

Implementation Plan for TPL-001-1

Prerequisite Approvals

There are no other Reliability Standards or Standard Authorization Requests (SARs), in progress or approved, that must be implemented before this standard can be implemented.

TPL-001-1 — Transmission System Planning Performance Requirements

In revising the TPL standards, the SDT is assuming that planners will receive valid data from the MOD standards link described in TPL-001-1, Requirement R1. Furthermore, there is a tacit assumption that future revisions of the MOD standards will include steps to validate MOD based data.

Revision to Sections of Approved Standards and Definitions

There are multiple new definitions in the proposed standard.

Bus-tie Breaker: A circuit breaker that is positioned to connect two individual substation bus configurations.

Consequential Load Loss: All Load that is no longer served by the Transmission System as a result of Transmission Facilities being removed from service by a Protection System operation designed to isolate the fault .

Long-Term Transmission Planning Horizon: Transmission planning period that covers years six through ten or beyond when required to accommodate any known longer lead time projects that may take longer than ten years to complete.

Near-Term Transmission Planning Horizon: Transmission planning period that covers Years One through five.

Non-Consequential Load Loss: Non-Interruptible Load loss other than Consequential Load Loss and the response of voltage sensitive Load including Load that is disconnected from the System by end-user equipment.

Planning Assessment: Documented evaluation of future Transmission System performance and Corrective Action Plans to remedy identified deficiencies.

Year One: The first year that a Planning Coordinator or a Transmission Planner is responsible for assessing. This is further defined as the planning window that begins 12-18 months from the end of the current calendar year.

Compliance with Standards

Standard	Functions That Must Comply With the Associated Requirements	
	Transmission Planner	Planning Coordinator
TPL-001-1 — Transmission System Planning Performance Requirements	X	X

Effective Dates

The effective date is the date entities are expected to meet the performance identified in this standard.

Except as indicated below, all Requirements and associated sub-requirements shall become effective 24 months after the first day of the first calendar quarter following applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, all requirements go into effect 24 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

TPL-001-0, TPL-002-0a, TPL-003-0a, and TPL-004-0 are being retired as they are replaced in their entirety by TPL-001-1. TPL-005-0 and TPL-006-0 are being retired because their requirements are adequately covered by the revised TPL-001-1 and NERC’s Rules of Procedure, Section 800. However, during this 24-month period, all aspects of TPL-001-0 through TPL-006-0 shall remain in effect for compliance monitoring. This 24 month period is to allow entities to develop, perform and/or validate new and/or modified studies, methodologies, assessments, procedures, etc. necessary to implement and meet the TPL-001-1 requirements. The specified effective dates are expected to allow sufficient time for proper assessment of the available options necessary to create a viable Corrective Action Plan that is compliant with the new Standard.

R1. This Requirement is related to maintaining System models and the data needed to do so. This requirement shall become effective 12 months after the first day of the first calendar quarter following applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, this requirement goes into effect 12 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

R8. This Requirement identifies an obligation to determine individual and joint responsibilities for performing studies needed to do the Planning Assessment. This requirement shall become effective 12 months after the first day of the first calendar quarter following applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, this requirement goes into effect 12 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

TPL-001-1 ‘raises the bar’ in several areas where performance requirements have been changed in the new Standard versus those in existing TPL-001-0, TPL-002-0a, TPL-003-0a and TPL-004-0 because loss of Non-Consequential Load or interruption of firm transfers is no longer allowed for certain events, whereas the existing Standards were interpreted by many to allow such actions. As shown in Table 1 of TPL-001-1, the performance requirements associated with the following events represent “raising the bar”:

- P1-2 (for controlled interruption of electric supply to local network customers connected to or supplied by the Faulted element)
- P1-3 (for controlled interruption of electric supply to local network customers connected to or supplied by the Faulted element)
- P2-1
- P2-2 (above 300 kV)
- P2-3 (above 300 kV)
- P3-1 through P3-5
- P4-1 through P4-5 (above 300 kV)
- P5 (above 300 kV)

This “raising the bar” is beyond the control of the Transmission Planner and Planning Coordinator and may have significant budget, siting, permitting, and construction impacts on many Transmission Owners. In question 14 of the second posting of the revised standard, the SDT requested input from industry on the amount of time required to implement the Corrective Action Plans needed to address the ‘raise the bar’ issues. The SDT has studied the responses and determined that a timeframe coincident with the end of the Near-Term Transmission Planning Horizon would be the appropriate amount of time to implement the changes. Therefore, for 60 months after the first day of the first calendar quarter following applicable regulatory approval, Corrective Action Plans applying to performance elements P1-2 and P1-3 (for controlled interruption of electric supply to local network customers connected to or supplied by the Faulted element), P2-1, P2-2 (above 300 kV), P2-3 (above 300 kV), P3-1 through P3-5, P4-1 through P4-5 (above 300 kV), and P5 (above 300 kV) are allowed to include tripping of Non-Consequential Load or curtailment of Firm Transmission Service (in accordance with Requirement R2.7.5) that would not otherwise be permitted by the requirements of TPL-001-1.

Any entity which cannot fully implement their Corrective Action Plan to eliminate the need to trip Non-Consequential Load or curtail Firm Transmission Service for these performance elements by that date shall self report themselves as being unable to meet the performance requirements of the Reliability Standard. The entities will submit a mitigation plan to their Regional Entity outlining the steps they will take to become compliant and the date they anticipate becoming compliant. The Regional Entity and NERC will review the mitigation plan and the Regional Entity/NERC will either approve it or remand it back for changes (this could include dates, steps, etc.). If the mitigation plan is approved by the Regional Entity and NERC and the entity completes the mitigation plan by the date contained within the mitigation plan, it is the intent of the SDT that no penalties will be assessed. Those entities who do not meet the date outlined in the mitigation plan will begin settlement proceedings at that date.