Follow-up Questions Regarding the Long Range Plan for Con Edison

From: Dan Congel
Representing: TransCanada Ravenswood
Question: Please provide additional information regarding the definition of Transmission Load Areas and how they are evaluated at Con Edison.

Con Edison Response:
Public information regarding transmission load areas and Con Edison's reliability criteria can be found at: http://www.coned.com/tp/transmission_planning_process.asp

The best documents to review are:

1. The Transmission Planning Criteria effective June 16th, 2011: http://www.coned.com/documents/Transmission_Planning%20_Criteria.pdf
2. The Long Range Plan: http://www.coned.com/tp/Long%20Range%20Plan.pdf

The first item to make clear is that Con Edison evaluates the entire transmission system within its service territory for all types of contingencies according to the reliability requirements set out by the New York State Public Service Commission, the New York State Reliability Council, the Northeast Power Coordinating Council, NERC, and FERC.

The concept of the Transmission Load Area is used to provide a localized focus in specific areas of the transmission system in which the company designates either to apply stricter (n-1-1) criteria as indicated in the Transmission Planning Criteria document, or special conditions (such as non-coincident peaks). The elements SELECTED for the contingency event(s) consist of any combination of generators and transmission ties that support the TLA (but not the transmission ties within the TLA). The elements EVALUATED for violation (overload and over/under voltage) consist of all elements of the Con Edison transmission system, whether inside or outside the TLA.

There are currently 17 Transmission Load Areas (TLA's) within the Con Edison Service territory. For the purpose of this discussion, we can describe a TLA as consisting of one or more transmission stations that are contiguous – i.e. a boundary can be drawn around the electrical configuration of the TLA – and which serve load (not necessarily from every Transmission Station within the TLA).

This may differ from the other industry definitions of a load pocket. For example, The US PowerGen definition is shown below:

> A load pocket is an area where there is insufficient transmission capability to reliably supply 100% of the electric load without relying on generation capacity that is physically located within that area. It is the result of high concentrations of intensive power use inevitable in a big city and limitations, known as constraints, on the transmission system that limit the ability of load to be served by generating resources located remotely.

For Con Edison, it is not necessary for a TLA or any other transmission area of interest to either possess or require generation in order to be marked for special evaluation.

Follow-up Question
From: Dan Congel
Representing: TransCanada Ravenswood
Question: Is Contingency Level 1 (n-1) and Contingency Level 2 (n-1-1)?

Con Edison Response: Yes, level 1 is n-1, and level 2 is n-1-1.