

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LTD
Form 40-F/A
March 04, 2011

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U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 40-F/A
Amendment No. 1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13(a) OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2010

Commission File Number **1-8887**

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

4922, 4923, 4924, 5172

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

Not Applicable

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

TransCanada Tower, 450 - 1 Street S.W.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 5H1

(403) 920-2000

(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

TransCanada PipeLine USA Ltd., 717 Texas Street

Houston, Texas, 77002-2761; (832) 320-5201

*(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code)
of agent for service in the United States)*

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

Annual Information Form

Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

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**At December 31, 2010, 4,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares Series U
and 4,000,000 Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares Series Y
were issued and outstanding.
675,673,927 common shares which are all owned by TransCanada Corporation**

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of

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1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes

No

The documents (or portions thereof) forming part of this Form 40-F/A are incorporated by reference into the following registration statement under the *Securities Act of 1933*, as amended:

Form	Registration No.
F-9	333-163641

EXPLANATORY NOTE

TransCanada PipeLines Limited ("TCPL") is filing this Form 40-F/A Amendment No. 1 to its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2010 which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 18, 2010, to correct the amount of the annual bonus awarded to the President and Chief Executive Officer in 2011 and to provide an enhanced explanation for that award, disclosed in Schedule "F" Compensation, Discussion and Analysis in TCPL's Amended Annual Information Form.

Other than as expressly set forth above, this Form 40-F/A does not, and does not purport to, update, or restate the information in any Item of the Form 40-F or reflect any events that have occurred after the Form 40-F was filed.

UNDERTAKING

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the staff of the Commission, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an Annual Report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This document, the documents incorporated by reference, and other reports and filings made with the securities regulatory authorities may contain certain information that is forward-looking and is subject to important risks and uncertainties. The words "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "may", "should", "estimate", "project", "outlook", "forecast" or other similar words are used to identify such forward looking information. Forward-looking statements in this document are intended to provide TCPL's securityholders and potential investors with information regarding TCPL and its subsidiaries, including management's assessment of TCPL's and its subsidiaries' future financial and operational plans and outlook. Forward-looking statements in this document may include, among others, statements regarding the anticipated business prospects, projects, and financial performance of TCPL and its subsidiaries, expectations or projections about the future, strategies and goals for growth and expansion, expected and future cash flows, costs, schedules (including anticipated construction and completion dates), operating and financial results and expected impact of future commitments and contingent liabilities. All forward-looking statements reflect TCPL's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the statements were made. Actual results or events may differ from those predicted in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among others, the ability of TCPL to successfully implement its strategic initiatives and whether such strategic initiatives will yield the expected benefits, the operating performance of TCPL's pipeline and energy assets, the availability and price of energy commodities, capacity payments, regulatory processes and decisions, changes in environmental and other laws and regulations, competitive factors in the pipeline and energy sectors, construction and completion of capital projects, labour, equipment and material costs, access to capital markets, interest and currency exchange rates, technological developments and economic conditions in North America. By its nature, forward-looking information is subject to various risks and uncertainties, which could cause TCPL's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or expectations expressed. The Company's material risks and assumptions are discussed further in TCPL's Management's Discussion and Analysis filed as document 13.2 hereto including under the headings "Natural Gas Pipelines Opportunities and Developments", "Natural Gas Pipelines Business Risks", "Oil Pipelines Opportunities and Developments", "Oil Pipelines Business Risks", "Energy Opportunities and Developments", "Energy Business Risks" and "Risk Management and Financial Instruments". Additional information on these and other factors is available in the reports filed by TCPL with Canadian securities regulators and with the Commission. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward-looking information, which is given as of the date it is expressed in this document or otherwise, and not to use future-oriented information or financial outlooks for anything other than their intended purpose. TCPL undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the *Exchange Act*, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F/A and has duly caused this amendment to the Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized, in the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada.

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

By: /s/ DONALD J. DEGRANDIS

Donald J. Degrandis
Vice-President and Corporate Secretary

Date: March 3, 2011

DOCUMENTS FILED AS PART OF THIS REPORT

13.1 TCPL's Amended Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2010.

EXHIBITS

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*.

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

AMENDED

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

February 14, 2011

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PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

Unless the context indicates otherwise, a reference in this Annual Information Form (AIF) to TCPL or the Company includes TCPL's parent, TransCanada Corporation (TransCanada) and the subsidiaries of TCPL through which its various business operations are conducted and a reference to TransCanada includes TransCanada Corporation and the subsidiaries of TransCanada Corporation, including TCPL. Where TCPL is referred to with respect to actions that occurred prior to its 2003 plan of arrangement with TransCanada, which is described below under the heading TransCanada PipeLines Limited Corporate Structure , these actions were taken by TCPL or its subsidiaries. The term subsidiary , when referred to in this AIF, with reference to TCPL means direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of, and legal entities controlled by, TransCanada or TCPL, as applicable.

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained in this AIF is given at or for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Year End). Amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Financial information is presented in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP).

Certain portions of TCPL's Management's Discussion and Analysis dated February 14, 2011 (MD&A) are incorporated by reference into this AIF as stated below. The MD&A can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under TCPL's profile.

The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) previously announced that Canadian publicly accountable enterprises are required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), effective January 1, 2011. As a United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registrant, TCPL prepares and files a Reconciliation to United States GAAP and has the option to prepare and file its consolidated financial statements using U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). Previously, TCPL disclosed that effective January 1, 2011, the Company expected to begin reporting under IFRS. As a result of the developments noted below, management expects that the Company will adopt U.S. GAAP effective January 1, 2012. The Company's IFRS conversion project was proceeding as planned to meet the conversion date of January 1, 2011, prior to these developments. In accordance with Canadian GAAP, TCPL follows specific accounting policies unique to a rate-regulated business. These rate-regulated accounting (RRA) standards allow the timing of recognition of certain expenses and revenues to differ from the timing that may otherwise be expected in a non-rate-regulated business under Canadian GAAP in order to appropriately reflect the economic impact of regulators' decisions regarding the Company's revenues and tolls. In October 2010, the AcSB and the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) amended their policies applicable to Canadian publicly accountable enterprises that use RRA in order to permit these entities to defer the adoption of IFRS for one year. Due to the continued uncertainty around the timing, scope and eventual adoption of an RRA standard under IFRS, TCPL will defer its adoption of IFRS accordingly and continue preparing its consolidated financial statements in 2011 in accordance with Canadian GAAP, as defined by Part V of the CICA Handbook, in order to continue using RRA. TCPL will continue to actively monitor IASB developments with respect to RRA and other IFRS. The impact of adopting U.S. GAAP is consistent with that currently reported in the Company's publicly filed Reconciliation to United States GAAP . Significant changes to existing systems and processes are not required to implement U.S. GAAP as the Company's primary accounting standard. For more information on TCPL's conversion project, see TCPL's MD&A under the headings Accounting Changes Future Accounting Changes International Financial Reporting Standards and Accounting Changes Future Accounting Changes U.S. GAAP Conversion Project .

Information in relation to metric conversion can be found at Schedule A to this AIF. Terms defined throughout this AIF are listed in the Glossary found at the end of this AIF.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This AIF, the documents incorporated by reference into this AIF, and other reports and filings made with the securities regulatory authorities may contain certain information that is forward-looking and is subject to important risks and uncertainties. The words "anticipate", "expect", "believe", "may", "should", "estimate", "project", "outlook", "forecast" or other similar words are used to identify such forward looking information. Forward-looking statements in this document are intended to provide securityholders and potential investors with information regarding TCPL and its subsidiaries, including management's assessment of TCPL's and its subsidiaries' future financial and operational plans and outlook. Forward-looking statements in this document may include, among others, statements regarding the anticipated business prospects and financial performance of TCPL and its subsidiaries, expectations or projections about the future, strategies and goals for growth and expansion, expected and future cash flows, costs, schedules (including anticipated construction and completion dates), operating and financial results and expected impact of future commitments and contingent liabilities. All forward looking statements reflect TCPL's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the statements were made. Actual results or events may differ from those predicted in these

forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among others, the ability of TCPL to successfully implement its strategic initiatives and whether such strategic initiatives will yield the expected benefits, the operating performance of the Company's pipeline and energy assets, the availability and price of energy commodities, capacity payments, regulatory processes and decisions, changes in environmental and other laws and regulations, competitive factors in the pipeline and energy sectors, construction and completion of capital projects, labour, equipment and material costs, access to capital markets, interest and currency exchange rates, technological developments and economic conditions in North America. By its nature, forward looking information is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those material risks discussed in this AIF under the heading "Risk Factors", which could cause TCPL's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or expectations expressed. Additional information on these and other factors is available in the reports filed by TCPL with Canadian securities regulators and with the SEC. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this forward looking information, which is given as of the date it is expressed in this AIF or otherwise, and not to use future-oriented information or financial outlooks for anything other than their intended purpose. TCPL undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

TRANSCANADA PIPELINES LIMITED

Corporate Structure

TCPL's head office and registered office are located at 450 - 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

TCPL is a Canadian public company. Significant dates and events are set forth below.

Date	Event
March 21, 1951	Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament as Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.
April 19, 1972	Continued under the <i>Canada Corporations Act</i> by Letters Patent, which included the alteration of its capital and change of name to TransCanada PipeLines Limited.
June 1, 1979	Continued under the <i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i> (CBCA).
July 2, 1998	Certificate of Arrangement issued in connection with the Plan of Arrangement with NOVA Corporation under which the companies merged and then split off the commodity chemicals business carried on by NOVA Corporation into a separate public company.
January 1, 1999	Certificate of Amalgamation issued reflecting TCPL's vertical short form amalgamation with a wholly owned subsidiary, Alberta Natural Gas Company Ltd.
January 1, 2000	Certificate of Amalgamation issued reflecting TCPL's vertical short form amalgamation with a wholly owned subsidiary, NOVA Gas International Ltd.
May 4, 2001	Restated TransCanada PipeLines Limited Articles of Incorporation filed.
June 20, 2002	Restated TransCanada PipeLines Limited By-Laws filed.
May 15, 2003	Certificate of Arrangement issued in connection with the plan of arrangement with TransCanada. TransCanada was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the CBCA on February 25, 2003. The arrangement was approved by TCPL common shareholders on April 25, 2003 and following court approval, Articles of Arrangement were filed making the arrangement effective May 15, 2003. The common shareholders of TCPL exchanged each of their common shares (common share(s)) of TCPL for one common share of TransCanada. The debt securities and preferred shares of TCPL remained obligations and securities of TCPL. TCPL continues to hold the assets it held prior to the arrangement and continues to carry on business as the principal operating subsidiary of the TransCanada

group of entities.

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Intercorporate Relationships

The following diagram presents the name and jurisdiction of incorporation, continuance or formation of TCPL's principal subsidiaries as at December 31, 2010. Each of the subsidiaries shown has total assets that exceeded 10 per cent of the total consolidated assets of TransCanada or revenues that exceeded 10 per cent of the total consolidated revenues of TransCanada as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010. TCPL owns, directly or indirectly, 100 per cent of the voting shares in each of each of these subsidiaries, with exception to TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP which TransCanada indirectly holds 100 per cent of the partnership interests thereof.

The above diagram does not include all of the subsidiaries of TCPL. The assets and revenues of excluded subsidiaries in the aggregate did not exceed 20 per cent of the total consolidated assets or total consolidated revenues of TCPL as at and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Commencing in 2011, TCPL's reportable business segments are Natural Gas Pipelines, Energy and Oil Pipelines. Natural Gas and Oil Pipelines are principally comprised of the Company's respective natural gas and oil pipelines in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico and its regulated natural gas storage operations in the U.S. Energy includes the Company's power operations and the non-regulated natural gas storage business in Canada.

TCPL's strategy in Natural Gas and Oil Pipelines is focused on growing its North American natural gas and crude oil transmission network and maximizing the long-term value of its existing pipeline assets. The Company has built a substantial energy business over the past decade and has achieved a major presence in power generation in selected regions of Canada and the U.S. More recently, TCPL has also developed a substantial non-regulated natural gas storage business in Alberta.

Summarized below are significant developments that have occurred in TCPL's Natural Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Energy businesses, respectively, and the significant acquisitions, dispositions, events or conditions which have had an influence on that development, during the last three financial years.

Developments in the Natural Gas Pipelines Business

Date		Description of Development
CANADIAN MAINLINE (Canadian Mainline)		
March 2008		The National Energy Board (NEB) approved the amended interim tolls for Canadian Mainline effective April 1, 2008. TCPL had filed an application with the NEB to increase the interim tolls previously approved in December 2007. This toll increase was a result of a significant decrease in forecasted flows on the system and was intended to allow TCPL to meet its 2008 revenue requirement.
December 2009		The NEB approved TCPL's application for 2010 final tolls for Canadian Mainline, effective January 1, 2010. The 2010 calculated return on equity was 8.52 per cent. Reduced throughput and greater use of shorter distance transportation contracts resulted in an increase in its tolls for 2010 compared to 2009.
August 2010		TCPL's open season to transport Marcellus volumes on the Canadian Mainline closed. The open season was initiated at the request of prospective shippers.
December 2010		TCPL filed an application with the NEB for approval of the interim 2011 tolls for the Canadian Mainline which contained certain changes to the tolling mechanism to reduce long haul tolls. The NEB decided not to approve the tolls as requested in the interim tolls application and set the current 2010 tolls as interim commencing January 1, 2011.
January 2011		TCPL filed for revised interim tolls effective March 1, 2011 based on the existing 2007-2011 settlement with customers. If approved, the revised interim tolls will allow for collection of revenues that will more closely reflect TCPL's costs and forecast throughput in 2011. TCPL is continuing its discussions with stakeholders with the

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		intent of increasing the level of support for a potential settlement and expects to file a subsequent application for final 2011 tolls for the Canadian Mainline later in 2011.
ALBERTA SYSTEM (Alberta System)		
April 2008		An expansion of the Alberta System in the Fort McMurray area was placed in service on its projected on-stream date.
February 2009		The NEB approved TCPL's June 2008 application for federal regulation of the Alberta System effective April 29, 2009.
June 2010		TCPL reached a three year settlement agreement with the Alberta System shippers and other interested parties and filed a 2010-2012 Revenue Requirement Settlement Application with the NEB.
August 2010		The NEB approved TCPL's November 2009 application for the Alberta System's Rate Design Settlement and the commercial integration of the ATCO Pipeline system with the Alberta System.
September 2010		The NEB approved the Alberta System's 2010-2012 Revenue Requirement Settlement Application.
October 2010		The NEB approved final 2010 rates for the Alberta System, which reflect the Alberta System 2010-2012 Revenue Requirement Settlement and Rate Design Settlement.
December 2010		The NEB approved the interim 2011 tolls for the Alberta System reflecting the 2010-2012 Revenue Requirement Settlement and continuing to transition to the toll methodology approved in the Rate Design Settlement. TCPL expects to file for final 2011 tolls on the Alberta System which will reflect the outcome of further discussions with stakeholders with respect to 2011 tolls and commercial integration of the ATCO Pipeline system.
North Central Corridor Expansion (North Central Corridor)		
October 2008		The Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC), which previously regulated the Alberta System, approved TCPL's application for a permit to construct the North Central Corridor.
October 2008		Construction of the North Central Corridor commenced.
May 2009		The 140 kilometer (km) North Star section of the North Central Corridor was completed.
September 2009		Work on the final phase of the North Central Corridor commenced.
March 2010		The North Central Corridor was completed, on schedule and under budget.

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Date		Description of Development
Groundbirch Pipeline Project (Groundbirch)		
March 2010		The NEB approved TCPL's application after a public hearing, to construct and operate Groundbirch.
August 2010		TCPL received final regulatory approvals and commenced construction of Groundbirch.
December 2010		Groundbirch was completed on schedule and under budget, and began transporting natural gas from the Montenary shale gas formation into the Alberta System.
Horn River Pipeline Project (Horn River)		
February 2009		TCPL announced the successful completion of a binding open season, securing support for firm transportation contracts of 378 million cubic feet per day (MMcf/d) for the pipeline.
February 2010		TCPL filed an application with the NEB for approval to construct and operate the pipeline.
April 2010		The NEB announced that it would hold a public hearing process on TCPL's February 2010 application for approval to construct and operate the pipeline. The NEB hearing relating to the Horn River pipeline concluded in November 2010.
January 2011		TCPL received approval from the NEB to construct the Horn River pipeline.
FOOTHILLS SYSTEM (Foothills System)		
June 2010		TCPL reached an agreement to establish a cost of capital for Foothills System. The NEB approved final tolls for 2010, effective July 1, 2010.
MACKENZIE GAS PIPELINE PROJECT (Mackenzie Gas Project)		
December 2009		A Joint Review Panel of the Canadian government released a report on environmental and socio-economic factors in relation to the Mackenzie Gas Project. The report was submitted to the NEB as part of the review process for approval of the project.
December 2010		The NEB approved the proponents' application to construct the Mackenzie Gas Project subject to numerous conditions.
ALASKA PIPELINE PROJECT (Alaska Pipeline)		
December 2008		The Alaska Commissioners of Revenue and Natural Resources issued the Alaska Gasline Inducement Act (AGIA) license to TCPL to advance the Alaska Pipeline. Subsequently, TCPL commenced the engineering, environmental, field and commercial work. Under AGIA, the State of Alaska has agreed to reimburse a share of the eligible pre-construction costs to TCPL to a maximum of US\$500 million.
June 2009		TCPL reached an agreement with ExxonMobil Corporation (ExxonMobil) to jointly advance the Alaska Pipeline. A joint project team is developing the engineering, environmental, aboriginal relations and commercial work.
April 2010		The Alaska Pipeline open season commenced.
Third Quarter 2010		Interested shippers on the proposed Alaska Pipeline project submitted conditional commercial bids in the open season that closed July 30, 2010. The project is now working with shippers to resolve those conditions within the project's control.
BISON PIPELINE (Bison)		

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September 2008		TCPL acquired Bison Pipeline LLC from Northern Border Pipeline Company (NBPL) for US\$20 million. The assets of Bison Pipeline LLC included executed precedent agreements as well as regulatory, environmental and engineering work on Bison.
December 2010		Construction of Bison was completed.
January 2011		Bison was placed in commercial service upon receiving final regulatory approvals to commence operations.
GREAT LAKES SYSTEM (Great Lakes System)		
November 2009		The U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) initiated an investigation to determine whether rates on the Great Lakes System were just and reasonable. In response, Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership (Great Lakes) filed a cost and revenue study with the FERC in February 2010.
July 2010		FERC approved, without modification, the settlement stipulation agreement reached among Great Lakes, active participants and the FERC trial staff. As approved, the stipulation and agreement applies to all current and future shippers on the Great Lakes System.

Date	Description of Development
NORTH BAJA SYSTEM (North Baja System)	
July 2009	TCPL completed the sale of North Baja Pipeline, LLC (North Baja) to its affiliate, TC PipeLines, LP. As part of the transaction, TCPL agreed to amend its incentive distribution rights with TC PipeLines, LP. Under the amendment, TCPL received additional common units in exchange for a resetting of its incentive distribution rights at a lower percentage which escalates with increases in TC PipeLines, LP distributions. The aggregate consideration received from the partnership included a combination of cash and common units totaling approximately US\$395 million.
GUADALAJARA (Guadalajara)	
May 2009	TCPL announced that it was the successful bidder on a contract to build, own and operate the Guadalajara pipeline.
December 2010	The Guadalajara pipeline was 70 per cent complete at Year End.

Further information about developments in the Natural Gas Pipelines business can be found in the MD&A under the headings TransCanada's Strategy, Natural Gas Pipelines Highlights, Natural Gas Pipelines Financial Analysis and Natural Gas Pipelines Opportunities and Developments.

Developments in the Oil Pipelines Business

Date	Description of Development
KEYSTONE	
2008	TCPL increased its equity ownership in TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP (Keystone U.S.) and TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Limited Partnership (Keystone Canada) to 79.99 per cent from 50 per cent with ConocoPhillips' equity ownership being reduced concurrently to 20.01 per cent.
March 2008	Keystone U.S. received a Presidential Permit authorizing the construction, maintenance and operation of facilities at the U.S. and Canada border for the transportation of crude oil between the two countries. The Presidential Permit, was issued following the issuance by the U.S. Department of State of the Final Environmental Impact Statement on January 11, 2008 for the construction of the Keystone U.S. pipeline and its Cushing extension (the Cushing Extension).
June 2008	The NEB approved the application for additional pumping facilities required to expand the Canadian portion of Keystone (as defined below and referred to in this section as Keystone) from approximately 435,000 barrels per day (Bbl/d) to 591,000 Bbl/d to accommodate volumes to be delivered to the Cushing markets.
July 2008	TCPL announced plans for Keystone U.S. Gulf Coast expansion (the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion) to provide additional capacity in 2013 of 500,000 Bbl/d from Western Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast, near existing terminals in Port Arthur, Texas.
October 2008	The Company successfully conducted an open season for the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion by securing additional firm, long term transportation contracts.

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August 2009		TCPL became sole owner of Keystone project through the purchase of ConocoPhillips remaining interest (approximately 20 per cent) for US\$553 million and the assumption of US\$197 million of short-term debt.
March 2010		The NEB approved TCPL's application to construct and operate the Canadian portion of the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion.
April 2010		The U.S. Department of State issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion.
June 2010		Keystone oil pipeline commenced operating at a reduced maximum operating pressure as the first phase of Keystone began delivering oil to Wood River and Patoka in Illinois (Wood River/Patoka).
November 2010		The open season for the Bakken Marketlink (Bakken Marketlink) project, which commenced in September 2010, closed successfully. The Company secured firm, five year shipper contracts of 65,000 Bbl/d.
November 2010		The open season for the Cushing Marketlink (Cushing Marketlink) project, which commenced in September 2010, closed successfully. The Company secured contractual support sufficient to proceed with the Cushing Marketlink project, which would when completed have the ability to provide 150,000 Bbl/d of crude oil from Cushing, Oklahoma to the U.S. Gulf Coast.
December 2010		The reduced maximum operating pressure restriction on the Canadian conversion phase of the base Keystone oil pipeline was removed by the NEB following the completion of in-line inspections.
Fourth Quarter 2010		Construction of the Cushing Extension was completed, and line fill commenced in late 2010.
January 2011		The required operational modifications were completed on the Wood River/Patoka phase of Keystone oil pipeline. As a result, the system was capable of operating at the approved design pressure and the Company commenced recording earnings for the Wood River/Patoka phase in February 2011.
February 2011		The commercial in service of the Cushing Extension commenced.

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Further information about developments in the Oil Pipelines business can be found in the MD&A under the headings TransCanada's Strategy, Oil Pipelines Highlights, Oil Pipelines Financial Analysis and Oil Pipelines Opportunities and Developments.

Developments in the Energy Business

Date		Description of Development
RAVENSWOOD GENERATING STATION (Ravenswood)		
August 2008		TCPL completed its acquisition of Ravenswood for US\$2.9 billion, subject to certain post-closing adjustments, pursuant to a purchase agreement with KeySpan Corporation and certain subsidiaries.
BÉCANOUR (Bécancour)		
June 2010		Hydro-Québec Distribution (Hydro-Québec) notified TCPL it would exercise its option to extend the agreement to suspend all electricity generation from Bécancour throughout 2011. Hydro-Québec had previously announced that it would exercise its option to extend the agreement to suspend all electricity generation from Bécancour throughout 2010. Under the original agreement, Hydro-Québec has the option, subject to certain conditions, to extend the suspension on an annual basis until such time as regional electricity demand levels recover. TCPL will continue to receive payments under the agreement similar to those that would have been received under the normal course of operation.
BRUCE POWER (Bruce Power)		
January 2008		The sixteenth and final new steam generator was installed in Bruce A (as defined below and referred in this section as Bruce A) Units 1 and 2.
Fourth Quarter 2008		A review of the end of life estimates for Units 3 and 4 was completed. As a result of the review, Unit 3 was expected to be in commercial service until 2011, providing an additional two years of generation before refurbishment. After the refurbishment, the end of life estimate for Unit 3 was to be extended to 2038. The review also showed that Unit 4 was expected to remain in commercial service until 2016, providing seven years of generation before refurbishment, after which the end of life estimate for Unit 4 was expected to be extended to 2042.
July 2009		Bruce Power and the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) amended certain terms and conditions included in the Bruce Power Refurbishment Implementation Agreement. The amendments were consistent with the intent of the agreement, originally signed in 2005, and recognize the significant changes in Ontario's electricity market. Under the original agreement, Bruce A committed to refurbish and restart the currently idle Units 1 and 2, extend the operating life of Unit 3 and replace the steam generators on Unit 4. An amendment in 2007 provided for a full refurbishment of Unit 4, which will extend the expected operating life of the unit. This most recent amendment included amendments to Bruce B (as defined below and referred in this section as Bruce B) floor price mechanism, the removal of a support payment cap for Bruce A, an amendment to the capital cost-sharing mechanism, and provision for deemed generation payments to Bruce Power at the contract prices under circumstances where generation from Bruce A and Bruce B is reduced due to system curtailments on the Independent Electricity System Operator controlled grid in Ontario.

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October 2010		The last of the 960 calandria tubes were successfully installed in Bruce A Units 1 and 2.
December 2010		The last of the fuel channel assemblies into Bruce A Unit 2 were successfully installed.
February 2011		A maintenance outage of approximately three weeks commenced on February 1, 2011 on Bruce B Unit 8 and outages of approximately seven weeks each are scheduled to begin in mid-April 2011 for Bruce B Unit 7 and mid-October 2011 for Bruce B Unit 5. Bruce A expects an outage of approximately one week on Unit 3 in July 2011 and, following approval from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, the West Shift Plus outage of approximately six months is scheduled to commence in early November 2011 on Unit 3. The West Shift Plus outage is a key part of the life extension strategy for Unit 3 and is an extension of the West Shift program which was successfully executed in 2009. Subject to regulatory approval, Bruce Power expects to load fuel into Unit 2 in second quarter 2011 and achieve a first synchronization of the generator to the electrical grid by the end of 2011, with commercial operation expected to occur in first quarter 2012. Bruce Power expects to load fuel into Unit 1 in third quarter 2011, with a first synchronization of the generator during first quarter 2012 and commercial operation expected to occur during third quarter 2012. Plant commissioning and testing are underway and will accelerate in second quarter 2011 when construction activities are essentially complete.
February 2011		The Bruce Power Refurbishment Implementation Agreement was amended to reflect: the suspension date for contingent support payments on Bruce A output was extended to June 1, 2012 from December 31, 2011, and as a result, all output from Bruce A will receive spot prices from June 1, 2012 until the restart of Units 1 and 2 is complete; and a recovery of costs incurred by Bruce A in connection with development of fuel programs.
PORTLANDS ENERGY CENTRE (Portlands Energy)		
April 2009		Portlands Energy was fully commissioned, ahead of time and under budget.
OAKVILLE GENERATING STATION		
September 2009		The OPA advised TCPL that it was awarded a 20 year Clean Energy Supply contract to build, own and operate a 900 MW a generating station in Oakville, Ontario.

Date		Description of Development
October 2010		The Government of Ontario announced that it would not proceed with the Oakville generating station. TCPL commenced negotiations with the OPA on a settlement which would terminate the Clean Energy Supply contract and compensate TCPL for the economic consequences associated with the contract's termination.
CARTIER WIND (Cartier Wind)		
November 2008		The 109 MW Carleton wind farm, the third of five phases of Cartier Wind, became operational.
Third Quarter 2009		Construction activity began on the Cartier Wind's 212 MW Gros-Morne and 58 MW Montagne-Sèche wind farms. The Montagne-Sèche project and phase one of the Gros-Morne project are expected to be operational in 2011, and phase two of the Gros-Morne project is expected to be operational in 2012, subject to the necessary approvals.
COOLIDGE (Coolidge)		
May 2008		TCPL announced that the Phoenix, Arizona based utility, Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, signed a 20 year power purchase agreement to secure 100 per cent of the output from Coolidge.
December 2008		The Arizona Corporation Commission granted a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility approving Coolidge.
August 2009		TCPL began construction of Coolidge.
December 2010		At Year End, construction of Coolidge was approximately 95 per cent complete and commissioning was approximately 80 per cent finished.
KIBBY WIND (Kibby Wind)		
July 2008		Kibby Wind received unanimous final development plan approval from Maine's Land Use Regulation Commission.
October 2009		The first phase of Kibby Wind, including 22 turbines capable of producing a combined 66 MW of power, was completed and placed in service ahead of schedule and under budget.
October 2010		The 66 MW second phase of the Kibby Wind was completed and placed in service. This phase included the installation of an additional 22 turbines, ahead of schedule and on budget.
SUNDANCE (Sundance)		
February 2011		On February 8, 2011, TransCanada received from TransAlta Corporation ("TransAlta") notice under the Sundance A power purchase arrangement that TransAlta has determined that the Sundance 1 and 2 generating units cannot be economically repaired, replaced, rebuilt or restored and that TransAlta therefore seeks to terminate the power purchase arrangement in respect of those units. TransCanada has not received any information that would validate TransAlta's determination that the units cannot be economically restored to service. TransCanada has 10 business days from the date of TransAlta's notice to either agree with or dispute TransAlta's determination that the Sundance 1 and 2 generating units cannot be economically repaired, replaced, rebuilt or restored. TransCanada will assess any information provided by TransAlta during this 10-day period. If TransCanada disputes TransAlta's determination, the issue will be resolved using the dispute resolution procedure under the terms of the power purchase arrangement. In December 2010, the Sundance 1 and 2 generating units were withdrawn from service for testing. In January 2011, these same units were subject to a force majeure claim by TransAlta under the power purchase arrangement. TransCanada

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		has received insufficient information to make an assessment of TransAlta's force majeure claim and therefore has recorded revenues under the power purchase arrangement as though this event was a normal plant outage.
Second Quarter 2010		Sundance B Unit 3 experienced an unplanned outage related to mechanical failure of certain generator components that the facility operator, TransAlta, has asserted is a force majeure event. TransCanada has received no information that validates a claim of force majeure and therefore has recorded revenues under the power purchase arrangement as though this event was a normal plant outage. TransCanada is pursuing the remedies available to it under the terms of the power purchase arrangement.
HALTON HILLS GENERATING STATION (Halton Hills)		
September 2010		Halton Hills, which was constructed pursuant to a 20 year Clean Energy Supply contract with the OPA in November 2006, was completed and placed in service.
ZEPHYR (Zephyr) AND CHINOOK (Chinook) POWER TRANSMISSION LINES		
February 2009		The FERC approved the application filed by TCPL in December 2008 requesting approval to charge negotiated rates and to proceed with open seasons in the spring of 2009 for Zephyr and Chinook, respectively. Zephyr is a proposed 1,609 km (1,000 mile), 500 kilovolt high voltage direct current (HVDC) line that would be capable of delivering primarily wind generated power from Wyoming to Nevada. Chinook is a proposed 1,609 km (1,000 mile), 500 kilovolt HVDC line that would be capable of delivering primarily wind generated power to markets from Montana to Nevada. The open seasons commenced in October 2009.
May 2010		TCPL concluded a successful open season for Zephyr. Support from key markets and a positive regulatory environment are necessary before the significant siting and permitting activities required to construct Zephyr will commence and TCPL anticipates making a decision on whether to proceed in 2011.
December 2010		TCPL closed the open season for Chinook without allocating capacity to Montana shippers. TCPL continues to advance the Chinook project, and discussions with Montana wind developers and other market participants is ongoing.

Further information about developments in the Energy business can be found in the MD&A under the headings TCPL's Strategy , Energy Highlights , Energy Financial Analysis and Energy Opportunities and Developments .

BUSINESS OF TCPL

TCPL is a leading North American energy infrastructure company focused on Natural Gas Pipelines, Oil Pipelines and Energy. At Year End, Natural Gas Pipelines accounted for approximately 54 per cent of revenues and 49 per cent of TCPL's total assets, Oil Pipelines had not yet recorded any revenues but accounted for 18 per cent of TCPL's total assets and Energy accounted for approximately 46 per cent of revenues and 27 per cent of TCPL's total assets. The following is a description of each of TCPL's three main areas of operation.

The following table shows TCPL's revenues from operations by segment, classified geographically, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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Revenues From Operations (millions of dollars)	2010	2009
Natural Gas Pipelines		
Canada - Domestic	\$2,125	\$2,389
Canada - Export(1)	837	755
United States and other	1,411	1,585
	4,373	4,729
Oil Pipelines		
Energy (2)	Nil	Nil
Canada - Domestic	2,243	2,690
Canada - Export(1)	1	1
United States and other	1,447	761
	3,691	3,452
Total Revenues (3)	\$8,064	\$8,181

(1) Exports include pipeline revenues attributable to deliveries to U.S. pipelines and power deliveries to U.S. markets.

(2) Revenues include sales of natural gas.

(3) Revenues are attributed to countries based on country of origin of product or service.

Natural Gas Pipelines Business

TCPL is a leader in the responsible development and reliable operation of North American energy infrastructure including natural gas and regulated gas storage facilities. TCPL's network of wholly owned natural gas pipelines extends more than 60,000 km (37,000 miles), and its partially owned natural gas pipelines extend more than 8,800 km (5,500 miles), tapping into virtually all major gas supply basins in North America. TCPL has substantial Canadian and U.S. natural gas pipeline and related holdings, including those listed below. The following natural gas pipelines are owned 100 per cent by TCPL unless otherwise stated.

TCPL has the following natural gas pipelines and related holdings in Canada:

- TCPL's Canadian Mainline is a 14,101 km (8,762 mile) natural gas transmission system in Canada that extends from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east to the Québec/Vermont border and connects with other natural gas pipelines in Canada and the U.S.

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- TCPL's Alberta System is a natural gas transmission system in Alberta and Northeast British Columbia (B.C.) which gathers natural gas for use within the province of Alberta and delivers it to provincial boundary points for connection with the Canadian Mainline and the Foothills System and with third party natural gas pipelines. The 24,187 km (15,029 mile) Alberta System is one of the largest carriers of natural gas in North America. During the past three completed financial years TCPL has enhanced the Alberta System as follows:

- o North Central Corridor, which extends the northern section of the Alberta System, was completed in March 2010; and

- o TCPL continues to advance further pipeline development in B.C. and Alberta to transport unconventional shale gas supply as follows:

Groundbirch was completed in December 2010, connecting the Alberta System to natural gas supplies from the Montney shale gas formation in Northeast B.C. TCPL has entered into firm transportation agreements with Groundbirch pipeline customers for 1.24 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) by 2014;

TCPL has applied to build the proposed Horn River pipeline, an extension of the Alberta System to serve production from the new shale gas supply in the Horn River basin north of Fort Nelson, B.C. TCPL received approval from the NEB to construct the Horn River pipeline in January 2011. The Horn River pipeline is scheduled to be operational in second quarter 2012 with commitments for contracted natural gas of over 634 MMcf/d by 2014; and

the Company has received requests for additional natural gas transmission service throughout the northwest portion of the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, including the Horn River and Montney areas of B.C. These new requests are expected to result in the need for further extensions and expansions of the Alberta System.

- TCPL's Foothills System is a 1,241 km (771 mile) natural gas transmission system in Western Canada which carries natural gas for export from central Alberta to the U.S. border to serve markets in the U.S. Midwest, Pacific Northwest, California and Nevada.
- TransCanada Pipeline Ventures LP owns a 161 km (100 mile) pipeline and related facilities that supply natural gas to the oil sands region near Fort McMurray, Alberta as well as a 27 km (17 mile) pipeline that supplies natural gas to a petrochemical complex at Joffre, Alberta.
- TQM (TQM) is 50 per cent owned by TCPL. TQM is a 572 km (355 mile) pipeline system that connects with the Canadian Mainline near the Québec/Ontario border and transports natural gas to markets in Québec, and connects with the Portland System. TQM is operated by TCPL.
- The Mackenzie Gas Project is a proposed natural gas pipeline extending 1,196 km (743 mile) that would connect northern onshore natural gas fields with North American markets. TCPL has the right to acquire an equity interest in the project.

TCPL has the following natural gas pipeline and related holdings in the U.S.:

- The proposed Alaska Pipeline is a 4.5 Bcf/d natural gas pipeline and treatment plant. The pipeline would extend 2,737 km (1,700 miles) from the natural gas treatment plant at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska to Alberta, or an alternative pipeline to Valdez, Alaska. TCPL received approval of its plan to conduct an open season from the FERC in March 2010. An open season commenced at the end of April 2010, and continued until July 2010. TCPL is continuing to negotiate with potential shippers from the initial open season. The Alaska Pipeline project is a joint effort between TCPL and ExxonMobil pursuant to the AGIA.
- TCPL's ANR System (ANR System) is a 17,000 km (10,563 mile) natural gas transmission system which transports natural gas from producing fields located in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandle regions, from the offshore and onshore regions of the Gulf of Mexico, and from the U.S. Midcontinent region to markets located mainly in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. ANR System also connects with other natural gas pipelines, providing access to diverse sources of North American supply, including Western Canada, and the mid-continent and Rocky Mountain supply regions, and a variety of markets in the Midwestern and Northeastern U.S.

Underground gas storage facilities owned and operated by American Natural Resources Company and ANR Storage Company (collectively,

ANR) provide regulated gas storage services to customers on the ANR System and the Great Lakes System in upper Michigan. In total, the ANR business unit owns and operates natural gas storage facilities throughout the State of Michigan with total natural gas storage capacity of 250 billion cubic feet (Bcf).

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- The GTN System (GTN System) is TCPL s 2,178 km (1,353 miles) natural gas transmission system that transports Western Canada Sedimentary Basin and Rocky Mountain sourced natural gas to third party natural gas pipelines and markets in Washington, Oregon and California, and connects with the Tuscarora Gas Transmission Company (Tuscarora) pipeline.
- The Bison pipeline is a 487 km (303 mile) natural gas pipeline from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming connecting to the Northern Border Pipeline System (NBPL System) in Morton County, North Dakota. The Company commenced construction of the Bison pipeline in July 2010 and the pipeline became operational in January 2011. The Bison pipeline has long term shipping commitments for 407 MMcf/d.
- The Great Lakes System is a 3,404 km (2,115 mile) natural gas transmission system connecting to the Canadian Mainline and serves markets primarily in Eastern Canada and the Northeastern and Midwestern U.S. TCPL operates the Great Lakes System and effectively owns 71.3 per cent of the system through its 53.6 per cent ownership interest and its indirect ownership, which it has through its 38.2 per cent interest in TC PipeLines, LP.
- The NBPL System is 50 per cent owned by TC PipeLines, LP and is a 2,250 km (1,398 mile) natural gas transmission system, which serves the U.S. Midwest. TCPL operates and effectively owns 19.1 per cent of the NBPL System through its 38.2 per cent interest in TC PipeLines, LP.
- Tuscarora is 100 per cent owned by TC PipeLines, LP. TCPL operates the Tuscarora System (Tuscarora System) a 491 km (305 mile) pipeline system transporting natural gas from the GTN System at Malin, Oregon to Wadsworth,

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Nevada with delivery points in Northeastern California and Northwestern Nevada. TCPL effectively owns 38.2 per cent of the system through its 38.2 per cent interest in TC PipeLines, LP.

- North Baja is 100 per cent owned by TC PipeLines, LP. TCPL operates the North Baja System, a natural gas transmission system which extends 138 km (86 miles) from Ehrenberg, Arizona to a point near Ogilby, California on the California/Mexico border and connects with a third party natural gas pipeline system in Mexico. TCPL effectively owns 38.2 per cent of the same through its 38.2 per cent interest in TC PipeLines, LP.
- The Iroquois System (Iroquois System) is a gas transmission system that connects with the Canadian Mainline near Waddington, New York and delivers natural gas to customers in the Northeastern U.S. TCPL has a 44.5 per cent ownership interest in this 666 km (414 mile) pipeline system.

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- The Portland System (Portland System) is a 474 km (295 mile) pipeline that connects with TQM near East Hereford, Québec and delivers natural gas to customers in the Northeastern U.S. TCPL has a 61.7 per cent ownership interest in the Portland System and operates this pipeline.
- TCPL holds a 38.2 per cent interest in TC PipeLines, LP, a publicly held limited partnership of which a subsidiary of TCPL acts as the general partner. The remaining interest of TC PipeLines, LP is widely held by the public. TC PipeLines, LP owns a 50 per cent interest in the NBPL System, 46.4 per cent in the Great Lakes System, 100 per cent of the Tuscarora System and 100 per cent of the North Baja System.

TCPL has the following natural gas pipeline and related holdings in Mexico and South America:

- TransGas is a 344 km (214 mile) natural gas pipeline system which runs from Mariquita in the central region of Colombia to Cali in the southwest of Colombia. TCPL holds a 46.5 per cent ownership interest in this pipeline.
- Owned 30 per cent by TransCanada, Gas Pacifico is a 540 km (336 mile) natural gas pipeline extending from Loma de la Lata, Argentina to Concepción, Chile. TransCanada also has a 30 per cent ownership interest in INNERGY, an industrial natural gas marketing company based in Concepción that markets natural gas transported on Gas Pacifico.
- Tamazunchale is a 130 km (81 mile) natural gas pipeline in east-central Mexico which extends from the facilities of Pemex Gas near Naranjos, Veracruz to an electricity generating station near Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi.
- The proposed Guadalajara pipeline is under construction and when completed will extend approximately 305 km (190 miles) transporting natural gas from a LNG terminal under construction near Manzanillo on Mexico's Pacific coast to Guadalajara, the second largest city in Mexico. The Guadalajara pipeline is supported by a twenty-five year contract for its entire capacity with Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico's state-owned electric power company. Guadalajara pipeline has an expected in service date of mid-2011 and was 70 per cent complete at Year End.

Further information about the Company's pipeline holdings, developments and opportunities and significant regulatory developments which relate to Natural Gas Pipelines can be found in the MD&A under the headings Natural Gas Pipelines, Natural Gas Pipelines Opportunities and Developments and Natural Gas Pipelines Financial Analysis.

Oil Pipelines Business

With increasing production from crude oil sands in Alberta and new crude oil discoveries in the U.S., including the Bakken shale play in Montana and North Dakota, along with growing demand for secure, reliable sources of energy, TCPL has identified opportunities to develop new oil pipeline capacity. The Company's Keystone crude oil pipeline and other opportunities in TCPL's oil pipeline business are described below.

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Keystone (Keystone) is a crude oil pipeline system designed to initially carry 1.1 million Bbl/d which is comprised of the completed 3,467 km (2,154 mile) Wood River/Patoka and Cushing Extension phases, and the proposed 2,673 (1,661 mile) U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion. The Wood River/Patoka phase transports crude oil from Hardisty, Alberta to U.S. Midwest markets at Wood River and Patoka, Illinois and is designed for an initial nominal capacity of 435,000 Bbl/d. The Wood River/Patoka phase was placed in service in June 2010. The Cushing Extension extends the pipeline to Cushing, Oklahoma and increases nominal capacity to 591,000 Bbl/d if design capacity is achieved. The Cushing Extension was placed in service in February 2011. The proposed U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion, which would expand and extend Keystone from Hardisty to a delivery point near existing terminals in Port Arthur, Texas, is expected to provide additional

pipeline capacity in 2013, pending U.S. regulatory approval.

The Company is pursuing the opportunity to transport growing Bakken shale crude oil production from the Williston Basin in Montana and North Dakota for delivery to major U.S. refining markets. Following an open season conducted in the second half of 2010, the Company secured firm, five year shipper contracts totaling 65,000 Bbl/d for its proposed Bakken Marketlink project, which would transport U.S. crude oil from Baker, Montana to Cushing, Oklahoma on facilities that form part of the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion. Following an open season conducted in the second half of 2010, the Company secured contractual support sufficient to proceed with the Cushing Marketlink project, which would when completed transport up to 150,000 Bbl/d of crude oil from Cushing, Oklahoma to the U.S. Gulf Coast on facilities that form part of the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion. With these commitments, TCPL will file for the necessary regulatory approvals in the U.S. to construct and operate the Bakken and Cushing Marketlink pipelines. Commercial in service is anticipated in 2013.

Further information about the Company's pipeline holdings, developments and opportunities and significant regulatory developments which relate to Oil Pipelines can be found in the MD&A under the headings Oil Pipelines, Oil Pipelines Opportunities and Developments and Oil Pipelines Financial Analysis.

Regulation of the Natural Gas and Oil Pipelines Businesses

Canada

Under the terms of the *National Energy Board Act (Canada)*, the Canadian Mainline, TQM, and the Foothills and Alberta systems (collectively referred to in this section as the Systems) are regulated by the NEB (the Alberta System became subject to federal jurisdiction on April 29, 2009 following NEB approval of an application by TCPL). The NEB sets tolls which provide TCPL the opportunity to recover projected costs of transporting natural gas, including the return on the average investment base for each of the Systems. In addition, new facilities are approved by the NEB before construction begins and the NEB regulates the operations of each of the Systems. Net earnings of the Systems may be affected by changes in investment base, the allowed return on equity, the level of deemed common equity and any incentive earnings.

The NEB regulates the terms and conditions of service, including rates, and the physical operation of the Canadian portion of Keystone. NEB approval is also required for facility additions, such as the Canadian portion of the proposed U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion project which was approved by the NEB in March 2010.

United States

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TCPL's wholly owned and partially owned U.S. pipeline systems, including the ANR, GTN, Great Lakes, Iroquois, Portland, NBPL, North Baja and Tuscarora systems, are considered natural gas companies operating under the provisions of the *Natural Gas Act of 1938* and the *Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978*, and are subject to the jurisdiction of the FERC. The *Natural Gas Act of 1938* grants the FERC authority over the construction and operation of pipelines and related facilities. The FERC also has authority to regulate rates for natural gas transportation and interstate commerce.

The FERC also regulates the terms and conditions of service, including transportation rates, on the U.S. portion of Keystone system. Certain states in which Keystone has right of ways also regulate construction and siting of Keystone.

Energy Business

The Energy segment of TCPL's business includes the acquisition, development, construction, ownership and operation of electrical power generation plants, the purchase and marketing of electricity, the provision of electricity account services to energy and industrial customers, the development, construction and ownership and operation of non-regulated natural gas storage in Alberta.

The electrical power generation plants and power supply that TCPL has an interest in, including those under development, in the aggregate, represent more than 10,800 MW of power generation capacity. Power plants and power supply in Canadian power

account for approximately 65 per cent of this total, and power plants in U.S. power account for the balance, being approximately 35 per cent.

TCPL owns and operates the following facilities:

- Ravenswood generating station, located in Queens, New York, is a 2,480 MW power plant that consists of multiple units employing steam turbine, combined cycle and combustion turbine technology. Ravenswood has the capacity to serve approximately 20 per cent of New York City's peak load.
- Halton Hills, a 683 MW natural gas-fired power plant in Halton Hills, Ontario, which was placed in service in September 2010. All of the power produced by the facility is sold to the OPA under a 20 year Clean Energy Supply contract.
- Kibby Wind, a 132 MW wind farm located in the Kibby and Skinner Townships in Maine. The first 66 MW phase of Kibby Wind was placed in service in October 2009 and the second 66 MW phase was placed in service in October 2010.
- TC Hydro, TCPL's hydroelectric facilities located in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts on the Connecticut and Deerfield Rivers, consists of 13 stations and associated dams and reservoirs with a total generating capacity of 583 MW.
- Ocean State Power (Ocean State Power), a 560 MW natural gas-fired, combined-cycle facility in Burrillville, Rhode Island.
- Bécancour, a 550 MW natural gas-fired cogeneration power plant located near Trois-Rivières, Québec. The entire power output is supplied to Hydro-Québec under a 20 year power purchase agreement expiring in 2026. Steam is also sold to an industrial customer for use in commercial processes. Since 2008, electricity generation at the Bécancour power plant has been temporarily suspended under an agreement entered into with Hydro-Québec. Under the agreement, TCPL receives payments that are similar to those that would have been received under the normal course of operation.
- Natural gas-fired cogeneration plants in Alberta at Carseland (80 MW), Redwater (40 MW), Bear Creek (80 MW) and MacKay River (165 MW).

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- Grandview, a 90 MW natural gas-fired cogeneration power plant located on the site of the Irving Oil Limited oil refinery in Saint John, New Brunswick. Irving Oil Limited is under a 20 year tolling arrangement that expires in 2025, to supply fuel for the plant and to contract 100 per cent of the plant's heat and electricity output.
- Cancarb, a 27 MW facility located in Medicine Hat, Alberta fuelled by waste heat from TCPL's adjacent thermal carbon black facility.
- Edson, an underground natural gas storage facility connected to the Alberta System near Edson, Alberta. The facility's central processing system is capable of maximum injection and withdrawal rates of 725 MMcf/d of natural gas. Edson has a working natural gas storage capacity of approximately 50 Bcf.

TCPL has the following long-term power purchase arrangements in place:

- TCPL has the rights to 100 per cent of the generating capacity of the 560 MW Sundance A coal-fired power generation facility under a power purchase arrangement that expires in 2017. TCPL also has the rights to 50 per cent of the generating capacity of the 706 MW Sundance B facility under a power purchase arrangement, which expires in 2020. The Sundance A and Sundance B facilities are located in South Central Alberta.
 - The Sheerness (Sheerness) facility, which consists of two coal-fired thermal power generating units, is located in Southeastern Alberta. TCPL has the rights to 756 MW of generating capacity from the Sheerness power purchase arrangement that expires in 2020.
-

TCPL has interests in the following:

- Two nuclear power generating stations, Bruce A, which is owned 48.8 per cent by TCPL and has four 750 MW reactors, of which two are currently operating and two are being refurbished, and Bruce B, which is owned 31.6 per cent by TCPL and has four operating reactors with a combined capacity of approximately 3,200 MW. Bruce Power is two partnerships with generating facilities and offices located on 2,300 acres northwest of Toronto, Ontario on which are housed Bruce A and Bruce B. The two units of Bruce A which are being refurbished are expected to re-commence commercial operations in first quarter and third quarter 2012.
- A 60 per cent ownership in CrossAlta, which is a 68 Bcf underground natural gas storage facility connected to the Alberta System near Crossfield, Alberta. The facility's central processing system is capable of maximum injection and withdrawal rates of 550 MMcf/d of natural gas.
- A 62 per cent interest in the Carleton (109 MW), Anse-à-Valleau (101 MW), and Baie-des-Sables (110 MW) wind farms, the first three phases of the Cartier Wind energy project, which commenced commercial operation in November 2008, November 2007 and November 2006, respectively.
- Portlands Energy, a 550 MW, combined-cycle natural gas power plant located in Toronto, Ontario is 50 per cent owned by TCPL. This facility, which was fully commissioned in April 2009, provides electricity under a 20 year Accelerated Clean Air Energy Supply contract with the OPA.

TCPL owns the following facilities which are under construction or development:

- The Cartier Wind energy project consists of five wind projects in the Gaspé region of Québec contracted by Hydro-Québec representing a total of 590 MW when complete. Three of the wind farms are in service, and two are currently under construction. The Montagne-Sèche project and phase one of the Gros-Morne project (101 MW) are expected to be operational in 2011, and phase two of the Gros-Morne project (111 MW) is expected to be operational in 2012, subject to the necessary approvals. Cartier Wind is 62 per cent owned by TCPL. All of the power produced by Cartier Wind is sold to Hydro-Québec under a 20 year power purchase agreement.
- Coolidge is a simple-cycle, natural gas-fired peaking power generation station under construction in Coolidge, Arizona. Based on optimal operating conditions, TCPL expects an electrical output of approximately 575 MW from this facility, designed to provide a quick response to peak power demands. Construction commenced in August 2009 and was approximately 95 per cent complete at Year End. The generating station is expected to be placed in service in accordance with its 20 year power purchase agreement with the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District in second quarter 2011.

Further information about TCPL's energy holdings and significant developments and opportunities in relation to Energy can be found in the MD&A under the headings Energy , Energy Highlights , Energy Financial Analysis , and Energy Opportunities and Developments .

GENERAL

Employees

At Year End, TCPL had approximately 4,230 full time active employees, substantially all of whom were employed in Canada and the U.S., as set forth in the following table.

Calgary	1,862
Western Canada (excluding Calgary)	460
Houston	453
U.S. Midwest	453
U.S. Northeast	409
Eastern Canada	264
U.S. Southeast/Gulf Coast	233
U.S. West Coast	86
Mexico and South America	10
Total	4,230

Social and Environmental Policies

Health, safety and environment (HS&E) are top priorities in all of TCPL s operations and activities. These areas are guided by the Company s HS&E Commitment Statement, which outlines guiding principles for a safe and healthy environment for TCPL s employees, contractors and the public, and for TCPL s commitment to protect the environment. All employees are responsible for TCPL s HS&E performance. TCPL is committed to being an industry leader in conducting its business so that it meets or exceeds all applicable laws and regulations, and minimizes risk to people and the environment. TCPL is committed to tracking and improving its HS&E performance, and to promoting safety on and off the job, in the belief that all occupational injuries and illnesses are preventable. TCPL endeavors to do business with companies and contractors that share its perspective on HS&E performance and to influence them to improve their collective performance. TCPL is committed to respecting the diverse environments and cultures in which it operates and to support open communication with its stakeholders.

The Health, Safety and Environment Committee of the Board of Directors (the Board) monitors compliance with the Company s HS&E corporate policy through regular reporting. TCPL s HS&E management system is modeled on the International Organization for Standardization s (ISO) standard for environmental management systems, ISO, 14001, and focuses resources on the areas of significant risk to the organization s HS&E business activities. Management is informed regularly of all important HS&E operational issues and initiatives through formal reporting processes. TCPL s HS&E management system and performance are assessed by an independent outside firm every three years. The most recent assessment occurred in December 2009 and did not identify any material issues. The HS&E management system is subject to ongoing internal review to ensure that it remains effective as circumstances change.

As one of TCPL s priorities, safety is an integral part of the way its employees work. In 2010, one of TCPL s objectives was to sustain health and safety performance. Overall, TCPL s safety frequency rates in 2010 continued to be better than most industry benchmarks.

The safety and integrity of the Company s existing and newly developed infrastructure also continued to be top priorities. All new assets are designed, constructed and commissioned with full consideration given to safety and integrity, and are brought into service only after all necessary requirements have been satisfied. The Company expects to spend approximately \$250 million in 2011 for pipeline integrity on its wholly owned pipelines, an increase of approximately \$95 million over 2010 primarily due to increased levels of in-line pipeline inspection on all systems and pipeline enhancements in areas of population encroachment. Under the approved regulatory models in Canada, non-capital pipeline integrity expenditures on NEB regulated pipelines are treated on a flow-through basis and, as a result, these expenditures have no impact on TCPL s earnings. Under the Keystone contracts, pipeline integrity expenditures are recovered through the tolling mechanism and, as a result, these expenditures have no impact on TCPL s earnings. Expenditures for GTN System may also be recovered through a cost recovery mechanism in its rates if threshold expenditures are achieved. TCPL s pipeline safety record in 2010 continued to be above industry benchmarks. TCPL experienced no pipeline breaks in 2010. Spending associated with public safety on the Energy assets is focused primarily on the Company s hydro dams and associated equipment, and is consistent with previous years.

Aboriginal and Stakeholder Relations

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TCPL has recognized the enhanced level of engagement of a wide variety of stakeholders in its business activities that can have a significant impact on the Company's ability to obtain approvals for new assets and to maintain its licences to operate. TCPL has adopted a code of business ethics which applies to the Company's employees that is based on the Company's four core values of integrity, collaboration, responsibility and innovation, which guide the interaction between and among the Company's employees and serve as a standard for TCPL in its dealings with all stakeholders. The code, which may be viewed on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com, sets out the fundamental principles of compliance with the law, fair dealing and a commitment to HS&E.

TCPL's approach to stakeholder engagement is based on building relationships, mutual respect and trust while recognizing the unique values, needs and interests of each community. Key principles that guide TCPL's engagement include: the Company's respect for the diversity of Aboriginal/Native American communities and recognition of the importance of the land to these communities; and the Company's belief in engaging stakeholders from the earliest stages of its projects, through the project development process and into operations.

Environmental Protection

TCPL's facilities are subject to stringent federal, provincial, state and local environmental statutes and regulations regarding environmental protection, including requirements that establish compliance and remedial obligations. Such laws and regulations generally require facilities to obtain and comply with a wide variety of environmental restrictions, licences, permits and other approvals. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and/or criminal

penalties, the imposition of remedial requirements, and/or the issuance of orders respecting future operations. TCPL has ongoing inspection programs designed to keep all of its facilities in compliance with environmental requirements.

At December 31, 2010, TCPL recorded liabilities of approximately \$84 million (2009 - \$91 million) for remediation obligations and compliance costs associated with environmental regulations. The Company believes it has considered all necessary contingencies and established appropriate reserves for environmental liabilities, however, there is the risk that unforeseen matters may arise requiring the Company to set aside additional amounts.

TCPL is not aware of any material outstanding orders, claims or lawsuits against it in relation to the release or discharge of any material into the environment or in connection with environmental protection.

In 2010, the Company owned assets in four regions, Alberta, Québec, B.C., and the Northeastern U.S., where regulations exist to address industrial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. TCPL has procedures in place to address these regulations. In Alberta, under the Specified Gas Emitters Regulation, industrial facilities emitting GHGs over an intensity threshold level are required to reduce GHG emissions intensities by 12 per cent below an average baseline. TCPL's Alberta-based facilities are subject to this regulation, as are the Sundance and Sheerness coal-fired power facilities with which TCPL has power purchase arrangements. As an alternative to reducing emissions intensities, compliance can be achieved through acquiring offsets or making payments to a technology fund at a cost of \$15 per tonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents in excess of the mandated reduction. A program is in place to manage the compliance costs incurred by these assets as a result of regulation. Compliance costs on the Alberta System are recovered through tolls paid by customers. Some of the compliance costs from the Company's power generation facilities in Alberta are recovered through market pricing and contract flow-through provisions. TCPL has estimated and recorded related costs of \$22 million for 2010, after contracted cost recovery.

In Québec, the natural gas distributor collects the hydrocarbon royalty on behalf of the provincial government through a green fund contribution charge on gas consumed. In 2010, the cost pertaining to the Bécancour facility arising from the hydrocarbon royalty was less than \$1 million as a result of an agreement between TCPL and Hydro-Québec to temporarily suspend the facility's power generation. The cost is expected to increase substantially when the plant returns to service.

The carbon tax in B.C., which came into effect in mid-2008, applies to CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. Compliance costs for fuel combustion at the Company's compressor and meter stations in B.C. are recovered through tolls paid by customers. Costs related to the carbon tax in 2010 were estimated at \$4 million. As specified by this law, the cost per tonne of CO₂ will increase in July 2011 to \$25.00 from \$20.00.

Northeastern U.S. states that are members of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) implemented a CO₂ cap-and-trade program for electricity generators effective in January 2009. Under the RGGI, both the Ravenswood and Ocean State Power generation facilities will be required to submit allowances following the end of the first compliance period on December 31, 2011. TCPL participated in the quarterly auctions of allowances for the Ravenswood and Ocean State Power generation facilities and incurred related costs of approximately \$5 million in 2010. These costs were generally recovered through the power market and the net impact on TCPL was not significant.

RISK FACTORS

Environmental Risk Factors

Environmental Risks

Environmental risks from TCPL's operating facilities typically include: air emissions, such as nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and GHGs; potential impacts on land, including land reclamation or restoration following construction; the use, storage and release of chemicals or hydrocarbons; the generation, handling and disposal of wastes and hazardous wastes; and water impacts such as uncontrolled water discharge. Environmental controls including physical design, programs, procedures and processes are in place to effectively manage these risks.

As mentioned above, TCPL's operations are subject to various environmental laws and regulations that establish compliance and remediation obligations. Compliance obligations can result in significant costs associated with installing and maintaining pollution controls, fines and penalties resulting from any failure to comply, and potential limitations on operations. Remediation obligations can result in significant costs associated with the investigation and remediation of contaminated properties, and with damage claims arising from the contamination of properties. It is not possible for TCPL to estimate the amount and timing of all future expenditures related to environmental matters due to:

- uncertainties in estimating pollution control and clean up costs, including at sites where only preliminary site investigation or agreements have been completed;
- the potential discovery of new sites or additional information at existing sites;
- the uncertainty in quantifying the Company's liability under environmental laws that impose joint and several liability on all potentially responsible parties;
- the evolving nature of environmental laws and regulations, including the interpretation and enforcement of them; and
- the potential for litigation on existing or discontinued assets.

Oil Leaks and Spills

In 2010, the Wood River/Patoka phase of Keystone became operational. Steel pipelines are a safe, efficient and economical method of transporting crude oil. The equipment and procedures put in place with respect to Keystone provide the capability to contain oil leaks quickly and safely.

TCPL's pipelines are designed, constructed and operated to the highest industry standards and meet or exceed all regulatory requirements. Keystone is continuously monitored and is fully automated with remotely started secure pumps and valves. A variety of methods are used to detect and prevent leaks. In the unlikely event of a leak or spill, valves can be closed to isolate the leak and limit spill volumes.

The Company has established emergency response plans to be enacted in the unlikely event of a leak or spill along TCPL's operational crude oil pipeline. The plans encompass the necessary personnel and equipment to respond to any size of spill as well as clean-up and remediation operations to minimize any effects on the environment. The plan outlines specific environmental features in the vicinity of the pipeline and containment and remediation efforts are based on practices that are well-understood and tested. In addition, TCPL has an on-going program to provide local emergency responders with the information and training necessary to ensure their preparedness for responding to events.

Changing Legislation and Regulations

The impact of new or proposed provincial, state and/or federal safety and environmental laws, regulations, guidelines and enforcement in Canada and the U.S. on TCPL's business is not yet certain. TCPL makes assumptions about possible expenditures to safety and environmental matters based on current laws and regulations and interpretations thereof. If the laws or regulations or the interpretation thereof changes, the Company's assumptions may change. Incremental costs may or may not be recoverable under existing rate structures or commercial agreements. Proposed changes in environmental policy, legislation or regulation are routinely monitored by TCPL, and where the risks are potentially large

or uncertain, the Company works independently or through industry associations to comment on proposals.

In April 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to solicit comments with respect to EPA 's reassessment of current regulations under the Toxic Substances Control Act, governing the authorized use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in certain equipment. The proposed changes could require notification to the EPA when PCBs are discovered in any pipeline system, a phase out and eventual elimination of PCB use in pipeline systems and air compressor systems and the immediate elimination of the storage of PCB equipment for reuse. If finalized as proposed, these changes are likely to have significant cost implications for the Company 's U.S. assets.

Regulation of air pollutant emissions under the U.S. Clean Air Act (CAA) and state regulations continue to evolve. A number of EPA initiatives could lead to impacts ranging from requirements to install emissions control equipment, to additional administrative and reporting requirements. At this time, there is insufficient detail to accurately determine the potential impacts of these initiatives. While the majority of the proposals are not expected to be material to TCPL, the Company anticipates additional future costs related to the monitoring and control of air emissions.

In addition to those climate change policies already in force, there are also several federal (Canada and U.S.), regional and provincial initiatives currently in development. While recent political and economic events may significantly affect the scope and timing of new policies, TCPL anticipates that most of the Company 's facilities in Canada and the U.S. are or will be subject to federal and/or regional climate change regulations to manage industrial GHG emissions. Certain of these initiatives are outlined below.

The Canadian government has continued to express interest in pursuing a harmonized continental climate change strategy. In January 2010, Environment Canada submitted a revised GHG reduction target to the United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change as part of its submission for the Copenhagen Accord. The revised target represents a 17 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 relative to 2005 levels. In June 2010, the Federal government initiated consultation on its policy for coal-fired power operations with the stated intention of publishing the draft regulatory framework in Canada Gazette in early 2011. TCPL participated in this consultation process directly through meetings with government officials and through the Canadian Electricity Association. The new regulations to reduce GHG emissions for coal-fired operations are expected to come into effect in July 2015.

In the U.S., the EPA is proceeding towards regulating industrial GHG emissions under the CAA. In May 2010, the EPA issued its final version of the Tailoring Rule which outlines emissions thresholds and a schedule for phasing in certain permitting requirements under the CAA. Under this rule, the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program stipulates the air pollution protection criteria a company must meet to obtain a construction permit. Requirements will apply to GHG emissions starting in January 2011. The second phase of the program will commence in July 2011, with new rulemaking in 2012 to establish emission thresholds and permitting requirements to take effect in 2013. In addition to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements, the Tailoring Rule sets comparable emissions thresholds and timetables for new and existing facilities to obtain operating permits under Title V of the CAA. The regulation of GHG emissions by the EPA under the CAA would have implications for TCPL with respect to permitting for existing, new and modified facilities.

The Western Climate Initiative (WCI) continues to work toward implementing a regional cap-and-trade program expected to come into effect in 2012. The cap-and-trade program would be a key component of the plan to help WCI members reach their goal of reducing GHG emissions 15 per cent below 2005 by 2020. Beginning in 2012, the cap would cover utilities and large industrial sectors, and expand by 2015 to cover transportation fuels, and commercial and residential fuels. The WCI comprises seven Western states and four Canadian provinces. While TCPL has assets located in all four Canadian member provinces (B.C., Manitoba, Ontario and Québec) and five of the member states (California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Arizona), the cap-and-trade program is proposed to begin in 2012 in California and the Canadian provinces of B.C., Québec, and Ontario. The programs would cover TCPL's pipeline and power facilities, however, TCPL expects the cost of compliance would be largely recoverable on the facilities that trigger emissions thresholds.

TCPL monitors climate change policy developments and, when warranted, participates in policy discussions in jurisdictions where the Company has operations. The Company is also continuing its programs to manage GHG emissions from its facilities and to evaluate new processes and technologies that result in improved efficiencies and lower GHG emission rates.

With respect to business opportunities, the Company has well established processes and criteria for assessing new business opportunities including those that may arise as a result of climate change policies. These processes have been and continue to be key contributors to TCPL's financial strength and success. Governments in North America are developing long-term plans for limiting GHG emissions. These plans, combined with a shift in consumer attitude and demand for low-emissions fuels, will require changes in energy supply and infrastructure. With the Company's experience in pipeline transmission and power generation, TCPL is well-positioned to participate in these opportunities.

With respect to physical risks arising from climate change, TCPL has in place a set of procedures to manage its response to natural disasters such as forest fires, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes regardless of cause. These procedures are included in TCPL Operating Procedures and are part of the Company's Incident Management System. The procedures ensure that the health and safety of the Company's employees and the environment are not compromised during natural disasters.

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TCPL's assets are located throughout North America and the Company's facility design must deal with different geographical areas. In northern regions, changing permafrost levels due to warmer temperatures have been experienced, however, very few kilometers of TCPL's pipeline systems are currently in permafrost regions. If TCPL builds new facilities in northern areas, the Company's facility designs will take into account the potential for changing permafrost levels.

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Other Risk Factors

A discussion of the Company's risk factors can be found in the MD&A under the headings Natural Gas Pipelines Opportunities and Developments, Natural Gas Pipelines Business Risks, Natural Gas Pipelines Outlook, Oil Pipelines Opportunities and Developments, Oil Pipelines Business Risks, Oil Pipelines Outlook, Energy Opportunities and Developments, Energy Business Risks, Energy Outlook Management and Financial Instruments.

DIVIDENDS

All of TCPL's common shares are held by TransCanada and as a result, any dividends declared by TCPL on its common shares are paid to TransCanada. TCPL's Board has not adopted a formal dividend policy. The Board reviews the financial performance of TCPL quarterly and makes a determination of the appropriate level of dividends to be declared in the following quarter. Provisions of various trust indentures and credit arrangements to which TCPL is a party, restrict TCPL's ability to declare and pay dividends to TransCanada and preferred shareholders under certain circumstances and, if such restrictions apply, they may, in turn, have an impact on TransCanada's ability to declare and pay dividends on its common and preferred shares. In the opinion of TCPL management, such provisions do not currently restrict or alter TCPL's ability to declare or pay dividends.

The holders of TCPL's cumulative redeemable first preferred shares, series U (the Series U Preferred Shares) are entitled to receive as and when declared by the Board, fixed cumulative cash dividends at an annual rate of \$2.80 per share, payable quarterly. The dividends declared per share on TCPL's respective common shares, Series U Preferred Shares, and cumulative redeemable first preferred shares, series Y (the Series Y Preferred Shares) during the past three completed financial years are set forth in the following table.

	2010	2009	2008
Dividends declared on common shares(1)	\$1.67	\$1.62	\$1.49
Dividends declared on Series U Preferred Shares	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80
Dividends declared on Series Y Preferred Shares	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$2.80

(1) TCPL dividends on its common shares are declared in an amount equal to the aggregate cash dividend paid by TransCanada to its public shareholders. The amounts presented reflect the aggregate amount divided by the total outstanding common shares of TCPL.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE**Share Capital**

TCPL's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, of which 675,673,927 were issued and outstanding at Year End, and an unlimited number of first preferred shares and second preferred shares, issuable in series. There were 4,000,000 Series U Preferred Shares and 4,000,000 Series Y Preferred Shares issued and outstanding at Year End. The following is a description of the material characteristics of each of these classes of shares.

Common Shares

As the holder of all of TCPL's common shares, TransCanada holds all the voting rights in those common shares.

Series U Preferred Shares

Subject to certain limitations, the Board may, from time to time, issue first preferred shares in one or more series and determine for any such series, its designation, number of shares and respective rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions. The first preferred shares as a class, have, among others, provisions to the following effect.

The holders of the Series U Preferred Shares are entitled to receive dividends as set out above under *Dividends*.

The first preferred shares of each series shall rank on a parity with the first preferred shares of every other series, and shall be entitled to preference over the common shares and any other shares ranking junior to the first preferred shares with respect to the payment of dividends, the repayment of capital and the distribution of assets of TCPL in the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of TCPL.

TCPL is entitled to purchase for cancellation, some or all of the Series U Preferred Shares outstanding at the lowest price which such shares are obtainable, in the opinion of the Board, but not exceeding \$50.00 per share plus costs of purchase. Furthermore,

TCPL may redeem, on or after October 15, 2013, some or all of the Series U Preferred Shares upon payment for each share at \$50.00 per share.

Except as provided by the CBCA or as referred to below, the holders of the first preferred shares will not have any voting rights nor will they be entitled to receive notice of or to attend shareholders' meetings unless and until TCPL fails to pay, in the aggregate, six quarterly dividends on the Series U Preferred Shares.

The provisions attaching to the first preferred shares as a class may be modified, amended or varied only with the approval of the holders of the first preferred shares as a class. Any such approval to be given by the holders of the first preferred shares may be given by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than 66 2/3 per cent of the first preferred shares represented and voted at a meeting or adjourned meeting of such holders.

Series Y Preferred Shares

The rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Series Y Preferred Shares are substantially identical to those attaching to the Series U Preferred Shares, except that the Series Y Preferred Shares are redeemable by TCPL after March 5, 2014.

Debt

The following table sets out the issuances by TCPL of senior unsecured notes, medium term unsecured note debentures and junior subordinated notes with terms to maturity in excess of one year, during the 12 months ended December 31, 2010.

Date Issued	Issue Price per \$1,000 Principal Amount of Notes	Aggregate Issue Price
May 27, 2010	US\$997.43	US\$1,000,000,000
September 21, 2010	US\$998.81 (1)	US\$500,000,000
September 21, 2010	US\$996.86 (1)	US\$750,000,000

(1) These notes were issued under the same prospectus supplement. Notes maturing in 2015 were issued at 99.881 per cent and notes maturing in 2040 were issued at 99.686 per cent.

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There are no provisions associated with this debt that entitle debt holders to voting rights. From time to time, TCPL issues commercial paper for terms not exceeding nine months.

CREDIT RATINGS

The following table sets out the current credit ratings assigned to those outstanding classes of securities of TCPL which have been rated by DBRS Limited (DBRS), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and Standard and Poor's (S&P):

	DBRS	Moody's	S&P
Senior Unsecured Debt			
<i>Debentures</i>	A	A3	A-
<i>Medium-Term Notes</i>	A	A3	A-
Junior Subordinated Notes	BBB (high)	Baa1	BBB
Preferred Shares	Pfd-2 (low)	Baa2	P-2
Commercial Paper	R-1 (low)	-	-
Trend/Rating Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable

Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of credit quality of an issue of securities. Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor. There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. The following information concerning the Company's credit ratings relates to the Company's financing costs, liquidity and operations. The availability of TCPL's funding options may be affected by certain factors, including the global capital market environment and outlook as well as the Company's financial performance. TCPL's access to capital markets at competitive rates is dependent on its credit rating and rating outlook, as determined by credit rating agencies such as DBRS, Moody's and S&P, and if TCPL's ratings were downgraded the Company's financing costs and future debt issuances could be unfavorably impacted. A description of the rating agencies' credit ratings listed in the table above is set out below.

DBRS Limited (DBRS)

DBRS has different rating scales for short- and long-term debt and preferred shares. High or low grades are used to indicate the relative standing within all rating categories other than AAA and D. The absence of either a high or low designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The R-1 (low) rating assigned to TCPL's short-term debt is in the third highest of ten rating categories and indicates good credit quality. The overall strength is not as favourable as higher rating categories, but any qualifying negative factors that exist are considered manageable. The A rating assigned to TCPL's senior unsecured debt is in the third highest of ten categories for long-term debt. Long-term debt rated A is good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of interest and principal is substantial, but the degree of strength is less than that of AA rated securities. The BBB (high) rating assigned to junior subordinated notes is in the fourth highest of the ten categories for long-term debt. Long-term debt rated BBB is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of interest and principal is considered acceptable, but it may be vulnerable to future events. The Pfd-2 (low) rating assigned to TCPL's and TransCanada's preferred shares is in the second highest of six rating categories for preferred shares. Preferred shares rated Pfd-2 are of satisfactory credit quality. Protection of dividends and principal is still substantial; however, earnings, the balance sheet and coverage ratios are not as strong as Pfd-1 rated companies. In general, Pfd-2 ratings correspond with long-term debt rated in the A category.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's)

Moody's has different rating scales for short- and long-term obligations. Numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 are applied to each rating classification from Aa through Caa, with 1 being the highest and 3 being the lowest. The A3 rating assigned to TCPL's senior unsecured debt is in the third highest of nine rating categories for long-term obligations. Obligations rated A are considered upper medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. The Baa 1 and Baa2 ratings assigned to TCPL's junior subordinated debt and preferred shares, respectively, are in the fourth highest of nine rating categories for long-term obligations, with the junior subordinated debt ranking slightly higher within the Baa rating category with a modifier of 1 as opposed to the modifier of 2 on the preferred shares. Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk, are considered medium-grade, and as such, may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Standard & Poor's (S&P)

S&P has different rating scales for short- and long-term obligations. Ratings from AA through CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show the relative standing within a particular rating category. The A- rating assigned to TCPL's senior unsecured debt is in the third highest of ten rating categories for long-term obligations. An A rating indicates the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment is strong; however, the obligation is slightly more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. The BBB and P-2 ratings assigned to TCPL's junior subordinated notes and TCPL's and TransCanada's preferred shares exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

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TransCanada holds all of the common shares of TCPL and these are not listed on a public market. During 2010, 26,121,204 common shares of TCPL were issued to TransCanada as set out in the following table:

Date	Number of TCPL Common Shares	Price per TCPL Common Share	Aggregate Issuance Price
April 7, 2010	10,674,455	\$37.66	\$402,000,000
August 4, 2010	4,642,271	\$36.62	\$170,000,000
October 14, 2010	10,804,478	\$38.41	\$415,000,000

TransCanada's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol TRP. TransCanada's cumulative redeemable first preferred, series 1 (the Series 1 Preferred Shares), cumulative redeemable first preferred, series 3 (the Series 3 Preferred Shares), and cumulative redeemable first preferred, series 5 (the Series 5 Preferred Shares) have been listed for trading on the TSX since September 30, 2009, March 12, 2010 and June 29, 2010, respectively, under the symbols TRP.PR.A, TRP.PR.B, and TRP.PR.C, respectively. The following tables set forth the reported monthly high, low, and month-end closing trading prices and monthly trading volumes of the common shares of TransCanada on the TSX and the NYSE, and the respective Series 1 Preferred Shares, Series 3 Preferred Shares and Series 5 Preferred Shares on the TSX, for the period indicated:

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Common Shares

Month	TSX (TRP)					NYSE (TRP)				
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	Close (US\$)	Volume Traded		
December 2010	38.71	36.53	37.99	36,564,145	38.44	35.86	38.04	8,743,709		
November 2010	38.04	35.49	36.20	47,122,180	37.72	34.77	35.33	8,000,248		
October 2010	39.28	37.06	37.67	24,452,953	38.59	36.33	36.95	6,887,287		
September 2010	38.88	37.25	38.17	35,287,579	37.75	36.00	37.12	5,548,775		
August 2010	38.45	35.75	38.00	23,551,406	36.53	34.23	35.64	6,079,595		
July 2010	37.25	35.50	36.33	30,315,925	35.85	32.86	35.35	8,077,360		
June 2010	37.31	34.57	35.61	30,159,655	36.69	33.02	33.43	8,154,916		
May 2010	36.92	30.01	35.50	32,936,332	36.47	25.80	33.17	9,235,485		
April 2010	38.16	35.18	35.84	30,450,870	38.01	34.92	35.20	6,424,836		
March 2010	37.87	34.75	37.22	42,951,844	37.11	33.20	36.76	5,806,751		
February 2010	35.30	33.96	34.78	25,627,521	33.68	31.58	33.00	5,669,857		
January 2010	36.44	34.00	34.17	23,180,090	35.07	31.85	31.91	6,314,623		

Series 1 Preferred Shares

Month	TSX (TRP.PR.A)									
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded	High (US\$)	Low (US\$)	Close (US\$)	Volume Traded		

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	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded							
December 2010	26.00	25.50	26.00	559,051							
November 2010	26.79	25.95	25.97	583,072							
October 2010	26.45	26.13	26.29	528,964							
September 2010	27.89	25.90	26.24	613,195							
August 2010	26.11	25.80	26.00	623,916							
July 2010	25.95	25.35	25.95	454,853							
June 2010	25.90	25.15	25.45	552,510							
May 2010	25.45	25.00	25.11	1,147,115							
April 2010	25.85	25.06	25.25	619,658							
March 2010	26.59	25.08	25.69	1,289,162							
February 2010	26.29	25.80	25.95	727,716							
January 2010	27.15	25.80	26.15	1,561,414							

Series 3 Preferred Shares

Month	TSX (TRP.PR.B)				Volume Traded						
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded							
December 2010	25.59	24.65	25.57	219,795							
November 2010	25.98	24.85	24.98	342,225							
October 2010	25.48	24.85	25.10	522,319							
September 2010	25.66	24.95	25.36	431,061							
August 2010	25.20	24.85	24.98	533,912							
July 2010	25.00	24.60	24.94	291,835							
June 2010	24.75	24.16	24.65	425,787							
May 2010	24.84	23.99	24.20	458,273							
April 2010	25.07	23.90	23.90	497,079							
March 2010	25.08	24.83	25.02	1,817,221							

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Series 5 Preferred Shares

Month	TSX (TRP.PR.C)				Volume Traded								
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded									
December 2010	26.26	25.00	25.81	351,359									
November 2010	26.45	25.50	25.65	397,725									
October 2010	26.17	25.36	25.56	499,857									
September 2010	26.50	25.28	25.69	597,352									
August 2010	25.82	25.20	25.70	613,671									
July 2010	25.41	24.84	25.30	1,084,450									
June 2010	24.98	24.75	24.95	944,707									

In addition, the Series U Preferred Shares and Series Y Preferred Shares are listed on the TSX under the symbols TCA.PR.X and TCA.PR.Y, respectively. The following table sets forth the reported monthly high and low trading prices and monthly trading volumes of the Series U Preferred Shares and the Series Y Preferred Shares.

Series U Preferred Shares and Series Y Preferred Shares

Month	Series U (TCA.PR.X)				Series Y (TCA.PR.Y)			
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Close (\$)	Volume Traded
December 2010	51.06	49.72	49.98	52,579	50.74	49.03	49.90	49,336
November 2010	50.96	50.12	50.60	36,146	51.00	50.20	50.40	27,331
October 2010	50.60	49.72	50.31	33,895	50.39	49.80	50.08	33,761
September 2010	50.70	49.10	50.09	47,937	50.60	49.25	49.95	41,626
August 2010	49.49	48.60	49.28	29,179	49.49	48.50	49.25	29,827
July 2010	49.24	48.65	49.15	26,727	49.34	48.69	48.70	38,686
June 2010	49.05	46.11	48.61	33,108	49.50	46.32	48.90	76,367
May 2010	47.81	45.60	46.70	40,984	47.14	45.01	46.25	59,507
April 2010	48.45	46.60	47.20	52,186	48.60	46.65	47.00	44,835
March 2010	49.70	48.54	48.55	67,659	49.49	48.50	48.51	28,358
February 2010	49.19	48.50	48.60	86,737	49.20	48.10	48.90	40,250
January 2010	50.97	48.75	48.75	166,685	50.00	48.57	49.10	42,244

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

As of February 14, 2011, the directors and officers of TransCanada as a group beneficially owned, or exercised control or direction, directly or indirectly, over an aggregate of 517,667 common shares of TransCanada. This constitutes less than one per cent of TransCanada's common

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shares. TransCanada collects this information from its directors and officers but otherwise has no direct knowledge of individual holdings of its securities.

Directors

Set forth below are the names of the thirteen directors who served on the Board at Year End, together with their jurisdictions of residence, all positions and offices held by them with TCPL and its significant affiliates, their principal occupations or employment during the past five years and the year from which each director has continually served as a director of TCPL. Positions and offices held with TransCanada are also held by such person at TCPL. Each director holds office until the next annual meeting or until his or her successor is earlier elected or appointed.

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Name and Place of Residence	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years	Director Since
Kevin E. Benson DeWinton, Alberta Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer, Laidlaw International, Inc. (transportation services) from June 2003 to October 2007. Director, Emergency Medical Services Corporation.	2005
Derek H. Burney(1), O.C. Ottawa, Ontario Canada	Senior strategic advisor at Ogilvy Renault LLP (law firm). Chair (not a Director), International Advisory Board for Garda World Consulting & Investigation, a division of Garda World Security Corporation since 2008. Chair, Canwest Global Communications Corp. (communications) from August 2006 (director since April 2005) to October 2010 and Lead Director at Shell Canada Limited (oil and gas) from April 2001 to May 2007.	2005
Wendy K. Dobson Uxbridge, Ontario Canada	Professor, Rotman School of Management. Director, Institute for International Business, University of Toronto and Director, the Toronto-Dominion Bank. Vice Chair, Canadian Public Accountability Board until February 2010 and Chair of the Audit Committee of the same organization from 2003 to 2009.	1992
E. Linn Draper Lampasas, Texas U.S.	Director, Alliance Data Systems Corporation (data processing and services) and Director, Alpha Natural Resources, Inc. (mining). Chair, NorthWestern Corporation (conducting business as NorthWestern Energy) (oil and gas). Lead Director, Temple-Inland Inc. (materials).	2005
The Hon. Paule Gauthier, P.C., O.C., O.Q., Q.C. Québec, Québec Canada	Senior Partner, Stein Monast LLP (law firm). Director, Metro Inc., RBC Dexia Investor Services Trust, Royal Bank of Canada and Care Canada. Director, Institut Québécois des Hautes Études Internationales, Laval University from 2002 until 2009.	2002
Russell K. Girling Calgary, Alberta Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer, TransCanada since July 1, 2010. Chief Operating Officer from July 2009 to June 30, 2010 and President, Pipelines from June 2006 to June 30, 2010. Prior to June 2006, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development. Director, Agrium Inc.	2010
Kerry L. Hawkins Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada	Director, NOVA Chemicals Corporation until July 2009. President, Cargill Limited (agricultural) from September 1982 to December 2005.	1996
S. Barry Jackson Calgary, Alberta Canada	Chair of the Board, TransCanada since April 2005. Director, Nexen Inc. (oil and gas) and Director, WestJet Airlines Ltd. Chair, Resolute Energy Inc. (oil and gas) from January 2002 to April 2005. Chair of Deer Creek Energy Limited (oil and gas) from April 2001 to September 2005.	2002
Paul L. Joskow New York, New York	Economist and President of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Professor of Economics, Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) where he has been on the faculty	2004

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U.S.	since 1972. Trustee of Yale University since July 1, 2008 and member of the Board of Overseers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra since September 2005. Director of the MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research from 1999 to 2007 and Director of National Grid plc from 2000 to 2007. Director, Exelon Corporation (energy), and a trustee of Putnam Mutual Funds.	
John A. MacNaughton(2), C.M. Toronto, Ontario Canada	Chair of the Business Development Bank of Canada. Chair, CNSX Markets Inc. (formerly the Canadian Trading and Quotation System Inc.) (stock exchange) from 2006 to July 2010. Director, Nortel Networks Corporation and Nortel Networks Limited (the principal operating subsidiary of Nortel Networks Corporation) (technology) from 2005 to September 2010. Chair of the Independent Nominating Committee of the Canada Employment Insurance Financing Board since 2008. Founding President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board from 1999 to 2005.	2006
David P. O'Brien(3) Calgary, Alberta Canada	Chair, EnCana Corporation (oil and gas) since April 2002 and Chair, Royal Bank of Canada since February 2004. Director, Molson Coors Brewing Company, and Enerplus Corporation. Member of the Science, Technology and Innovation Council of Canada.	2001

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Name and Place of Residence	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years	Director Since
W. Thomas Stephens Greenwood Village, Colorado U.S.	Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Boise Cascade, LLC from November 2004 to November 2008. Director, Boise Inc. until April 2010. Trustee, Putnam Mutual Funds.	2007(4)
D. Michael G. Stewart Calgary, Alberta Canada	Director, Canadian Energy Services & Technology Corp. (previously Canadian Energy Services LP (Director, Canadian Energy Services Inc., the GP)), Pengrowth Energy Corporation (previously Pengrowth Corporation (the administrator of Pengrowth Energy Trust)) and C&C Energia Ltd. Director, Orleans Energy Ltd. from October 2008 to December 2010. Chairman and a trustee of Esprit Energy Trust (oil and gas) from August 2004 to October 2006. Director, Creststreet Power & Income General Partner Limited, the General Partner of Creststreet Power & Income Fund L.P. (wind power) from December 2003 to February 2006.	2006

(1) Canwest Global Communications Corp. (Canwest) voluntarily entered into, and successfully obtained an Order from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial Division) commencing proceedings under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act (CCAA) on October 6, 2009. Although no cease trade orders were issued, following the filing Canwest shares were de-listed from trading on the TSX and now trade on the TSX Venture Exchange. Canwest emerged from CCAA protection and its newspaper business was acquired by Postmedia Network on July 13, 2010 and its broadcast media business was acquired by Shaw Communications Inc. on October 27, 2010. Mr. Burney ceased to be a director of Canwest on October 27, 2010.

(2) Nortel Networks Limited is the principal operating subsidiary of Nortel Networks Corporation (collectively referred to as Nortel). Mr. MacNaughton became a director of Nortel on June 29, 2005. Nortel was subject to a management cease trade order on April 10, 2006 issued by the Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) and other provincial securities regulators. The cease trade order related to a delay in filing certain of Nortel s 2005 financial statements. The order was revoked by the OSC on June 8, 2006 and by the other provincial securities regulators very shortly thereafter. On January 14, 2009, Nortel, and certain of Nortel s other Canadian subsidiaries filed for creditor protection under the CCAA.

(3) Air Canada filed for protection under the CCAA and applicable bankruptcy protection statutes in the U.S. in April 2003. Mr. O Brien resigned as a director of Air Canada on November 26, 2003.

(4) Mr. Stephens previously served on the Board from 2000 to 2005.

Board Committees

TCPL has four committees of the Board: the Audit Committee, the Governance Committee, the Health, Safety and Environment Committee and the Human Resources Committee. The voting members of each of these committees, as of Year End, are identified below:

Audit Committee	Governance Committee	Health, Safety and Environment Committee	Human Resources Committee
Chair: K.E. Benson	Chair: J.A. MacNaughton	Chair: E.L. Draper	Chair: W.T. Stephens

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Members:	D.H. Burney	Members:	K.E. Benson	Members:	W.K. Dobson	Members:	W.K. Dobson
	E.L. Draper		D.H. Burney		P. Gauthier		P. Gauthier
	P.L. Joskow		P.L. Joskow		K.L. Hawkins		K.L. Hawkins
	J.A. MacNaughton		D.P. O'Brien		W.T. Stephens		D.P. O'Brien
	D.M.G. Stewart		D.M.G. Stewart				S.B. Jackson
			S.B. Jackson				

The charters of the Audit Committee, Governance Committee, the Health, Safety and Environment Committee and the Human Resources Committee can be found on TransCanada's website under the Corporate Governance - Board Committees page located at www.transcanada.com. Information about the audit committee can be found in this AIF under the heading "Audit Committee".

Further information about the Board committees and corporate governance can also be found on TransCanada's website.

Officers

All of the executive officers and corporate officers of TCPL reside in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, with the exception of Mr. Hobbs who resides in Houston, Texas, U.S. References to positions and offices with TCPL prior to May 15, 2003 are references to the positions and offices held with TCPL. Current positions and offices held with TCPL are also held by such person at TCPL. As of the date hereof, the officers of TCPL, their present positions within TCPL and their principal occupations during the five preceding years are as follows:

Executive Officers

Name	Present Position Held	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
Russell K. Girling	President and Chief Executive Officer	Prior to July 2010, Chief Operating Officer since July 2009 and President, Pipelines since June 2006. Prior to June 2006, Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development, since March 2003 and Chief Financial Officer, since August 1999.
Gregory A. Lohnes	Executive Vice-President and President, Natural Gas Pipelines	Prior to July 2010, Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to June 2006, President and Chief Executive Officer of Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company, since August 2000.
Donald R. Marchand	Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer	Prior to July 2010, Vice-President, Finance and Treasurer, since September 1999.
Dennis J. McConaghy	Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development	Prior to July 2010, Executive Vice-President, Pipeline Strategy and Development. Prior to June 2006, Executive Vice-President, Gas Development, since May 2001.
Sean McMaster	Executive Vice-President, Corporate, and General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer	Prior to October 2006, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer. Prior thereto, General Counsel since 2006. Prior to June 2006, Vice-President, Transactions, Power Division, TCPL, since April 2003.
Alexander J. Pourbaix	President, Energy and Oil Pipelines	President, Energy from June 2006 to June 2010 and Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development from July 2009 to June 2010. Prior to June 2006, Executive Vice-President, Power, since March 2003.
Sarah E. Raiss	Executive Vice-President, Corporate Services	Executive Vice-President, Corporate Services, since January 2002.
Donald M. Wishart	Executive Vice-President, Operations and Major Projects	Prior to July 2009, Executive Vice-President, Operations and Engineering, since March 2003.

Corporate Officers

Name	Present Position Held	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
Sean M. Brett	Vice-President and Treasurer	Prior to July 2010, Vice-President, Commercial Operations of TC Pipelines GP, Inc., and Director, LP Operations of TCPL. Prior to November 2009, Director, Joint Venture Management, Keystone Pipeline Project of TCPL. Prior to December 2008, Vice-President and Treasurer of TC Pipelines GP, Inc. Prior to January 2007, Mr. Brett held a number of positions of increasing responsibility with TransCanada's Finance and Treasury Group.
Ronald L. Cook	Vice-President, Taxation	Vice-President, Taxation, since April 2002.
Donald J. DeGrandis	Vice-President and Corporate Secretary	Prior to February 2009, Corporate Secretary. Prior to June 2006, Associate General Counsel, Corporate Services, since June 2004.
Lee G. Hobbs	President, U.S. Natural Gas Pipelines	Senior Vice-President and General Manager, U.S. Pipelines, Pipelines Division, TCPL, June 2009 to July 2010. Vice-President and General Manager, U.S. Pipelines Central, Pipelines Division, TCPL, March 2007 to June 2009. President, Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company and Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, September 2006 to March 2007. Prior to September 2006, Vice-President and Controller, TCPL, since July 2001.
Joel E. Hunter	Vice-President, Finance	Director, Corporate Finance, January 2008 to July 2010. Prior to January 2008, Senior Analyst, Corporate Finance. Prior to January 2007 Mr. Hunter held a number

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		of positions of increasing responsibility with TransCanada's Finance and Treasury Group.
Garry E. Lamb	Vice-President, Risk Management	Vice-President, Risk Management, since October 2001.
G. Glenn Menuz	Vice-President and Controller	Prior to June 2006, Assistant Controller, since October 2001.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of TCPL and its subsidiaries are required to disclose the existence of existing or potential conflicts in accordance with TCPL policies governing directors and officers and in accordance with the CBCA. Although some of the directors sit on boards or may be otherwise associated with companies that ship natural gas on TCPL's pipeline systems, TCPL, as a common carrier in Canada, cannot, under its tariff, deny transportation service to a credit worthy shipper. Further, due to the specialized nature of the industry, TCPL believes that it is important for its Board to be composed of qualified and knowledgeable

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directors, so some of them must come from the oil and gas producer and shipper community; the Governance Committee monitors relationships among directors to ensure that business associations do not affect the Board's performance. In a circumstance where a director declares an interest in any material contract or material transaction being considered at a meeting, the director generally absents himself or herself from the meeting during the consideration of the matter, and does not vote on the matter.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board and the members of TCPL's management are committed to the highest standards of corporate governance. TCPL's corporate governance practices comply with the governance rules of the CSA, those of the NYSE and of the SEC applicable to foreign issuers. As a non-U.S. company, TCPL is not required to comply with most of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards; however, except as summarized on our website at www.transcanada.com, the governance practices followed are in compliance with the NYSE standards for U.S. companies in all significant respects. TCPL is in compliance with the CSA's National Instrument 52-110, Audit Committees; National Policy 58-201, Corporate Governance Guidelines; and National Instrument 58-101, Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices. Further information about TCPL's corporate governance can be found on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com under the heading Corporate Governance or at Schedule B to TransCanada's Management Proxy Circular (the Proxy Circular) dated February 14, 2011.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

TCPL has an Audit Committee which is responsible for assisting the Board in overseeing the integrity of TCPL's financial statements and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and in ensuring the independence and performance of TCPL's internal and external auditors. The Charter of the Audit Committee can be found in Schedule C of this AIF and on TransCanada's website under the Corporate Governance Board Committees page, at www.transcanada.com.

Relevant Education and Experience of Members

The members of the Audit Committee at Year End were Kevin E. Benson (Chair), Derek H. Burney, E. Linn Draper, Paul L. Joskow, John A. MacNaughton and D. Michael G. Stewart.

The Board believes that the composition of the Audit Committee reflects a high level of financial literacy and expertise. Each member of the Audit Committee has been determined by the Board to be independent and financially literate within the meaning of the definitions under Canadian and U.S. securities laws and the NYSE rules. In addition, the Board has determined that Mr. Benson is an Audit Committee Financial Expert as that term is defined under U.S. securities laws. The Board has made these determinations based on the education and breadth and depth of experience of each member of the Audit Committee. The following is a description of the education and experience, apart from their respective roles as directors of TCPL, of each member of the Audit Committee that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member of the Audit Committee:

Kevin E. Benson

Mr. Benson earned a Bachelor of Accounting from the University of Witwatersrand (South Africa) and was a member of the South African Society of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Benson was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Laidlaw International, Inc. until October 2007. In prior years, he has held several executive positions including one as President and Chief Executive Officer of The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia and has served on other public company boards and on the audit committees of certain of those boards.

Derek H. Burney

Mr. Burney earned a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) and Master of Arts from Queen's University. He is currently a senior strategic advisor at Ogilvy Renault LLP. Mr. Burney previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of CAE Inc. and as Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Bell Canada International Inc. Mr. Burney was the lead director at Shell Canada Limited until May 2007 and was the Chair of Canwest Global Communications Corp. until October 2010. He has served on one other organization's audit committee.

E. Linn Draper

Dr. Draper holds a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from Rice University and a Ph.D. in Nuclear Science and Engineering from Cornell University. Dr. Draper was Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer of American Electric Power Co., Inc. until 2004. He previously served as Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer of Gulf States Utilities Company. Dr. Draper has served and continues to serve on several other public company boards.

Paul L. Joskow

Mr. Joskow earned a Bachelor of Arts with Distinction in Economics from Cornell University, a Masters of Philosophy in Economics from Yale University, and a Ph.D. in Economics from Yale University. He is currently the President of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and a Professor of Economics, Emeritus, at MIT. He has served on the boards of several public companies and other organizations and on the audit committees of certain of those boards.

John A. MacNaughton

Mr. MacNaughton earned a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from the University of Western Ontario. Mr. MacNaughton is currently the Chair of the Business Development Bank of Canada, and was Chair of CNSX Markets Inc. (formerly Canadian Trading and Quotation System Inc.) until July 2010. In prior years, he has held several executive positions including founding President and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board and President of Nesbitt Burns Inc. He has served on the audit committee of other public companies.

D. Michael G. Stewart

Mr. Stewart earned a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geological Science from Queen's University. Mr. Stewart has served and continues to serve on the boards of several public companies and other organizations and on the audit committees of certain of those boards. He has been active in the Canadian energy industry for over 37 years.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

TCPL's Audit Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy with respect to permitted non-audit services. Under the policy, the Audit Committee has granted pre-approval for specified non-audit services. For engagements of \$25,000 or less which are not within the annual pre-approved limit, approval by the Audit Committee is not required, and for engagements between \$25,000 and \$100,000, approval of the Audit Committee Chair is required, and the Audit Committee is to be informed of the engagement at the next scheduled Audit Committee meeting. For all engagements of \$100,000 or more, pre-approval of the Audit Committee is required. In all cases, regardless of the dollar amount involved, where there is a potential for conflict of interest involving the external auditor to arise on an engagement, the Audit Committee Chair must pre-approve the assignment.

To date, TCPL has not approved any non-audit services on the basis of the de-minimus exemptions. All non-audit services have been pre-approved by the Audit Committee in accordance with the pre-approval policy described above.

External Auditor Service Fees

The following table provides information about the fees paid by the Company to KPMG LLP, the external auditor of the TransCanada group of companies, for professional services rendered for the 2010 and 2009 fiscal years.

Fee Category	2010	2009	Description of Fee Category
	(millions of dollars)		
Audit Fees	\$6.5	\$7.2	Aggregate fees for audit services rendered for the audit of the annual consolidated financial statements or services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, the review of interim consolidated financial statements and information contained in various prospectuses and other offering documents.
Audit Related Fees	\$0.2	\$0.2	Aggregate fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to performance of the audit or review of the consolidated financial statements and are not reported as Audit Fees. The nature of services comprising these fees related to the audit of the financial statements of certain Company pension plans.
Tax Fees	\$1.0	\$1.1	Aggregate fees rendered for tax planning and tax compliance advice. The nature of these services consisted of domestic and international tax planning advice and tax compliance matters including the review of income tax returns and other tax filings.
All Other Fees	\$0.2	\$0.4	Aggregate fees for products and services other than those reported elsewhere in this table. The nature of these services primarily consisted of advice and training primarily related to IFRS.
Total	\$7.9	\$8.9	

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INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As at the date hereof and since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year, no executive officer, director, or former executive officer or director of TCPL or its subsidiaries, no proposed nominee for election as a director of TCPL, or any associate of any such director, executive officer or proposed nominee has been indebted to TCPL or any of its subsidiaries. There is no indebtedness of any such person to another entity that is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by TCPL or any of its subsidiaries.

SECURITIES OWNED BY DIRECTORS

The following table sets out the number of each class of securities of TCPL or any of its affiliates beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised and the number of DSUs (as defined below and referred to in this section as DSU(s)) credited to each director, as of February 14, 2011.

Director	TransCanada Common Shares(1)	Deferred Share Units(2)
K. Benson	13,000	34,009
D. Burney	4,418	31,395
W. Dobson	6,000	45,199
E.L. Draper	0	34,919
P. Gauthier	2,000	40,261
R. Girling(3)(4)	599,971	N/A
K. Hawkins(5)	5,061	62,546
S.B. Jackson	39,000	63,781
P.L. Joskow	5,000	22,994
J. MacNaughton	50,000	26,731
D. O'Brien	52,639	42,637
W. T. Stephens	1,470	11,577
D.M.G. Stewart(6)	13,247	13,612

(1) The information as to shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised, not being within the knowledge of TCPL, has been furnished by each of the nominees. Except as indicated in these notes, the nominees have sole voting and dispositive power with respect to the securities listed above. As to each class of shares of TCPL, its subsidiaries and affiliates, the percent of outstanding shares beneficially owned by any one director or nominee or by all directors and officers of TCPL as a group does not exceed 1 per cent of the class outstanding.

(2) The value of a DSU is tied to the value of TransCanada's common shares. A DSU is a bookkeeping entry, equivalent to the value of a TransCanada common share, and does not entitle the holder to vote or other shareholder rights, other than the accrual of additional DSUs for the value of dividends. A director cannot redeem DSUs until the director ceases to be a member of the Board. Upon ceasing to be a member of the Board, Canadian directors may redeem their units for cash or common shares at the market price, while U.S. directors may only redeem their units for cash.

(3) Securities owned, controlled or directed include common shares that Mr. Girling has a right to acquire through the exercise of stock options that are vested under the Stock Option Plan, which is described in this AIF under the heading "Equity Compensation Plan Information - Stock Option Plan". Directors as such do not participate in the Stock Option Plan. Mr. Girling, as an employee of TCPL, has the right to acquire 544,897 common shares under vested stock options, which amount is included in this column.

(4) Mr. Girling is an employee of TCPL and participates in the Company's Executive Share Unit program; he does not participate in the DSU program.

(5) The shares listed include 3,500 shares held by Mr. Hawkins's wife.

(6) The shares listed include 1,723 shares held by Mr. Stewart's wife.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

Unless as otherwise defined in the following sections, all capitalized terms used from herein shall have the same meaning ascribed to them in TransCanada's Proxy Circular.

TransCanada's directors also serve as directors of TCPL. An aggregate fee is paid for serving on the Boards of TransCanada and TCPL. Since TransCanada does not hold any assets directly, other than the common shares of TCPL and receivables from certain of TransCanada's subsidiaries, all directors' costs are assumed by TCPL according to a management services agreement between the two companies. The meetings of the boards and committees of TransCanada and TCPL run concurrently.

TCPL's director compensation practices are designed to reflect the size and complexity of TCPL and to reinforce the emphasis we place on shareholder value by linking a significant portion of directors' compensation to the value of common shares. As a result, directors' compensation consists of annual retainers and meeting fees paid in cash and in equity-based compensation known as deferred share units ("DSUs").

The Governance Committee assesses the market competitiveness of our director compensation on an annual basis against publicly traded autonomous Canadian companies in the Comparator Group (as defined in Schedule F to this AIF under the heading

Compensation Discussion and Analysis) and a general industry sample of Canadian companies, using an analysis provided by an outside consultant. Its goal is to provide total compensation to directors that is generally targeted at the median of our peers in both level and form in order to attract and retain qualified individuals. This goal is reflected in the current compensation paid to directors. The compensation philosophy for directors' compensation is different than that for the executive officers discussed under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in that it is not directly based on the performance of the Company.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the total compensation paid by TCPL to directors in 2010.

Name	Fees Earned(1) (\$)	Share-based Awards(2) (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
K.E. Benson	117,500	72,000	-	189,500
D.H. Burney	112,000	72,000	-	184,000
W.K. Dobson	113,500	72,000	-	185,500
E.L. Draper	131,000	72,000	-	203,000
P. Gauthier	116,500	72,000	-	188,500
K.L. Hawkins	116,500	72,000	-	188,500
S.B. Jackson(3)	213,000	180,000	36,629	429,629
P.L. Joskow	115,000	72,000	-	187,000
J.A. MacNaughton	117,500	72,000	-	189,500
D.P. O'Brien	103,000	72,000	-	175,000
W.T. Stephens	104,800	98,200	-	203,000
D.M.G. Stewart	112,000	72,000	-	184,000

- (1) Includes all annual Board and committee retainers, meeting fees and travel fees paid in cash, including that portion of their cash retainers, meeting fees and travel fees that directors elected to be paid in DSUs.
- (2) These amounts reflect the portion of the Board retainer (\$72,000) and the Board Chair retainer (\$180,000) that is required to be paid in DSUs. Directors may also be granted share-based awards in the form of DSUs as additional directors' compensation under the DSU Plan. There were no DSUs awarded to directors in separate grants in 2010.
- (3) In 2010, the Chair was reimbursed for certain third-party office and other expenses of approximately \$31,137 and received a Company-paid reserved parking stall valued at \$5,492.

RETAINERS AND FEES PAID TO DIRECTORS

Annual Board and committee retainers are paid to each director who is not an employee of TCPL in quarterly installments, in arrears, and are pro-rated from the date of the director's appointment to the Board and the relevant committees. Each committee chair is entitled to claim a per diem for time spent on committee activities outside of the committee meetings. TCPL pays a travel fee of \$1,500 per meeting for which round trip travel time exceeds three hours, and reimburses the directors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending such meetings. The retainers and fees paid to non-employee directors in 2010 are set forth in the following table. Directors who are U.S. residents are paid the same amounts

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as outlined below in U.S. dollars. There were no changes to directors' fees in 2010.

Board Chair retainer	\$360,000 per annum (\$180,000 in cash + \$180,000 value of DSUs)(1)(2)
Board Chair meeting fee	\$3,000 per Chaired Board meeting(1)
Board retainer	\$142,000 per annum (\$70,000 cash + \$72,000 value of DSUs)(2)
Committee retainer	\$4,500 per annum
Committee Chair retainer	\$5,500 per annum
Board and Committee meeting fee	\$1,500 per meeting
Committee Chair meeting fee	\$1,500 per meeting

(1) The Chair is paid only the Board Chair retainer fee, the Board Chair meeting fee and the travel fee. The Chair does not receive any other retainers or meeting fees.

(2) The \$180,000 portion of the Board Chair retainer paid in DSUs is equal to an aggregate of 4,836 DSUs and the \$72,000 portion of the Board retainer paid in DSUs is equal to an aggregate of 1,934 DSUs for each Canadian director, and 1,984 DSUs for each U.S. director. DSUs were granted quarterly, in arrears,

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based on the closing price of the common shares of TransCanada at the end of each quarter in 2010 of \$37.22, \$35.61, \$38.17 and \$37.99, respectively. Refer to footnote (5) to the table entitled "2010 Retainers and Fees" below for additional information on compensation of U.S. directors.

Directors are entitled to direct all or a portion of their cash retainers, meeting fees and travel fees to be paid in DSUs. In 2010, Mr. Benson, Mr. Burney, Dr. Draper, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. MacNaughton directed all of their retainers, meeting fees and travel fees to be paid in DSUs. Ms. Gauthier directed her committee retainers, committee meeting fees and travel fees to be paid in DSUs. Mr. O'Brien directed his Board retainers to be paid in DSUs. Mr. Stephens directed 20 per cent of his retainers, meeting fees, and travel fees to be paid in DSUs. In addition, Mr. Jackson directed the cash portion of his Chair retainer as well as his Board Chair meeting fee and travel fees to be paid in DSUs. Dr. Dobson, Mr. Joskow and Mr. Stewart elected to receive the cash portion of their retainers, meeting fees and travel fees in cash. For further information on the plan for DSUs, see the description under the heading "Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors" below.

2010 Retainers and Fees

The following table sets out the total fees paid in cash and the value of the DSUs awarded or credited for each non-employee director in 2010 as at the date of the grant, unless otherwise stated. Mr. Girling, as an employee of TCPL, receives no cash fees or DSUs as a director.

Name	Board	Committee	Committee	Board	Committee	Travel	Strategic	Total Fees	Total	Total Cash
	Retainer	Retainer	Chair Retainer	Meeting	Meeting	Fee	Planning Sessions	Paid in Cash	Value of DSUs Credited(2)	& Value of DSUs Credited(3)
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
K.E. Benson	142,000	9,000	5,500	12,000	18,000	1,500	1,500	-	189,500	189,500
D.H. Burney	142,000	9,000	N/A	10,500	13,500	7,500	1,500	-	184,000	184,000
W.K. Dobson(4)	142,000	9,000	N/A	13,500	13,500	6,000	1,500	113,500	72,000	185,500
E.L. Draper(5)	142,000	9,000	5,500	13,500	21,000	10,500	1,500	-	203,000	203,000
P. Gauthier(4)	142,000	9,000	N/A	13,500	13,500	9,000	1,500	85,000	103,500	188,500
K.L. Hawkins(4)	142,000	9,000	N/A	12,000	13,500	10,500	1,500	-	188,500	188,500
S.B. Jackson(6)	360,000	N/A	N/A	27,000	N/A	3,000	3,000	-	393,000	393,000
P.L. Joskow(5)	142,000	9,000	N/A	13,500	13,500	7,500	1,500	115,000	72,000	187,000
J.A. MacNaughton	142,000	9,000	5,500	10,500	18,000	3,000	1,500	-	189,500	189,500
D.P. O'Brien	142,000	9,000	N/A	10,500	10,500	1,500	1,500	33,000	142,000	175,000
W.T. Stephens(4) (5)	142,000	9,000	5,500	13,500	19,500	12,000	1,500	104,800	98,200	203,000
D.M.G. Stewart(7)	142,000	9,000	N/A	13,500	15,000	3,000	1,500	112,000	72,000	184,000

(1) Amounts shown represent \$1,500 per meeting attended paid to each committee member, including the committee chair, plus \$1,500 per meeting attended and chaired paid to committee chairs.

(2) Amounts shown include the minimum required amount of Board retainers paid in DSUs (\$180,000 value of DSUs for the Chair, \$72,000 value of DSUs for other Board members) plus the value of the retainers, meeting fees and travel fees elected to be received in DSUs.

(3) Fees are aggregate amounts respecting duties performed on both TransCanada and TCPL Boards.

- (4) Dr. Dobson, Ms. Gauthier, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Stephens attended the special meeting of the Audit Committee on June 14, 2010 as guests. They were each paid the fee of \$1,500 for attending.
- (5) Directors who are U.S. residents are paid or credited these amounts, including DSU equivalents, in U.S. dollars.
- (6) Mr. Jackson's Board meeting fee includes the fee of \$3,000 for each Board meeting he chaired.
- (7) Mr. Stewart chaired the November 2, 2010 Audit Committee meeting in Mr. Benson's absence. He was paid the fee of \$1,500 for chairing the meeting.

Minimum Share Ownership Guidelines

The Board believes that directors can more effectively represent the interests of shareholders if they have a significant investment in the common shares of TransCanada, or their economic equivalent. As a result, TCPL requires each director (other than Mr. Girling who is subject to executive share ownership guidelines) to acquire and hold a minimum number of common shares, or their economic equivalent, equal in value to five times the director's annual cash portion of their Board retainer. Directors have a

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maximum of five years to reach this level of ownership. The level of ownership can be achieved by direct purchase of common shares, by participation in the TransCanada Dividend Reinvestment Plan or by directing all or a portion of their retainer fees, attendance fees and travel fees into DSUs as described under the heading "Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors" below. Should a director's shareholdings fall below the minimum threshold at any time after having met such threshold due to subsequent share price fluctuations, the director is expected to ensure he or she re-attains the minimum threshold within a reasonable amount of time as determined and reviewed by the Governance Committee.

As of February 14, 2011, all of the directors have achieved the minimum share ownership requirement.

Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors

The Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the "DSU Plan") was established in 1998. Pursuant to the DSU Plan, Board members are permitted to elect to receive in DSUs any portion of their retainers and meeting fees (including travel fees) regularly paid in cash. The DSU Plan also allows the Governance Committee in its discretion, to grant units as additional compensation for directors.

Initially the value of a DSU is equal to the market value of a common share at the time the directors are credited with the units. The value of a DSU, when redeemed, is equivalent to the market value of a common share at the time the redemption takes place. In addition, at the time dividends are declared and paid on the common shares, each DSU accrues an amount equal to such dividends, which amount is then reinvested in additional DSUs at a price equal to the then market value of a common share. DSUs cannot be redeemed until the director ceases to be a member of the Board. Canadian directors may redeem DSUs for cash or common shares at the market price, while U.S. directors may only redeem their units for cash.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Information relating to TCPL's executive compensation is provided in Schedule F to this AIF under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis". The information is excerpted from TransCanada's Proxy Circular. Board and committee meetings of TransCanada and TCPL run concurrently. TCPL is the principal operating subsidiary of TransCanada.

Executive officers of TCPL also serve as executive officers of TransCanada. An aggregate remuneration is paid for serving as an executive of TCPL and for service as an executive officer of TransCanada. Since TransCanada does not hold any material assets directly other than the common shares of TCPL and receivables from certain of TransCanada's subsidiaries, all executive employee costs are assumed by TCPL according to a management services agreement between the two companies.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

TCPL and its subsidiaries are subject to various legal proceedings and regulatory actions arising in the normal course of business. While the final outcome of such legal proceedings and regulatory actions cannot be predicted with certainty and there can be no assurance that such matters will be resolved in TCPL's favour, it is the opinion of TCPL's management that the resolution of such proceedings and regulatory actions will not have a material impact on TransCanada's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

TCPL's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Trust Company of Canada with its Canadian transfer facilities in the cities of Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montréal and Halifax.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

TCPL's auditors, KPMG LLP, have confirmed that they are independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Additional information in relation to TCPL may be found under TCPL's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

2. Additional financial information is provided in TCPL's audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for its most recently completed financial year.

GLOSSARY

AcSB	Accounting Standards Board
AGIA	<i>Alaska Gasline Inducement Act</i>
AIF	Annual Information Form of TransCanada PipeLines Limited dated February 14, 2011
Alaska Pipeline	A proposed natural gas pipeline extending from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska to either Alberta or Valdez, Alaska
Alberta System	A natural gas transmission system in Alberta and Northeast B.C.
ANR	American Natural Resources Company and ANR Storage Company, collectively
ANR System	A natural gas transmission system extending from producing fields located primarily in Texas, Oklahoma, the Gulf of Mexico and U.S. Midcontinent region to markets located primarily in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, and regulated underground natural gas storage facilities in Michigan
AUC	Alberta Utilities Commission
Bakken Marketlink	A proposed pipeline that would transport crude oil from Baker, Montana to Cushing on facilities that form part of the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion
Bbl/d	Barrels per day
B.C.	British Columbia
Bcf	Billion cubic feet
Bcf/d	Billion cubic feet per day
Bécancour	A natural gas-fired cogeneration plant near Trois-Rivières, Québec
Bison	A natural gas pipeline extending from the Powder River Basin in Wyoming to the NBPL System in North Dakota
Board	TransCanada's Board of Directors
Bruce A	A partnership interest in a nuclear power generation facility consisting of Units 1 to 4 of Bruce Power (Bruce Power A L.P.)
Bruce B	A partnership interest in a nuclear power generation facility consisting of Units 5 to 8 of Bruce Power (Bruce Power L.P.)
Bruce Power	A nuclear power generating facility located northwest of Toronto, Ontario (Bruce A and Bruce B, collectively)
CAA	<i>Clean Air Act</i>
Canadian Audit Committee Rules	As defined in Schedule B attached to this AIF
Canadian GAAP	Canadian generally accepted accounting principles
Canadian Governance Guidelines	As defined in Schedule B attached to this AIF
Canadian Mainline	A natural gas transmission system extending from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east into Québec
Canwest	Canwest Global Communications Corp.
Cartier Wind	Five wind farms in Gaspé, Québec, three of which are operational and two under construction
CBCA	<i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i>
CCAA	<i>Companies Creditors Arrangement Act</i>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
Chinook	A proposed power transmission line project originating in Montana and terminating in Nevada
CICA	Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Common shares	Common shares of TransCanada or TCPL, as applicable
Coolidge	A simple-cycle, natural gas-fired peaking power generation station under construction in Coolidge, Arizona
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
Cushing Extension	The second phase of the Keystone oil pipeline delivering crude oil to Cushing, Oklahoma
Cushing Marketlink	A proposed pipeline that would provide crude oil from Cushing, Oklahoma to the U.S. Gulf Coast on facilities that form part of the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion
DBRS	DBRS Limited
DSU(s)	Deferred Share Units, as defined in this AIF under the heading Compensation of Directors
DSU Plan	Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as defined in this AIF under the heading Retainers and Fees Paid to Directors Share Unit Plan for Non-Employee Directors
Energy	As defined in this AIF under the heading General Development of the Business
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
ExxonMobil	ExxonMobil Corporation
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (U.S.)
Foothills System	A natural gas transmission system extending from central Alberta to the B.C./U.S. border and to the Saskatchewan/U.S. border
GHG	Greenhouse gas

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Great Lakes	Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership
Great Lakes System	A natural gas transmission system that connects to the Canadian Mainline and serves markets in Eastern Canada and the Northeastern and Midwestern U.S.
Groundbirch	A phase of the Alberta System, connecting natural gas supply primarily from the Montney shale gas formation in Northeast B.C. to existing infrastructure in Northwest Alberta
GTN System	A natural gas transmission system extending from the B.C./Idaho border to the Oregon/California border, traversing Idaho, Washington and Oregon
Guadalajara	A natural gas pipeline under construction in Mexico extending from Manzanillo, Colima to Guadalajara, Jalisco
Halton Hills	A natural gas-fired, combined cycle power plant in Halton Hills, Ontario
Horn River	A proposed extension of the Alberta System that would connect new shale gas supply in the Horn River basin north of Fort Nelson, B.C.
HR Committee	Human Resources Committee
HS&E	Health, safety and environment
HVDC	High voltage direct current
Hydro-Québec	Hydro-Québec Distribution
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board

IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
Iroquois System	A natural gas transmission system connects with the Canadian Mainline near Waddington, New York and delivers natural gas in the Northeastern U.S.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Keystone Canada	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline Limited Partnership
Keystone	Wood River/Patoka, the Cushing Extension and the U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion, collectively
Keystone U.S.	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LP
Kibby Wind	A wind farm located in Kibby and Skinner townships in northwestern Franklin County, Maine
km	Kilometer(s)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
Mackenzie Gas Project	A proposed natural gas pipeline extending from a point near Inuvik, Northwest Territories to the northern border of Alberta
MD&A	TCPL's Management's Discussion and Analysis dated February 14, 2011
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
MMcf/d	Million cubic feet per day
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
MW	Megawatt(s)
Natural Gas Pipelines	As defined in this AIF under the heading "General Development of the Business"
NBPL	Northern Border Pipeline Company
NBPL System	A natural gas transmission system extending from a point near Monchy, Saskatchewan to the U.S. Midwest
NEB	National Energy Board
Nortel	Nortel Networks Limited and Nortel Networks Corporation
North Baja System	A natural gas transmission system extending from Arizona to the Baja California, Mexico/California border
North Central Corridor	A phase of the Alberta System which extends the northern section thereof
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
Ocean State Power	A natural gas-fired, combined-cycle plant in Burrillville, Rhode Island
Oil Pipelines	As defined in this AIF under the heading "General Development of the Business"
OPA	Ontario Power Authority
OSC	Ontario Securities Commission
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
Portland System	A natural gas transmission system that extends from a point near East Hereford, Québec to the Northeastern U.S.
Portlands Energy	A natural gas-fired combined-cycle power plant near downtown Toronto, Ontario
Proxy Circular	TransCanada's Management Proxy Circular dated February 14, 2011
Ravenswood	A natural gas-and oil-fired generating facility located in Queens, New York
RGGI	Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RRA	Rate-regulated accounting
S&P	Standard and Poor's
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Series 1 Preferred Shares	TransCanada's cumulative, redeemable, first preferred shares, series 1
Series 3 Preferred Shares	TransCanada's cumulative, redeemable, first preferred shares, series 3
Series 5 Preferred Shares	TransCanada's cumulative, redeemable, first preferred shares, series 5
Series U Preferred Shares	TCPL's cumulative, redeemable, first preferred shares, series U
Series Y Preferred Shares	TCPL's cumulative, redeemable, first preferred shares, series Y
Sheerness	A coal-fired power generating facility near Hanna, Alberta
Subsidiary	As defined in this AIF under the heading "Presentation of Information"
Sundance	Two coal-fired power generating facilities near Wabamun, Alberta (Sundance A and Sundance B, collectively)
Systems	As defined in this AIF under the heading "Regulation of the Pipeline Business"
TCPL	TransCanada PipeLines Limited
TQM	A natural gas pipeline that connects with the Canadian Mainline near the Québec/Ontario border and transports natural gas to markets in Québec, and connects with the Portland System
TransCanada or the Company	TransCanada Corporation
TransAlta	TransAlta Corporation
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
Tuscarora	Tuscarora Gas Transmission Company
Tuscarora System	A natural gas transmission system extending from Malin, Oregon to Wadsworth, Nevada
U.S. or US	United States
U.S. GAAP	U.S. generally accepted accounting principles
	A proposed extension and expansion of the Keystone crude oil pipeline to the U.S. Gulf Coast

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U.S. Gulf Coast

Expansion

WCI

Wood River/Patoka

Year End

Zephyr

Western Climate Initiative

The first phase of the Keystone oil pipeline delivering crude oil to Wood River and Patoka in Illinois

December 31, 2010

A proposed power transmission line project originating in Wyoming and terminating in Nevada

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SCHEDULE A

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

The conversion factors set out below are approximate factors. To convert from Metric to Imperial multiply by the factor indicated. To convert from Imperial to Metric divide by the factor indicated.

Metric	Imperial	Factor
Kilometres (km)	Miles	0.62
Millimetres	Inches	0.04
Gigajoules	Million British thermal units	0.95
Cubic metres*	Cubic feet	35.3
Kilopascals	Pounds per square inch	0.15
Degrees Celsius	Degrees Fahrenheit	to convert to Fahrenheit multiply by 1.8, then add 32 degrees; to convert to Celsius subtract 32 degrees, then divide by 1.8

* The conversion is based on natural gas at a base pressure of 101.325 kilopascals and at a base temperature of 15 degrees Celsius.

SCHEDULE B**DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES**

The Board and the members of TCPL's management are committed to the highest standards of corporate governance. TCPL's corporate governance practices comply with the governance rules of the CSA, those of the NYSE and of the SEC applicable to foreign private issuers. As a non-U.S. company, TCPL is not required to comply with most of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards; however, except as summarized on our website at www.transcanada.com, the governance practices followed are in compliance with the NYSE standards for U.S. companies in all significant respects. TCPL is in compliance with the CSA's National Instrument 52-110, Audit Committees (Canadian Audit Committee Rules); National Policy 58-201, Corporate Governance Guidelines; and National Instrument 58-101, Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices (collectively, the Canadian Governance Guidelines). At TCPL, we believe that the principal objective in directing and managing the company's business and affairs is promoting the best interests of TCPL in a manner that will ultimately maximize long-term shareholder value and enhance stakeholder relations. TCPL believes that effective corporate governance improves corporate performance and benefits all shareholders. We believe that honesty and integrity are vital factors in ensuring good corporate governance. The discussion that follows relates primarily to the Canadian Governance Guidelines and highlights various elements of the Company's corporate governance program. It has been approved by the Governance Committee and by the Board.

Board of Directors

The Board believes that, as a matter of policy, there should be a majority of independent directors on TCPL's Board. The Board is charged with making this determination based on the annual review conducted by the Governance Committee. The Board is currently comprised of 13 directors, of whom 12 (92%) were determined by the Board in 2011 to be independent directors. Twelve nominees are being put forward for election at the Meeting, 11 (92%) of whom are independent. The Board annually determines the independent status of each of its members and each nominee for election, based on a written set of criteria developed in accordance with the definition of "independent" in the Canadian Audit Committee Rules and the Canadian Governance Guidelines. The independence criteria also conform to the applicable rules of the SEC and the NYSE. The Board has determined that none of the nominees for director, with the exception of Mr. Girling, have a direct or indirect material relationship with TCPL that could interfere with their ability to act in the best interests of TCPL. Mr. Girling, as the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of TCPL, is not independent.

The Governance Committee reviews, at least annually, the existence of any relationship between each director and TCPL to ensure that the majority of directors are independent of TCPL.

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Further, the Board considered whether directors serving on boards of non-profit organizations which receive donations from TCPL pose any potential conflict. The Board determined that such relationships, where they exist, do not interfere with any such director's ability to act in the best interests of TCPL, as all decisions on making donations to non-profit organizations are made by a management committee on which no directors serve. The Board also considered family relationships and possible associations with companies which have relationships with TCPL, in its determination of independence.

Although some of the proposed nominees sit on boards or may be otherwise associated with companies that ship natural gas or crude oil on TCPL's pipeline systems, TCPL as a regulated carrier in Canada and the U.S. cannot deny transportation service to a credit worthy shipper. Further, due to the specialized nature of the industry, TCPL believes that it is important for its Board to be composed of qualified and knowledgeable directors which includes directors from the oil and gas producer and shipper community. The Governance Committee monitors relationships among directors to ensure that business associations do not affect the Board's performance. In a circumstance where a director declares an interest in any material contract or material transaction being considered at a meeting, the director absents himself or herself from the meeting during the consideration of the matter, and does not vote on the matter.

All reporting issuers of which the nominees are presently directors are set out in the table in TransCanada's Proxy Circular under the heading "Nominees for Election to the Board of Directors" under the headings "Other Public Board Directorships" and "Other Public Board Committee Memberships".

In 2010, independent directors of the Board met separately before and after every regularly scheduled and special meeting. There were eight regularly scheduled meetings and one special meeting during 2010. In addition, all of the directors are available to meet with management as required.

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Mr. Jackson has served as the non-executive Chair of TCPL since April 30, 2005. He has also acted as chair person for Deer Creek Energy Limited (from 2001 to 2005) and Resolute Energy Inc. (from 2002 to 2005).

During 2010, all directors demonstrated a strong commitment to their roles and responsibilities. The overall attendance rate was 97% at Board meetings and an average of 97% at committee meetings. Of the three director absences from the Board and committee meetings, two were health related. Specific attendance statistics are set out with each director's biography in TransCanada's Proxy Circular under the heading Nominees for Election to the Board of Directors .

Board Mandate

The Board discharges its responsibilities directly and through committees. At regularly scheduled meetings, members of the Board and management discuss a broad range of issues relevant to TCPL's strategy and business interests and the Board is responsible for the approval of TCPL's strategic plan. In addition, the Board receives reports from management on TCPL's operational and financial performance. The Board had eight scheduled meetings in 2010. Special meetings are held from time to time as required; there was one special meeting of the Board in 2010. There were also two strategic issue sessions and one full-day strategic planning session of the Board held in 2010. In addition, the Audit Committee and Board held an IFRS training session conducted by management and KPMG.

The Board operates under a written charter while retaining plenary power. Any responsibility not delegated to management or a committee of the Board remains with the Board. The Charter of the Board of Directors addresses Board composition and organization, and the Board's duties and responsibilities for managing the affairs of TCPL and its oversight responsibilities with respect to: management and human resources; strategy and planning; financial and corporate issues; business and risk management; policies and procedures; compliance reporting and corporate communications; and general legal obligations, including the ability to use independent advisors as necessary. The charter is available on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com and is attached to TCPL's AIF as Schedule E .

The Board also closely oversees any potential conflicts of interest between the Company and its affiliates including TC PipeLines, LP, a Nasdaq listed master limited partnership.

Charters have been adopted for each of the committees outlining their principal responsibilities. The Board and each committee reviews its charter annually to ensure it is in line with the current developments in corporate governance. The Board and each committee is responsible to update its respective charter. All charters are available on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

Position Descriptions

The Board has developed written position descriptions for its chair, the chair of each of the Board committees and for the CEO. The responsibilities of each committee chair are set out in each respective committee's Charter. The written position descriptions and the committee charters are available on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

The Human Resources Committee (the HR Committee) and the Board annually review and approve the CEO's personal performance objectives and review with him his performance against the previous year's objectives. The HR Committee's compensation discussion and analysis can be found in the Schedule F to TCPL's AIF under the heading Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Orientation and Continuing Education

New directors are provided with an orientation and education program that includes a directors' manual containing information about the duties and obligations of directors, the business and operations of TCPL, copies of the Board and committee charters, copies of past public filings and documents from recent Board meetings. New directors are given additional historical and financial information which provides both background information and an outline of the principle business issues, a session on corporate strategy, are provided opportunities to visit TCPL's facilities and project sites, and are provided with opportunities for meetings and discussions with the executive leadership team and other directors. New directors also meet with the Vice President, Strategy who provides an overview of the different areas of operation within TCPL and identifies key areas of interest to the individual director. Briefing sessions are also held for new committee members, as appropriate. The directors' manual and the director induction and continuing education process are reviewed annually by the Governance Committee. The details of the orientation of each new director are tailored to each director's individual needs and expressed areas of interest. Examples of past activities and visits include a power marketing and trading floor tour and discussions with the

Western power group business leaders, a visit to the Bruce Power site in Kincardine, Ontario, a tour of ANR Pipeline Company's Gulf of Mexico Facilities, a tour of the pipeline operations control room and a tour of the Ravenswood generating station in Queens, New York.

Senior management as well as external experts make presentations to the Board and to its committees periodically on various business related topics and on changes in legal, regulatory and industry requirements. Directors tour certain TCPL operating facilities and project sites on an annual basis. In 2010, directors participated in a site visit of a crude oil gathering and distribution facility in Hardisty, Alberta, the starting point of the Keystone pipeline, and a tour of in-situ oil sands operations in MacKay River, Alberta. Directors also held a summit in Houston, Texas in September of 2010 which included a site visit to an oil pumping station and a section of the new Keystone Cushing Extension in Kansas. Ongoing director education also includes strategic issues sessions, of which three were held in 2010. Topics for the strategic issues sessions, and locations for site visits are determined by the Governance Committee annually based on current issues, corporate objectives and director input. TCPL encourages continuing education for its directors, periodically suggests programs which may be relevant to the directors and provides funding for director education where appropriate. For further detail regarding director education in 2010, refer to 2010 Director Education in TransCanada's Proxy Circular. All Canadian directors are members of the Canadian Institute of Corporate Directors, which provides many opportunities for director education.

Board Access to Senior Management

Board members have complete access to the Company's management, subject to reasonable advance notice to the Company and reasonable efforts to avoid disruption to the Company's management, business and operations. The Board encourages senior management to include key managers in Board meetings who can share their expertise on matters before the Board. This also enables the Board to gain exposure to key managers with future potential in the Company.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has formally adopted and published a set of Corporate Governance Guidelines, which affirms TCPL's commitment to maintaining a high standard of corporate governance. The guidelines address the structure and composition of the Board and its committees and also provide guidance to both the Board and management in clarifying their respective responsibilities. The Board's strengths include: an independent, non-executive Chair; well informed and experienced directors who ensure that standards exist to promote ethical behaviour throughout TCPL; an effective board size; alignment with shareholders through director share ownership requirements; and annual assessments of Board, committee and individual director effectiveness. TCPL's Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

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The Board has also adopted a code of business ethics for directors which incorporates as its basis, principles of good conduct and highly ethical behaviour. TCPL has adopted a code of business ethics for its employees which also applies to its CEO, Chief Financial Officer and Controller, all of which are certified on an annual basis. Compliance with the Company's various codes is monitored by the Audit Committee and reported to the Board. Any waiver of the codes of business ethics by executive officers or directors must be approved by the Board or appropriate committee and disclosed. There have been no material departures from the code in 2010. TCPL's code of business ethics may be viewed on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

Director Succession Planning and Nomination

The Governance Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors, is responsible for proposing new nominees to the Board, which in turn is responsible for identifying suitable candidates for election by the shareholders. The Governance Committee annually reviews the qualifications of persons proposed for election to the Board and submits its recommendations to the Board for consideration. The objective of this review is to maintain the composition of the Board in a way that provides the best mix of skills and experience to guide TCPL's long-term strategy and ongoing business operations. New nominees must have experience in the industries in which TCPL participates or experience in general business management of corporations that are a similar size and scope to TCPL, the ability to devote the time required, and a willingness to serve. The Governance Committee also advises the Board on the criteria for, and determination of, the independence of each director.

The Governance Committee regularly assesses the skill set of current Board members against a list of potentially desirable skills and experience to be sought when recruiting new directors to the Board. The Governance Committee periodically reviews a summary of the director retirement schedule based on the mandatory retirement age, and considers this along with a director skills matrix and the structure of committees of the Board. The Governance Committee is currently engaged in considering the skills and expertise of Board and committee members who will be retiring in the coming years, and reviewing its priorities for potential candidates for Board membership to replace retiring members. The committee has also retained a third party search company to

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assist in reviewing and selecting appropriate candidates for consideration by the Board. Further information relating to director skills and succession planning can be found in TransCanada's Proxy Circular under the heading "Director Skills and Succession Planning".

The Board has determined that no person shall stand for election or re-election to the Board if he or she attains the age of 70 years on or before the date of the annual meeting held in relation to the election of directors; provided however, that if a director attains the age of 70 before serving a full seven consecutive years on the Board, that director may stand for re-election, upon the recommendation of the Board each year until that director has served a full seven years on the Board.

Further information relating to the Governance Committee can be found in Schedule D to TCPL's AIF under the heading "Description of Board Committees and Their Charters - Governance Committee".

Compensation

The Governance Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors, reviews the compensation of the directors on an annual basis, taking into account such matters as time commitment, responsibility, and compensation provided by comparable companies, and makes an annual recommendation to the Board for consideration. Towers Watson provides an annual report on directors' compensation paid by comparable companies to facilitate the Governance Committee's review of director compensation. Directors may receive their annual retainer, committee and/or chair fees and travel fees in the form of cash and/or DSUs. With the exception of Mr. Girling, who follows the Share Ownership Guidelines for executives, Directors must hold a minimum of five times their annual cash retainer fee in common shares or related DSUs of TCPL. Directors have a maximum of five years from the time they join the Board to reach this level of share ownership. The value of ownership levels is recalibrated when the annual cash retainer is increased.

The HR Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors, is accountable on behalf of the Board to consider the compensation programs and the constituent elements for all executive officers including the CEO and after consideration to recommend to the Board the remuneration package for the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team which includes all Named Executive Officers. The HR Committee reviews and recommends to the Board the executive compensation disclosure to be included in TCPL's AIF. The process the HR Committee uses for these determinations can be found in Schedule F to TCPL's AIF under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis".

Further information relating to the HR Committee can be found in Schedule D to TCPL's AIF under the heading "Description of Board Committees and Their Charters - Human Resources Committee".

Information relating to compensation consulting services provided by Towers Watson during the 2010 financial year can be found in Schedule F to TCPL's AIF under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis".

Other Board Committees

The Board has the following Committees: Audit; Health, Safety and Environment; Governance; and Human Resources. Details relating to these committees can be found in Schedule D to TCPL's AIF under the heading Description of Board Committees and Their Charters .

Assessments

The Governance Committee is responsible for making an annual assessment of the overall performance of the Board, its committees and its individual members, and reporting its findings to the Board. An annual questionnaire and/or in-person interview is utilized as part of this process. Currently the committee has determined that in person interviews conducted by the Chair with each member of the Board individually is the most effective way in which members individual views can be reviewed by the full Board. The Chair conducts the interviews based on a series of questions provided by the Governance Committee and distributed to all members.

The annual assessment examines the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, and of each committee, and solicits input on areas of potential vulnerability or areas that members believe could be improved or enhanced to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Board and its committees. The annual assessment also includes questions regarding personal and peer individual performance. Each committee also conducts an annual self-assessment.

When utilized, responses from the annual questionnaire are compiled by the Corporate Secretary and provided to the Chair, and responses from the in-person interviews are compiled by the Chair. Results are distributed to directors and discussed at the Board.

Formal interviews with each member of TCPL's executive leadership team are carried out annually by the Chair. The Chair of the Governance Committee also interviews each director annually on his or her assessment of the Chair's performance. Each of these assessments are reported annually to the full Board. The Governance Committee monitors and discusses external assessments of Board governance and regularly monitors the literature on evolving best practice in corporate governance.

Financial Literacy of Directors

The Board has determined that all of the members of its Audit Committee are financially literate. An individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by TCPL's financial statements.

Majority Voting for Directors

TCPL has adopted a policy whereby, at any meeting where the number of nominees for election is the same as the number of director positions on the Board, if proxy votes withheld for the election of any particular director are greater than 5% of the votes cast by proxy, a ballot pertaining to the election of each of the directors will be held at that meeting. A director is required to tender his resignation if the director receives more votes withheld than for that director's election when such ballot is held. In the absence of extenuating circumstances, the Board is expected to accept that resignation within 90 days. The Board may fill a vacancy in accordance with TCPL's by-laws and the CBCA. The policy does not apply in the event of a proxy contest with respect to the election of directors. This policy is part of TransCanada's Corporate Governance Guidelines which are published on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

Management and CEO Succession

The HR Committee has the responsibility to oversee the succession planning process for the senior executive officers and report to the Board on its findings. The succession plan for the CEO is led by the HR Committee and is reviewed and discussed with the Board. For the senior executive officers, the CEO prepares an overview of each executive officer role including the skills and expertise necessary to properly discharge the responsibilities of the role. For current incumbents, areas of strength are reviewed and development plans prepared to ensure satisfactory on-going performance. Potential future candidates for senior executive officer positions are identified. Each candidate's skills and experience are analyzed against the skills necessary for promotion to a particular senior executive officer position. Further development opportunities are identified for each candidate which include additional or varied management experience, training, development and educational opportunities.

The role summary for each of the senior executive officer positions and an assessment of the performance and competencies of incumbent executives and potential successors are reviewed with the HR Committee and the Board at least annually. The CEO's succession planning process continues over several years for those executive officers who are considered as having the potential to progress to that role. The process includes an on-going analysis of the performance, skills and experience as well as an assessment of personal attributes and characteristics which are considered necessary for the position.

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SCHEDULE C

CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

1. Purpose

The Audit Committee shall assist the Board of Directors (the Board) in overseeing and monitoring, among other things, the:

- Company's financial accounting and reporting process;
- integrity of the financial statements
- Company's internal control over financial reporting;
- external financial audit process;
- compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements; and

- independence and performance of the Company's internal and external auditors.

To fulfill its purpose, the Audit Committee has been delegated certain authorities by the Board of Directors that it may exercise on behalf of the Board.

2. Roles and Responsibilities

I. Appointment of the Company's External Auditors

Subject to confirmation by the external auditors of their compliance with Canadian and U.S. regulatory registration requirements, the Audit Committee shall recommend to the Board the appointment of the external auditors, such appointment to be confirmed by the Company's shareholders at each annual meeting. The Audit Committee shall also recommend to the Board the compensation to be paid to the external auditors for audit services and shall pre-approve the retention of the external auditors for any permitted non-audit service and the fees for such service. The Audit Committee shall also be directly responsible for the oversight of the work of the external auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. The external auditor shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall also receive periodic reports from the external auditors regarding the auditors' independence, discuss such reports with the auditors, consider whether the provision of non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditors' independence and the Audit Committee shall take appropriate action to satisfy itself of the independence of the external auditors.

II. Oversight in Respect of Financial Disclosure

The Audit Committee, to the extent it deems it necessary or appropriate, shall:

(a) review, discuss with management and the external auditors and recommend to the Board for approval, the Company's audited annual financial statements, annual information form including management discussion and analysis, all financial statements in prospectuses and other offering memoranda, financial statements required by regulatory authorities, all prospectuses and all documents which may be incorporated by reference into a prospectus, including without limitation, the annual proxy circular, but excluding any pricing supplements issued under a medium term note prospectus supplement of the Company;

(b) review, discuss with management and the external auditors and recommend to the Board for approval the release to the public of the Company's interim reports, including the financial statements, management discussion and analysis and press releases on quarterly financial results;

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(c) review and discuss with management and external auditors the use of pro forma or adjusted non-GAAP information and the applicable reconciliation;

(d) review and discuss with management and external auditors financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies; provided, however, that such discussion may be done generally (consisting of discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the types of presentations to be made). The Audit Committee need not discuss in advance each instance in which the Company may provide earnings guidance or presentations to rating agencies;

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- (e) review with management and the external auditors major issues regarding accounting and auditing principles and practices, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles, as well as major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies that could significantly affect the Company's financial statements;

- (f) review and discuss quarterly reports from the external auditors on:
 - (i) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used;

 - (ii) all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the external auditor;

 - (iii) other material written communications between the external auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences;

- (g) review with management and the external auditors the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements;

- (h) review with management, the external auditors and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Company, and the manner in which these matters have been disclosed in the financial statements;

- (i) review disclosures made to the Audit Committee by the Company's CEO and CFO during their certification process for the periodic reports filed with securities regulators about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls;

- (j) discuss with management the Company's material financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies;

III. Oversight in Respect of Legal and Regulatory Matters

(a) review with the Company's General Counsel legal matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements, the Company's compliance policies and any material reports or inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies.

IV. Oversight in Respect of Internal Audit

(a) review the audit plans of the internal auditors of the Company including the degree of coordination between such plan and that of the external auditors and the extent to which the planned audit scope can be relied upon to detect weaknesses in internal control, fraud or other illegal acts;

(b) review the significant findings prepared by the internal auditing department and recommendations issued by the Company or by any external party relating to internal audit issues, together with management's response thereto;

(c) review compliance with the Company's policies and avoidance of conflicts of interest;

(d) review the adequacy of the resources of the internal auditor to ensure the objectivity and independence of the internal audit function, including reports from the internal audit department on its audit process with associates and affiliates;

(e) ensure the internal auditor has access to the Chair of the Audit Committee and of the Board and to the Chief Executive Officer and meet separately with the internal auditor to review with him any problems or difficulties he may have encountered and specifically:

(i) any difficulties which were encountered in the course of the audit work, including restrictions on the scope of activities or access to required information, and any disagreements with management;

(ii) any changes required in the planned scope of the internal audit; and

(iii) the internal audit department responsibilities, budget and staffing;

and to report to the Board on such meetings;

V. *Insight in Respect of the External Auditors*

(a) review the annual post audit or management letter from the external auditors and management's response and follow up in respect of any identified weakness, inquire regularly of management and the external auditors of any significant issues between them and how they have been resolved, and intervene in the resolution if required;

(b) review the quarterly unaudited financial statements with the external auditors and receive and review the review engagement reports of external auditors on unaudited financial statements of the Company;

(c) receive and review annually the external auditors' formal written statement of independence delineating all relationships between itself and the Company;

(d) meet separately with the external auditors to review with them any problems or difficulties the external auditors may have encountered and specifically:

(i) any difficulties which were encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to required information, and any disagreements with management; and

(ii) any changes required in the planned scope of the audit;

and to report to the Board on such meetings;

(e) review with the external auditors the adequacy and appropriateness of the accounting policies used in preparation of the financial statements;

(f) meet with the external auditors prior to the audit to review the planning and staffing of the audit;

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(g) receive and review annually the external auditors' written report on their own internal quality control procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, or peer review, of the external auditors, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, and any steps taken to deal with such issues;

(h) review and evaluate the external auditors, including the lead partner of the external auditor team;

(i) ensure the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law, but at least every five years;

VI. Oversight in Respect of Audit and Non Audit Services

(a) pre-approve all audit services (which may entail providing comfort letters in connection with securities underwritings) and all permitted non audit services, other than non audit services where:

(i) the aggregate amount of all such non audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than 5% of the total fees paid by the Company and its subsidiaries to the external auditor during the fiscal year in which the non audit services are provided;

(ii) such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non audit services; and

(iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Audit Committee or by one or more members of the Audit Committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Audit Committee;

(b) approval by the Audit Committee of a non audit service to be performed by the external auditor shall be disclosed as required under securities laws and regulations;

(c) the Audit Committee may delegate to one or more designated members of the Audit Committee the authority to grant pre-approvals required by this subsection. The decisions of any member to whom authority is delegated to pre-approve an activity shall be presented to the Audit Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval;

(d) if the Audit Committee approves an audit service within the scope of the engagement of the external auditor, such audit service shall be deemed to have been pre-approved for purposes of this subsection;

VII. *Oversight in Respect of Certain Policies*

(a) review and recommend to the Board for approval the implementation and amendments to policies and program initiatives deemed advisable by management or the Audit Committee with respect to the Company's codes of business ethics and Risk Management and Financial Reporting policies;

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(b) obtain reports from management, the Company's senior internal auditing executive and the external auditors and report to the Board on the status and adequacy of the Company's efforts to ensure its businesses are conducted and its facilities are operated in an ethical, legally compliant and socially responsible manner, in accordance with the Company's codes of business conduct and ethics;

(c) establish a non traceable, confidential and anonymous system by which callers may ask for advice or report any ethical or financial concern, ensure that procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints in respect of accounting, internal controls and auditing matters are in place, and receive reports on such matters as necessary;

(d) annually review and assess the adequacy of the Company's public disclosure policy;

(e) review and approve the Company's hiring policies for partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors (recognizing the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 does not permit the CEO, controller, CFO or chief accounting officer to have participated in the Company's audit as an employee of the external auditors during the preceding one-year period) and monitor the Company's adherence to the policy;

VIII. Oversight in Respect of Financial Aspects of the Company's Canadian Pension Plans (the Company's pension plans), specifically:

(a) provide advice to the Human Resources Committee on any proposed changes in the Company's pension plans in respect of any significant effect such changes may have on pension financial matters;

(b) review and consider financial and investment reports and the funded status relating to the Company's pension plans and recommend to the Board on pension contributions;

(c) receive, review and report to the Board on the actuarial valuation and funding requirements for the Company's pension plans;

(d) review and approve annually the Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (SIP&P);

- (e) approve the appointment or termination of auditors and investment managers;

IX. *Oversight in Respect of Internal Administration*

- (a) review annually the reports of the Company's representatives on certain audit committees of subsidiaries and affiliates of the Company and any significant issues and auditor recommendations concerning such subsidiaries and affiliates;

- (b) review the succession plans in respect of the Chief Financial Officer, the Vice President, Risk Management and the Director, Internal Audit;

- (c) review and approve the policy and guidelines for the Company's hiring of partners, employees and former partners and employees of the external auditors who were engaged on the Company's account;

X. *Oversight Function*

While the Audit Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Audit Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate or are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the external auditors. The Audit Committee, its Chair and any of its members who have accounting or related financial management experience or expertise, are members of the Board, appointed to the Audit Committee to provide broad oversight of the financial disclosure, financial risk and control related activities of the Company, and are specifically not accountable nor responsible for the day to day operation of such activities. Although designation of a member or members as an audit committee financial expert is based on that individual's education and experience, which that individual will bring to bear in carrying out his or her duties on the Audit Committee, designation as an audit committee financial expert does not impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations and liability imposed on such person as a member of the Audit Committee and Board in the absence of such designation. Rather, the role of any audit committee financial expert, like the role of all Audit Committee members, is to oversee the process and not to certify or guarantee the internal or external audit of the Company's financial information or public disclosure.

3. Composition of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall consist of three or more Directors, a majority of whom are resident Canadians (as defined in the Canada Business Corporations Act), and all of whom are unrelated and/or independent for the purposes of applicable Canadian and United States securities law and applicable rules of any stock exchange on which the Company's shares are listed. Each member of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate and at least one member shall have accounting

or related financial management expertise (as those terms are defined from time to time under the requirements or guidelines for audit committee service under securities laws and the applicable rules of any stock exchange on which the Company's securities are listed for trading or, if it is not so defined as that term is interpreted by the Board in its business judgment).

4. Appointment of Audit Committee Members

The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board from time to time, on the recommendation of the Governance Committee and shall hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors are earlier appointed or until they cease to be Directors of the Company.

5. Vacancies

Where a vacancy occurs at any time in the membership of the Audit Committee, it may be filled by the Board on the recommendation of the Governance Committee.

6. Audit Committee Chair

The Board shall appoint a Chair of the Audit Committee who shall:

- (a) review and approve the agenda for each meeting of the Audit Committee and as appropriate, consult with members of management;
- (b) preside over meetings of the Audit Committee;
- (c) make suggestions and provide feedback from the Audit Committee to management regarding information that is or should be provided to the Audit Committee;

- (d) report to the Board on the activities of the Audit Committee relative to its recommendations, resolutions, actions and concerns; and
- (e) meet as necessary with the internal and external auditors.

7. Absence of Audit Committee Chair

If the Chair of the Audit Committee is not present at any meeting of the Audit Committee, one of the other members of the Audit Committee present at the meeting shall be chosen by the Audit Committee to preside at the meeting.

8. Secretary of Audit Committee

The Corporate Secretary shall act as Secretary to the Audit Committee.

9. Meetings

The Chair, or any two members of the Audit Committee, or the internal auditor, or the external auditors, may call a meeting of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall meet at least quarterly. The Audit Committee shall meet periodically with management, the internal auditors and the external auditors in separate executive sessions.

10. Quorum

A majority of the members of the Audit Committee, present in person or by telephone or other telecommunication device that permit all persons participating in the meeting to speak to each other, shall constitute a quorum.

11. Notice of Meetings

Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given in writing or facsimile communication to each member of the Audit Committee at least 24 hours prior to the time fixed for such meeting; provided, however, that a member may in any manner waive a notice of a meeting. Attendance of a member at a meeting is a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

12. **Attendance of Company Officers and Employees at Meeting**

At the invitation of the Chair of the Audit Committee, one or more officers or employees of the Company may attend any meeting of the Audit Committee.

13. **Procedure, Records and Reporting**

The Audit Committee shall fix its own procedure at meetings, keep records of its proceedings and report to the Board when the Audit Committee may deem appropriate but not later than the next meeting of the Board.

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14. Review of Charter and Evaluation of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall review its Charter annually or otherwise, as it deems appropriate, and if necessary propose changes to the Governance Committee and the Board. The Audit Committee shall annually review the Audit Committee's own performance.

15. Outside Experts and Advisors

The Audit Committee is authorized, when deemed necessary or desirable, to retain and set and pay the compensation for independent counsel, outside experts and other advisors, at the Company's expense, to advise the Audit Committee or its members independently on any matter.

16. Reliance

Absent actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Board), each member of the Audit Committee shall be entitled to rely on (i) the integrity of those persons or organizations within and outside the Company from which it receives information, (ii) the accuracy of the financial and other information provided to the Audit Committee by such persons or organizations and (iii) representations made by Management and the external auditors, as to any information technology, internal audit and other non-audit services provided by the external auditors to the Company and its subsidiaries.

SCHEDULE D

DESCRIPTION OF BOARD COMMITTEES AND THEIR CHARTERS

The Board has four standing committees: the Audit Committee; the Governance Committee; the Health, Safety and Environment Committee; and the Human Resources Committee. The Board does not have an Executive Committee. The Audit, Human Resources and Governance committees are required to be composed entirely of independent directors. The Health, Safety and Environment Committee is required to have a majority of independent directors.

Each of the committees has the authority to retain advisors to assist in the discharge of its respective responsibilities. Each of the committees reviews its respective charter at least annually and, as required, recommends changes to the Governance Committee and to the Board. Each of the committees also reviews its respective performance annually.

Each of the committees has a charter which is published on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com.

CHAIR'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Mr. S.B. Jackson, the Chair of the Board, is an independent director. The Chair is appointed by the Board and serves in a non-executive capacity. The Board adopted the practice of holding simultaneous meetings of certain committees and, as a result, the Chair is a voting member of the Governance and Human Resources Committees but is not a member of the Audit and Health, Safety and Environment Committees. The simultaneous sitting of certain committees allows more time to be available for each committee to focus on its respective responsibilities. All committee meetings include scheduled periods where members can discuss the committee operations and responsibilities without management present.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Chair: K.E. Benson

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Members: D.H. Burney, E.L. Draper, P.L. Joskow, J.A. MacNaughton, D.M.G. Stewart

This committee is comprised of six independent directors and is mandated to assist the Board in monitoring, among other things, the integrity of the financial statements of TCPL, the compliance by TCPL with legal and regulatory requirements, and the independence and performance of TCPL's internal and external auditors. The committee is also mandated to review and recommend to the Board approval of TCPL's audited annual and unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related management discussion and analysis, and other corporate disclosure documents including information circulars, the annual information form, all financial statements in prospectuses and other offering memoranda, any financial statements required by regulatory authorities and all prospectuses and documents which may be incorporated by reference into a prospectus, before they are released to the public or filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities. In addition, the committee reviews and recommends to the Board the appointment and compensation of the external auditor, oversees the accounting, financial reporting, control and audit functions, and recommends funding of TCPL's Canadian pension plans.

Audit Committee information as required under the Canadian Audit Committee Rules (as defined in Schedule B to TCPL's AIF) is contained in TCPL's AIF under the heading "Audit Committee". Audit Committee information includes the charter, committee composition, relevant education and experience of each member, reliance on exemptions, financial literacy of each member, committee oversight, pre-approval policies and procedures, and external auditor service fees by category.

The committee oversees the operation of an anonymous and confidential toll-free telephone number for employees, contractors and the public to call with respect to perceived accounting irregularities and ethical violations, and has set up a procedure for the receipt, retention, treatment and regular review of any such reported activities. This telephone number is published on TransCanada's website at www.transcanada.com, on its intranet for employees and in the Company's Annual Report to shareholders.

The committee reviews the audit plans of the internal and external auditors and meets with them at the time of each committee meeting, in each case both with and without the presence of management. The committee annually receives and reviews the external auditor's formal written statement of independence delineating all relationships between itself and TCPL and its report on recommendations to management regarding internal controls and procedures, and ensures the rotation of the lead audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit as required by law. The committee pre-approves all audit services and all permitted

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non-audit services. In addition, the committee discusses with management TCPL's material financial risk exposures and the actions management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, reviews the internal control procedures to oversee their effectiveness, monitors compliance with TCPL's policies and codes of business ethics, and reports on these matters to the Board. The committee reviews and approves the investment objectives and choice of investment managers for the Canadian pension plans and considers and approves any significant changes to those plans relating to financial matters.

There were six meetings of the Audit Committee in 2010.

GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Chair: J.A. MacNaughton

Members: K.E. Benson, D.H. Burney, S. B. Jackson, P.L. Joskow, D.P. O'Brien, D.M.G. Stewart

This committee is comprised of seven independent directors and is mandated to enhance TCPL's governance through a continuing assessment of TCPL's approach to corporate governance. The committee is mandated to identify qualified individuals to become Board members, to recommend to the Board nominees for election as directors at each annual meeting of shareholders and to annually recommend to the Board placement of directors on committees. The committee annually reviews the independence status of each director in accordance with written criteria in order to provide the Board with guidance for its annual determination of director independence and for the placement of members on committees. The committee also reviews directors' service on other boards to ensure there is no overboarding or interlocking relationship which would interfere with a member's independence status or be an impediment to a director in the discharge of his or her responsibilities. The committee also oversees the risk management activities of TCPL. The committee monitors and reviews with management the identified risks to ensure there is proper Board and committee oversight and management programs in place to mitigate risks. The committee also makes recommendations to the Board related to TCPL's risk management programs and policies on an ongoing basis.

The committee reviews and reports to the Board on the performance of the Board and each of its committees, in conjunction with the Chair of the Board, as set forth in TCPL's Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices, in Schedule B of TCPL's AIF. The committee also monitors the relationship between management and the Board, and reviews TCPL's structures to ensure that the Board is able to function independently of management. The committee chair, in consultation with directors, annually reviews the performance of the Chair of the Board and reports the results to the Board. The committee is also responsible for an annual review of director compensation, for the administration of the DSU Plan and establishing, reviewing and assessing the minimum share ownership guidelines for directors.

The committee monitors best governance practice and ensures any corporate governance concerns are raised with management. The committee ensures the Company has a best practice orientation package and monitors continuing education for all directors as set forth in more detail in Schedule B of TCPL's AIF. For a summary of the continuing education sessions attended by directors in 2010, refer to the table under the

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section below entitled 2010 Director Education . The committee also has responsibility for oversight of the Company's Strategic Planning process.

There were three meetings of the Governance Committee in 2010.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Chair: E.L. Draper

Members: W.K. Dobson, P. Gauthier, K.L. Hawkins, W.T. Stephens

This committee is comprised of five independent directors and is mandated to monitor the health, safety, security and environmental practices and procedures of TCPL and its subsidiaries for compliance with applicable legislation, conformity with industry standards and prevention or mitigation of losses. The committee also considers whether the implementation of TCPL's policies related to health, safety, security and environmental matters are effective, including policies and practices to prevent loss or injury to TCPL's employees and its assets, networks or infrastructure from malicious acts, natural disasters or other crisis situations. The committee reviews reports and, when appropriate, makes recommendations to the Board on TCPL's policies and procedures related to health, safety, security and the environment. This committee meets separately with officers of TCPL and its business units who have responsibility for these matters and reports to the Board on such meetings.

There were three meetings of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee in 2010.

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Chair: W.T. Stephens

Members: W.K. Dobson, P. Gauthier, K.L. Hawkins, S. B. Jackson, D.P. O'Brien

This committee is comprised of six independent directors and is mandated to review the Company's human resources policies and plans, monitor succession planning and to assess the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executive officers of TCPL against pre-established performance objectives. A report on senior management development and succession is prepared annually for presentation to the Board which the committee reviews on an annual basis. The committee reports to the Board with recommendations on the remuneration package for the senior executive officers of TCPL, including the CEO. The committee approves all longer-term compensation including stock options and any major changes to TCPL's company-wide compensation and benefit plans. The committee considers and approves any changes to TCPL's Canadian pension plans relating to benefits provided under these plans. The committee is also responsible for the review of the executive share ownership guidelines.

The committee recognizes the importance of maintaining good governance practices for the development and administration of executive compensation and benefit programs, and has instituted processes that enhance the committee's ability to effectively carry out its responsibilities. Examples of processes that the committee uses include:

- holding in-camera sessions without Company management present prior to and following every regularly scheduled committee meeting;
- hiring external consultants and advisors and requiring their attendance at specified committee meetings;
- annually approving a checklist that sets out the timetable of all regularly occurring accountabilities for the committee which provides context for the discussion of related items; and
- using a two-step review process where items are provided for the committee's initial review at a meeting prior to the approval meeting.

There were four meetings of the Human Resources Committee in 2010.

SCHEDULE E

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Board's primary responsibility is to foster the long-term success of the Company consistent with the Board's responsibility to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company.

B. The Board of Directors has plenary power. Any responsibility not delegated to management or a committee of the Board remains with the Board. This Charter is prepared to assist the Board and management in clarifying responsibilities and ensuring effective communication between the Board and management.

II. COMPOSITION AND BOARD ORGANIZATION

A. Nominees for directors are initially considered and recommended by the Governance Committee of the Board, approved by the entire Board and elected annually by the shareholders of the Company.

B. The Board must be comprised of a majority of members who have been determined by the Board to be independent. A member is independent if the member has no direct or indirect relationship which could, in the view of the Board, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

C. Directors who are not members of management will meet on a regular basis to discuss matters of interest independent of any influence from management.

D. Certain of the responsibilities of the Board referred to herein may be delegated to committees of the Board. The responsibilities of those committees will be as set forth in their Charter, as amended from time to time.

III. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Managing the Affairs of the Board

The Board operates by delegating certain of its authorities, including spending authorizations, to management and by reserving certain powers to itself. Certain of the legal obligations of the Board are described in detail in Section IV. Subject to these legal obligations and to the Articles and By-laws of the Company, the Board retains the responsibility for managing its own affairs, including:

- i) planning its composition and size;
- ii) selecting its Chair;
- iii) nominating candidates for election to the Board;
- iv) determining independence of Board members;
- v) approving committees of the Board and membership of directors thereon;
- vi) determining director compensation; and
- vii) assessing the effectiveness of the Board, committees and directors in fulfilling their responsibilities.

B. Management and Human Resources

The Board has the responsibility for:

- i) the appointment and succession of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and monitoring CEO performance, approving CEO compensation and providing advice and counsel to the CEO in the execution of the CEO's duties;
- ii) approving a position description for the CEO;

- iii) reviewing CEO performance at least annually, against agreed-upon written objectives;

 - iv) approving decisions relating to senior management, including the:
-

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- a) appointment and discharge of officers of the Company and members of the senior executive leadership team;
- b) compensation and benefits for members of the senior executive leadership team;
- c) acceptance of outside directorships on public companies by senior executive officers (other than not-for-profit organizations);
- d) annual corporate and business unit performance objectives utilized in determining incentive compensation or other awards to officers; and
- e) employment contracts, termination and other special arrangements with senior executive officers, or other employee groups if such action is likely to have a subsequent material¹ impact on the Company or its basic human resource and compensation policies.
- v) taking all reasonable steps to ensure succession planning programs are in place, including programs to train and develop management;
- vi) approving certain matters relating to all employees, including:
 - a) the annual salary policy/program for employees;
 - b) new benefit programs or changes to existing programs that would create a change in cost to the Company in excess of \$10,000,000 annually;
 - c) Canadian pension fund investment guidelines and the appointment of pension fund managers; and

- d) material benefits granted to retiring employees outside of benefits received under approved pension and other benefit programs.

C. Strategy and Plans

The Board has the responsibility to:

- i) participate in strategic planning sessions to ensure that management develops, and ultimately approve, major corporate strategies and objectives;
- ii) approve capital commitment and expenditure budgets and related operating plans;
- iii) approve financial and operating objectives used in determining compensation;
- iv) approve the entering into, or withdrawing from, lines of business that are, or are likely to be, material to the Company;
- v) approve material divestitures and acquisitions; and
- vi) monitor management's achievements in implementing major corporate strategies and objectives, in light of changing circumstances.

D. Financial and Corporate Issues

The Board has the responsibility to:

- i) take reasonable steps to ensure the implementation and integrity of the Company's internal control and management information systems;
- ii) monitor operational and financial results;

iii) approve annual financial statements and related Management's Discussion and Analysis, review quarterly financial results and approve the release thereof by management;

iv) approve the Management Proxy Circular, Annual Information Form and documents incorporated by reference therein;

1 For purposes of this Charter, the term "material" includes a transaction or a series of related transactions that would, using reasonable business judgment and assumptions, have a meaningful impact on the Corporation. The impact could be relative to the Corporation's financial performance and liabilities as well as its reputation.

- v) declare dividends;

- vi) approve financings, changes in authorized capital, issue and repurchase of shares, issue and redemption of debt securities, listing of shares and other securities, issue of commercial paper, and related prospectuses and trust indentures;

- vii) recommend appointment of external auditors and approve auditors' fees;

- viii) approve banking resolutions and significant changes in banking relationships;

- ix) approve appointments, or material changes in relationships with corporate trustees;

- x) approve contracts, leases and other arrangements or commitments that may have a material impact on the Company;

- xi) approve spending authority guidelines; and

- xii) approve the commencement or settlement of litigation that may have a material impact on the Company.

E. Business and Risk Management

The Board has the responsibility to:

- i) take reasonable steps to ensure that management has identified the principal risks of the Company's businesses and implemented appropriate strategies to manage these risks, understands the principal risks and achieves a proper balance between risks and benefits;

- ii) review reports on capital commitments and expenditures relative to approved budgets;
- iii) review operating and financial performance relative to budgets or objectives;
- iv) receive, on a regular basis, reports from management on matters relating to, among others, ethical conduct, environmental management, employee health and safety, human rights, and related party transactions; and
- v) assess and monitor management control systems by evaluating and assessing information provided by management and others (e.g. internal and external auditors) about the effectiveness of management control systems.

F. Policies and Procedures

The Board has responsibility to:

- i) monitor compliance with all significant policies and procedures by which the Company is operated;
- ii) direct management to ensure the Company operates at all times within applicable laws and regulations and to the highest ethical and moral standards;
- iii) provide policy direction to management while respecting its responsibility for day-to-day management of the Company's businesses; and
- iv) review significant new corporate policies or material amendments to existing policies (including, for example, policies regarding business conduct, conflict of interest and the environment).

G. Compliance Reporting and Corporate Communications

The Board has the responsibility to:

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- i) take all reasonable steps to ensure the Company has in place effective disclosure and communication processes with shareholders and other stakeholders and financial, regulatory and other recipients;

 - ii) approve interaction with shareholders on all items requiring shareholder response or approval;

 - iii) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the financial performance of the Company is adequately reported to shareholders, other security holders and regulators on a timely and regular basis;
-

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iv) take all reasonable steps to ensure that financial results are reported fairly and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

v) take all reasonable steps to ensure the timely reporting of any other developments that have significant and material impact on the Company; and

vi) report annually to shareholders on the Board's stewardship for the preceding year (the Annual Report).

IV. GENERAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. The Board is responsible for:

i) directing management to ensure legal requirements have been met and documents and records have been properly prepared, approved and maintained;

ii) approving changes in the By-laws and Articles of Incorporation, matters requiring shareholder approval, and agendas for shareholder meetings;

iii) approving the Company's legal structure, name, logo, mission statement and vision statement; and

iv) performing such functions as it reserves to itself or which cannot, by law, be delegated to committees of the Board or to management.

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SCHEDULE F

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Proxy Circular explains how TransCanada's executive compensation program is designed and operated with respect to the President and CEO (referred to as "CEO" in this section and under the section entitled "Executive Compensation Tables"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), the three other most highly compensated executives, and the (Retired) President and CEO ("Retired CEO") included in this reported financial year (collectively referred to as the "Executive Officers").

For 2010, information is reported for the Company's Executive Officers as follows:

R.K. Girling	President & Chief Executive Officer (formerly Chief Operating Officer)
D.R. Marchand	Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer (formerly Vice-President, Finance & Treasurer)
A.J. Pourbaix	President, Energy & Oil Pipelines (formerly President, Energy & Executive Vice-President, Corporate Development)
G.A. Lohnes	President, Natural Gas Pipelines (formerly Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer)
D.M. Wishart	Executive Vice-President, Operations & Major Projects
H.N. Kvisle	(Retired) President & Chief Executive Officer(1)

(1) Mr. Kvisle retired from the Company effective September 1, 2010. More information regarding Mr. Kvisle's retirement provisions is in the section entitled "Termination and Change of Control Benefits - Retired President & Chief Executive Officer Compensation".

This section is divided into the following areas of interest:

1. An introduction outlining TransCanada's business considerations that affect the executive compensation program;
2. A review of the change to the executive compensation program for the 2010/2011 compensation cycle;
3. A summary of business results for 2010;
4. Information on TransCanada's executive compensation philosophy and program;
5. An overview of the compensation decision-making process; and
6. A detailed review of the decisions the Board of Directors (the "Board") made with respect to the compensation of the Executive Officers in light of the Company's performance.

INTRODUCTION

The executive compensation program for TransCanada is managed by the Board with assistance from the Human Resources Committee (the HR Committee). The objective of the executive compensation program is to provide compensation that is competitive, fair, and supportive of the Company's business plans, delivered in such a manner as to be consistent with the best interests of shareholders. The nature of TransCanada's business impacts the way in which performance is assessed. This performance assessment, in turn, directly impacts how compensation is delivered over time.

TransCanada's businesses are capital intensive, many are subject to regulated returns and growth is typically driven by projects that have long periods of time between conception, approval, construction, startup, and ultimate profitability. Supporting this business portfolio and the strategy for the generation of future shareholder value, as well as maintaining strength in the Company's financial position, requires a balance between short-term financial measures, capital management, and longer term growth and profitability. This has been particularly evident during the past few years and will continue to be applicable in the future as large capital projects are managed. The Company is also mindful of the importance of dividends to shareholders and the need for a balance between current returns, a prudent capital structure and long-term growth.

The Board recognizes that compensation programs that primarily reward delivery of short-term returns could be detrimental to the long-term value of the Company. However, excessive focus on longer term projects could decrease the Company's ability to generate current earnings, pay dividends, and maintain access to capital markets. The Board has carefully considered a balanced approach to these issues in the design of the executive compensation program and the impact of compensation programs on business risk.

The Board establishes performance objectives for management for both the short and long-term compensation plans which include financial measures and operational, growth and other business considerations of importance to the Company. The Board also formally establishes the relative weighting that will be assigned to measures in evaluating results and determining relative compensation. In establishing these objectives, the Board understands that some important elements of executive performance cannot be measured entirely through financial measures. For example, the management of projects under development or under construction is critical to the Company, and the assessment of performance in that regard can be subjective rather than based on direct financial measurements. Another important element of performance is how well the management team meets the Company's objectives with respect to health, safety and the environment. The Board has a rigorous process of setting objectives and assessing the performance of executives against those objectives. The final determination of performance is made based on a combination of specific financial measures and the assessment of the other elements of management's performance.

CHANGE TO EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

The HR Committee and the Board are continuously reviewing potential improvements to the design and administration of TransCanada's executive compensation program. To further align the Company's compensation philosophy and executive compensation program with long-term value creation, the Board approved a change to the executive compensation program starting with the 2010/2011 compensation cycle. This change will further clarify the link between pay and performance and continue to align executive compensation practices with those widely used by industry peers.

The change includes the following modifications to each element of compensation:

- Base salary is positioned within a salary range where the reference point, or Guidepost, is generally comparable to market median levels;
- The short-term incentive is based on a target award value (expressed as a percentage of base salary) which is generally comparable to market median levels. The actual award an executive may receive is adjusted based on personal and corporate performance; and
- Medium- and long-term incentive grants are based on a target award value (expressed as a percentage of base salary) which is generally comparable to market median levels. The actual grant an executive may receive is within a market competitive range and is adjusted based on personal performance and future potential.

Additional information regarding the program change is included in the section entitled "Elements of Compensation - Overview of Compensation Elements" below.

SUMMARY FOR 2010

In evaluating 2010 overall corporate performance, the HR Committee and the Board considered a number of quantitative and qualitative factors including financial and share performance, the quality of earnings, execution of on-going projects and transactions, safety, operational performance and progress on key growth initiatives.

Key accomplishments in 2010 included:

- Comparable earnings and funds generated from operations met pre-determined targets;

- The Company continued to advance its large capital program with several key strategic projects completed and/or placed into service, including:
 - o Phases 1 and 2 of the Keystone oil pipeline including the Cushing extension;

 - o The North Central Corridor extension on the Alberta System;

 - o The Halton Hills Generating Station in Ontario;

 - o The Bison pipeline project connecting U.S. Rockies gas to market;

 - o The Groundbirch pipeline connecting Montney shale gas in northeast B.C.; and

 - o The second phase of the Kibby Wind project in Maine.

- Advanced new initiatives to connect shale gas into existing pipeline systems and to extend the Keystone Pipeline System;

- Achieved negotiated settlements with the Alberta and Foothills Systems shippers that recognized increased returns;

- Met or exceeded all safety, reliability and operating targets; and
-

- Maintained A grade credit ratings and issued approximately \$3 billion of senior debt and preferred shares at historically low rates.

Less successful developments in 2010 included:

- Delays and cost escalation with the Bruce Power restart project;
- Weak power and natural gas prices;
- Delays in U.S. permitting for the Keystone U.S. Gulf Coast Expansion;
- Long-term competitiveness of WCSB gas and, specifically, impacts to the Canadian Mainline; and
- Cancellation of the Oakville power project.

For 2010, the HR Committee and the Board concluded that overall, the Company largely met its performance objectives but also recognized some less favourable outcomes as noted above. After considering these performance results and the relative weighting ascribed to the financial results (50%) and to operational, growth, and other business considerations (50%), they determined that overall corporate performance in 2010 was slightly below target and assigned a Corporate Adjustment Factor (CAF) of 0.95. More information regarding the CAF is in the section entitled Variable/At-Risk Compensation Short-term Incentive below. This rating provided context for the HR Committee and the Board in determining Executive Officers' short-term incentive awards. They used the following guiding principles during their 2011 compensation deliberations:

- Moderate base salary increases for the Executive Officers except in cases where executives assumed significant additional responsibilities;
- Annual bonus awards that reflect overall corporate performance and each of the Executive Officer's contribution to those results for 2010; and
- Moderate increases in longer-term incentive award levels except to recognize significant additional responsibilities.

The HR Committee and the Board also considered the results achieved against the pre-established three-year performance objectives for the 2008 performance share unit grant and determined that 67% of the outstanding units would vest for payment. This vesting level represented performance that was below target but above threshold, as determined by the HR Committee and the Board in accordance with the vesting guidelines described in more detail below in the section entitled Elements of Compensation footnote 1 to the table Overview of Compensation Elements. More information regarding the 2008 performance share unit grant is in the section entitled Compensation Decisions Made in 2011 Medium-term Incentives, below.

The following chart shows the relationship between the annual outcomes of selected key financial metrics from 2006 to 2010 and the sum of base pay, annual cash bonus, and the estimated value of performance share units and stock options (referred to herein as Total Direct Compensation or TDC) that was awarded to the Executive Officers pursuant to the noted year:

* Aggregate TDC awarded to Executive Officers pursuant to 2010 excludes Mr. Kvisle, who retired from the Company effective September 1, 2010.

** Further information regarding non-GAAP measures can be found in TransCanada's 2010 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Aggregate TDC for Executive Officers expressed as a percent of Net Income is 1.4%, 1.5%, 1.3%, 1.4% and 1.2% for the financial years ended 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Details regarding the Total Direct Compensation awarded to Executive Officers in 2011 based on overall performance in 2010 are provided in the section entitled Compensation Decisions Made in 2011 - Executive Officer Profiles , below.

COMPENSATION PHILOSOPHY

TransCanada's executive compensation program has the following objectives:

- To provide a compensation package that rewards individual contributions in the context of overall business results (pay-for-performance);
- To be competitive in level and form with the external market;
- To align executives' interests with those of shareholders and customers; and
- To support the attraction, engagement and retention of executives.

The compensation program is also designed to align with the Company's business plans and risk management framework to provide an appropriate balance between risk and executive rewards.

Market Benchmarking & Comparator Group

The HR Committee considers comparable compensation data from Canadian-based energy companies that are generally of similar size and scope to TransCanada and that represent the market in which TransCanada may compete for executive talent (the Comparator Group). Specifically, the Comparator Group comprises companies with capital intensive, long cycle businesses in the North American pipeline, power and utility industry, as well as the Canadian oil and gas industry. The Company also evaluates broader industry trends and practices to determine the appropriate elements of compensation and the effective design of each element.

The composition of the Comparator Group is reviewed annually by the HR Committee to determine its continued applicability to TransCanada. An overview of the characteristics of the Comparator Group, as compared to TransCanada's characteristics, is provided in the following table:

	TRANSCANADA	COMPARATOR GROUP(3)	
Industry	North American Pipelines, Power	North American Pipelines, Power, Utilities / Canadian Oil and Gas	
Location	Calgary, Alberta	Primarily Alberta	
		<u>Median</u>	<u>75th Percentile</u>
Revenue(1)	\$8.2 billion	\$4.7 billion	\$11.8 billion
Market Capitalization(2)	\$26.4 billion	\$22.1 billion	\$32.0 billion
Assets(1)	\$43.8 billion	\$17.5 billion	\$28.2 billion
Employees(1)	4,156	2,632	4,910

(1) Revenue, assets and number of employees reflect 2009 information.

(2) Market Capitalization value noted is calculated as at December 31, 2010 by multiplying the monthly closing price of common shares by the quarterly common shares outstanding for the most recently available quarter.

(3) The members of the Comparator Group for 2010 were as follows:

Alliance Pipeline Ltd.	EnCana Corporation*	Petro-Canada**
ATCO Ltd. & Canadian Utilities Limited	EPCOR	Shell Canada Ltd.

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BP Canada Energy Company	ExxonMobil Canada	Spectra Energy (Canada)
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.	FortisAlberta	Suncor Energy Inc.
Capital Power Corporation	Husky Energy Inc.	Syncrude Canada Ltd.
Chevron Canada Resources	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Talisman Energy Inc.
ConocoPhillips Canada Corp.	Kinder Morgan Canada Inc.	Terasen Gas
Devon Canada Corporation	Nexen Inc.	TransAlta Corporation
Enbridge Inc.		

* EnCana Corporation subsequently split into two entities - Cenovus Energy Inc. and EnCana Corporation.

** Petro-Canada subsequently merged with Suncor Energy Inc.

Each Executive Officer's position is benchmarked against similar positions in the Comparator Group. The position-based compensation data from the Comparator Group (the Comparator Market Data) provides the initial pay reference point for the HR Committee and the Board. The annual Total Direct Compensation value an Executive Officer is awarded will vary based on an assessment of individual performance in the context of overall corporate performance, and will generally be set in accordance with the following guidelines (the Pay Positioning Guidelines):

Pay Positioning Guidelines

IF AN EXECUTIVE'S PERFORMANCE

TOTAL DIRECT COMPENSATION WILL BE

Meets objectives	à Generally comparable to median Total Direct Compensation market data
Exceeds objectives	à Generally comparable to above-median Total Direct Compensation market data
Falls short of objectives	à Generally comparable to below-median Total Direct Compensation market data

The degree to which an Executive Officer's Total Direct Compensation value is positioned relative to the median is dependent on his or her assessed individual performance level and corporate performance. The adjustment is made through variable rather than fixed compensation.

ELEMENTS OF COMPENSATION

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Target Total Direct Compensation comprises annual base salary, short-term incentive target, and target total longer-term compensation (which includes the medium-term incentive and long-term incentive), as illustrated below:

Each element of Target Total Direct Compensation is determined with reference to the market median. The allocation of Target Total Direct Compensation value to each element is based on market practices regarding the relative weighting afforded the different compensation elements (i.e., pay-mix). Actual compensation received will vary based on the HR Committee and the Board's assessment of corporate performance and each of the Executive Officer's past contribution and ability to contribute to future short, medium and long-term business results.

Overview of Compensation Elements

Component	Element	Form	Performance Period	Key Features	Objective
FIXED	Base salary	Cash	One year	<p>Generally comparable to the median market data for similar roles.</p> <p>A Guidepost is determined annually based on the Comparator Market Data for each role. Each Executive Officer's base salary will be managed within a range of $\pm 10\%$ of that Guidepost.</p> <p>Variance from the Guidepost may be due to sustained individual high performance, the scope of the executive's role within TransCanada, retention considerations, the executive's time in the role, and/or material differences in an Executive Officer's responsibilities compared with similar roles in the Comparator Market Data.</p>	<p>Provide income certainty.</p> <p>Attract and retain executives.</p>

Reviewed annually; changes, if any, are typically made effective March 1.

Component	Element	Form	Performance Period	Key Features	Objective
VARIABLE OR AT-RISK	Short-term incentive	Annual cash bonus	One year	<p>A short-term incentive target (expressed as a percent of base salary) is determined for each Executive Officer role. Targets are established based on the Comparator Market Data.</p> <p>Each Executive Officer receives an Individual Performance Adjustment Factor (PAF) between 0 and 2.0. The PAF rating is based on the HR Committee and the Board 's assessment of each Executive Officer 's yearly individual contribution and performance against pre-determined business and personal objectives in the context of overall annual corporate performance. In exceptional circumstances, a PAF between 2.1 and 2.5 may be awarded. This would reflect a very significant contribution to a transformational corporate achievement.</p> <p>A CAF between 0 and 1.2, as determined by the Board, is applied to determine the final award payable to the Executive Officer.</p> <p>Corporate results are evaluated using targets and weightings determined at the beginning of each year.</p>	<p>Motivate executives to achieve key annual business priorities and objectives.</p> <p>Reward executives for relative annual contribution to the Company.</p> <p>Align executives ' interests with those of the shareholders.</p> <p>Attract and retain executives.</p>
	Medium-term incentive	Performance share units	Up to three years with vesting at end of term	<p>Each Executive Officer role is assigned a target and an associated range with a pre-determined minimum and maximum for Total Longer-term Compensation (expressed as a percent of base salary). Targets are established based on the Comparator Market Data.</p> <p>The actual award will be based on the HR Committee and the Board 's assessment of the Executive Officer 's annual performance together with his/her future potential to contribute to overall corporate performance.</p> <p>The Executive Share Unit (ESU) Plan grants notional share units based on the allocated value of Total Longer-term Compensation divided by the fair market value of TransCanada 's common shares at the time of grant.</p> <p>The value of common share dividends is accrued in units through the three-year term.</p> <p>The number of units that vest for payment is subject to the attainment of specific corporate performance objectives and relative weightings, as determined by the HR Committee and the Board.(1)</p> <p>The final payment is made in cash, less statutory withholdings.</p>	<p>Motivate executives to achieve medium-term business objectives.</p> <p>Align executives ' interests with those of the shareholders.</p> <p>Attract and retain executives.</p>

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Long-term incentive	Stock options	Vesting 33 1/3% at the end of each year for three years. Grants have a seven year term	As indicated under Key Features of the Medium-term Incentive, stock options are granted based on the allocated value of the Total Longer-term Compensation award. The allocated value is divided by a compensation value per option which reflects the grant date fair value, as determined by the HR Committee.	Motivate executives to achieve long-term sustainable business objectives. Align executives interests with those of the shareholders.
			The HR Committee determines the compensation value of each option award using the higher of a binomial valuation and a floor-value of 15% of the exercise price.	Attract and retain executives.
			The exercise price is the closing market price of TransCanada common shares on the TSX on the last trading day immediately preceding the grant date of the stock option.	
			Participants benefit only if the market value of TransCanada s common shares at the time of the stock option exercise is greater than the exercise price of the stock options at the time of grant.	

(1) The number of units which vest is based on corporate performance results in accordance with the following guidelines:

The number of units which vest is based on corporate performance results in accordance with the following guidelines:

<u>PERFORMANCE LEVEL</u>		<u>GENERAL DESCRIPTION</u>		<u>UNITS VESTING</u>
Below threshold	à	Results which are below an acceptable level of performance	à	Zero units vest; no payment is made
At threshold	à	Results which are lower than expected, but still acceptable performance	à	50% of units vest for payment
<i>Between threshold and target, vesting on a pro-rata basis</i>				
At target	à	Results which are considered a stretch, but achievable; fully meet expectations	à	100% of units vest for payment
<i>Between target and maximum, vesting on a pro-rata basis</i>				
At or above maximum	à	Results which are considered a substantial stretch; significantly exceed expectations	à	150% of units vest for payment

Variable/At-Risk Compensation

As described above in the section entitled *Overview of Compensation Elements*, an annual short-term incentive target and longer-term incentive target (each expressed as a percent of base salary) is established for each Executive Officer role. Each target is established based on the Comparator Market Data for the role.

The following is a summary of the target structure and ranges for each Executive Officer role:

Role (Incumbent)	Short-term Incentive Target (% of Base Salary)	Longer-term Incentive Target (% of Base Salary)		
		Minimum	Target	Maximum
President & Chief Executive Officer (R.K. Girling)	100%	225%	275%	325%
Executive Vice-President & Chief Financial Officer (D.R. Marchand)	65%	150%	200%	250%
President, Energy & Oil Pipelines (A.J. Pourbaix)	75%	200%	250%	300%

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President, Natural Gas Pipelines (G.A. Lohnes)	65%	150%	200%	250%
Executive Vice-President, Operations & Major Projects (D.M. Wishart)	65%	150%	200%	250%

Short-term Incentive

The HR Committee and the Board assess each Executive Officer's performance against pre-determined business and individual objectives and assign an individual PAF. The PAF is determined using the following standards:

Performance against Standards(1)	PAF Range	Comments
Exceeds most or all standards plus transformational event	2.1 - 2.5	Awarded in exceptional circumstances. Reflective of extraordinary achievement with significant transformational corporate impact.
Exceeds most or all standards	1.8 - 2.0	Reflects tangible business contributions with several examples of significant impact beyond normal expectations.
Exceeds some standards	1.4 - 1.7	Fully satisfactory effort, with evidence of contribution beyond normal expectations.
Meets standards	0.9 - 1.3	Fully satisfactory effort, all performance expectations have been met.
Standards not met	0 - 0.8	Success dependent on improving performance levels - no payout.

(1) Standards are set at an achievable but stretch level.

To determine the Executive Officer's actual short-term incentive award, the CAF, as determined by the Board, is then applied. The CAF is determined based on the corporate performance results using the following standards:

Performance against Standards	CAF Range	Comments
Exceeds most or all standards and/or achievement of transformational corporate event	1.11 - 1.20	Exceptional business results with several examples of significant impact beyond normal expectations and/or transformational corporate event.
Exceeds some standards	1.01 - 1.10	Fully satisfactory results, all material performance standards met or exceeded, with several examples of significant positive business outcomes.
Meets standards	1.00	Fully satisfactory results, all performance expectations have been met.
Some standards not met	0.50 - 0.99	Some expectations not met, less than fully satisfactory performance but partial payout appropriate.
Standards not met	Below 0.50	Unacceptable performance - no payout.

The following illustrates the methodology used to determine the short-term incentive award for Executive Officers:

- (1) Reflects the Executive Officer's annual base salary rate as at December 15 of the calendar year.
- (2) Refer to the exhibit summarizing the target structure and ranges for each Executive Officer role above.
- (3) The PAF, as determined by the Board, can range between 0 and 2.0. In exceptional circumstances, a PAF between 2.1 and 2.5 may be awarded. This would reflect a very significant contribution to a transformational corporate achievement.

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- (4) The CAF, as determined by the Board, can range between 0 and 1.2.
- (5) The calculated short-term incentive award may be adjusted at the discretion of the Board where it deems reasonable to do so.

Longer-term Incentive

To determine the Executive Officer's actual long-term incentive award, the HR Committee and the Board assesses his/her annual performance together with his/her future potential to contribute to overall corporate performance. The total award is currently allocated 75% / 25% between performance share units and stock options, respectively.

Other Compensation

Executive Officers receive other benefits that the Company believes are reasonable and consistent with the goals of the executive compensation program. These benefits are based on competitive market practices and support the attraction and retention of Executive Officers. Benefits include a defined benefit pension plan (described later in the section entitled "Pension and Retirement Benefits"), traditional health and welfare programs and executive perquisites.

The perquisite program provided a limited number of perquisites to the Executive Officers in 2010 which included:

- An annual perquisite cash allowance to use for any purpose at the discretion of the Executive Officer valued at \$4,500;
- A limited number of luncheon and/or recreation club memberships, based on business need;
- A Company-paid reserved parking stall valued at \$5,492; and
- An annual car allowance valued at \$18,000.

The HR Committee may, from time to time, convey other benefits to an Executive Officer under specific circumstances or as a retention mechanism. If provided, such non-policy perquisites will be outlined in the footnotes to the Summary Compensation Table in the section entitled "Executive Compensation Tables" below.

Annually, the HR Committee reviews the Executive Officers' expenses and use by all executives of the corporate aircraft. TransCanada permits the use of the corporate aircraft by any executive including the CEO only when it is integrally and directly related to performing the executive's job.

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Share Ownership Guidelines

The HR Committee has instituted share ownership guidelines for executives (the Guidelines) that encourage executives to achieve an ownership level in the Company that the HR Committee views as significant in relation to each executive's base salary. The minimum ownership requirement is a multiple of base salary depending on the level of the executive. Executives have five years from the end of the year in which they became subject to the Guidelines to meet this requirement. Once an executive is deemed to have reached the minimum ownership requirement, the HR Committee uses discretion in assessing compliance with ownership requirements in the event of subsequent share price fluctuations. The level of ownership can be achieved through the purchase of TransCanada common shares or units of any TransCanada sponsored limited partnership, by participation in the TransCanada Dividend Reinvestment Plan or through unvested performance share units. The Guidelines require that at least 50% of the ownership level be in eligible shares (i.e., TransCanada common shares or units of any TransCanada sponsored limited partnership). Unvested performance share units from the ESU Plan only count to a maximum of 50% of the ownership level.

In 2010, the HR Committee approved an amendment to the Guidelines to increase the ownership level requirement for the Chief Executive Officer from three (3) times to four (4) times base salary. The amendment also included a requirement for all executives subject to the Guidelines to buy and hold 50% of all TransCanada stock option award exercises until the required ownership level is met.

The HR Committee annually reviews a calculation of ownership levels under the Guidelines and, in 2010, noted that all Executive Officers had met their minimum ownership requirements. Ownership level calculations pursuant to the Guidelines for the Executive Officers are found in the section entitled Compensation Decisions Made in 2011 Executive Officer Profiles.

COMPENSATION DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Overview

The following is a general overview of the process used to determine the Total Direct Compensation awards for Executive Officers:



Roles & Responsibilities

Contributor

Key Accountabilities

TransCanada's Human Resources Management

Acquires, analyzes and interprets all compensation market data used by the CEO in the formulation of Total Direct Compensation recommendations for his direct reports.

Provides the HR Committee and the Chair of the Board with relevant market data and other information, as requested, in order to support the HR Committee and Board deliberations regarding the Executive Officers' Total Direct Compensation.

Chief Executive Officer

Engages in discussions to assist the HR Committee and the Board in the determination of performance objectives for the Executive Officers and the assessment of whether, and to what extent, objectives for the previous year have been achieved by the Executive Officers.

Makes recommendations to the HR Committee regarding the level and form of compensation awards for his direct and certain indirect reports.

Reviews, evaluates and recommends to the Board all key performance objectives, measures and metrics used for compensation-related purposes.

Provides an assessment of his own performance for the HR Committee and the Board.

HR Committee

Directs management and/or the HR Committee's Consultant (as defined below) and other advisors to gather information on its behalf, and provide initial analysis and commentary.

Recommends for consideration and approval to the Board all remuneration to be awarded to the Executive Officers.

External Compensation Consultant to the HR Committee

The Consultant's mandate (which is approved annually by the HR Committee) is to:

- o Provide an assessment of management's proposals relating to the compensation of the Executive Officers;
- o Attend all HR Committee meetings (unless otherwise requested by the HR Committee Chair);
- o Provide data, analysis or opinion on compensation-related matters if requested by the HR Committee Chair; and
- o Report to, and interact directly with, the HR Committee on all matters related to executive compensation.

At every meeting, meets with the HR Committee without members of management present.

Communicates directly with members of the HR Committee outside of the HR Committee's meetings as requested by the HR Committee members.

Upon direction and approval from the HR Committee Chair, may provide consulting advice to TransCanada management.

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Other Advisors to the HR Committee

Provide non-compensation-related services, as required and directed by the HR Committee Chair.

Board

Reviews and approves all remuneration to be awarded through the executive compensation program to the Executive Officers, in consideration of recommendations from the HR Committee.

The Independence of the External Compensation Consultant to the HR Committee

The HR Committee has retained the services of an individual consultant (the Consultant) from Towers Watson as the HR Committee's advisor on human resources matters. The HR Committee chose the individual consultant it believed would provide the highest quality of independent advice. The fact that the Consultant is employed by Towers Watson, a pre-eminent human resources consulting firm that also provides services to TransCanada in several areas, was known to the HR Committee at the time of the Consultant's original engagement. It is the HR Committee's view that the Consultant is capable of providing candid and direct advice independent of management's influence.

Numerous steps have been taken by both Towers Watson and TransCanada to satisfy the objective of ensuring the Consultant's independence.

- Towers Watson has confirmed that no part of the Consultant's pay is directly impacted by growth or decline of Towers Watson's services to TransCanada. Towers Watson has also ensured that the Consultant:

- o Is not the client relationship manager for services provided to the Company;

- o Does not participate in any client development activities related to increasing Towers Watson's consulting services to TransCanada;
and

- o Other than consulting for the HR Committee, does not work on any other consulting assignments for TransCanada.

- TransCanada has ensured that the Consultant has limited interactions with management unless specifically related to those matters for which the Consultant is engaged on the HR Committee's behalf or in relation to proposals that will be presented to the HR Committee for review or approval.

The fees paid to Towers Watson in 2010 for the Consultant's services to the HR Committee were approximately \$125,000.

The HR Committee annually reviews the projects performed for TransCanada by other consultants at Towers Watson and the fees charged for the services rendered. For 2010, these services included providing the Company's Human Resources Management with executive, non-executive and Board member compensation market data, as well as benefit and pension actuarial consulting services for both U.S. and Canadian operations. The aggregate fees billed by Towers Watson to the Company for 2010 (exclusive of the Consultant's fees) were approximately \$2.1 million.

Stock Option Granting Process

Generally, stock option grants are determined as part of the annual deliberations regarding the longer-term incentive grant award. The process is as follows:

- The CEO recommends to the HR Committee the longer-term incentive grant value for all executives (except his own). The total grant value is generally allocated 75% / 25% between performance share units and stock options, respectively.
- The HR Committee recommends the stock option grant value for Executive Officers (including the CEO) to the Board and approves the stock option grant value for all other executives.
- The Board approves the value of the Executive Officers' stock options grants.
- The HR Committee determines the number of stock options to grant based on the approved value and the higher of a binomial valuation and a floor-value of 15% of the exercise price.
- The HR Committee approves all individual stock option grants.

Internal Equity and Retention Value

Executive Officer compensation relative to other executives at TransCanada (internal equity) is informally taken into account by the HR Committee and the Board during the annual Total Direct Compensation deliberations, particularly when the benchmark data for a particular role does not reflect the relative scope of TransCanada's role. In such cases, other internal roles that have strong market data may be used to complete an assessment of relativity.

The HR Committee and the Board also consider the retentive potential of their compensation decisions. Retention of the Executive Officers is critical to business continuity, stakeholder relationship management, succession planning and achieving the desired short and longer-term results for the Company.

Previously Awarded Compensation

The HR Committee recommends compensation awards, including stock options, which are not contingent on the number, term or current value of other outstanding compensation previously awarded to the individual. The HR Committee believes that reducing or limiting current stock option grants, performance share units or other forms of compensation because of prior gains realized by an Executive Officer would unfairly penalize the executive and reduce the motivation for continued high achievement. Similarly, the HR Committee does not purposefully increase total longer-term compensation value in a given year to offset less-than-expected returns from previous awards.

The HR Committee receives tally sheets which provide context for the decisions they make in relation to Total Direct Compensation. Although this information does not necessarily drive decision making with regard to specific pay elements, these tally sheets enable the HR Committee to:

- Complete an independent assessment of each element of compensation, along with an overall assessment of Total Direct Compensation levels in relation to performance;
 - Evaluate pay mix;
 - For equity-based compensation, assess level of return and extent to which objectives underlying the grant are being met; and
 - Determine if changes are required to severance plans or employment agreements to ensure alignment with the Company's business and executive attraction and retention objectives.
-

The tally sheets used by the HR Committee include the following information:

Analysis	Description
Three-year Total Direct Compensation History	<p>Three-year history of each Executive Officer's and certain other executives' previously awarded Total Direct Compensation on an element by element basis.</p> <p>Enables the HR Committee to track changes in an Executive Officer's Total Direct Compensation from year to year and to remain aware of the historical performance assessments and resulting compensation for each individual.</p>
Economic Impact Analysis	<p>Models compensation scenarios for the Executive Officers and certain other executives that illustrate the impact of various future corporate performance outcomes on previously awarded and outstanding compensation.</p> <p>Allows the HR Committee to determine if modelled compensation results are reasonable and deliver the expected level of differentiation of compensation value based on performance, as understood by the HR Committee.</p> <p>Following their 2010 review of the resulting analyses, the HR Committee was satisfied that, in aggregate, there had been an appropriate pay for performance relationship for the Executive Officers.</p>
Compensation Look-back Analysis	<p>A summary showing each Executive Officer's total income (i.e., realized and accrued) since his or her appointment to a position or based on his or her tenure with the Company.</p> <p>The most recent analysis conducted in 2009 included total pay realized/accrued by the Executive Officers since January 1, 2005 or the period they had served as an Executive Officer, if less.</p> <p>The HR Committee requests this information from the Consultant on a bi-annual basis.</p>
Severance/Change of Control Modeling	<p>Calculates severance payment amounts for each Executive Officer under his or her separation agreement.</p> <p>The data annually provided to the HR Committee represents the total value to be paid to the Executive Officer in the event of termination without cause, both with and without a deemed change of control as well as the additional payment that would be made under a non-competition provision.</p>

Performance Assessment

The Board approves annual corporate objectives that reflect the incremental achievements necessary to support the Company's core strategies. The HR Committee and the Board's comprehensive assessment of the results achieved against the annual corporate objectives and related business circumstances provides the context for the evaluation of the individual Executive Officers for Total Direct Compensation.

CORE STRATEGIES

The core strategies guide how TransCanada deploys resources that will allow the Company to achieve its vision of being the leading energy infrastructure company in North America.

ANNUAL CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

The Board approves annual corporate objectives that support TransCanada's core strategies for growth and value creation. These quantitative and qualitative objectives are referenced by the HR Committee and the Board for compensation decision-making. The HR Committee and the Board's assessment of overall corporate performance determines the CAF to be applied in determining short-term incentive awards for the Executive Officers.

INDIVIDUAL OBJECTIVES FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The HR Committee and the Board approve annual individual performance objectives for the Executive Officers that align with the annual corporate objectives and reflect key performance areas for each executive relative to their specific role. The HR Committee's assessment of each Executive Officer's individual results achieved is considered in recommending the level of Total Direct Compensation to be approved by the Board.

COMPENSATION DECISIONS MADE IN 2011**Short-term Incentives***2010 Corporate Performance*

TransCanada's annual corporate performance, for purposes of determining short-term incentive awards, is measured by comparing financial (50% weighting) and operational, growth and other outcomes (50% weighting) to pre-determined performance objectives that are aligned to the Company's long-term strategy. The following sections describe and evaluate those outcomes for 2010. Comparable data is provided for 2009 and 2008 for comparative purposes only.

Definitions of the terms used below and further information regarding TransCanada's financial and business performance can be found in TransCanada's 2010 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Financial (50% Weighting)

Key Financial Measures (millions of dollars)(1)	2010 Objectives (2)	2010 Results	2009 Results	2008 Results
Comparable Earnings(3)	1,323 - 1,380	1,361	1,325	1,279
Funds Generated From Operations (FGFO)(3)	3,115 - 3,195(4)	3,115(4)	3,080	2,811
Comparable Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)(3)	4,315 - 4,395	3,941	4,107	4,125
Key Per Share Measures (\$)				
Comparable Earnings per Share (EPS) - Basic(3,5)	1.92 - 2.00	1.97	2.03	2.25
Funds Generated From Operations(3) per Share (FGFOPS) - Basic(5)	4.52 - 4.64(4)	4.51(4)	4.72	4.93

(1) All values are expressed in Canadian dollars.

(2) Values denote the range of outcomes that represent satisfactory to exceed expectations performance.

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- (3) Further information regarding non-GAAP measures can be found in TransCanada's 2010 Management's Discussion and Analysis.
- (4) Objectives and results in 2010 exclude the impact of the Keystone bonus depreciation.
- (5) Actual comparable earnings per share and FGFOPS were calculated using the average number of common shares outstanding as follows:
- 2010: 691 million;
 - 2009: 652 million; and
 - 2008: 570 million.