERVIEW

Costs for Railbelt Reliability Council (RRC) activities will be allocated to load-serving entities (LSEs) served by the RRC, based on net energy for load as defined in the following manner:

Net energy for load is total system retail energy (kilowatt-hours [kWh]) sales as measured at delivery within each LSE's certificated service area. Net energy for load includes energy sales to military bases but excludes wholesale and economy energy sales to entities serving retail loads.

2.0 METHODOLOGY TO ALLOCATE RRC COSTS

The RRC budgets will be allocated to each LSE on the basis of net energy for load for the previous calendar year or years, as determined by the RRC. The allocated cost to each LSE will be assessed in a surcharge consistent with the RRC tariff. Each LSE is responsible for making payments to the RRC for the surcharge assessed to that LSE.

Rule Letter ER1-9001	Issued By:	Effective Date:
	Railbelt Reliability Council	