NYISO Operating Study Summer 2022

A Report by the
New York Independent System Operator

June 2022

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Executive Summary

This study is conducted as a seasonal review of the projected thermal transfer capability for the Summer 2022 capability period. The study evaluates the projected internal and external thermal transfer capabilities for the forecasted load and dispatch conditions studied. The evaluated limits are shown in Tables 1 through 5. Differences in the evaluated internal interface limits from Summer 2021 to Summer 2022 are shown in Figure 1 on page 10. Internal interfaces have changed due to the network alterations in the New York Control Area (NYCA) and modeling assumptions. Dysinger East limit increased to 1,525 MW because of the Empire State Line Alternative project. Central East limit decreased to 2,225 MW because of the interim configuration of the Segment A Double Circuit project. UPNY-ConEd limit increased to 6,975 MW, mainly due to the redistribution of flows through the Hudson Valley corridor due to the interim configuration of the Segment A Double Circuit project. Differences in the evaluated external interface limits from Summer 2021 to Summer 2022 are shown in Figure 2 on page 13. Ontario to NY transfer limit increased to 2,050 MW, mainly due to the addition of the Empire State Line Alternative project.

INTRODUCTION

The following report, prepared by the Operating Studies Task Force (OSTF) at the direction and with the guidance of the System Operations Advisory Subcommittee (SOAS), highlights the thermal analysis evaluation for the Summer 2022 capability period. This analysis indicates that, for the Summer 2022 capability period, the New York interconnected bulk power system can be operated reliably in accordance with the New York State Reliability Council Reliability Rules and the NYISO System Operating Procedures.

Thermal transfer limits cited in this report are based on the forecasted load and dispatch assumptions and are intended as a guide to system operation. Changes in generation dispatch or load patterns that significantly change pre-contingency line loadings may change limiting contingencies or limiting facilities, resulting in higher or lower interface transfer capabilities.

System Operators should monitor the critical facilities noted in the included tables along with other limiting conditions while maintaining bulk power system transfers within secure operating limits.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the study is to determine:

- The total transfer capabilities (TTC) between NYISO and adjacent areas including IESO, PJM and ISO-NE for normal conditions in the summer/winter periods. The TTC is calculated based on NERC TPL-001-4 Category P1 and P2 contingencies and a set of selected Category P4, P5 and P7 contingencies.
- The TTC between NYISO and adjacent areas including IESO, PJM and ISO-NE for emergency conditions in the summer/winter periods. The TTC is calculated based on NERC TPL-001-4 Category P1 and P2 contingencies.

System Operating Limit (SOL) Methodology

The NYSRC Reliability Rules provide the documented methodology for use in developing System Operating Limits (SOLs) within the NYISO Reliability Coordinator Area. NYSRC Reliability Rules require compliance with all North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Standards and Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) Standards and Criteria. NYSRC Rule C.1, Tables C-1 and C-2 address the contingencies to be evaluated and the performance requirements to be applied. Rule C.1 also incorporates by reference Attachment H, NYISO

Transmission Planning Guideline #3-1, "Guideline for Stability Analysis and Determination of Stability-Based Transfer Limits" of the NYISO Transmission Expansion and Interconnection Manual.

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

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Brian	Gordon	NYSEG	George	Fatu	IESO
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Kelly	Floyd	NextEra Energy	Isen	Widjaja	IESO
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Bharath	Ravulapati	LS Power	Farid	Chagla	IESO
Matthew	Senus	LS Power	Abdul	Rehman	IESO
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Joseph	Koltz	ISO-NE	Todd	Bickel	PJM
Chris	Aquino	ISO-NE			

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SYSTEM REPRESENTATION AND BASE STUDY ASSUMPTIONS

System Representation

The representation was developed from the NYISO Data Bank and assumes the forecast summer coincident peak load of 31,765 MW. The other NPCC Balancing Areas and adjacent Regional representations were obtained from the RFC-NPCC Summer 2022 Reliability Assessment power flow base case and have been updated to reflect the Summer 2022 capability period. The base case model includes:

- The NYISO Transmission Operator area
- All Transmission Operator areas contiguous with NYISO
- All system elements modeled as in service
- All generation represented
- Phase shifters in the regulating mode in accordance with the NYISO Available Transfer Capability Implementation Document (ATCID)
- The NYISO Load Forecast
- Transmission Facility additions and retirements
- Generation Facility additions and retirements
- Remedial Action Scheme (RAS) models where currently existing or projected for implementation within the studied time horizon.
- Series compensation for each line at the expected operating level unless specified otherwise in the ATCID.
- Facility Ratings as provided by the Transmission Owner and Generator Owner

Generation Resource Changes

The status and dispatch level of generation represented in this analysis is a reasonable expectation based on the information available at the time of the study. Those modeling assumptions incorporate known unit outage status. The inter-Area schedules represented in the study base case are summarized in Appendix A. The following table shows generation deactivations and additions since the Summer 2021 capability period:

Deactivations	
Sithe Alleghany	-63 MW
Sithe Sterling	-57 MW
Ravenswood 11 (IIFO)	-20 MW
Ravenswood GT 1 (IIFO)	-19 MW
Total Retirements	**-159 MW**
Additions	
Total Additions	**0 MW**

Transmission Facilities Changes

Significant facility changes since the Summer 2021 capability period include:

- St. Lawrence – Mosses (L33P) 230 kV line return to service
- Empire State Line Alternative Project addition

- Segment A Double Circuit Project addition

The Empire State Line Alternative Project includes a new 345 kV substation, Dysinger, that intersects the three existing transmission lines Niagara – Somerset (NS1-38) 345 kV, Niagara – Henrietta (NH2) 345 kV and Somerset – Henrietta (SH1-39) 345 kV. Another new 345 kV substation East Stolle Rd, intersects the existing Stolle Rd. – Five Miles Rd (29) 345 kV and a new 345 kV PAR-controlled connection from Dysinger to East Stolle Rd 345 kV substation.

The Segment A Double Circuit Project includes two new 345kV substations, Gordon Road and Princetown. The project also will retire the two Porter – Rotterdam 230 kV lines #30 and #31 along with constructing two new 345 kV transmission lines from Edic 345 kV to New Scotland 345 kV. The summer 2022 operating base case only includes the new Gordon Rd. 345 kV substation intersecting the existing Edic – New Scotland (14) 345 kV line, the connection into the Rotterdam 230 kV network and the retirement of the two Porter – Rotterdam 230 kV lines #30 and #31.

System Representation

The Siemens PTI PSS™E and PowerGEM's Transmission Adequacy and Reliability Assessment "TARA" software packages were used to calculate the thermal limits based on Normal and Emergency Transfer Criteria as defined in the NYSRC Reliability Rules. The thermal transfer limits presented have been determined for all transmission facilities scheduled in service during the Summer 2022 period.

The schedules used in the base case power flow for this analysis assumed a net flow of 0 MW from Public Service Electric & Gas (PSE&G) to Consolidated Edison via the PAR transformers controlling the Hudson – Farragut and Linden – Goethals interconnections, and 0 MW on the South Mahwah – Waldwick circuits from Consolidated Edison to PSE&G, controlled by the PARs at Waldwick. The Hopatcong – Ramapo (5018) 500 kV circuit is scheduled to 316 MW from PJM to New York. The four Ontario – Michigan PARs are modeled in-service and scheduled to a 0 MW transfer. These schedules are consistent with the scenarios developed in the RFC-NPCC Inter-Regional Reliability Assessment for Summer 2022, and the MMWG Summer 2021 power flow base cases. The Dysinger – East Stolle Rd. PAR is scheduled to 400 MW from Dysinger to East Stolle Rd. The series reactors on the Farragut – Gowanus (41 and 42) 345 kV, the Packard – Sawyer (77 and 78) 230 kV, the E. 179th St. – Hell Gate (15055) 138 kV circuits and the Sprain Brook – East Garden City (Y49) 345 kV cable are in-service in the base case. The series reactors on the Sprain Brook – W. 49th St. (M51 and M52) 345 kV and the Dunwoodie – Mott Haven (71 and 72) 345 kV are bypassed.

The series capacitors on the Marcy – Coopers Corners (UCC2-41) 345 kV, the Edic – Fraser (EF24-40) 345 kV and the Fraser – Coopers Corners (33) 345 kV circuits are in-service in the base case.

The NYISO Niagara generation was modeled using a 50-50 split on the 230 kV and 115 kV generators. The total output for the Niagara facility was modeled at 2,100 MW. The Ontario Niagara generation was modeled at an output of 1,300 MW.

DISCUSSION

Resource Assessment

Load and Capacity Assessment

The forecast peak demand for the Summer 2022 capability period is 31,765 MW[1]. This forecast is approximately 562 MW (1.74%) lower than the forecast of 32,327 MW for the Summer 2021 capability period, and 2,191 MW (6.45%) lower than the all-time New York Control Area (NYCA) seasonal peak of 33,956 MW, which occurred on July 19, 2013.

The Installed Capacity (ICAP) requirement for the Summer capability period is 37,991 MW based on the NYSRC 19.6% Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) requirement for the 2022 Capability Year. NYCA generation capacity for Summer 2022 is 37,420 MW, and net external capacity purchases of 2,465 MW have been secured for the Summer period. The combined capacity resources represent a 25.6% margin above the forecast peak demand of 31,765 MW. These values were taken from the 2022 Load & Capacity Data report produced by the NYISO.

The equivalent forced outage rate is 4.05%, and includes forced outages and de-ratings based on historical performance of all generation in the NYCA. For Summer 2021, the equivalent forced outage rate assumed was 4.28%.

Cross-State Interfaces

Transfer Limit Analysis

This report summarizes the results of thermal transfer limit analyses performed on power system representation modeling the forecast peak load conditions for Summer 2022. Normal and emergency thermal limits were calculated according to Normal and Emergency Transfer Criteria definitions in the NYSRC Reliability Rules. For this assessment period the most severe single

[1] Forecast Coincident Peak Demand (50th percentile baseline forecast)

generation contingency is Nine Mile Point 2 at 1,310 MW. Facility ratings applied in the analysis were from the online MW ratings in the EMS, and are detailed in Appendix D.

Figure 1 presents a comparison of the Summer 2022 thermal transfer limits to Summer 2021 thermal transfer limits. Changes in these limits from previous years are due to changes in the base case load flow generation and load patterns that result in different pre-contingency line loadings, changes in limiting contingencies, changes in circuit ratings, or line status. Appendix H presents a summary comparison of Cross-State thermal transfer limits between summer 2022 and 2021, with limiting element/contingency descriptions. Significant differences in these thermal transfer limits are discussed below.

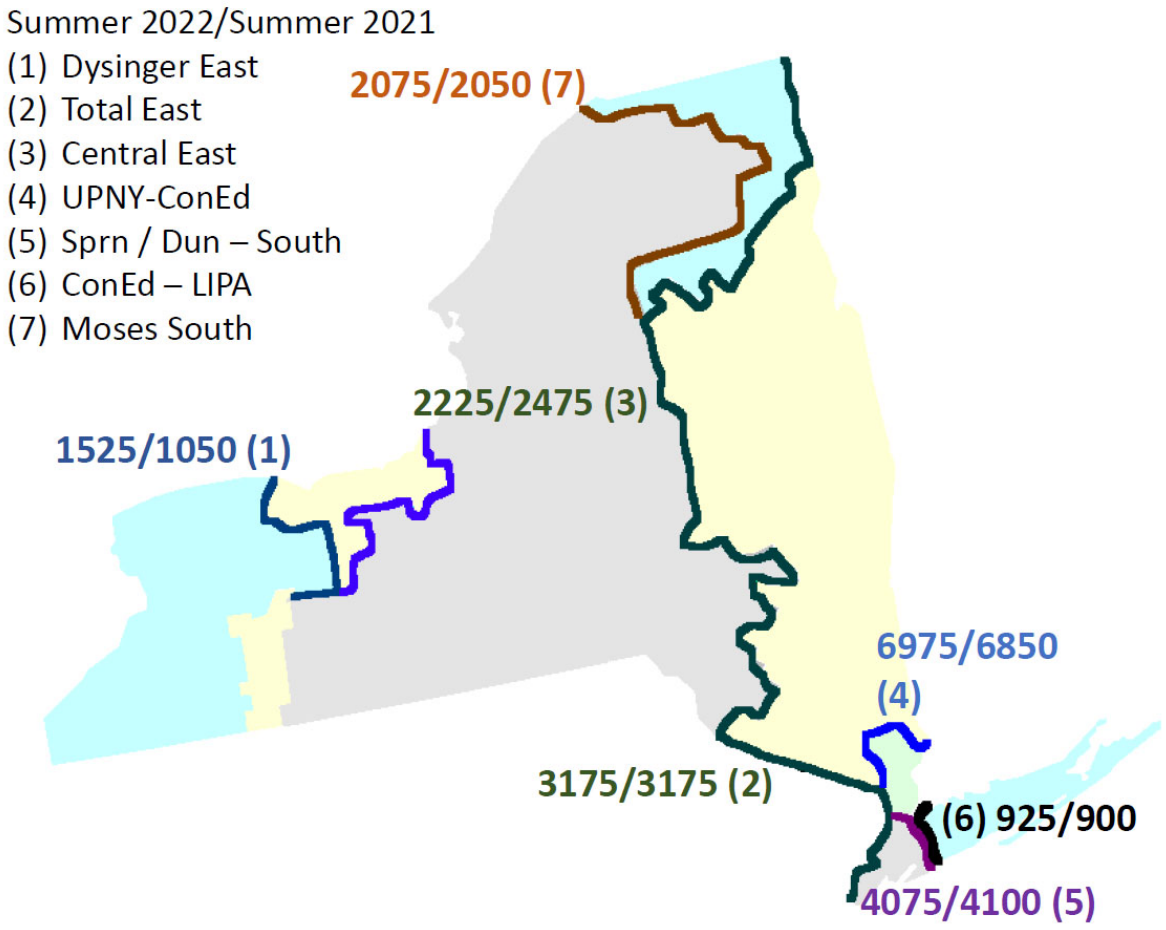

Figure 1 – Cross-State Thermal Transfer Limits

Dysinger East interface thermal transfer limit increased by 475 MW. This is mainly due to the addition of the Empire State Line Alternative project.

Central East interface thermal transfer limit decreased 250 MW. This is mainly due to the

modeling of the Porter – Rotterdam (31) 230 kV line out-of-service as part of the interim configuration of the Segment A Double Circuit project.

UPNY-ConEd interface thermal transfer limit has increased 125 MW. This is mainly due to the redistribution of flows through the Hudson Valley corridor due to the interim configuration of the Segment A Double Circuit project.

Athens SPS

In 2008, a Special Protection System (SPS) went in-service impacting the thermal constraint on the Leeds to Pleasant Valley 345 kV transmission corridor. The SPS is designed to reject generation at the Athens combined-cycle plant if either the Leeds to Pleasant Valley 345 kV (92) circuit or the Athens to Pleasant Valley 345 kV (91) circuit are out-of-service and the flow on the remaining circuit is above the LTE rating. Generation at Athens will be tripped until the flow is below the LTE rating, the out-of-service circuit recloses, or the remaining circuit trips. This SPS is expected to be active when there is generation on-line at the Athens station, and will allow the NYCA transmission system to be secured to the STE rating of the 91 line for the loss of the 92 line, and vice-versa, for normal operating conditions. The SPS increases the normal thermal limit to match the emergency thermal limit across the UPNY-ConEd operating interface when the 91 or 92 is the limiting circuit. The Table 1 "Emergency" limit for the UPNY-ConEd interface can be interpreted as the "Normal" limit, when the Athens SPS is active.

West Woodbourne Transformer

The Total-East interface may be limited at significantly lower transfer levels for certain contingencies that result in overloading of the West Woodbourne 115/69 kV transformer. Should the West Woodbourne tie be the limiting facility, it may be removed from service to allow higher Total-East transfers. Over-current relays are installed at West Woodbourne and Honk Falls to protect for contingency overloads.

ConEd – LIPA Transfer Analysis

Normal transfer capabilities were determined using the base case generation dispatch and PAR settings as described in Appendix B. Emergency limits are dispatch dependant, and can vary based on generation and load patterns in the LIPA system.

For emergency transfer capability analysis, the PARs controlling the LIPA import were adjusted to allow for maximum transfer capability into LIPA:

ConEd – LIPA PAR Settings

	Normal	Emergency
Jamaica – Lake Success 138 kV	-200 MW	81 MW
Jamaica – Valley Stream 138 kV	-100 MW	242 MW
Sprain Brook – E. Garden City 345 kV	637 MW	637 MW
ISO-NE – LIPA PAR Settings		
Norwalk Harbor – Northport 138 kV	100 MW	286 MW

The PAR schedules referenced above and the ConEd - LIPA transfer assessment assume the following loss factors and oil circulation modes in determination of the facility ratings for the 345 kV cables:

- Y49 has a 70% loss factor in slow oil circulation mode.
- Y50 has a 70% loss factor in rapid circulation mode.

Emergency Transfer via the 138 kV PAR-controlled Jamaica ties between ConEdison and LIPA

Con Edison and LIPA have determined possible emergency transfer levels via the Jamaica - Valley Stream (901) 138 kV and Jamaica - Lake Success (903) 138 kV PAR-controlled ties that could be used to transfer emergency power between the two entities during peak conditions. The emergency transfer levels were calculated in both directions, for system peak load conditions with all transmission lines in service and all generation available at full capacity.

ConEd to LIPA emergency assistance

Based on analysis of historical conditions performed by LIPA and Con Edison, Con Edison anticipates being able to supply a total flow up to 323 MW of emergency transfer from Con Edison to Long Island, if requested, via the ties.

LIPA to ConEd emergency assistance

LIPA anticipates being able to supply a total flow up to 505 MW of emergency transfer from Long Island to Con Edison, if requested, via the ties under ideal conditions (i.e. all lines and generation in-service, imports via Neptune, Norwalk Harbor to Northport Cable - NNC and Cross Sound Cable - CSC).

Transfer Limits for Outage Conditions

Transfer limits for scheduled outage conditions are determined by the NYISO Scheduling and Market Operations groups. The NYISO Real-Time Dispatch system monitors the EHV transmission continuously to maintain the secure operation of the interconnected EHV system.

Transient Stability and Voltage transfer Limits

The interface transfer limits shown in "SUMMARY OF RESULTS – THERMAL TRANSFER LIMIT ANALYSIS" section are the results of a thermal transfer limit analysis only. Transient stability and voltage interface transfer limits for all lines in-service and line outage conditions are summarized and available through the NYISO website located under "Interface Limits & Op Studies" at the following link

https://www.nyiso.com/reports-information

Thermal Transfer Capabilities with Adjacent Balancing Areas

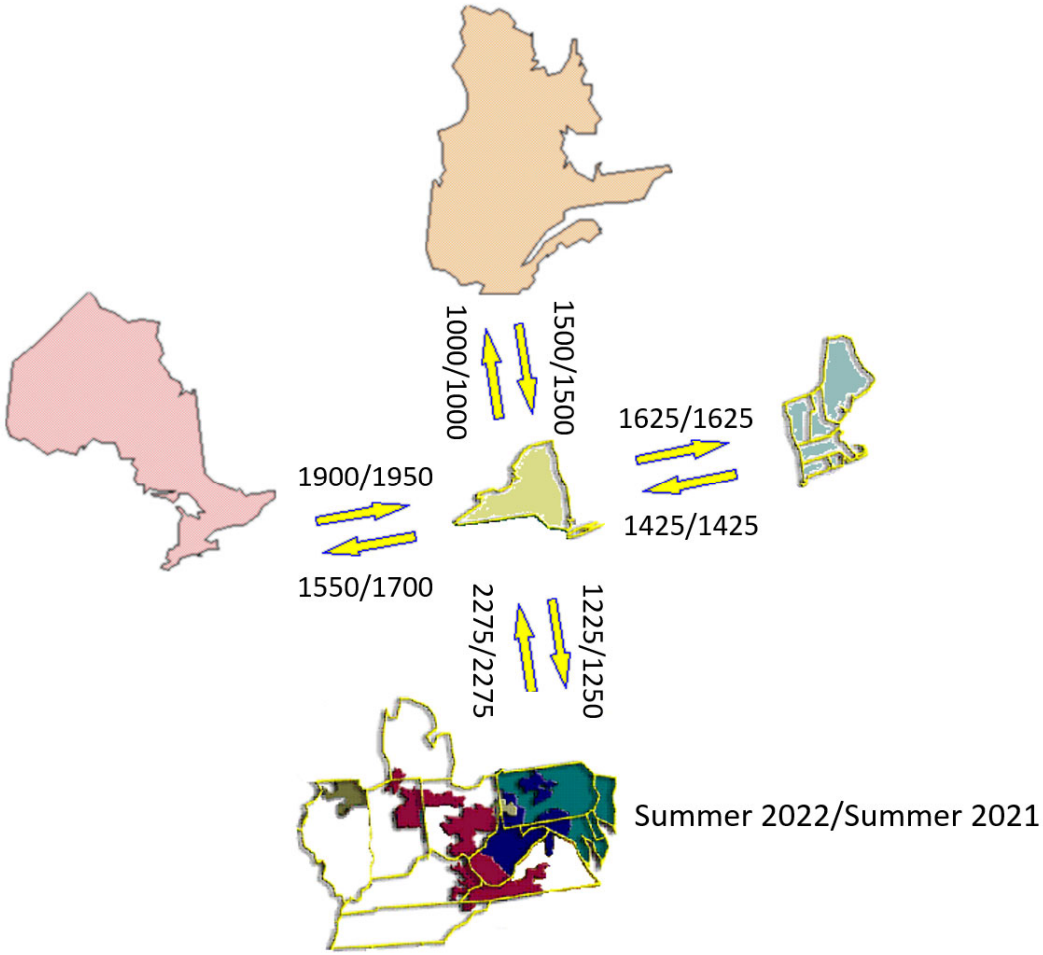

Figure 2 – Inter-Area Thermal Transfer Capabilities[2]

Thermal transfer limits between New York and adjacent Balancing Areas also are determined in this analysis. These transfer limits supplement, but do not change, existing internal operating

[2] TE-NY transfer capabilities shown in Figure 2 are not thermal transfer limits; for more information see page 18

limits. There may be facilities internal to each system that may reduce the transfer limits between Balancing Areas. Reductions due to these situations are considered to be the responsibility of the respective reliability authority. Some of these potential limitations are indicated in the summary tables by "Reliability Coordinating Facility" limits, which supplement the "Direct Tie" limits between the Balancing Areas. Transfer conditions within and between neighboring Balancing Areas can have a significant effect on inter- and intra-Area transfer limits. Coordination between Balancing Areas is necessary to provide optimal transfer while maintaining the reliability and security of the interconnected systems.

NYISO – Ontario interface thermal transfer limit decreased 150 MW. This is due to the addition of the Empire State Line Alternative project and reduction in the Beck – Niagara (PA27) 230 kV line ratings.

New York – New England Analysis

New England Transmission/Capacity Additions

Transmission

For the Summer 2022 study period, there are no major projects coming into service that will significantly impact the New York – New England transmission capability.

Capacity

In the New England Control Area, from April through September 2022, no major generation additions are anticipated. Approximately 153 MW of solar photovoltaic, 20 MW of Wind, and 103 MW of battery alternative energy resources are anticipated to become commercial by the end of September 2022.

Thermal Transfer Limit Analysis

The transfer limits between the NYISO and ISO New England for normal and emergency transfer criteria are summarized in Tables 2.a and 2.b.

Cross-Sound Cable

The Cross-Sound Cable (CSC) is an HVDC merchant transmission facility connecting the New Haven Harbor 345 kV (United Illuminating, ISO-NE) station and Shoreham 138 kV (LIPA, NYISO) station. It has a design capacity of 330 MW. This facility is not metered as part of the NYISO – ISO-NE interface, and HVDC transfers are independent of transfers between the NYISO and ISO-NE.

Smithfield – Salisbury 69 kV

CHG&E and Eversource will normally operate the Smithfield - Salisbury 69 kV (FV/690) line closed. The maximum allowable flow on this line is 31 MVA based on limitations in the Eversource 69 kV system. When the ISO-NE to NYISO transfer is greater than approximately 400 MW, the line will be opened due to post contingency limits within the Eversource system. The FV/690 line has directional over-current protection that will trip the FV/690 line in the event of an overload when the flow is into ISO-NE. No protection exists to trip the FV/690 line in the event of an overload when the flow is into NYISO.

Northport – Norwalk Harbor Cable Flow

Flow on the NNC Norwalk Harbor to Northport facility is controlled by PAR transformer at Northport. As system conditions vary, the scheduled flow on the NNC may be used to optimize transfer capability between the Balancing Areas. The thermal transfer limits are presented in Table 2 for different PAR schedule assumptions on the Northport – Norwalk Harbor interconnection.

Whitehall – Blissville 115 kV

The PAR transformer on the K7 line at the VELCO Blissville substation will control pre-contingency flow between the respective stations. For the analyses, the pre-contingency schedule is 25 MW from Blissville (ISO-NE) to Whitehall (NYISO). The scheduled flow may be adjusted to protect the National Grid local 115 kV transmission south of Whitehall for 345 kV contingency events in southern Vermont pursuant to joint operating procedure developed by VELCO, National Grid, ISO-NE and NYISO.

Plattsburgh – Sand Bar 115 kV (i.e. PV20)

The PAR transformer on the PV20 line at the VELCO Sand Bar substation was modeled holding a pre-contingency flow of approximately 100 MW on the PV20 tie. This modeling assumption was premised upon common operating understandings between ISO-NE and the NYISO given local operating practice on the Moses – Willis – Plattsburgh 230 kV transmission corridor. ISO-NE's analysis examined and considered New England system limitations given this modeling assumption and did not examine generation dispatch or system performance on the New York side of the PV20 tie.

New York - PJM Analysis

Thermal Transfer Limit Analysis

The transfer limits for the NYISO – PJM and PJM – NYISO interfaces are summarized in Tables 3a and 3b respectively of the "SUMMARY OF RESULTS – THERMAL TRANSFER LIMIT ANALYSIS"

section of this report. The Marion-Farragut 345 kV B and C cables are expected to remain open and the Waldwick E, F, O and Goethals A paths are expected to deliver a percentage of the scheduled interchange as referenced in the NYISO-PJM JOA. The Hopatcong – Ramapo 500 kV (5018) circuit is scheduled in accordance with the "TCC Market PJM -NYISO Interconnection Scheduling Protocol", February 28th, 2020.

Opening of PJM - New York 115 kV Ties as Required

The normal criteria thermal transfer limits presented in "SUMMARY OF RESULTS – THERMAL TRANSFER LIMIT ANALYSIS" section were determined for an all lines in-service condition. The 115 kV interconnections between First Energy East and New York (Warren – Falconer, North Waverly – East Sayre, and Laurel Lake – Westover) may be opened in accordance with NYISO and PJM Operating Procedures provided that this action does not cause unacceptable impact on local reliability in either system. Over-current protection is installed on the Warren - Falconer and the North Waverly – East Sayre 115 kV circuits; either of these circuits would trip by relay action for an actual overload condition. This North Waverly-East Sayre scheme is expected to be designated as a RAS in the future and hence the line could be expected to be operated as in-service more often. There is no overload protection on the Laurel Lake - Westover circuit, but it may be opened by operator action if there is an actual or post-contingency overload condition. However, opening the Laurel Lake – Westover tie could potentially cause local thermal and pre- and post-contingency voltage violations for the 34.5 kV distribution system within First Energy East transmission zone. Sensitivity analysis performed indicated that the thermal and voltage conditions were exacerbated for conditions that modeled high simultaneous interface flows from NY to PJM and NY to Ontario.

DC Ties

Neptune DC tie is expected to be available. Hudson Transmission Project (HTP) DC tie is expected to be available.

Variable Frequency Transformer (VFT) Tie

The Variable Frequency Transformer Tie is a transmission facility connecting the Linden 230 kV (PSEG, PJM) to Linden 345 kV (ConEd, NYISO). For the summer 2022, Linden VFT will have 330 MW non-firm withdrawal right and 300 MW firm injection rights into PJM market.

Ontario – New York Analysis

Thermal Transfer Limit Analysis

The thermal transfer limits between the NYISO and Ontario's Independent Electricity System

Operator (IESO) Balancing Areas for normal and emergency transfer criteria are presented in tables 4 and 5. The NYISO Niagara generation was modeled at an output of 2,100 MW.

The Ontario – New York ties at St. Lawrence, L33P and L34P PARs were controlling to 0 MW in all four scenarios. The interconnection flow limit across these ties is 300 MW, as presented in Table B3 "Interconnection Flow Limits" from the document "Reliability Outlook Tables" available at:

https://www.ieso.ca/-/media/Files/IESO/Document-Library/planning-forecasts/reliability-outlook/ReliabilityOutlookTables_2021Mar.ashx

Transient Stability Limitations

Transient stability limits for the NYISO - IESO interconnection are reported in "NYPP-OH TRANSIENT STABILITY TESTING REPORT on DIRECT TIE TRANSFER CAPABILITY - OCTOBER 1993" available at:

https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/3694079/NYPP-OH_1993-2.pdf/2e21484a-22cf-739a-7a10-69dfd69f5d58

Ontario – Michigan PARs

All of the PARs on the four transmission lines interconnecting Ontario and Michigan are in service and regulating. For this study, the PARs were scheduled to regulate at 0 MW.

Impact of the Queenston Flow West (QFW) Interface on the New York to Ontario Transfer Limit

The QFW interface is defined as the sum of the power flows through the 230 kV circuits out of Beck. QFW is the algebraic sum of the following:

- Total generation in the Niagara zone of Ontario including the units at the Beck #1, #2 & Pump Generating Stations, Thorold and Decew Falls GS
- The total load in the zone
- The import from New York

On August 30, 2019 the Niagara Reinforcement Project was completed. This project increases the summertime transfer capability out of the Niagara Zone (i.e., the zone where some of the New York-Ontario tie lines interconnect) to the rest of Ontario by up to 800 MW.

For a given QFW limit, the import capability from New York depends on the generation dispatch and the load in the Niagara zone. The Ontario Niagara generation is set to 1,300 MW. The import capability from New York can be increased by decreasing generation in the Ontario Niagara zone contingent on water and tourism regulations, increasing demand in the Ontario Niagara zone, or both.

TransÉnergie–New York Interface

Thermal transfer limits between TransÉnergie (Hydro-Quebec) and New York are not analyzed as part of this study. Respecting the NYSRC and NYISO operating reserve requirements, the maximum allowable delivery into the NYCA from TransÉnergie on the Chateauguay – Massena (MSC-7040) 765 kV tie is 1310 MW. However in real-time the total flow is limited to 1800 MW; the additional flow is a "wheel-through" transaction to another Balancing Authority Area. Maximum delivery from NYCA to Quebec on the 7040 line is 1000 MW.

The Dennison Scheduled Line represents a 115 kV dual-circuit transmission line that interconnects the New York Control Area to the Hydro-Quebec Control Area at the Dennison Substation, near Massena, NY. The Dennison Line has a nominal north to south capacity of 270 MW in summer, into New York, and a nominal south to north capacity of 100 MW into Quebec.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS – THERMAL TRANSFER LIMIT ANALYSIS

Table 1 – NYISO CROSS STATE INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

- Table 1.a
    a. Dysinger East
    b. West Central Reverse
    c. UPNY – SENY
    d. UPNY – ConEd
    e. Sprain Brook – Dunwoodie So.
    f. ConEd – LIPA Transfer Capability
- Table 1.b – MSC-7040 Flow Sensitivity
    a. Central East
    b. Total East
    c. Moses South

Table 2.a – NYISO to ISO-NE INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

- Northport-Norwalk Flow Sensitivity
- Cricket Valley Energy Center I/S and O/S

Table 2.b – ISO-NE to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

- Northport-Norwalk Flow Sensitivity
- Cricket Valley Energy Center I/S and O/S

Table 3.a – NYISO to PJM INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

- 3-115 kV Ties I/S and O/S
- Hudson – Farragut (B3402) 345 kV and Marion – Farragut (C3403) 345 kV lines and associated PARs I/S and O/S

Table 3.b – PJM to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

- 3-115 kV Ties I/S and O/S
- Hudson – Farragut (B3402) 345 kV and Marion – Farragut (C3403) 345 kV lines and associated PARs I/S and O/S

Table 4 – IESO to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

Table 5 – NYISO to IESO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS

TABLE 1.a – NYISO CROSS-STATE INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS - SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	Dysinger East	West Central Reverse	UPNY - SENY	UPNY - ConEd[1]	Sprain Brook Dunwoodie - So.	ConEd – LIPA
NORMAL	1525 MW (1)	1900 MW (3)	4550 MW (5)	6975 MW (7)	4075 MW (8)	925 MW (10)
EMERGENCY	2675 MW (2)	2275 MW (4)	5050 MW (6)	7525 MW (6)	4150 MW (9)	1525 MW (11)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING			LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Niagara – Packard (61) 230 kV	@STE[4]	846 MW	L/O	Niagara – Packard (62) 230 kV Beck – Packard (BP76) 230 kV
(2)	Hinman – Harrison Rd. (908) 115 kV	@STE	306 MW	L/O	Robinson Rd. – Stolle Rd. (65) 230 kV
(3)	Belmont – Woodard (4) 115 kV	@STE	195 MW	L/O	Dewitt – Lafayette (22) 345 kV Elbridge – Lafayette (17-LE) 345 kV Oswego – Elbridge (17) 345 kV Elbridge 345/115 kV transformer (BK1)
(4)	Pannell – Sta. 56 (24) 115 kV	@NORM	129 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(5)	Dolson Ave – Rock Tavern (DART44) 345 kV	@LTE	1852 MW	L/O	Middletown TAP – Rock Tavern (CCRT34) 345 kV Coopers Corners – Middletown TAP (CCRT34) 345 kV Roseton – Rock Tavern (311) 345 kV Middletown 345/138 kV Transformer
(6)	Coopers Corners – Middletown TAP (CCRT34) 345 kV	@STE	1793 MW	L/O	Dolson Ave – Rock Tavern (DART44) 345 kV
(7)	Roseton – East Fishkill (RFK305)	@LTE	2666 MW	L/O	Ladentown – Buchanan (Y88) 345 kV Ramapo – Buchanan (Y94) 345 kV Buchanan 345/138 kV Transformer (BKTA5)
(8)	Dunwoodie – Mott Haven (71) 345 kV	@MTE[2]	1066 MW	L/O	(SB:MOTT345_7) Dunwoodie – Mott Haven (72) 345 kV Mott Haven 345/138 kV Transformer (TR9)
(9)	Dunwoodie – Mott Haven (71) 345 kV	@NORM	707 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(10)	Dunwoodie – Shore Rd. (Y50) 345 kV	@LTE	916 MW3	L/O	(SB:SPRA345_RNS2) Sprain Brook – East Garden City (Y49) 345 kV Sprain Brook – Academy (M29) 345 kV
(11)	Dunwoodie – Shore Rd. (Y50) 345 kV	@NORM	656 MW3		Pre-Contingency Loading

Note

1: See Section 5.2.B for discussion on Athens SPS

2: The rating used for cable circuits during SCUC reliability analysis is the average of the LTE and STE rating (MTE Rating).

3: LIPA rating for Y50 circuit is based on 70 % loss factor and rapid oil circulation.

4: Dysinger East limit used the NYSRC Rules Exception No. 13 – Post Contingency Flows on Niagara Project Facilities

TABLE 1.b – NYISO CROSS-STATE INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS - SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	MSC-7040 FLOW 800 MW	MSC-7040 FLOW 1310 MW	MSC-7040 FLOW 1600 MW
CENTRAL EAST			
NORMAL	2225 MW (1)	2225 MW (1)	2225 MW (1)
EMERGENCY	2425 MW (2)	2475 MW (2)	2475 MW (2)
TOTAL EAST			
NORMAL	3100 MW (3)	3175 MW (3)	3175 MW (3)
EMERGENCY	3650 MW (4)	3700 MW (4)	3700 MW (4)
MOSES SOUTH[1,2]			
NORMAL	1725 MW (5)	2075 MW (5)	2275 MW (5)
EMERGENCY	2250 MW (6)	2550 MW (6)	2675 MW (6)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING		LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Marcy – New Scotland (18) 345 kV	@LTE 1650 MW	L/O	Marcy – Coopers Corners (UCC2-41) 345 kV (Series Capacitor) Edic – Fraser (EF24-40) 345 kV (Series Capacitor)
(2)	Fraser – Coopers Corners (33) 345 kV	@STE 1793 MW	L/O	Marcy – Coopers Corners (UCC2-41) 345 kV (Series Capacitor)
(3)	Roseton – East Fishkill (RFK305)	@LTE 2666 MW	L/O	Ladentown – Buchanan (Y88) 345 kV Ramapo – Buchanan (Y94) 345 kV Buchanan 345/138 kV Transformer (BKTA5)
(4)	Coopers Corners – Middletown TAP (CCRT34) 345 kV	@STE 1793 MW	L/O	Dolson Ave – Rock Tavern (DART44) 345 kV
(5)	Moses – Adirondack (MA1) 230 kV	@LTE 386 MW	L/O	Chateauguay – Massena (MSC-7040) 765 kV Massena – Marcy (MSU1) 765 kV and TransÉnergie delivery
(6)	Flat Rock – Browns Falls (2) 115 kV	@STE 142 MW	L/O	Browns Falls – Higley (1) 115 kV

Note

1: Moses South limit used the NYSRC Rules Exception No. 10 – Post Contingency Flows on Marcy AT-1 Transformer

2: Moses South limit used the NYSRC Rules Exception No. 12 – Post Contingency Flows on Marcy Transformer T2

TABLE 2.a – NYISO to ISO-NE INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	ISO-NE FACILITY	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	ISO-NE FACILITY
	Cricket Valley Energy Center Out of Service			Cricket Valley Energy Center in Service (1087 MW)		
Northport –Norwalk 0MW						
NORMAL	2400 MW (1)	3850 MW (3)$_3$	3150 MW (7)	2225 MW (1)	3925 MW (3)$_3$	2900 MW (7)
EMERGENCY	2575 MW (2)	3900 MW (4)$_3$	3600 MW (8)	2400 MW (2)	3975 MW (4)$_3$	3400 MW (8)
Northport –Norwalk 100MW						
NORMAL	2200 MW (5)	3800 MW (3)$_3$	2950 MW (9)	2050 MW (5)	3900 MW (3)$_3$	2750 MW (9)
EMERGENCY	2350 MW (6)	3850 MW (4)$_3$	3550 MW (8)	2200 MW (6)	3950 MW (4)$_3$	3350 MW (8)
Northport –Norwalk 200 MW						
NORMAL	1800 MW (5)	3750 MW (3)$_3$	2550 MW (9)	1625 MW (5)	3850 MW (3)$_3$	2350 MW (9)
EMERGENCY	1925 MW (6)	3775 MW (4)$_3$	3650 MW (8)	1750 MW (6)	3875 MW (4)$_3$	3450 MW (8)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING			LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV	@LTE	1786 MW	L/O	Milstone G3 24.0 kV
(2)	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV	@NORM	1260 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(3)	Wyantskill – Reynolds Road (13-988) 115 kV	@STE	237 MW	L/O	Alps – Berkshire (393) 345 kV New Scotland – Alps (2) 345 kV Reynolds Rd. – Alps (1) 345 kV Empire G1 18.0 kV
(4)	Wyantskill – Reynolds Road (13-988) 115 kV	@STE	237 MW	L/O	Berkshire – Alps (393) 345 kV
(5)	Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) 138 kV	@LTE	518 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV Salisbury – Smithfield (690) 69 kV
(6)	Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) 138 kV	@STE	532 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV
(7)	Long Mountain – Frost Bridge (352) 345 kV	@LTE	1226 MW	L/O	Long Mountain – Plumtree (321) 345kV
(8)	Long Mountain – Frost Bridge (352) 345 kV	@STE	1430 MW	L/O	Long Mountain – Plumtree (321) 345kV
(9)	Norwalk Harbor – Ely Ave. (1608-2) 115 kV	@LTE	229 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV

NOTE

1: The Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) flow is positive in the direction of transfer

2: The Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) line is no longer part of the New York – New England Interface Definition

3: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.

TABLE 2.b – ISO-NE to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	ISO-NE FACILITY	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	ISO-NE FACILITY
	Cricket Valley Energy Center Out of Service			Cricket Valley Energy Center in Service (1087 MW)		
Northport –Norwalk 0MW						
NORMAL	2225 MW (1)	2325 MW (4)	1450 MW (5)	2425 MW (1)	2100 MW (4)$_3$	1650 MW (5)
EMERGENCY	2225 MW (1)	2325 MW (4)	1850 MW (7)	2425 MW (1)	2100 MW (4)$_3$	2000 MW (7)
Northport –Norwalk 100MW						
NORMAL	1900 MW (2)	2275 MW (4)	1500 MW (5)	2050 MW (6)	2025 MW (4)$_3$	1700 MW (5)
EMERGENCY	1975 MW (3)	2275 MW (4)	1800 MW (7)	2175 MW (3)	2025 MW (4)$_3$	2000 MW (7)
Northport –Norwalk 200 MW						
NORMAL	1425 MW (2)	2200 MW (4)	1600 MW (5)	1575 MW (6)	1975 MW (4)$_3$	1800 MW (5)
EMERGENCY	1500 MW (3)	2200 MW (4)	1600 MW (7)	1700 MW (3)	1975 MW (4)$_3$	1800 MW (7)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING		LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV	@NORM 1260 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(2)	Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) 138 kV	@LTE 518 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV
(3)	Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) 138 kV	@STE 532 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV
(4)	Reynolds Road 345/115 kV Transformer	@STE 646 MW	L/O	New Scotland – Alps (2) 345 kV
(5)	Norwalk Junction – Archers Lane (3403D) 345 kV	@LTE 850 MW	L/O	Long Mountain – Frost Bridge (352) 345 kV
(6)	Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) 138 kV	@LTE 518 MW	L/O	Cricket Valley – Long Mountain (398) 345 kV Cricket Valley ST3&GT3 18.0 kV
(7)	Singer – Norwalk (3280) 345 kV	@NORM 600 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading

NOTE

1: The Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) flow is positive in the direction of transfer
2: The Northport – Norwalk Harbor (NNC) line is no longer part of the New England – New York Interface Definition
3: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.

TABLE 3.a – NYISO to PJM INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	PJM FACILITY	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	PJM FACILITY
	B&C PARs In-Service			B&C PARs Out-Of-Service		
NORMAL	1150 MW (1)	925 MW (2)[3]	1500 MW (6)	1100 MW (1)	875 MW (2)[3]	1450 MW (7)
3-115-O/S[4]	1975 MW (4)	1225 MW (3)[3]	1250 MW (8)	1925 MW (4)	1175 MW (3)[3]	1200 MW (8)
EMERGENCY	1150 MW (1)	925 MW (2)[3]	1500 MW (7)	1100 MW (1)	875 MW (2)[3]	1450 MW (7)
3-115-O/S[4]	2175 MW (5)	1250 MW (9)[3]	1250 MW (8)	2125 MW (5)	1200 MW (9)[3]	1200 MW (8)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING		LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Westover – Laurel Lake (952) 115 kV	@NORM 108 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(2)	North Endicott – Oakdale (938) 115 kV	@STE 175 MW	L/O	Northside – Oakdale (944) 115 kV
(3)	S. Owego – Goudey (961) 115 kV	@STE 143 MW	L/O	Hillside – Watercure (69) 230 kV Stoney Ridge – Hillside (72) 230 kV
(4)	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV	@LTE 549 MW	L/O	Watercure – Mainesburg (30) 345kV
(5)	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV	@STE 630 MW	L/O	Watercure – Mainesburg (30) 345kV
(6)	Tiffany – Laurel Lake 115 kV	@STE 158 MW	L/O	Middletown TAP – Rock Tavern (CCRT34) 345 kV Coopers Corners – Middletown TAP (CCRT34) 345 kV Dolson – Rock Tavern (DART44) 345 kV Middletown 345/138 kV Transformer
(7)	Tiffany – Laurel Lake 115 kV	@STE 158 MW	L/O	Canyon – East Towanda 230 kV
(8)	East Towanda – North Meshoppen 115 kV	@STE 227 MW	L/O	Canyon – East Towanda 230 kV
(9)	S. Owego – Goudey (961) 115 kV	@STE 143 MW	L/O	Hillside – Watercure (69) 230 kV

NOTE

1: Emergency Transfer Capability Limits may have required line outages as described in New York – PJM Analysis Section.
2: PAR schedules have been adjusted in the direction of transfer.
3: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.
4: Goudey 115 kV Bus Tie breaker is placed in-service when 115 kV tie lines are placed out-of-service.

TABLE 3.b – PJM to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	PJM FACILITY	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	PJM FACILITY
	B&C PARs In-Service			B&C PARs Out-Of-Service		
NORMAL	1425 MW (1)	2225 MW (2)[3]	2025 MW (3)	1225 MW (1)	2000 MW (2)[3]	1800 MW (3)
3-115-O/S	2275 MW (4)	2525 MW (6)[3]	3500 MW (5)	2025 MW (4)	2275 MW (6)[3]	3250 MW (5)
EMERGENCY	1750 MW (8)	2250 MW (6)[3]	2325 MW (7)	1525 MW (8)	2050 MW (6)[3]	2100 MW (7)
3-115-O/S	2600 MW (9)	2525 MW (6)[3]	3500 MW (5)	2350 MW (10)	2275 MW (6)[3]	3250 MW (5)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING			LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	North Waverly – East Sayre (956) 115 kV	@STE	143 MW	L/O	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV Hillside – Watercure (69) 230 kV Hillside 230/115 kV Transformer
(2)	North Waverly – Lounsberry 115 kV	@STE	143 MW	L/O	Watercure – Oakdale (31) 345 kV Clarks Corners – Oakdale (36) 345kV
(3)	Towanda – East Sayre 115 kV	@STE	269 MW	L/O	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV Hillside – Watercure (69) 230 kV Hillside 230/115 kV Transformer
(4)	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV	@LTE	549 MW	L/O	Lackawanna – Oxbow 230 kV North Meshoppen – Oxbow 230 kV North Meshoppen 230/115 kV Transformer
(5)	Everett Drive – Mainesburg 115 kV	@STE	276 MW	L/O	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV
(6)	Gridle Rd. – Stolle Rd. (706) 115 kV	@STE	239 MW	L/O	Pavement – Stolle Rd. (926) 115 kV
(7)	Towanda – East Sayre 115 kV	@STE	269 MW	L/O	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV
(8)	North Waverly – East Sayre (956) 115 kV	@STE	143 MW	L/O	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV
(9)	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV	@NORM	489 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(10)	Hillside – East Towanda (70) 230 kV	@STE	630 MW	L/O	Watercure – Mainesburg (30) 345 kV

NOTE

1: Emergency Transfer Capability Limits may have required line outages as described in New York – PJM Analysis Section.
2: PAR schedules have been adjusted in the direction of transfer.
3: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.

TABLE 4 – IESO to NYISO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	IESO FACILITY[1]
NORMAL	1900 MW (1)	3200 MW (3)[2]	2825 MW (4)
EMERGENCY	2275 MW (2)	3225 MW (5)[2]	3650 MW (6)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING			LIMITING CONTINGENCY
(1)	Beck – Niagara (PA27) 230 kV	@LTE	427 MW	L/O	Beck – Niagara (PA301) 345 kV
(2)	Beck – Niagara (PA27) 230 kV	@STE	518 MW	L/O	Beck – Niagara (PA301) 345 kV
(3)	Hinman – Harris Radiator (908) 115 kV	@STE	306 MW	L/O	Robinson Road – Stolle Road (65) 230 kV Stolle Road – High Sheldon (67) 230 kV Gardenville – Stolle Road (66) 230 kV
(4)	Allanburg – Mount Hope (Q30) 220 kV	@LTE	370 MW	L/O	Beck – Allanburg (Q35M) 230 kV Beck – Allanburg (Q26M) 230 kV Beck#2 Unit 17&25
(5)	Hinman – Harris Radiator (908) 115 kV	@STE	306 MW	L/O	Robinson Road – Stolle Road (65) 230 kV
(6)	Allanburg – Mount Hope (Q30) 220 kV	@NORM	320 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading

Note

1: Ontario - NYISO limit used the NYSRC Rules Exception No. 13 – Post Contingency Flows on Niagara Project Facilities

2: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.

TABLE 5 – NYISO to IESO INTERFACE THERMAL TRANSFER LIMITS – SUMMER 2022

ALL LINES IN-SERVICE

	DIRECT TIE	NYISO FACILITY	IESO FACILITY[1]
NORMAL	1550 MW (1)[3]	1775 MW (2)[2,3]	1450 MW (3)
EMERGENCY	1850 MW (4)[3]	1875 MW (5)[2,3]	1850 MW (6)

	LIMITING ELEMENT	RATING		LIMITING CONTINGENCY	
(1)	Beck – Niagara (PA27) 230 kV	@LTE	427 MW	L/O	Beck – Niagara (PA301) 345 kV Niagara 345/230 kV Transformer (AT3)
(2)	Farmington – Hamilton (7-893) 115 kV	@STE	155 MW	L/O	Pannell – Clay (2) 345 kV Rochester – Pannell (RP2) 345 kV
(3)	Beck – Hannon (Q24HM) 220 kV	@LTE	480 MW	L/O	Middleport – Beach - Carluke (Q25BM) 220 kV Beck – Middleport – Beach (Q29HM) 220 kV
(4)	Beck – Niagara (PA27) 230 kV	@NORM	372 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading
(5)	Farmington – Hamilton (7-893) 115 kV	@STE	155 MW	L/O	Pannell – Clay (2) 345 kV
(6)	Beck – Hannon (Q24HM) 220 kV	@NORM	404 MW		Pre-Contingency Loading

Note

1: This limit can be increased by reducing generation or increasing demand in the Niagara zone of Ontario contingent on water and tourism regulations. See Ontario – New York Analysis for discussion.

2: Internal Non-Secured Limit: Limit to secure internal transmission elements that are not secured with pricing in the NYISO markets.

3: This limit can be increased by adjusting the PAR schedule on the Dysinger – East Stolle Rd (DES-1) 345 kV line, reducing the flows into East Stolle Rd. 345 kV substation.