

Implementation Plan for TPL-001-3

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-001-3 — 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-001-3, 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.

Non-Consequential Load Loss: Non-Interruptible Load loss that does not include: (1) Consequential Load Loss, (2) the response of voltage sensitive Load, or (3) 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.

Compliance with Standards

Standard	Functions That Must Comply With the Associated Requirements	
	Transmission Planner	Planning Coordinator
TPL-001-3 — 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.

Requirements R1 and R7 as well as the definitions shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where regulatory approval is not required, Requirements R1 and R7 become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after Board of Trustees adoption or as otherwise made effective pursuant to the laws applicable to such ERO governmental authorities.

Except as indicated below, Requirements R2 through R6 and Requirement R8 shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 24 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where regulatory approval is not required, all requirements, except as noted below, go into effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 24 months after Board of Trustees adoption or as otherwise made effective pursuant to the laws applicable to such ERO governmental authorities.

For 84 calendar months beginning the first day of the first calendar quarter following applicable regulatory approval, or in those jurisdictions where regulatory approval is not required on the first day of the first calendar quarter 84 months after Board of Trustees adoption or as otherwise made effective pursuant to the laws applicable to such ERO governmental authorities, Corrective Action Plans applying to the following categories of Contingencies and events identified in TPL-001-2, Table 1 are allowed to include Non-Consequential Load Loss and curtailment of Firm Transmission Service (in accordance with Requirement R2, Part 2.7.3.) that would not otherwise be permitted by the requirements of TPL-001-3:

- 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)

TPL-001-1a, TPL-002-2b, TPL-003-1b, and TPL-004-1a are being retired as they are replaced in their entirety by TPL-001-3. TPL-005-0 and TPL-006-0.1 are being retired because their requirements are adequately covered by the revised TPL-001-3 and NERC's Rules of Procedure, Section 800. TPL-001-1a, TPL-002-2b, TPL-003-1b, TPL-004-1a, TPL-005-0 and TPL-006-0.1 are being retired on midnight of the day immediately prior to the Effective Date of TPL-001-3 in the particular jurisdictions in which TPL-001-3 is becoming effective. However, during this 24-month period, all aspects of TPL-001-1a through TPL-006-0.1 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-001-2a 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 on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, this requirement goes into effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

R7. 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 on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after applicable regulatory approval. In those jurisdictions where no regulatory approval is required, this requirement goes

into effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter, 12 months after Board of Trustees adoption.

TPL-001-3 ‘raises the bar’ in several areas where performance requirements have been changed in the new Standard versus those in existing TPL-001-1a, TPL-002-2b, TPL-003-1b and TPL-004-1a 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-001-3, 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. To provide stakeholders with sufficient time to implement changes, a timeframe coincident with the end of the Near-Term Transmission Planning Horizon has been provided

Any entity which cannot eliminate the need to trip Non-Consequential Load or curtail Firm Transmission Service for these performance elements by that date shall submit a mitigation plan to its Regional Entity outlining the steps it will take to correct the problem. If the entities follow the established ERO procedure for mitigation, it is the intent of the SDT that no penalties will be assessed.