

Request to Develop or Modify Reliability Rules (NYSRC Policy No. 1-3)
Submit request to raymond40@aol.com via the NYSRC site www.nysrc.org

Item	Response
1. Respondent	
Name	Robert W Waldele
Organization	New York Independent System Operator, Inc
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Email address	rwaldele@nyiso.com
2. Title of proposed rule change	Revision to Planning Rules – PRR#86
3. New rule or modification of NYSRC RR?	Modification to existing Rules related to Transmission Capability – Planning, specific references to Emergency Transfer Capability
If a new rule is proposed, provide any relevant citation to existing standards	
If a modification to an existing rule is proposed, provide NYSRC RR reference	Specific edits in the following sections as detailed in the attached pages: B-R.2 B-R.3 E-R2 E-R3
4. Wording of proposed rule change	See attached redline/strikeout for specific changes to edit the Rules requirements related to Emergency Transfer Capability in Transmission Planning.
5. Rationale for proposed rule change	
Identify advantages	Consistency with NPCC A-2 Criteria Section 5 (Design Criteria)
Identify disadvantages	(none)
6. Measurement(s)	Change Measurement B-M1 to insure compliance with applicable NPCC Criteria: The NYISO shall ensure that the thermal, voltage, short-circuit, and stability performance of the NYS Bulk Power System, as planned, is in accordance with NYSRC thermal, voltage, fault duty, and stability assessment criteria (B-R1 through B-R3 B-R7, E-R2 and E-R3), and applicable NPCC Criteria (A-2, Sections 5 and 6).
7. Full Compliance Statement	
(To be prepared by RCMS)	
8. Levels of Non-Compliance	
(To be prepared by RCMS)	
Level 1	
Level 2	
Level 3	
Level 4	

9. Responsible Entity	
10. Comments	<p>The NPCC A-2 Basic Criteria Section 5 does NOT provide for the determination of “emergency transfer capability” in Transmission Design; NYSRC RR, by allowing for an emergency transfer capability in the <i>Transmission Planning</i> horizon presents a potentially weaker, less stringent and less rigorous requirement for transmission system design NYISO does not apply ETC in the determination of either transient or voltage stability Transmission Capability limits in either the Design or Operating context.</p>
11. Date of Submission	20 December 2006

NYSRC Rules, V2R17, August 11, 2006

Suggested edits for consistency with NPCC Basic Criteria A-2, Section 5, and NYISO practice:

B-R2.b (page 20-21)

- a. **Pre-Contingency Voltage Criteria**
For both normal and *emergency* transfers, no bus voltage shall be below its pre-contingency *low voltage limit* nor be above its pre-contingency *high voltage limit*.
- b. **Post-Contingency Voltage Criteria**
No bus voltage shall fall below its post-contingency *low voltage limit* nor rise above its post-contingency *high voltage limit*. For normal transfers, design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A are applicable. For *emergency* transfers, design criteria contingencies ~~“a” through “g”~~ **“a” through “g”** ~~and “d”~~ specified in Table A are applicable.

B-R3.a (page 21-22)

- 2. For *emergency* transfers, *stability* of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be maintained during and after the more severe of design criteria contingencies ~~“a” through “g”~~ **“a” through “g”** ~~or “d”~~ specified in Table A. The *NYS Bulk Power System* must also be stable if the faulted *element* is re-energized by *delayed reclosing* before any manual system adjustment. *Emergency* transfer levels may require *generation* adjustment before manually reclosing faulted *elements* not equipped with automatic reclosing or whose automatic reclosing capability has been rendered inoperative.

B-R3.b (page 22)

- b. **Generator Unit Stability**
With all transmission facilities in service, generator unit *stability* shall be maintained on ~~those~~ **all** facilities not directly involved in clearing the *fault* for: ~~all design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A.~~

~~1. A permanent phase to ground fault on any generator, transmission circuit, transformer or bus section, with normal fault clearing and with due regard to reclosing.~~
~~2. A permanent three phase fault on any generator, transmission circuit, transformer or bus section, with normal fault clearing and with due regard to reclosing.~~

Note: The NYSRC Rules IV.A Glossary Index only refers to Rules Sections E and F for *emergency transfer criteria*.

For clarity and consistency with NPCC Operating Criteria (A-2 Section 6.2) and NYISO practice, the following changes are suggested:

E-R2.b (page 41)

- b. **Post-Contingency Voltage Criteria**
No bus voltage will fall below its post-contingency low *voltage limit* nor rise above its post-contingency high *voltage limit*. For normal transfers, contingencies "a" through "g" specified in Table A are applicable. For *emergency transfers* **all** contingencies **"a" through "g" "a" and "d"** specified in Table A are applicable.

E-R3.b (page 41-42)

- b. For *emergency transfers*, **when firm load cannot be served**, stability of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be maintained during and after **the more severe of all** contingencies **"a" through "g" "a" or "d"** specified in Table A. The *NYS bulk power system* must also be stable if the faulted *element* as described in Table A is re-energized by *delayed reclosing* before any manual system adjustment.