

TADS Frequently Asked Questions

1. Will TADS training material be made available to all Transmission Owners?
Yes, it will be posted on approximately January 10, 2007. We will announce the posting in an e-mail to all TOs.
2. Forms 2.1 and 2.2 only allow for reporting up to four (4) co-owners. We have more than four. Should we just add additional columns for other co-owners?
Yes, just add additional columns if you have additional co-owners.
3. On Form 2.1, we're a co-owner of an AC Circuit, but we're not the owner who will have reporting responsibility for the circuit. Therefore we don't know the reporting TO's Element Identifier in column H. What should we do?
Just leave it blank. The TO's Element Identifier is optional and for the responsible reporting TO's use only.
4. Are there a minimum number of structures required for reporting Multi-Circuit Structure Miles on Form 3.1?
Yes. The minimum is two. With two structures, one can compute mileage between them.
5. We have an AC Circuit that has sectionalizing switches which are inside an AC Substation's boundary. Appendix 6 in the Manual defines an AC Circuit as "bound by AC Substations." We consider the breakers as the normal circuit boundaries, not the substation itself. Please provide some direction.
In this case, do not "cut up" the circuit at the AC Substation boundaries. TADS intended all in-line switches to be included as part of the AC Circuit, regardless of location, so the switches inside the AC Substation are considered part of the AC Circuit in this case. The attachment "What's an AC Circuit and Transformer in TADS?" clarifies this.

What's an AC Circuit and Transformer in TADS?

Definitions and Examples
December 17, 2007

Definitions (Manual, p. 1)

1. Element

The following are Elements for which TADS data are to be collected:

1. AC Circuits ≥ 200 kV (Overhead and Underground)
2. Transformers with ≥ 200 kV low-side voltage
3. AC/DC Back-to-Back Converters with ≥ 200 kV AC voltage, both sides
4. DC Circuits with $\geq +/-200$ kV DC voltage

2. Protection System

Protective relays, associated communication systems, voltage and current sensing devices, station batteries and DC control circuitry.

3. AC Circuit

A set of AC overhead or underground three-phase conductors that are bound by AC Substations. Radial circuits are AC Circuits. See the Transformer exclusion in “In-Service State.”

The boundary of an AC Circuit extends to the transmission side of an AC Substation. The circuit breaker or disconnect switch are not considered part of the AC Circuit but instead are defined as part of the AC Substation. The AC Circuit includes the conductor, transmission structure, joints and dead-ends, insulators, ground wire, and other hardware, including in-line switches.

4. Transformer

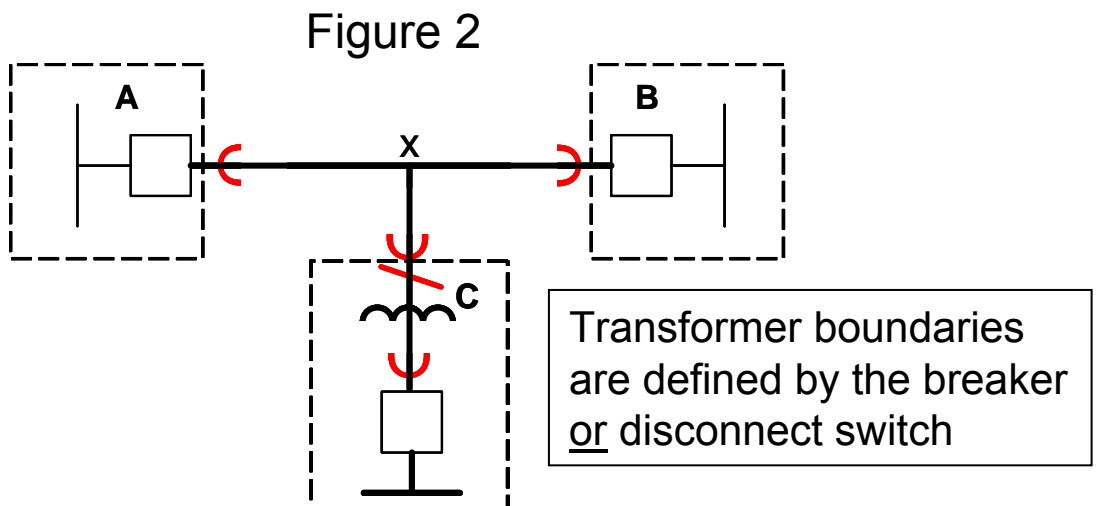
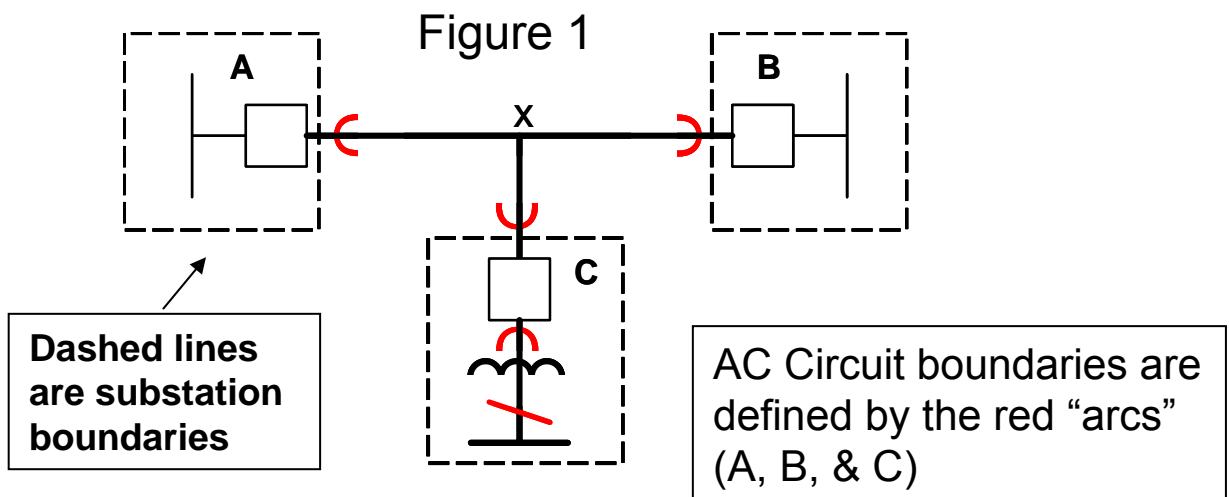
A bank comprised of three single-phase transformers or a single three-phase transformer. A Transformer is bounded by its associated switching or interrupting devices.

5. AC Substation

An AC Substation includes the circuit breakers and disconnect switches which define the boundaries of an AC Circuit, as well as other facilities such as surge arrestors, buses, Transformers, wave traps, motorized devices, grounding switches, shunt or series capacitors, and reactors. Protection System equipment is excluded.

Transformer Exclusion

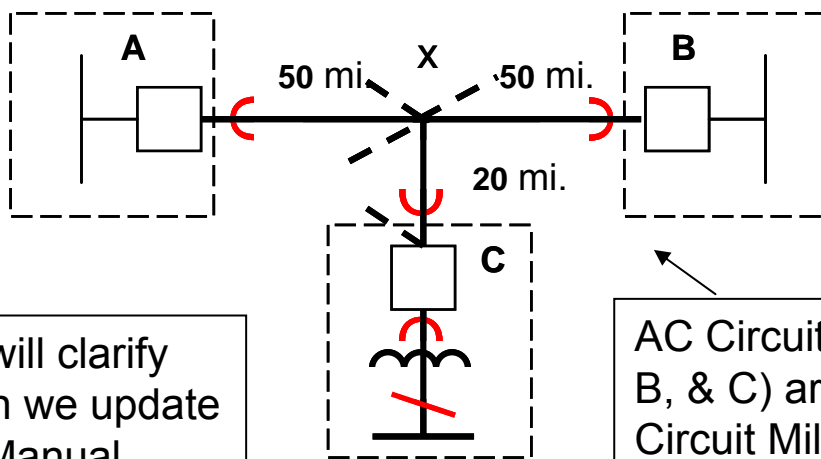
- See definition of In-Service State in Manual (pp. 3-4). Transformers (or breakers) are not part of an AC Circuit.



Sectionalizing Switches

- They are considered “in-line switches,” regardless of location.

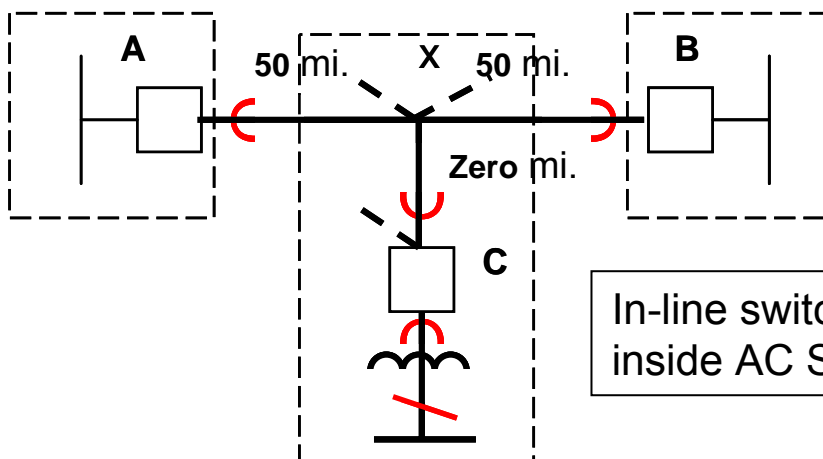
3 in-line NC switches, 1 NC circuit breaker disconnect



We will clarify when we update the Manual.

AC Circuit boundaries (A, B, & C) are the same, but Circuit Miles are different (120 vs. 100).

2 in-line NC switches, 1 NC circuit breaker disconnect



In-line switches are now inside AC Substation C.