NYSRC RELIABILITY RULES
For Planning And Operating the New York State Power System

Version 31
May 11, 2012
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New York State Reliability Council, L.L.C.
# NYSRC RELIABILITY RULES

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Foreword

This document contains the New York State Reliability Council, L.L.C. * (“NYSRC”) Reliability Rules for Planning and Operating the New York State Power System (“Reliability Rules”), and defines in terms of measurements, the required actions or system performance necessary to comply with the Reliability Rules. The New York Independent System Operator (“NYISO”) is required to comply with all of the Reliability Rules. To the extent that Market Participant action is necessary to implement a Reliability Rule, a requirement for such action is included in the NYISO procedures, which are binding on all Market Participants.

2. Background

The mission of the NYSRC is to promote and preserve the reliability of the New York State Power System (“NYS Power System”) in the New York Control Area (“NYCA”). This mission includes developing, maintaining, and from time-to-time, updating the Reliability Rules which shall be complied with by the NYISO and Market Participants. The NYSRC fulfills this mission through its focus on maintaining the reliability of the New York State Bulk Power System (“NYS Bulk Power System”).

The NYSRC carries out its mission in accordance with the NYSRC and NYISO/NYSRC Agreements. These agreements establish the responsibilities, duties, and the obligations of the NYSRC.

The NYSRC’s mission also includes monitoring compliance by the NYISO with the Reliability Rules by working in consultation with the NYISO and to assure compliance, including when necessary, seeking compliance through the dispute resolution procedure contained in the NYISO/NYSRC

* All terms in italics within this document are defined in the Glossary in Part IV.
Agreement, and taking such other actions which may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the NYSRC Agreement.

The NYSRC carries out this mission with no intent to advantage or disadvantage any Market Participant’s commercial interest.

The NYSRC Executive Committee directs all NYSRC activities. The NYSRC Executive Committee is comprised of thirteen (13) members, currently consisting of one representative from each of the six Transmission Owners, one representative of the Wholesale Sellers, one representative of the Industrial and Large Commercial Consumers, one representative of the Municipal Electric Systems and Cooperatives, and four members with no affiliation with any Market Participant. Three subcommittees report to the NYSRC Executive Committee: The Reliability Rules Subcommittee develops and updates the Reliability Rules. The Reliability Compliance Monitoring Subcommittee monitors NYISO compliance with the Reliability Rules. The Installed Capacity Subcommittee oversees the development and analysis of studies related to the NYSRC’s adoption of the annual statewide installed capacity requirement (‘ICR”) for the NYCA.

The Reliability Rules, the NYSRC Agreement, the NYISO/NYSRC Agreement, and other NYSRC documents may be downloaded from the NYSRC web site, http://www.nysrc.org.

3. Reliability Rules Development

It is critical that the NYISO and all Market Participants be advised of proposed changes to the Reliability Rules and that they be permitted to participate in the revisions to the Reliability Rules. For this purpose, the NYSRC has established an open process through which comments and proposed Reliability Rule revisions from all Market Participants and the NYISO will be considered. This open process is described in NYSRC Policy No. 1, “Procedure for Reviewing, Developing, Modifying, and
Disseminating NYSRC Reliability Rules.” This procedure gives the NYSRC the authority to develop or modify Reliability Rules on an expedited basis when conditions require such action.

The Reliability Rules define the reliability of the NYS Power System using the following two terms:

- **Adequacy** – The ability of the electric systems to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of their customers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system elements.

- **Security** – The ability of the electric systems to withstand sudden disturbances such as electric short circuits or unanticipated loss of system elements.

4. **What the Reliability Rules Include**

The Reliability Rules, in accordance with the NYSRC and NYISO/NYSRC Agreements, incorporate the following:

a. **North American Electric Reliability Council (“NERC”) Standards.**

b. **Northeast Power Coordinating Council (“NPCC”) Criteria, Guidelines and Procedures.**

   NPCC criteria may be more specific or stringent than NERC Standards and Policies, recognizing regional characteristics or reliability needs.

c. **New York-Specific Reliability Rules.**

   New York-Specific Reliability Rules may be more specific or stringent than NERC Standards and NPCC Criteria, recognizing NYCA system characteristics or reliability needs.
d. Local Reliability Rules.

Local reliability rules are more stringent than the general New York-Specific Reliability Rules and apply to certain NYCA zones, recognizing unique local area characteristics or reliability needs.

This document contains only the New York–Specific Reliability Rules and local reliability rules. NERC Standards and NPCC Criteria can be found at http://www.nerc.com and http://www.npcc.org, respectively.

Part III is a cross-reference of New York–Specific Reliability Rules with corresponding NPCC criteria and NERC Standards.

5. Maintaining the Reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System

The Reliability Rules in this document focus on that portion of the NYS Power System which constitutes the NYS Bulk Power System. Maintaining the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System provides protection for the entire NYCA system from widespread and cascading outages. Therefore, the reliability of the NYS Power System is dependent on maintaining NYS Bulk Power System reliability through the Reliability Rules.

NPCC defines the bulk power system as “the interconnected electrical systems within northeastern North America comprising generation and transmission facilities on which faults or disturbances can have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area”. The NYS Bulk Power System is “the portion of the bulk power system within the NYCA, generally comprising generating units 300 MW and larger, and generally comprising transmission facilities 230 kV and above. However, smaller generating units and lower voltage transmission facilities on which faults and disturbances can have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area are also part of the NYS Bulk Power System”.

The application of the *NYS Bulk Power System* definition in the *NYCA* is consistent with similar NPCC and NERC bulk power system definitions. The *NYISO* shall develop, maintain, and keep current a list of *NYS Bulk Power System* facilities in its annual *NYISO* “Load and Capacity Data Report”.

6. **NYS Bulk Power System States**

An objective of the Reliability Rules is to provide for the operation of the *NYS Bulk Power System* within the normal state. It is recognized, however, that certain system conditions may cause the system to depart from the normal state to four other operating states: Warning, Alert, *Major Emergency*, and Restoration. These five operating states are defined in Part V.

Examples of system conditions that could cause departure from the normal state are: *capacity* deficiencies, energy deficiencies, loss of *generation* or transmission facilities, transmission facility overloads and high or low voltages, abnormal power system frequency, and environmental episodes. When the system enters an operating state other than the normal state, the primary objective of the *NYISO* shall be to return the system to the normal state as soon as possible by achieving the criteria set forth in Part V.

7. **Format of Reliability Rule Sections**

Part II contains eleven Reliability Rule groups or sections. The presentation of each Reliability Rule section is based on the following general format:

- **Introduction** – Background and general need for the Reliability Rules that are included in the Reliability Rule section.

- **Reliability Rules** – Explicitly stated technical and performance reliability outcomes that must be achieved. Reliability Rules are
shown in **bold**. There are currently two to eight Rules in each Reliability Rule section.

- **Measurements** – Specific requirements, including procedures, performance, and other actions that must be implemented by the *NYISO* in order to ensure compliance with the related Reliability Rule. Each Reliability Rule has one or more related Measurements.

- **Guidelines** – *NYISO* guidelines or procedures that must be followed to comply with the Reliability Rules.

Part IV is a glossary of terms used in the Reliability Rules. Part VII is a log of initial adoption and revision dates for the Reliability Rules and Measurements.

### 8. Compliance with the Reliability Rules

The *NYS Bulk Power System* involves multiple participants. Since all electric systems in the *NYCA* network are electrically connected, whatever one entity does can affect the reliability of other aspects of the *NYCA*. Therefore, the Reliability Rules describe the actions that the *NYISO* and Market Participants must take in order to maintain the reliability of the *NYS Bulk Power System*. The *NYISO* is responsible for the implementation of all Reliability Rules. To the extent actions by *Market Participants* are necessary to implement the Reliability Rules, such requirements are set forth in *NYISO* procedures and enforced by the *NYISO* under its tariffs.

When the *NYSRC* Executive Committee adopts a Reliability Rule or Measurement, it becomes effective immediately. The *NYISO* and *Market Participants* are required to comply with the Rule or Measurement in accordance with an Implementation Plan. Section VII, Reliability Revision Log, provides the date on which each Rule and Measurement was adopted or modified by the Executive Committee.
All *NYISO* policies, procedures, guidelines, and manuals must comply with the Reliability Rules. The *NYISO* must immediately notify the *NYSRC* if it finds that it is not in compliance with the Reliability Rules, regardless of whether the non-compliance is the result of the action or inaction of the *NYISO* or one or more *Market Participants*.

*NYSRC* Policy 4, “Procedure for Monitoring Compliance with the NYSRC Reliability Rules,” addresses how the *NYSRC* monitors the *NYISO* compliance with the Reliability Rules.

9. Applications of the NYSRC Reliability Rules

The Applications of the Reliability Rules were operating procedures and local reliability rules prior to the formation of the *NYISO*. They consist of procedures that apply to very specific system locations or conditions. The Applications of the Reliability Rules are included on the *NYISO* Web site, [http://nyiso.com](http://nyiso.com).

Prior to the *NYISO* startup, the Applications of the Reliability Rules were implemented by the transmission owners. The implementation of the Applications to the Reliability Rules will continue to require close coordination between the transmission owners and the *NYISO* in order to protect the reliability of the *NYS Power System*. For example, the transmission owners must coordinate with the *NYISO* on the implementation of Applications of the Reliability Rules where the *NYISO* lacks monitoring capabilities. The *transmission owners* also must coordinate with the *NYISO* on the implementation of the Reliability Rules for those portions of the New York State Transmission System ("NYS Transmission System") not included in the *NYISO* secured transmission system.

New Applications or modifications to existing Applications may be proposed by a transmission owner or the *NYISO*, and must be approved
by the NYISO. Upon approval, the new or modified Application must be included on a list of Applications on the NYISO’s website. The NYISO also must advise the NYSRC of any new or modified Applications. The NYSRC Reliability Rules define actions by the NYISO for meeting these requirements.

10. Exceptions to the Reliability Rules

Requests to obtain exceptions to the Reliability Rules must be submitted to and approved by the NYSRC. The NYISO or any member of the Executive Committee may submit a request for an exception to the NYSRC Executive Committee in accordance with NYSRC Policy No. 1. A list of specific exceptions to the Reliability Rules is included in Part VI.
II.
NYSRC RELIABILITY RULES
A. RESOURCE ADEQUACY

Introduction

The NYSRC is responsible for establishing the annual statewide ICR in order to ensure adequate resource capacity. Among the factors to be considered in the calculation of the ICR are the characteristics of the loads, uncertainty in the load forecast, outages and deratings of generating units, the effects of interconnections to other control areas, and transfer capabilities within the NYCA. The annual statewide ICR is established by implementing Reliability Rules for providing the corresponding statewide installed reserve margin ("IRM") requirement. The IRM requirement relates to ICR through the following equation:

\[
ICR = (1 + \text{IRM Requirement}) \times \text{Forecasted NYCA Peak Load}
\]

In order to meet the annual statewide ICR established by the NYSRC, the NYISO establishes installed capacity ("ICAP") requirements for the load serving entities ("LSEs"), including locational ICAP requirements, recognizing internal and external transmission constraints.

Reliability Rules

A-R1. NYCA Installed Reserve Margin Requirement

The NYSRC shall establish the IRM requirement for the NYCA such that the probability (or risk) of disconnecting any firm load due to resource deficiencies shall be, on average, not more than once in ten years. Compliance with this criterion shall be evaluated probabilistically, such that the loss of load expectation (LOLE) of disconnecting firm load due to resource deficiencies
A. RESOURCE ADEQUACY (CONT’D.)

shall be, on average, no more than 0.1 day per year. This evaluation shall make due allowance for demand uncertainty, scheduled outages and deratings, forced outages and deratings, assistance over interconnections with neighboring control areas, *NYS Transmission System emergency transfer capability*, and capacity and/or load relief from available *operating procedures*.

A-R2. Load Serving Entity Installed Capacity Requirements

*LSEs* shall be required to procure sufficient *resource capacity* for the entire *NYISO defined obligation procurement period* so as to meet the statewide *IRM* requirement determined from A-R1. Further, this *LSE capacity* obligation shall be distributed so as to meet *locational ICAP requirements*, considering the *availability* and capability of the *NYS Transmission System* to maintain A-R1 *reliability* requirements.

A-R3. External Installed Capacity

*ICAP from resources* external to the *NYCA* for satisfying a portion of *LSE ICAP* requirements must be demonstrated to be available and deliverable to the *NYCA borders*. *ICAP from resources* external to the *NYCA* shall be permitted to the extent A-R1 *reliability* requirements are satisfied.

Measurements

A-M1. The *NYSRC* shall periodically perform *resource adequacy* studies to update the required statewide *IRM*. A report shall be prepared
A. RESOURCE ADEQUACY (CONT’D.)

providing the assumptions, procedures, and results of the study. (A-R1)

A-M2. The NYISO shall prepare a report for the next capability period showing (1) LSE IRM and ICAP requirements so as to meet the statewide IRM requirement, (2) LSE locational ICAP requirements for applicable NYCA zones, such as New York City and Long Island, and (3) the allowable amount of LSE ICAP requirements that may be located externally to the NYCA. The report shall include the procedures, factors, and assumptions utilized by the NYISO to determine these LSE ICAP requirements. The NYISO Installed Capacity Manual shall include procedures to establish LSE ICAP requirements. (A-R2, A-R3)

A-M3. Each LSE shall certify and maintain its ICAP obligation for the next capability period, including any locational and external ICAP, in accordance with LSE ICAP requirements established by the NYISO Tariff and the NYISO Installed Capacity Manual. (A-R2, A-R3)

A-M4. The NYISO shall notify those LSEs that are determined to be deficient in meeting their ICAP requirements including locational ICAP requirements, for the next capability period. This notification shall specify appropriate deficiency charges. The NYSRC shall be immediately notified of such capacity deficiencies, including any measures that may be planned to minimize reliability impacts. (A-R2)
NYSRC Reliability Rules

B. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY - PLANNING

Introduction

The *NYS Bulk Power System* must be planned with sufficient transmission capability to withstand the loss of specified, representative and reasonably foreseeable design criteria contingencies at projected customer *demand* and anticipated transfer levels. Application of these design criteria contingencies should not result in any criteria violations, or the loss of a major portion of the system, or unintentional separation of a major portion of the system. These design criteria contingencies are listed in Table A. Analysis of these contingencies should include thermal, voltage, and *stability* assessments as defined by the Reliability Rules. The Reliability Rules also apply after any critical generator, transmission circuit, transformer, series or shunt compensating device, or high voltage direct current ("HVDC") pole has already been lost, and after *generation* and power flows have been adjusted between outages by the use of *ten (10) minute operating reserve* and, where available, phase angle regulator control and HVDC control.

Loss of small portions of the *NYS Power System* (such as radial portions) may be tolerated provided they do not jeopardize the *reliability* of the overall *NYS Bulk Power System*.

Assessment of extreme contingencies recognizes that the *NYS Bulk Power System* may be subjected to events which exceed in severity the representative contingencies in Table A. These assessments measure the robustness of the transmission system, and should be evaluated for risks and consequences. One of the objectives of extreme *contingency* assessment is to determine, through planning studies, the effects of extreme contingencies on system performance. Extreme *contingency* assessments provide an indication of system strength, or to
B. **TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – PLANNING (CONT’D.)**

determine the extent of a widespread system *disturbance*, even though extreme contingencies do have low probabilities of occurrence. Extreme *contingency* assessments examine several specific contingencies which are listed in Table B. They are intended to serve as a means of identifying some of those particular situations that may result in a widespread *NYS Bulk Power System* shutdown.

*Transmission owners* may take actions to reduce the frequency of occurrence of extreme contingencies, or to mitigate the consequences that are indicated as the result of testing for such contingencies.

The ability of the *NYS Bulk Power System* to withstand representative and extreme contingencies must be determined by simulation testing of the system as prescribed by the Reliability Rules and all applicable *NYISO* policies, procedures and guidelines.

Section B also sets forth a Reliability Rule requiring *fault* duty levels to be within appropriate equipment ratings.

While transfer limits across the transmission interfaces defined by the NYISO are not, by themselves, measures of reliability, there is potential for adverse reliability impacts to occur if transfer limits are degraded from their existing levels as the result of the addition of a new generator or transmission facility. The NYSRC Reliability Rules do not require that transfer limits be maintained at specific levels. However, in its processes to review the impacts of any proposed transmission or generation project, the NYISO should give due consideration to the possible reliability impacts that may result if the proposed project results in diminished transfer capability.

*A Special Protection System (SPS)* may be employed to provide protection for infrequent contingencies or for temporary conditions that may exist such as
project delays, unusual combinations of system demand and equipment outages or unavailability, or specific equipment maintenance outages. An SPS may be applied to preserve system integrity in the event of severe facility outages and extreme contingencies. The decision to employ an SPS should take into account the complexity of the scheme and the consequence of correct or incorrect operation as well as benefits. An SPS should be used judiciously and when employed, should be installed consistent with good system design and operating policy.

This Reliability Rule section also specifies requirements for establishing and maintaining a list of NYS Bulk Power System facilities.
### Table A
**Design Criteria Contingencies**

| a. | A permanent three-phase fault on any generator, transmission circuit, transformer or bus section, with normal fault clearing. |
| b. | Simultaneous permanent phase-to-ground faults on different phases of each of two adjacent transmission circuits on a multiple circuit tower, with normal fault clearing. If multiple circuit towers are used only for station entrance and exit purposes, and if they do not exceed five towers at each station, then this condition is not applicable. |
| c. | A permanent phase-to-ground fault on any generator, transmission circuit, transformer or bus section, with delayed fault clearing. |
| d. | Loss of any element without a fault. |
| e. | A permanent phase-to-ground fault on a circuit breaker, with normal fault clearing. (Normal fault clearing time for this condition may not always be high speed.) |
| f. | Simultaneous permanent loss of both poles of a direct current bipolar HVDC facility without an ac fault. |
| g. | The failure of a circuit breaker to operate when initiated by a special protection system ("SPS") following: loss of any element without a fault; or a permanent phase-to-ground fault, with normal fault clearing, on any transmission circuit, transformer or bus section. |

### Table B
**Extreme Contingencies**

| a. | Loss of the entire capability of a generating station. |
| b. | Loss of all transmission circuits emanating from a generation station, switching station, d-c terminal, or substation. |
| c. | Loss of all transmission circuits on a common right-of-way. |
| d. | Permanent three-phase fault on any generator, transmission circuit, transformer, or bus section, with delayed fault clearing and with due regard to reclosing. |
| e. | The sudden loss of a large load or major load center. |
| f. | The effect of severe power swings arising from disturbances outside the NYS Bulk Power System. |
| g. | Failure of a SPS to operate when required following the normal contingencies listed in Table A. |
| h. | The operation or partial operation of a SPS for an event or condition for which it was not intended to operate. |
| i. | Sudden loss of multiple generating plants due to loss of fuel delivery system (i.e. gas pipeline events). |
Reliability Rules

B-R1. Thermal Assessment

a. Pre-Contingency Thermal Criteria

1. For normal transfers, no transmission facility shall be loaded beyond its normal rating.

2. For emergency transfers, no transmission facility shall be loaded beyond its normal rating. However, a facility may be loaded to the long-term emergency (“LTE”) rating pre-contingency, if the short-term emergency (“STE”) rating is reduced accordingly.

b. Post-Contingency Thermal Criteria

1. For normal transfers, no facility shall be loaded beyond its LTE rating following the most severe of design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A.

   An underground cable circuit may be loaded to its STE rating following:

   **Loss of Generation** - provided ten (10) minute operating reserve and/or phase angle regulation is available to reduce the loading to its LTE rating within fifteen (15) minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

   **Loss of Transmission Facilities** - provided phase angle regulation is available to reduce the loading to its LTE rating within fifteen (15)
B. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – PLANNING (CONT’D.)

minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

For design criteria contingencies “b”, “c”, “e”, “f”, and “g” in Table A that are not confined to the loss of a single element, transmission owners may request permission from the NYISO to design the system so that post-contingency flows up to the STE ratings on the remaining facilities can occur. This is permissible provided operating measures are available to reduce the loading to its LTE rating within fifteen (15) minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

Design exceptions should be well documented, including NYISO comments, and must be approved by the NYSRC.

2. For emergency transfers, no facility shall be loaded beyond its STE rating following the more severe of design criteria contingencies “a” or “d” listed in Table A. The STE rating is based on an assumed pre-loading equal to the normal rating. Therefore, if the limiting facility is loaded above its normal rating pre-contingency, the STE rating must be reduced accordingly.

B-R2. Voltage Assessment

Reactive power shall be maintained within the NYS Bulk Power System in order to maintain voltages within applicable
B. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – PLANNING (CONT'D.)

pre-disturbance and post-disturbance limits for both normal and emergency transfers, consistent with the Reliability Rules and all applicable guidelines and procedures.

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” specified in Table A are applicable.

B-R3. Stability Assessment

Stability of the NYS Bulk Power System shall be maintained during and following the most severe of the design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A, with due regard to reclosing. For each of those design criteria contingencies that involves a fault, stability shall be maintained when the simulation is based on fault clearing initiated by the “system A” protection group and also shall be maintained when the simulation is based on fault clearing by the “system B” protection group.

a. System Stability

1. For normal transfers, stability of the NYS Bulk Power System shall be maintained during and after the most
B. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – PLANNING (CONT’D.)

severe of design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A. The NYS Bulk Power System must be stable if the faulted element is re-energized by delayed reclosing before any manual system adjustment, unless specific alternate procedures are documented.

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” 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. Generator Unit Stability

With all transmission facilities in service, generator unit stability shall be maintained on all facilities not directly involved in clearing the fault for design criteria contingencies “a” through “g” specified in Table A.

B-R4. Extreme Contingency Assessment

Assessment of the extreme contingencies listed in Table B shall examine post-contingency steady state conditions as well as overload cascading and voltage collapse. Pre-contingency load flows chosen for analysis should reflect reasonable power transfer conditions. The testing shall be conducted at megawatt (“MW”).
transfers at a level which is expected at least 75% of the time on a load flow duration basis, but not to exceed the maximum operating limit for the interface being tested. This may be at or near the normal transfer limit for some interfaces. Analytical studies shall be performed to determine the effect of the extreme contingencies in Table B.

After due assessment of extreme contingencies, measures will be utilized where appropriate, to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such contingencies, or to mitigate the consequences that are indicated as a result of testing for such contingencies.

B-R5. Restoration

System expansion or reconfiguration plans shall include an assessment of their impact on the existing NYCA System Restoration Plan (NYCA SRP).

B-R6. List of NYS Bulk Power System Facilities

The NYISO shall develop, maintain, and keep current a list of NYS Bulk Power System facilities.

B-R7. Fault Current Assessment

Fault duty levels shall be within appropriate equipment ratings.

Measurements

B-M1. 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, and applicable NPCC Criteria. (B-R1 through B-R3 and B-R7)

**B-M2.** The *NYISO* shall assess the risks and system performance resulting from the extreme contingencies in Table B, and shall utilize measures, where appropriate, to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such contingencies, or to mitigate the consequences that are indicated as a result of testing for such contingencies. (B-R4)

**B-M3.** The NYISO shall develop, maintain, and execute procedures to evaluate system expansion or reconfiguration plans and identify their impact on the NYCA SRP. This process shall be performed every year as part of the NYISO annual transmission assessment. Any impacts identified shall be described in terms of how and where the SRP may need to be modified, and made available to the NYISO Operating Group and the operating function of the appropriate transmission owners for consideration in the annual review and update of NYISO and transmission owner restoration plans as required by Reliability Rule G-R1. (B-R5)

**B-M4.** The *NYISO* shall establish and maintain a procedure for developing a list of *NYS Bulk Power System* facilities. On request, the *NYISO* shall submit this procedure and list of *NYS Bulk Power System* facilities to the NYSRC for review. The *NYS Bulk Power System* facilities list shall be published in the annual *NYISO* “Load and Capacity Data Report” or other publication approved by the *NYSRC*. (B-R6)
B. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – PLANNING (CONT'D.)

Guidelines

NYISO Voltage Limit Guideline – Refer to Appendix E of the NYISO “Transmission Expansion and Interconnection Manual”. This guideline should be used in transmission studies in accordance with Reliability Rule B-R2.

NYISO Stability Limit Guideline – Refer to Appendix F of the NYISO “Transmission Expansion and Interconnection Manual”. This guideline should be used in transmission studies in accordance with Reliability Rule B-R3.

NYPP Tie Line Ratings Task Force Report – Refer to the Planning Reference Documents on the NYISO web site. This guideline should be used in transmission studies accordance with Reliability Rule B-R1.

NYISO Fault Current Assessment Guideline – Refer to the Planning Reference Documents on the NYISO web site. This guideline should be used in transmission studies in accordance with Reliability Rule B-R7.

The NYISO documents referenced above can be found on the NYISO web site, www.nyiso.com/services.

Thermal and voltage ratings for facilities to be included in transmission planning assessments are to be determined by the transmission owner, or operator pursuant to contractual arrangement, consistent with applicable NYISO guidelines. These ratings and limits will be used for all studies conducted by the NYISO and transmission owners and in the operation of the NYS Bulk Power System.
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS

Introduction

System modeling is the first step toward planning and operating a reliable NYS Bulk Power System. The development of system modeling data to realistically simulate the operation of resource and transmission facilities is essential for planning and operating studies used to assess electric system reliability. To achieve this purpose, the Reliability Rules establish requirements for the development and submission of complete, accurate, and timely data necessary for NYSRC studies for establishing statewide IRM requirements and various NYISO resource and transmission analyses and assessments required by the Reliability Rules and NYISO procedures.

System modeling data required under this section includes resource capacity verification testing and availability, system data, and load forecasting, and data from disturbance recording devices.

Reliability Rules

C-R1. Verification Testing of Resource Capacity

Equipment used for providing resource capacity shall be tested to verify capacity data.

C-R2. Generating Unit Availability and Special Case Resource Performance

Accurate generating unit outage data and Special Case Resource performance data needed to analyze and model the reliability of the NYCA shall be collected and maintained.
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

C-R3. Load Forecasting

Actual and forecast demands and net energy for load data required for the analysis of the reliability of the NYCA shall be developed, provided, and maintained on an aggregated statewide, transmission district, and zone basis.

C-R4. System Data Requirements

Accurate load flow, short circuit, and stability data bases required for planning and operating studies of the NYS Bulk Power System shall be developed and maintained. The data shall include appropriate detail from adjacent control areas.

C-R5. Disturbance Recording

Disturbance recording devices shall be installed to ensure data is available to assist in the analysis of NYCA performance during system disturbances.

Measurements

C-M1. The NYISO shall establish and maintain procedures for resource capacity data verification testing or demonstration for all equipment utilized for providing installed capacity and reactive power capacity to the NYCA.

The data to be provided to the NYISO shall include resource net dependable capacity for all resources that are participating in the NYISO installed capacity market, and reactive power capacity for all resources that are voltage support ancillary service providers. The procedures shall include requirements for resource providers to provide to the NYISO the net MW at the time of the DMNC test, and
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

the net MW and gross MVAr quantities taken simultaneously at the time of the reactive power capability test. These reactive power tests shall be undertaken for both leading and lagging reactive power operation.

NYISO procedures shall further require that generation equipment owners perform leading reactive power tests once every three calendar years and lagging reactive power tests once every calendar year for all generators that are voltage support ancillary service providers. These tests shall verify the maximum reactive power capacity offered into the voltage support service program. The AVR shall be in service at all times during the test. The resource capacity test results reported to the NYISO shall include the actual test date(s) for each generator and the MW output at the time of the test.

In addition, NYISO procedures shall include a requirement that, following leading reactive power testing, each generation equipment owner shall provide a certification to the NYISO that the data submitted for the leading reactive power test accurately demonstrates the maximum leading reactive power of the generator at the time of the test.

The NYISO shall provide dependable net capacity and gross reactive power capacity data to the operating function of the Transmission Owner that the resource connects to, within 60 calendar days following the close of the seasonal capability period or annual test period, respectively. Documentation of the NYISO procedures and verification results shall be provided to the NYSRC upon request.
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

C-M2. Owners of resources responsible for providing ICAP shall seasonally verify the net dependable capacity of their equipment and report these results to the NYISO in accordance with NYISO procedures and schedules as required in Measurement C-M1. (C-R1)

C-M3. Generation equipment owners shall annually perform lagging reactive power tests for all generators that are voltage support ancillary service providers. Generation equipment owners shall perform leading reactive power tests once every three calendar years for all generators that are voltage support ancillary service providers. These tests shall verify the maximum reactive power capacity offered into the voltage support service program. Test results shall be reported to the NYISO, in accordance with NYISO procedures and schedules as required in Measurement C-M1.

C-M4. The NYISO shall establish, maintain and follow procedures to address Installed Capacity Provider generating unit outage data reporting requirements and methods of processing outage data. These procedures shall be designed to provide complete, consistent and accurate data to support NYSRC and NYISO reliability studies. This data shall include, but not be limited to, forced, partial and maintenance outage statistics. NYISO outage data reporting and processing procedures shall include the following requirements:

Outage Data Reporting Procedure
1. Installed Capacity Provider generating unit outage data reporting instructions.
2. Installed Capacity Provider outage data reporting schedules.
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

3. Training programs for Installed Capacity Providers that focus on proper generating unit outage data collection and reporting methods for submission of accurate data to the NYISO.

4. The consequences to an Installed Capacity Provider of failing to submit complete, accurate and timely data to the NYISO.

Outage Data Processing Procedures

5. Due diligence NYISO processes for screening of all generating unit outage data received from Installed Capacity Providers. These processes shall be designed to screen outage data and replace misreported outage data or Suspect Data with corrected or proxy data as necessary, and shall be employed by the NYISO before the data is used in NYSRC and NYISO reliability studies. On request by the NYSRC, the NYISO shall make available for inspection documentation covering its processes for reviewing and screening outage data.

C-M5. Installed Capacity Providers located in or serving the NYCA shall provide generating unit outage data for their generating units in accordance with NYISO procedures, tariffs and schedules for reporting outage data to the NYISO.

C-M6. The NYISO shall annually prepare, from generating unit outage data received under C-M5, a document depicting outage data statistics to be specified by the NYSRC, and submitted in accordance with NYSRC time schedules.

C-M7. The NYISO shall have documentation identifying the scope and details of the actual and forecast (a) demand data and (b) net energy for load data to be reported for system modeling and reliability analyses. The documentation of the scope and details of the data reporting requirements shall be available to the NYSRC on request. (C-R3)
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

C-M8. The following information shall be provided annually to the NYSRC as specified by NYISO procedures required under C-M7:

a. Annual peak hour actual demands in MW and net energy for load in gigawatthours (“GWh”) for the prior year, on an aggregated statewide and transmission district basis.

b. Annual peak hour forecast demands in MW (summer and winter) in MW and annual net energy in GWh for at least five years and to ten years into the future, on an aggregated statewide and transmission owner basis. In addition, annual peak hour forecast demands for the NYCA zones, for a specified future period, will be provided to the NYSRC on request. (C-R3)

C-M9. The NYISO shall establish and maintain procedures for the development and maintenance of load flow, short circuit, and stability data bases. These procedures shall:

1. Require Market Participants and Developers to report to the NYISO accurate equipment data, including changes, which affect these data bases. The procedure shall address appropriate time requirements for reporting such data.

2. Include guidelines for checking the reasonableness of equipment data (load flow, short circuit and stability data) to identify Suspect Data. The guidelines shall specify reasonable data parameters.

3. Require the NYISO to apply the guidelines in C-M9.2 to data provided to the NYISO.

4. Require the NYISO to request verification or corrections of any Suspect Data from the Market Participant or Developer that provided the data.
C. RESOURCE, SYSTEM & DEMAND DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONT’D.)

C-M10. Load flow, short-circuit, and stability data bases shall be updated by the NYISO on an annual basis or whenever system changes warrant an update, as specified by NYISO procedures required under Measurement C-M9. These data bases shall be made available per NYISO procedures. (C-R4)

C-M11. Market Participants and Developers shall:
1. Provide to the NYISO accurate load flow, short circuit and stability data in the time frame and format as specified by NYISO procedures required under C-M9. This data will be used to maintain up-to-date data bases required under Measurement C-M10.
2. Respond to NYISO requests for data verification or correction of Suspect Data.
3. Review and check their equipment data (load flow, short circuit and stability data) within data bases provided by the NYISO to ensure accuracy.

C-M12. The NYISO shall develop requirements and procedures for the installation of disturbance recording devices and the reporting of data to assist in the analysis of NYCA performance during system disturbances. The NYISO shall maintain a database of all NYCA disturbance recording device installations. (C-R5)

C-M13. Market Participants shall install disturbance monitoring devices and report data in accordance with NYISO requirements and procedures. (C-R5)

C-M14. The NYISO shall establish, maintain and follow procedures to address Responsible Interface Party reporting requirements for submitting performance data for all installed capacity associated with Special
Case Resources (SCRs), and requirements for calculating SCR performance. These procedures shall be designed to provide estimates of the amount of load reduction that can be expected at the time of a SCR activation for supporting NYSRC and NYISO reliability studies. NYISO SCR performance data reporting and calculation procedures shall include the following requirements:

1. Reporting requirements and instructions for Responsible Interface Parties to provide SCR performance data to the NYISO. These instructions shall include requirements that Responsible Interface Parties report data for any SCR that was required to provide load reduction for NYISO-deployed test or event.

2. Reporting schedules for Responsible Interface Parties to provide SCR performance data to the NYISO.

3. NYISO procedures for calculating and measuring SCR performance based on data received from the Responsible Interface Parties (Requirements #1 and #2).

4. An annual report that presents SCR performance results for the most recent Capability Year, prepared in accordance with Requirement #3 and specified by the NYSRC. The report shall be submitted to the NYSRC in accordance with NYSRC time schedules, no earlier than 90 days after the end of the Capability Year. (C-R2)

C-M15. Responsible Interface Parties serving the NYCA shall provide performance data to the NYISO for their Special Case Resources (SCRs) in accordance with Measurement C-M14 and NYISO procedures, tariffs and schedules. (C-R2)
NYSRC Reliability Rules

D. OPERATING RESERVES

Introduction

The Reliability Rules in this Section establish the minimum level of operating reserves to be provided in the NYCA. Resource capacity in excess of projected load requirements is necessary to assure an acceptable degree of service continuity.

The factors considered in establishing the minimum desired magnitude of operating reserve include unexpected resource and transmission contingencies, regulation of frequency and tie line flow, and load forecast error. The nature and characteristics of the various types of synchronized and non-synchronized resource capacity which comprise the operating reserve have been considered in the formulation of NYCA’s operating reserve requirements.

Reliability Rules

D-R1. Operating Resource Adequacy

Scheduled outages and deratings of resources shall be coordinated in such a manner that the available resources, with due allowance for forced outages and deratings, will be adequate to meet NYCA’s forecasted load and operating reserve requirements. Procedures shall be developed consistent with the Reliability Rules that: maintain a minimum operating reserve level for each type of reserve, in both computer directed and non-computer directed dispatch; define how anticipated future shortages of reserve will be handled; and defines coordination with other Market Participants in NPCC and PJM to share reserves. The procedure must include
D. OPERATING RESERVES (CONT’D.)

forecasts for weekly, daily, and hourly reserves, and reflect the impact of capability, loads, response rates, transactions, transmission limitations, and unit commitment. These forecasts must also support unit commitment.

D-R2. Minimum Operating Reserve Requirement

The minimum operating reserve requirement of the NYISO shall be the sum of:

a. Sufficient ten (10) minute operating reserve to replace the operating capacity loss caused by the most severe contingency observed under normal transfer criteria multiplied by the Contingency Reserve Adjustment Factor.

b. Sufficient thirty (30) minute operating reserve equal to one-half of the ten (10) minute operating reserve necessary to replace the operating capacity loss caused by the most severe contingency observed under normal transfer criteria.

At all times sufficient ten (10) minute operating reserve shall be maintained to cover the energy loss due to the most severe normal transfer criteria contingency within the NYCA or the energy loss caused by the cancellation of an interruptible energy purchase from another system, whichever is greater multiplied by the Contingency Reserve Adjustment Factor.
D. OPERATING RESERVES (CONT’D.)

D-R3. Availability and Category

a. The ten (10) minute operating reserve portion of the NYISO’s minimum operating reserve requirement shall be fully available within ten (10) minutes and shall be in the following categories:

1. Synchronized Operating Reserve - At least one-half of the ten (10) minute operating reserve will consist of unused resource capacity which is synchronized and ready to achieve claimed capacity, or resource capacity which can be made available by curtailing pumping hydro units, or canceling energy sales to other systems.

2. Non-Synchronized Ten Minute (10) Operating Reserve - The remainder of the ten (10) minute operating reserve may be composed of non-synchronized resource capacity such as hydro, pumped storage hydro, and quick start combustion generation, which can be synchronized and loaded to claimed capacity in ten (10) minutes or less, and interruptible load that can be activated in ten (10) minutes or less.

b. The thirty (30) minute operating reserve portion of the NYISO’s operating reserve requirement is that portion of unused resource capacity or interruptible load which can and will be made fully available as promptly as possible, but in no more than thirty (30) minutes.

c. Resource capacity associated with the delivery of interruptible sales to adjacent control areas may be included as operating reserve in the category agreed upon by the purchaser.
D. OPERATING RESERVES (CONT’D.)

D-R4. Restoration of Ten (10) Minute Reserves

Following a contingency, the ten (10) minute operating reserve shall be restored within thirty (30) minutes of the time that the contingency occurred, or sooner if possible.

Measurements

D-M1. Retired

D-M2. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems that ensure the adequacy of operating reserves, and shall provide documentation of these procedures and systems. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (D-R1 through D-R4)

D-M3. Retired
**E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY - OPERATING**

**Introduction**

This Section sets forth Reliability Rules for establishing operating transmission capabilities. *NYSRC* operating Reliability Rules provide the basis for application of the planning Reliability Rules to inter-control area and *NYS Bulk Power System* operation. They represent the minimum level of *security* that shall apply to the operation of the *NYS Bulk Power System*. Where *NYS Bulk Power System* or inter-control area *security* is affected, *operating limits* are established so that the contingencies stated in Table A can be withstood without adversely affecting the *reliability* of the *NYS Bulk Power System* or neighboring systems.

When adequate facilities are available to supply *firm load*, pre-contingency voltages, line loadings, and equipment loadings shall be within applicable normal *voltage limits* and thermal *ratings*. Unless specific instructions describing alternate action are in effect, normal transfers shall be such that manual reclosing of a faulted *element* can be carried out before any manual system adjustment, without affecting the *stability* of the *NYS Bulk Power System*.

When necessary to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be available to supply *firm load* in the *NYCA* or a portion of the *NYCA*, transfers may be increased to the point where pre-contingency voltages, line loadings, and equipment loadings are within applicable *emergency voltage limits* and thermal *ratings*. *Emergency* transfer levels may require *generation* adjustment before manually reclosing faulted *elements*.

When adequate *NYS Bulk Power System* facilities are not available, *SPSs* may be employed to maintain system *security*. The requirements of *SPSs* should be defined by the NYISO.
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

Two categories of transmission transfer capabilities, normal and emergency, are applicable. Normal transfer capabilities are to be observed unless emergency transfer criteria are invoked by the NYISO.

This section of the Reliability Rules requires assessments to evaluate fault duty levels and to develop appropriate mitigation plans in the event equipment ratings are exceeded.

The transmission owners establish and implement procedures for meeting the NYSRC Reliability Rules that apply to specific conditions on portions of the NYS Transmission System not included in the NYISO Secured Transmission System. These procedures are known as “Applications of the Reliability Rules”. These Applications require close coordination between the transmission owners and the NYISO in order to maintain the reliability of the NYS Power System. The NYSRC Reliability Rules provide the NYISO with the responsibility of maintaining the Applications, approving modifications or new Applications, and for securing the needed cooperation by the transmission owners.

Local conditions may require criteria which are more stringent than those set out herein. Any constraints imposed by these more stringent criteria will be observed in daily operations. The criteria will not necessarily apply to portions of a transmission owner’s system where instability or overloads will not jeopardize the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System, unless otherwise incorporated as local reliability rules.

Local conditions requiring criteria which are more stringent than those set out herein shall be formulated as Local Reliability Rules. These Local Reliability Rules are provided in Reliability Rules Section I. Any constraints imposed by such local reliability rules shall be observed in daily operations.
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

Subsequent to the determination of the day-ahead commitment of generating units by the NYISO, transmission owners will have the opportunity to review the unit commitment. To the extent that operating circumstances may adversely impact short-term reliability of the transmission owner’s local system and such operating circumstances have not been addressed in any Reliability Rules, inclusive of local reliability rules, the transmission owner will have the flexibility to request additional generating units to be committed for service. The final commitment decision will rest with the NYISO and will be posted on the NYISO’s Open Access Same-Time Information System (“OASIS”).

Reliability Rules

E-R1. Thermal Assessment

a. Pre-Contingency Thermal Criteria

1. For normal transfers, no transmission facility shall be loaded beyond its normal rating.

2. For emergency transfers, no transmission facility shall be loaded beyond its normal rating. However, a facility may be loaded up to the LTE rating pre-contingency if the STE rating is reduced accordingly.

b. Post-Contingency Thermal Criteria

1. For normal transfers, no facility shall be loaded beyond its LTE rating following the most severe of contingencies "a" through "g" specified in Table A in Reliability Rule Section B.

   An underground cable circuit may be loaded to its STE rating following:
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

Loss of Generation - provided ten (10) minute operating reserve and/or phase angle regulation is available to reduce the loading to its LTE rating within fifteen (15) minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

Loss of Transmission Facilities - provided phase angle regulation is available to reduce the loading to its LTE rating within fifteen (15) minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

For contingencies "b", "c", "e", "f", and "g" in Table A that are not confined to the loss of a single element, transmission owners may request the NYISO for an exception to allow the post-contingency flow on a facility up to its STE rating. This is permissible provided operating measures are available to reduce the flow below the LTE rating within fifteen (15) minutes and not cause any other facility to be loaded beyond its LTE rating.

Operating exceptions shall be well documented, including NYISO comments, and must be approved by the NYSRC.

2. For emergency transfers, no facility shall be loaded beyond its STE rating following the more severe of contingencies "a" or "d" listed in Table A. The STE rating is based on an assumed pre-loading equal to the normal rating. A limiting facility may be loaded up to the LTE rating, pre-contingency, if the STE rating is reduced accordingly.
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

E-R2. Voltage Assessment

Reactive power shall be maintained within the NYS Bulk Power System in order to maintain voltages within applicable pre-disturbance and post-disturbance limits, for both normal and emergency transfers, as specified below.

a. Pre-Contingency Voltage Criteria

For both normal and emergency transfers, no bus voltage will be below its pre-contingency low voltage limit nor be above its pre-contingency high voltage limit. The pre-contingency voltage on a bus is permitted to operate below its pre-contingency low voltage limit or above its pre-contingency high voltage limit if all corrective actions short of load shedding have been taken and conditions are not indicative of system problems, or sufficient time and resources exist to take corrective action to prevent voltage collapse should a contingency occur.

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, contingencies "a" through “g” specified in Table A are applicable.

E-R3. Stability Assessment

System stability transfer limits shall be consistent with the Reliability Rules and all applicable guidelines and procedures in the NYISO Guideline #3-0, “Guideline for Stability Analysis and Determination of Stability-Based Transfer Limits”.

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E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

a. For normal transfers, stability of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be maintained during and after the most severe of contingencies "a" through "g" 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, unless specific alternate procedures are documented.

b. For *emergency* transfers, when firm load cannot be served, stability of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be maintained during and after contingencies "a" through "g" 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.

E-R4. Post-Contingency Operation

Immediately after the occurrence of a *contingency*, the status of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be assessed and transfer levels shall be adjusted, if necessary, to prepare for the next *contingency*. If the readjustment of *generation*, including the use of *operating reserve*, phase angle regulator control, and HVDC control is not adequate to restore the system to a secure state, then other measures such as *voltage reduction* and shedding of *firm load* may be required. System adjustments shall be completed as quickly as possible, but in all cases within thirty (30) minutes after the occurrence of the *contingency*.

*Voltage reduction* need not be initiated and *firm load* need not be shed to observe a post-contingency loading requirement until the *contingency* occurs, provided that adequate response time for this action is available after the *contingency* occurs and other measures
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

shall maintain post-contingency loadings within applicable emergency ratings. Emergency measures, including the pre-shedding of firm load, if necessary, must be effected to limit transfers to within the requirements of E-R1.a.2, E-R1.b.2, E-R2.b, and E-R3.b.

E-R5. Outage Coordination

Scheduled outages of facilities that affect the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System shall be coordinated sufficiently in advance of the outage to permit the affected systems to maintain reliability. The adjacent systems shall be notified of scheduled or forced outages of any facility that may impact another system(s) reliability and of any other abnormal transmission configuration which may impact the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System. A list of facilities that must be secured by the NYISO and require coordination shall be maintained including any other abnormal transmission configuration which may impact the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System. Work on facilities which impact the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System shall be expedited.

Appropriate adjustments shall be made to NYCA operations to accommodate the impact of protection group outages. For typical periods of forced or maintenance outage of a protection group, it can be assumed, unless there are indications to the contrary, that the remaining protection will function as designed. If the protection group will be out of service for an extended period of time (as defined in NPCC criteria), additional adjustments to operations may be appropriate considering other system conditions and the consequences of possible failure of a remaining protection group.
E-R6. Operation During Impending Severe Weather

During periods when severe weather (such as, but not limited to, tornadoes or hurricanes) exists or is forecast to occur, it may be necessary to take steps in addition to those procedures normally followed to maintain system security. When a situation exists in which the effects of impending severe weather could severely jeopardize the security of the NYS Bulk Power System, corrective actions which would be necessary to protect for one transmission contingency greater than the normal criteria within the affected area shall be carried out.

Generation may be ordered to full operating capacity and transmission facilities out of service for maintenance may be ordered restored to service.

The NYISO shall enter this mode of operation for those portions of the NYS Bulk Power System affected by actual or impending severe weather when requested to do so by the affected transmission owners, or at any other times when it deems necessary to preserve the security and reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System.

E-R7. Operation During a Severe Solar Magnetic Disturbance

During periods when a severe solar magnetic disturbance (“SMD”) exists or is forecast to occur, it may be necessary for the NYISO and transmission owners to take steps in addition to those procedures normally followed to maintain system security. Such steps may include, but are not limited to, restoration of transmission facilities that are out of service, cancellation of scheduled outages, and adjustment of reactive power dispatch.
The NYISO shall enter this mode of operation for those portions of the NYS Bulk Power System affected by an SMD when requested to do so by the affected transmission owners, or at any other times when it deems necessary to preserve the security and reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System.

E-R8. Fault Current Assessment

Fault duty levels shall be within appropriate equipment ratings.

E-R9. Applications of the NYSRC Reliability Rules

Applications of the NYSRC Reliability Rules shall be established and maintained.

E-R10. Exceptions to the NYSRC Reliability Rules

A list of all exceptions to the NYSRC Reliability Rules shall be established and maintained.

Measurements

E-M1. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems that ensure that appropriate actions are taken when thermal, voltage, and/or stability limits are violated. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (E-R1 through E-R3)

E-M2. Retired

E-M3. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems which ensure that outages of transmission facilities are coordinated in such a manner to ensure reliability. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (E-R5)
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

E-M4. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems which allow for more stringent operating restrictions prior to, and during, severe weather conditions, and severe solar magnetic disturbances. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (E-R6, R7)

E-M5. Retired

E-M6. a. The NYISO shall perform pre-seasonal assessments, and additional re-evaluations if required by system changes, to evaluate fault duty at each NYS Bulk Power System station. The NYISO shall notify the applicable equipment owner and other potentially affected Market Participants of any location expected to exceed equipment ratings.

b. After the equipment owner has reported its findings on the NYISO’s assessment (as required by Measurement E-M7), the NYISO, in consultation with the equipment owner and the other potentially affected Market Participants, shall develop, if necessary, an appropriate mitigation plan. (E-R8)

E-M7. After evaluating and considering the NYISO assessment concerning a location for which fault duty levels may exceed appropriate equipment ratings, the applicable equipment owner shall assess the condition and report its findings to the NYISO in accordance with NYISO requirements (see Measurement E-M6a). (E-R8)

E-M8. The NYISO shall establish and maintain Applications of the NYSRC Reliability Rules (Applications) consisting of transmission owner procedures for meeting the NYSRC Reliability Rules that apply to specific system locations or conditions. The list of Applications shall be posted on the NYISO web site. The transmission owners shall prepare new or revised Applications as required. Applications
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

proposed by transmission owners shall be referred to the NYISO for approval. The NYISO shall advise the NYSRC when Application changes occur. The NYISO shall prepare a procedure addressing the above requirements. (E-R9)

E-M9 The NYISO shall implement actions required for granting new exceptions or modifying or removing current exceptions, as described in NYSRC Policy 1, Procedure for Reviewing, Developing, Modifying, and Disseminating NYSRC Reliability Rules. These required NYISO actions shall include:

1. Request each Transmission Owner, at least annually, to assess its exceptions and to determine whether it wishes to request the NYSRC to grant a new exception or modify or remove a current exception.

2. Implementation of a request from the NYSRC to review an application for a new exception or the renewal or modification of a current exception that:
   • The NYSRC has received directly from a Market Participant or
   • The NYSRC has received from a Transmission Owner via the Annual Exception Review.

3. Following its review pursuant to paragraph 2 above, the NYISO shall notify the NYSRC if it recommends that the NYSRC approve the granting of the new exception, or whether the current exception should be removed or modified as proposed. The NYISO shall document the reasons for its recommendation, including a finding that there would be no adverse impact to reliability upon issuance of the new exception or removal or modification of the current exception. If the NYISO recommends that the exception request
E. TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY – OPERATING (CONT’D.)

should be rejected by the NYSRC, the NYISO shall document its reasons for such a recommendation.

Guidelines

NYISO Transmission Operating Guideline for Voltage Analysis and Determination of Voltage-Based Transfer Limits. This guideline should be used in operating studies in accordance with Reliability Rule E-R2.

NYISO Stability Limit Guideline – Refer to Appendix F of the NYISO “Transmission Expansion and Interconnection Manual”. This guideline should be used in operating studies in accordance with Reliability Rule E-R3.

NYPP Tie Line Ratings Task Force Report – Refer to the Planning Reference Documents on the NYISO web site. This guideline should be used in accordance with operating studies in accordance with Reliability Rule E-R1.

NYISO OP1 Voltage Limits – Refer to NYISO Emergency Operations Manual, Table A.1. This guideline should be used in operating studies in accordance with Reliability Rule E-R2.

NYISO Fault Current Assessment Guideline – Refer to the Planning Reference Documents on the NYISO web site. This guideline should be used in operating studies in accordance with Reliability Rule E-R8.

The NYISO documents referenced above can be found on the NYISO web site, www.nyiso.com/services.
F. OPERATION DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES

Introduction

The NYISO develops, maintains, and implements plans to mitigate major emergencies. This Section sets forth Reliability Rules to be used by the NYISO in the event of eight types of major emergencies.

After declaration of a major emergency, any request made by the NYISO to a Market Participant dispatcher for remedial action including, but not limited to, load shedding, shall be considered an order to effect such remedial action. Normally, those orders shall be made over the hot line to the transmission owners.

Reliability Rules

F-R1. Transmission Thermal Overloads

If a transmission facility, which constitutes a part of the NYS Bulk Power System, becomes overloaded, relief measures shall be applied immediately to bring the loading within established ratings.

a. When a facility becomes loaded above its LTE rating, but below its STE rating, corrective action must be taken to return the loading on the facility to its LTE rating or lower within fifteen (15) minutes; provided, however, that after taking corrective action, loadings on the facility are not below its LTE rating within five (5) minutes, a major emergency shall be declared and corrective measures taken – which may include voltage reduction and/or load relief – to return the loading on the facility to its LTE rating or lower within fifteen (15) minutes from the initial overload. At the NYISO’S discretion,
F. OPERATION DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES (CONT’D.)

a major emergency may be declared at any time a facility becomes loaded above its LTE rating.

b. When a facility becomes loaded at or above its STE rating, immediate corrective action which may include voltage reduction and/or load shedding, must be initiated to reduce the loading on the facility to below its STE rating within five (5) minutes and furthermore, to continue to reduce the loading on the facility to below its LTE rating within ten (10) minutes from the initial overload. If the loading is substantially above the STE rating, load relief should be considered as the initial action to be taken.

c. After the loading on a facility has been reduced below its LTE rating additional corrective action, excluding further voltage reduction and/or load shedding, should be taken to reduce the loading on the facility to below its normal rating within thirty (30) minutes of the initial overload. In the event this cannot be accomplished, emergency transfer criteria shall be invoked.

d. When a facility has been loaded for four (4) continuous hours (or such longer period as may be established by the Rating Authority) above its normal rating, but at or below its LTE rating, corrective action, which may include voltage reduction and/or load shedding, must be taken to return the facility to its normal rating within thirty (30) minutes.

Procedures shall be developed by the NYISO consistent with the NYISO tariffs that resolve transmission overloads caused by both internal and external events to the NYS Bulk Power System.
F. OPERATION DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES (CONT’D.)

F-R2. Post-Contingency STE Rating Violations

If a transmission facility which constitutes a part of the *NYS Bulk Power System* is being operated under *emergency transfer criteria* and becomes loaded to a level which would cause its post-contingency loading to exceed its *STE rating* and corrective action could not be taken rapidly enough to meet the requirements of this policy once the *contingency* occurs, immediate corrective action which may include *voltage reduction* and *load shedding*, must be taken to reduce the loading such that sufficient time will be available to apply corrective action following the *contingency*.

F-R3. High or Low Voltage

Voltage control of the *NYS Bulk Power System* shall be coordinated to provide adequate voltage at all times to maintain power *transfer capability*.

When in a *major emergency* due to voltage problems, all *transmission owners* shall be notified of the condition and direct the necessary corrective actions short of *load shedding*.

If, having taken the actions above, the actual voltage at any *NYS Bulk Power System* bus remains below its pre-contingency low limit for thirty (30) minutes or declines to a level below the midpoint between the pre- and post-contingency low limits and remains there for fifteen (15) minutes, the *NYISO* shall discuss the situation with the *transmission owner(s)* to determine if corrective action could be taken following a *contingency* to prevent a system voltage collapse. If it is anticipated that adequate time will not
exist to prevent a voltage collapse following a contingency, the transmission owners shall be directed to take the necessary corrective action, including load shedding, to maintain a minimum voltage equal to the pre-contingency low limit. If the actual voltage at any NYS Bulk Power System bus declines below the post-contingency low limit and is indicative of a system voltage collapse, the NYISO shall immediately order load shedding in the amount and at the locations deemed necessary to maintain a minimum voltage equal to the pre-contingency low limit.

F-R4. Post-Contingency Voltage

a. Less than 5%

If the post-contingency loading of an internal New York transfer interface or the post-contingency flow towards New York on an inter-control area interface exceeds the limits associated with a voltage collapse by less than 5%, measures shall be applied immediately to bring the loading to established limits within fifteen (15) minutes. If, after taking corrective action, loadings are not below the limit within fifteen (15) minutes, a major emergency shall be declared and corrective measures, which may include load relief, shall be initiated to bring the loading to established limits within fifteen (15) minutes. If loadings are not below the limit within thirty (30) minutes from the initial overload, load relief measures must be instituted.

b. More than 5%

If the post-contingency loading of an internal New York transfer interface or the post-contingency flow towards New
F. OPERATING DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES (CONT’D.)

York of an inter-control area interface exceeds the limits associated with a voltage collapse by 5% or more, a major emergency shall be declared immediately and corrective measures, which may include load relief, shall be initiated to bring the loading to established limits. If loadings are not below 105% of the limit within fifteen (15) minutes from the initial overload, or below the limit within thirty (30) minutes from the initial overload, load relief measures must be instituted.

F-R5. Operating Reserve Deficiency

Emergency transfer criteria shall be invoked if necessary to provide transmission capability to deliver operating reserve to an area deficient in operating reserve. The NYISO shall notify all transmission owners that emergency transfer criteria have been invoked and transmission owners in the deficient area shall be prepared to return facilities to appropriate ratings within the prescribed time should such ratings be exceeded. If, after the above action, a shortage of ten (10) minute operating reserve or operating reserve still exists, the NYISO shall declare a major emergency and shall direct that load relief procedures be implemented.

F-R6. Stability Limit Violation

a. Less than 5%

If the loading of an internal New York transfer interface or the power flow towards New York on an inter-control area interface exceeds the system stability limit by less than 5%, measures shall be applied immediately to bring the loading to
established limits within fifteen (15) minutes. If, after taking corrective action, loadings are not below the stability limit within fifteen (15) minutes, a major emergency shall be declared and corrective measures, which may include load relief, shall be initiated to bring the loading to established limits within fifteen (15) minutes. If loadings are not below the stability limit within thirty (30) minutes from the initial overload, the transmission owners shall be ordered by the NYISO to institute load relief measures.

b. More than 5%

If the loading of an internal New York transfer interface or the power flow towards New York on an inter-control area interface exceeds the system stability limit by 5% or more, a major emergency shall be declared immediately and corrective measures, which may include load relief, shall be initiated to bring the loading to established limits. If loadings are not below 105% of the stability limit within fifteen (15) minutes from the initial overload, or below the stability limit within thirty (30) minutes from the initial overload, load relief measures must be instituted.

F-R7. Low Frequency

A sustained low frequency of 59.9 Hz is an indication of major load-generation imbalance in which case a major emergency shall be declared. During a major emergency resulting from a low frequency condition caused by load-generation imbalance within the NYCA, load shall be shed in accordance with a schedule previously determined.
F. OPERATION DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES (CONT’D.)

F-R8. Load Shedding Allocation

In the event that the frequency decline is so rapid as to prevent operator action, automatic facilities shall achieve load shedding without regard for transmission loadings. Load shedding allocation procedures shall be developed which meet the requirements of the NPCC Underfrequency Load Shedding Guides.

The NYCA must be capable of shedding at least 50 percent of its load in ten (10) minutes or less. Insofar as practical, the first half of the load shed manually should not include that load which is part of any automatic load shedding plan.

If frequency is still declining below 58.5 Hz, all transmission systems shall take such steps as are necessary, including separating units to preserve generation, minimize damage and service interruption.

Measurements

F-M1. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems that ensure that appropriate actions are taken when frequency, reserves, thermal, voltage, and/or stability limits are violated. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (F-R1 through F-R7)

F-M2. The NYISO shall report to the NYSRC on every instance of a major emergency. Included in this report shall be a description of the incident, a summary of conditions that warranted the change to a major emergency state, a summary of actions taken, and the
F. OPERATION DURING MAJOR EMERGENCIES (CONT’D.)

effectiveness of those actions. A preliminary report shall be provided to the NYSRC within one week of the incident; and a final report, if requested by the NYSRC, shall be provided within one month following the incident. (F-R1 through F-R7)

F-M3. The NYISO shall maintain procedures and systems that ensure that sufficient load shedding capability exists for both manual and automatic response. The NYISO must notify the NYSRC of any changes to these procedures and systems. (F-R8)

F-M4. Each transmission owner shall report to the NYISO the amount of load that is expected to be shed through automatic and manual load shedding, coincident with the peak load of its transmission district in accordance with NYISO procedures (see Measurement F-M3). The NYISO shall annually report compliance of this requirement to the NYSRC. (F-R8)

F-M5. Retired

F-M6. The NYISO shall institute a statewide voltage reduction test during the summer capability period of each year if statewide voltage reduction has not been called for during the early portion of the summer. The results of the test or actual voltage reduction shall be recorded and provided to the NYSRC every year. (F-R5)
NYSRC Reliability Rules

G. SYSTEM RESTORATION

Introduction

The NYISO and market participants must ensure plans, procedures, and resources are available to restore the NYCA NYS Bulk Power to a normal condition in the event of a partial or system-wide shutdown. Accordingly, this Section sets forth Reliability Rules for the establishment and documentation of plans, procedures and resources required for the restoration of the NYCA system in the event NYCA experiences these types of partial or system-wide system shutdowns. Additionally, these rules establish requirements for the training of personnel in the execution of these plans and procedures. These Reliability Rules cover requirements for NYISO and transmission owner procedures, system blackstart capability, training, and restoration simulations.

Reliability Rules

G-R1. NYCA System Restoration Plan

A NYCA System Restoration Plan (NYCA SRP) shall be maintained to restore the NYCA system to a Normal Operating State in a safe, orderly and prompt manner following a major or total blackout. The NYCA SRP shall be comprised of a NYISO system restoration plan and transmission owner system restoration plans.

G-R2. System Restoration Training and Simulation Programs

The NYISO and each transmission owner shall provide its personnel with a coordinated training program that will ensure effective implementation of the NYCA SRP and NYCA BCP as required in Reliability Rule G-R1.
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT’D.)

Measurements

G-M1. The NYISO shall develop and maintain a NYCA System Restoration Plan (NYCA SRP) that will assure the prompt restoration of the NYCA system following a major or total blackout. The NYCA SRP shall define that system restoration take place at two integrated levels: restoration of the NYCA backbone system in accordance with a NYISO System Restoration Plan (NYISO SRP) and restoration of local areas in accordance with transmission owner system restoration plans (transmission owner SRPs). The NYCA SRP shall include the following minimum requirements:

1. Procedures for coordinating the NYISO SRP and the transmission owner SRPs.

2. Required actions to be included in each transmission owner’s restoration plan, consistent with NYISO procedures and NYSRC, NPCC, and NERC criteria.

3. Procedures for coordinating the SRPs of the NYISO and neighboring Reliability Coordinators, including restoration of interconnections.

4. Identification of blackstart facilities required for implementing the NYISO SRP, including the names, location, megawatt capabilities, megavar capabilities, and unit type.

5. Identification of blackstart facility test requirements to verify that each blackstart facility in the NYISO SRP is capable of meeting the requirements of the NYISO SRP. These tests, at
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT’D.)

minimum, shall be conducted for each Capability Year and include those tests described in Table BS-1 of NPCC Directory #8, System Restoration. The NYISO shall determine the number of units within a blackstart facility that shall be tested annually, and the time within the Capability Year that testing shall be completed. The NYISO procedures shall indicate that with due regard for reliability considerations and subject to approval by the Transmission Owner and the NYISO, a test performed by blackstart facilities in the Transmission Owner’s SRP within one month beyond the Capability Year test period, or longer in force majeure cases, shall be considered a valid test for that Capability Year. On request by the NYSRC, the NYISO shall certify that reliability was considered when the NYISO and the Transmission Owner approved blackstart facility testing beyond the Capability Year.

6. Procedures requiring that each transmission owner identify blackstart resources that are necessary for implementing its SRP. These procedures shall also require transmission owners to identify the name, location, megawatt capacity, megavar capacity, and type of blackstart resource(s). The identity of transmission SRP blackstart facilities shall be made available to the NYISO and to affected transmission owners. In addition, NYISO procedures shall include a requirement that each Blackstart Provider annually provide a letter to the NYISO confirming that it identifies and maintains a list of critical components in its facilities (i.e., batteries, diesel back-up generators, inverters etc.) to verify the condition of these critical components in accordance with good industry practice.
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT'D.)

7. Identification of the necessary operating instructions and procedures to cover loss of telecommunications channels during a system disturbance.

8. Identification of protocols for disseminating information to operating entities identified in the plan during a system disturbance.

9. Procedures for ensuring that the coordination of NYISO and transmission owner SRPs be demonstrated by drill or by simulation.

10. Procedures requiring transmission owners to notify the NYISO of any proposed changes to transmission owner SRP facilities or procedures that could effect the coordination of the NYISO and TO restoration plans at least two months prior to their implementation.

11. Procedures requiring that the NYISO and transmission owner SRPs be reviewed and updated annually and whenever changes are made in the NYS Power System. This review shall evaluate the impact of planned system expansion or reconfiguration on these SRPs, prior to implementation.

12. Identification of guidelines which provide the basis for alternative restoration actions if normal restoration procedures cannot be executed due to system conditions.

13. Procedures for coordinating annual updates to the NYISO SRP and restoration plans of neighboring Reliability Coordinators.

(G-R1)
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT’D.)

G-M2. Each transmission owner shall establish and maintain a restoration plan in accordance with the NYCA SRP, NYISO procedures, and Measurement G-M1. This restoration plan shall be coordinated with the restoration plans of other transmission owners and shall be part of the NYCA SRP. The transmission owner SRP shall include procedures to identify blackstart resources that are necessary for implementing its SRP including testing requirements, in accordance with the NYCA SRP and NYISO procedures. Transmission owners shall conduct an annual review of their SRP. Transmission owners shall conduct annual training of their operating personnel on their SRP procedures, including the procedures for coordinating with the NYISO SRP. Each transmission owner shall report to the NYISO the completion of the annual training and review. (G-R1&2)

G-M3. Each Blackstart Provider shall develop appropriate test procedures in accordance with G-M2 requirements to ensure those blackstart facilities that are included in the transmission owner’s SRP are able to perform their intended functions. Each Blackstart Provider shall complete a successful test of the startup and operation of each of its Blackstart Facilities included in the NYCA SRP for each Capability Year to demonstrate that its Blackstart Facilities can perform their intended functions in accordance with the procedures required in Measurement G-M1. The NYISO shall determine the number of units within a blackstart facility that shall be tested annually, and the time within the Capability Year that testing shall be completed.

With due regard for reliability considerations and subject to approval by the Transmission Owner and the NYISO, a test performed by blackstart facilities in the Transmission Owner’s
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT'D.)

SRP within one month beyond the Capability Year test period, or longer in force majeure cases, shall be considered a valid test for that Capability Year. Each Blackstart Provider shall provide documentation of these test results to the appropriate entity in accordance with NYISO and transmission owner procedures.

In addition, each Blackstart Provider shall annually provide a letter to the NYISO confirming that it identifies and maintains a list of critical components in its facilities (i.e., batteries, diesel back-up generators, inverters etc.) and performs tests to verify the condition of these critical components in accordance with good industry practice. Test results will be provided to the NYISO upon request. Blackstart Providers shall attend NYISO and transmission owner restoration training as required.

G-M4.

The NYISO shall establish and maintain procedures for training NYISO and Market Participant operating personnel for the effective implementation of the NYCA SRP, in accordance with the following requirements:

1. NYISO procedures requiring coordinated training to be conducted at least annually by the NYISO and each transmission owner.

2. NYISO training procedures including restoration simulation exercises that include modeling of each transmission owner’s SRP.

3. Conduct of annual simulations of full or partial system shutdowns and restoration, including the issuance of critique reports of their respective tests.
G. SYSTEM RESTORATION (CONT’D.)

4. *NYISO* training procedures requiring *Blackstart Providers* and other generator owners to participate in training sessions and exercises as appropriate.

5. Maintaining program records showing that operating personnel have been trained in the implementation of the *NYCA SRP* and participated in restoration exercises. These records shall be provided to the *NYSRC* upon request.

6. *NYISO* procedures for certifying that *transmission owner* operating personnel have been trained on the transmission owner SRPs consistent with the requirements of *NYISO SRP* training procedures. The procedures shall require transmission owners to provide the *NYISO* restoration training program records upon request. (G-R2)
**NYSRC Reliability Rules**

**H. SYSTEM PROTECTION**

**Introduction**

In general, the function of a *protection system* is to limit the severity and extent of system *disturbances* and possible damage to system equipment. Therefore, the *reliability* of the *NYS Bulk Power System* is impacted by the proper design, operation, maintenance, and application of *protection systems* in order to properly meet this function. Such *protection systems* include:

1. Underfrequency *load shedding* and equipment tripping
2. *NYS Bulk Power System protection*
3. *Special protection systems*

To meet these requirements, the Reliability Rules in this Section adopt the criteria for *protection systems* defined by NERC and NPCC Standards.

**Reliability Rules**

**H-R1. Bulk Power System Protection**

*Protection systems* shall be designed to limit the severity and extent of system *disturbances* and possible damages to system equipment in accordance with *protection* dependability and severity levels implicit in B-R1 through B-R4, and *protection* criteria established in NPCC “Bulk Power System Protection Criteria” (Directory #4).

**H-R2. Bulk Power System Protection Maintenance**

Comprehensive maintenance and testing programs for *protection*
H. SYSTEM PROTECTION (CONT’D.)

equipment shall consist of verifying that protection equipment is capable of reliably and accurately performing their intended protection functions, in accordance with protection maintenance criteria established in NPCC “Maintenance Criteria for Bulk Power System Protection” (Directory #3).

Measurements

H-M1. The NYISO shall provide the NYSRC with compliance documentation and data in accordance with NPCC Directory #4, “Bulk Power System Protection Criteria,” and requirements of the NPCC and NERC Compliance Programs, as requested. (H-R1)

H-M2. The NYISO shall provide the NYSRC with compliance documentation and data for meeting the requirements of the NYISO system protection maintenance procedure required by Measurement H-M3, as requested. (H-R2)

H-M3 The NYISO shall establish and maintain a procedure for monitoring compliance with the NPCC Directory #3, “Maintenance Criteria for Bulk Power System Protection,” as applied to the New York Control Area. This procedure shall include a description of how the system of compliance reporting is implemented within the NYISO. (H-R2)
Introduction

Local Reliability Rules have been adopted that apply to individual zones. These Reliability Rules are more stringent than other Reliability Rules because of the need to protect the reliable delivery of electricity for specific electric system characteristics and demographics relative to these zones. These conditions include unique circumstances and complexities related to the maintenance of reliable transmission service, and the dire consequences that would result from failure to provide uninterrupted service. Any constraints imposed by the more stringent criteria in these Local Reliability Rules shall be observed in daily operations.

Certain of these Reliability Rules have been instituted as the result of NYS Public Service Commission orders or directives. The Local Reliability Rules apply to the New York City (I-R1 through I-R4) and Long Island (I-R5) zones.

Reliability Rules

I-R1. Operating Reserves/Unit Commitment (New York City)

Certain areas of the Con Edison system are designed and operated for the occurrence of a second contingency. Unit commitment is based on second contingency operation as well as consideration of the Storm Watch Procedure, loss of the six lines south of Millwood and the locational requirements for its operating reserves.

I-R2. Locational Reserves (New York City)

Sufficient ten (10) minute operating reserves shall be maintained in the New York City (NYC) zone as follows:
I. LOCAL RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

a. The ten (10) minute operating reserve for NYCA shall be determined in accordance with Reliability Rules.

b. A percentage of the ten (10) minute NYCA operating reserves equal to the ratio of the NYC zone peak load to the statewide peak load shall be required to be selected from resources located within the NYC zone.

c. NYC zone ten (10) minute operating reserves shall be maintained at all levels of dispatch, except as necessary to alleviate emergency conditions.

I-R3. Loss of Generator Gas Supply (New York City)

The NYS Bulk Power System shall be operated so that the loss of a single gas facility does not result in the loss of electric load within the New York City zone.

I-R4. Thunderstorm Watch (New York City)

Con Edison will operate its system as if the first contingency has already occurred on its northern transmission system when thunderstorms are within one hour of the system or are actually being experienced.

I-R5. Loss of Generator Gas Supply (Long Island)

The NYS Bulk Power System shall be operated so that a loss of a single gas facility does not result in the uncontrolled loss of electric load within the Long Island zone.
I. LOCAL RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

I-R3 & I-R5 Reliability Rule Applications

There are applications, approved by the NYISO for implementing this Reliability Rule, which specify minimum oil burn requirements for select generators in New York City and Long Island.

From time to time, changes in system conditions and other circumstances may render existing applications inadequate, or may require alternate applications. Con Edison and LIPA, with NYISO review and approval, shall determine whether revised or additional applications are necessary to meet this Reliability Rule and associated measurements. Any changes must be reviewed by the NYSRC for compliance with the Reliability Rules.

Measurements

I-M1. The NYISO shall document, maintain, and publish requirements for Con Edison to develop procedures for operating its system in accordance with I-R1, I-R3, and I-R4, including notification of the NYISO when actions are taken in accordance with these local reliability rules, and the reasons thereof. The NYISO shall review and approve Con Edison procedures and required studies, including any updates to such procedures and studies.

I-M2. The NYISO shall document, maintain, and publish requirements for LIPA to develop procedures for operating its system in accordance I-R5, including notification of the NYISO when action is taken in accordance with this local reliability rule, and the reasons thereof. The NYISO shall review and approve LIPA procedures and required studies, including any updates to such procedures and studies.
I. LOCAL RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

I-M3. The NYISO shall have in place procedures to ensure that sufficient ten (10) minute reserves are maintained in the NYC zone in accordance with I-R2.

I-M4. The NYISO shall apply I-R1 through I-R5 in:

a. the assessment of future transmission capability and analysis of transmission adequacy and security.

b. the establishment of operating limits, assessment of operating adequacy, and operation on the NYS Bulk Power System.

I-M5. Con Edison shall have in place procedures for operating its system in accordance with I-R1, I-R3, and I-R4 and NYISO requirements (see I-M1). These procedures must include notification to the NYISO when actions are taken in accordance with these local reliability rules, and the reasons thereof.

I-M6. LIPA shall have in place procedures for operating its system in accordance with I-R5 and NYISO requirements (see I-M2). These procedures must include notification to the NYISO when actions are taken in accordance with the local reliability rules, and the reasons thereof.

References

Reliability Rule 1 – PSC Directive, July 17, 1961
Reliability Rule 2 – PSC Order #27302
Reliability Rule 4 – PSC Order #27302
**NYSRC Reliability Rules**

### J. NYISO CONTROL CENTER COMMUNICATIONS

**Introduction**

Adequate data and voice communication interfaces between the *NYISO* and *Market Participants* is essential for meeting the Reliability Rules and ensuring reliability. This Section covers *NYISO* procedures necessary for supporting the required *NYISO/Market Participant* communication facilities for meeting this objective.

**Reliability Rules**

**J-R1. NYISO/Market Participant Communications**

Procedures shall be developed to support communications between the *NYISO* and *Market Participants* during both normal and off-normal conditions. These procedures shall recognize the need for *NYISO/Market Participant* voice communications using *emergency* hot lines and "red phones" during off-normal conditions.

**J-R2. NYISO Communications Under Emergency Conditions**

Procedures shall be developed to support data and voice communications between the *NYISO* and *Market Participants* to ensure safe and reliable operations under the following emergency conditions:

- a. Failure of data and/or voice communications between the *NYISO* and *Market Participants*.
- b. Emergency transfer of control after evacuation of the *NYISO* Power Control Center.
c. Continued operations from the NYISO Alternate Control Center.

The procedures shall identify how various systems are monitored for availability and include methods of tracking performance measures of system availability.

Measurements

J-M1. The NYISO shall develop the necessary procedures and other required documentation in compliance with J-R1 and J-R2, which shall be provided to the NYSRC on request.

J-M2. The NYISO shall prepare reports summarizing performance data of control center communication interfaces. These reports shall be provided to the NYSRC on request or when significant changes are made, and shall include a tracking basis of historical performance of voice and data communication equipment. (J-R2)

J-M3. The NYISO shall provide to the NYSRC within one month a report summarizing any loss of critical voice and/or data systems. The report shall describe the problem and its relationship to the control of the NYS Bulk Power System, the cause of the problem, the corrective action, and implementation schedule. (J-R2)
NYSRC Reliability Rules

K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Introduction

To ensure the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System, the NYSRC, though the Reliability Compliance Monitoring Subcommittee (“RCMS”), reviews and assesses NYISO Planning and Operating Manuals to evaluate if they are in concert with the Reliability Rules.

In addition, the NYSRC, also through RCMS, reviews and assesses the overall reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System, both existing and planned, to be sure that it conforms to the Reliability Rules.

To carry out this mission, RCMS must have sufficient data, reports, and other documentation from the NYISO, first, to ensure that NYISO planning analyses and operations meet the Reliability Rules, and second, to prepare and publish annual NYSRC assessments of the reliability of the existing and future NYCA generation and transmission system.

The NYISO must also assess the NYCA system within the context of interconnected networks. Therefore, the NYISO must coordinate its assessment efforts with neighboring control areas.
K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONT’D.)

Reliability Rules

K-R1. NYISO Manuals

NYISO Planning and Operating Manuals shall conform to the Reliability Rules.

K-R2. Reliability Assessments

The overall reliability (adequacy and security) of the NYCA interconnected NYS Bulk Power System shall be reviewed and assessed, both in real-time and as planned, to ensure that the NYISO and its Market Participants conform to the Reliability Rules.

K-R3. Extreme System Conditions Assessment

Events that have a low probability of occurrence, shall be assessed to determine, through transmission and resource adequacy assessments, the impact of these conditions on expected steady-state and dynamic system performance. These assessments shall provide an indication of system robustness or the extent of a widespread adverse system response. Transmission assessments shall consider the effect of design criteria contingencies specified in Table A on the NYS Bulk Power System. Analytical studies shall be conducted under the following Extreme System Condition events:

a. Peak load conditions resulting from extreme weather conditions with applicable rating of electrical elements.

b. Generating unit(s) fuel shortage, e.g., gas supply adequacy.

After due assessment of the above Extreme System Conditions, measures may be utilized, where appropriate, to mitigate the
K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONT’D.)

consequences that are indicated as a result of testing such system conditions.

Measurements

K-M1. The NYISO Planning and Operating Manuals shall be prepared by the NYISO in conformance with the Reliability Rules and submitted to the NYSRC for compliance review on request. (K-R1)

K-M2. The NYISO shall conduct, and provide to the NYSRC, the following reliability assessments:

a. A transmission review to demonstrate that the planned NYCA transmission system is in conformance with NYSRC Reliability Rules. Specifically, the transmission review shall incorporate assessments for documenting NYISO compliance with the following NYSRC measurements:

3. Measurement B-M3 – Compatibility with the NYCA system restoration plan.

The NYCA transmission review and its accompanying assessments shall cover the 4-6 year planning horizon and shall be prepared annually. The B-M1, B-M2 and K-M3 assessments shall cover system performance results of simulation tests and shall include all supporting documentation specified in NPCC Document B-4, Guidelines for NPCC Area Transmission Review, which shall be
K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONT’D.)

supplemented to include additional documentation that may be requested by the NYSRC.

b. A NYCA resource adequacy assessment for the next summer period and two years beyond, for demonstrating next capability period compliance with the NYSRC IRM requirement and NYISO locational ICAP requirements, and prospective future compliance. The assessment shall include statewide and New York City and Long Island resource adequacy.

c. Interregional reliability assessments for ensuring that the NYCA inter-control area and internal transmission system is developed on a coordinated basis. Reports on these assessments shall be provided as requested by the NYSRC.

d. The NYISO shall provide a monthly operations report that provides data on the performance of the NYCA for the previous month, covering the following requirements:

1. Occurrences of major emergency and alert states.

2. Summary of the NERC/NPCC Control Performance.

3. A list of NPCC Reportable Events.

4. Reserve requirements and actual reserves for the monthly peak load hour for all reserve categories (10 minute synchronized, 10 minute non-synchronized, and 30 minute operating reserves). The report shall distinguish between supply and demand side resources. (D-R1 through D-R3)

5. The response of the system to activations of reserve, including: the number of occasions reserves were activated in the month, reasons for the reserve activations, number of occasions within
K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONT’D.)

the month in which the reserve activation did not result in an area control error (“ACE”) zero crossing, number of non-zero crossings associated with a unit loss, and number of non-zero crossings requiring another reserve activation. (D-R4)

6. Performance of the transmission system (E-R1 through E-R4), with respect to the number of events resulting in facilities exceeded system operating limits resulting in Alert States or Major Emergencies, including pre-contingency thermal and voltage limits, post-contingency thermal and voltage limits, and stability limits.

7. A report of the number of more stringent events in which operating restrictions were imposed, resulting in an Alert or Major Emergency State due to severe weather conditions and/or severe solar magnetic disturbances. (E-R6, R7)

8. Emergency actions initiated, including: emergency assistance from neighboring Control Areas, manual (local) voltage reductions, quick response (remote control) voltage reductions (5 and 8%), voluntary load curtailment, public appeals, Special Case Resources, Emergency Demand Response Program, and load shedding. For each emergency action the report shall include: (a) the date of the emergency action; (b) the zone(s) where the emergency action was implemented; (c) an estimate of the MW capacity addition or load relief achieved, by zone; and (d) the reason(s) why the emergency action was implemented. (F-R5)

9. Other analyses and indices identified by the NYSRC Executive Committee for monitoring the security of the system.
K. RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT (CONT’D.)

e. Monthly operating reports covering occurrences of major emergency and alert states, a summary of the NERC/NPCC Control Performance, a list of NPCC Reportable Events, and other indices identified by the NYSRC for monitoring the security of the system.

f. Special reliability assessments that may be requested by the NYSRC.

g. Copies of additional system reliability assessments requested by NPCC, but not covered above.

These assessments shall be coordinated with NERC and NPCC assessment requirements. (K-R2)

K-M3. The NYISO shall incorporate special simulation testing to assess the impact of Extreme System Conditions on the NYS Bulk Power System, and where appropriate, develop plans to mitigate the consequences that are indicated by these assessments. These tests shall show the impacts on steady state and dynamic performance of extreme condition events “a” and “b” specified in Reliability Rule K-R3. The scope of these studies shall meet NPCC guidelines for transmission and resource adequacy assessments. The NYISO shall report the results of these assessments, including evaluations of mitigation measures for any cases that conclude serious consequences, as part of NYCA transmission and resource adequacy assessments required by Measurement K-M2. (K-R3)
### III.
NYSRC/NPCC/NERC RELIABILITY RULE CROSS-REFERENCE

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The above NPCC Standards may be downloaded from: [http://www.npcc.org](http://www.npcc.org)

The above NERC Standards may be downloaded from: [http://www.nerc.com/~filez/standards/Reliability_Standards.html](http://www.nerc.com/~filez/standards/Reliability_Standards.html)
IV. GLOSSARY
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<td>I</td>
<td>NYSRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Limit</td>
<td>B, E</td>
<td>NYSRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Reduction</td>
<td>E, F</td>
<td>NYSRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>A, C, F, I</td>
<td>NYISO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**B. GLOSSARY**

*Applications of the Reliability Rules* – New York transmission owner operating procedures that apply to very specific NYCA system locations or conditions which are applications of the NYS Reliability Rules, and require close coordination between the transmission owners and the NYISO.

*Availability* – A measure of time a generating unit, transmission line, or other facility is capable of providing service, whether or not it actually is in service. Typically, this measure is expressed as a percent available for the period under consideration.

*Blackstart* - The ability of a generating unit or station to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the electric system.

*Blackstart Facility* - A generating unit or units at a specific location: (i) that the NYISO or a TO has identified as a candidate to provide blackstart service; (ii) the owner of which has committed to the NYISO to provide such service; and (iii) that meets the requirements contained in the NYCA BCP.

*Blackstart Provider* - The owner of a Blackstart Facility.

*Bulk Power System* – See NYS Bulk Power System

*Capability Period* - Six (6) month periods which are established as follows: (1) from May 1 through October 31 of each year ("Summer Capability Period"); and (2) from November 1 of each year through April 30 of the following year ("Winter Capability Period"); or such other periods as may be determined by the Operating Committee of the NYISO. Each capability period shall consist of on-peak and off-peak periods.

*Capability Year* - A summer capability period followed by a winter capability period.

*Capacity* – The rated continuous load-carrying ability, expressed in megawatts (“MW”) or megavolt-amperes (“MVA”) of generation, transmission or other electrical equipment.

*Installed Capacity* (“ICAP”) - Capacity of a facility accessible to the NYS Bulk Power System, that is capable of supplying and/or reducing the demand for energy in the NYCA for the purpose of ensuring that sufficient energy and capacity is available to meet the reliability rules.

*Installed Capacity Requirement* (“ICR”) - The annual statewide requirement established by the NYSRRC in order to ensure resource adequacy in the NYCA.

*External Installed Capacity* (“External ICAP”) – Installed capacity from resources located in control areas outside the NYCA that must meet certain NYISO requirements and criteria in order to qualify to supply New York LSEs.

*Net Dependable Capacity* – The capability of electric generation resources that shall be the sustained maximum net output averaged over a period of time defined by the NYISO Installed Capacity Manual, Section 4.2.2, for the determination of net system capacity. The certified ability by
equipment used for providing resource capacity shall be verified in accordance with the NYISO Installed Capacity Manual, Section 4.0.

**Contingency** - An actual or potential unexpected failure or outage of a system component, such as a generator, transmission line, circuit breaker, switch, or other electrical element. A contingency also may include multiple components, which are related by situations leading to simultaneous component outages.

**Contingency Reserve Adjustment Factor (CRA)** - A factor used in determining the additional ten-minute reserve that the NYISO, not meeting the Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) for a given quarter must carry. It is calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{CRA}_{\text{quarter}} = 2 - \{ \text{the average percentage DCS (expressed as a decimal) for the quarter of measurement} \}
\]

**Control Area** - An electric system or systems, bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry, capable of controlling generation to maintain its interchange schedule with other control areas and contributing to frequency regulation of the interconnection.

**Demand** – The rate at which energy must be generated or otherwise provided to supply an electric power system.

**Developer** -- An Eligible Customer (as defined by the NYISO Tariff) developing a generation project larger than 10 megawatts, or a merchant transmission project, proposing to connect to the New York State Transmission System, in compliance with the NYISO Minimum Interconnection Standard

**Disturbance** – Severe oscillations or severe step changes of current, voltage and/or frequency usually caused by faults.

**Element** - Any electrical device with terminals which may be connected to other electrical devices; usually limited to a generator, transformer, transmission circuit, circuit breaker, an high voltage direct current ("HVDC") pole, braking resistor, a series or shunt compensating device or bus section. A circuit breaker is understood to include its associated current transformer(s) and the bus section between the breaker bushing and its current transformer(s).

**Emergency** - Any abnormal system condition that requires automatic or immediate, manual action to prevent or limit loss of transmission facilities or generation resources that could adversely affect the reliability of an electric system.

**Major Emergency** - A situation usually accompanied by abnormal frequency, abnormal voltage and/or equipment overloads which might seriously affect the reliability of the NYS Bulk Power System.

**Emergency Transfer Criteria** – It is intended that the NYS Bulk Power System be operated within normal transfer criteria at all times insofar as possible. However, in the event that adequate facilities are not available to supply firm load within normal transfer criteria, emergency transfer criteria may be invoked. Under emergency transfer criteria, transfers may be increased up to, but not exceed, emergency ratings and limits as follows:

a. Pre-contingency line and equipment loadings may be operated up to LTE ratings for up to four (4) hours, provided the STE ratings are set appropriately. Otherwise, pre-contingency
line and equipment loadings must be within normal ratings. Pre-contingency voltages and transmission interface flows must be within applicable pre-contingency voltage and stability limits.

b. Post-contingency line and equipment loadings within STE ratings. Post-contingency voltages and transmission interface flows within applicable post-contingency voltage and stability limits.

---

**Fault** – An electrical short circuit.

**Fault Clearing**

*Delayed Fault Clearing* - Fault clearing consistent with correct operation of a breaker failure protection group and its associated breakers, or of a backup protection group with an intentional time delay.

*Normal Fault Clearing* - Fault clearing consistent with correct operation of the protection system and with correct operation of all circuit breakers or other automatic switching devices intended to operate in conjunction with that protection system.

---

**Generation** – The process of producing electrical energy from other forms of energy; also, the amount of electric energy produced, usually expressed in kilowatt-hours (“kWh”) or megawatthours (“MWh”).

---

**Interface** – The specific set of transmission elements between two areas or between two areas comprising one or more electrical systems.

---

**Load** – The electric power used by devices connected to an electrical generating system. (IEEE Power Engineering)

*Firm Load* - The load of a market participant that is not contractually interruptible.

*Interruptible Load* – The load of a market participant that is contractually interruptible.

*Load Relief* - Load reduction accomplished by voltage reduction or load shedding or both. Voltage reduction and load shedding as defined in this document, are measures by order of the NYISO.

*Load Shedding* – The process of disconnecting (either manually or automatically) preselected customers’ load from a power system in response to an abnormal condition to maintain the integrity of the system and minimize overall customer outages. Load shedding is a measure undertaken by order of the NYISO. If ordered to shed load, transmission owner system dispatchers shall immediately comply with that order. Load shall normally all be shed within 5 minutes of the order.

---

**Load Serving Entity (“LSE”)** - In a wholesale competitive market, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Long Island Power Authority (“LIPA”), New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc., and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, the current forty-six (46) members of the Municipal Electric Utilities Association of New York State, the City of Jamestown, Rural Electric Cooperatives, the New York Power Authority (“NYPA”), any of their successors, or any entity through regulatory requirement, tariff, or contractual obligation that is
Local Reliability Rule – Reliability rules of the individual transmission owners which are based on meeting specific reliability concerns in limited areas of the NYS Bulk Power System, including but not limited to special conditions that apply to nuclear plants, such as NRC licensing requirements, and special requirements applicable to the New York City metropolitan area.

Locational Installed Capacity Requirement ("Locational ICAP Requirement") – Due to transmission constraints, that portion of the NYCA ICAP requirement that must be electrically located within a zone, in order to ensure that sufficient energy and capacity are available in that zone and that NYSRC Reliability Rules are met.

Locational ICAP requirements are currently applicable to two transmission constrained zones, New York City and Long Island, and are normally expressed as a percentage of each zone's annual peak load.

Market Participant(s) - Entity or entities producing, transmitting, selling, and/or purchasing for resale capacity, energy, and ancillary services in the wholesale market, excluding the NYISO.

NYISO Secured Transmission System – Those specific facilities monitored and secured by the NYISO in the day-ahead unit commitment and real-time dispatch consistent with the reliability rules.

New York Control Area ("NYCA") – The control area located within New York State which is under the control of the NYISO. See Control Area.

New York Independent System Operator ("NYISO") – The NYISO is a not-for-profit organization formed in 1998 as part of the restructuring of New York State's electric power industry. Its mission is to ensure the reliable, safe and efficient operation of the State's major transmission system and to administer an open, competitive and nondiscriminatory wholesale market for electricity in New York State.

New York State Bulk Power System ("NYS Bulk Power System") – The portion of the bulk power system within the New York control area, generally comprising generating units 300 MW and larger, and generally comprising transmission facilities 230 kV and above. However, smaller generating units and lower voltage transmission facilities on which faults and disturbances can have a significant adverse impact outside of the local area are also part of the NYS Bulk Power System.

New York State Power System ("NYS Power System") – All facilities of the New York State transmission system, and all those generators located within New York State or outside New York State, some of which may be from time-to-time subject to operational control by the NYISO.

New York State Reliability Council, LLC ("NYSRC") - An organization established by agreement (the "NYSRC Agreement") by and among Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., LIPA, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc., Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and the New York Power Authority, to promote and maintain the reliability of the Bulk Power System, and which provides for participation by Representatives of Transmission Owners, sellers in the wholesale electric market, large commercial and industrial consumers of
electricity in the NYCA, and municipal systems or cooperatively-owned systems in the NYCA, and by unaffiliated individuals.

**New York State Transmission System (“NYS Transmission System”)** – The entire New York State electric transmission system, which includes (1) the transmission facilities under NYISO operational control; (2) the transmission facilities requiring NYISO notification; and (3) all remaining facilities within the NYCA.

**Normal Transfer Criteria** - Under normal transfer criteria, adequate facilities are available to supply firm load with the bulk power transmission system within applicable normal ratings and limits as follows:

a. Pre-contingency line and equipment loadings within normal ratings. Pre-contingency voltages and transmission interface flows within applicable pre-contingency voltage and stability limits.

b. Post-contingency line and equipment loadings within applicable emergency (LTE or STE) ratings. Post-contingency voltages and transmission interface flows within applicable post-contingency voltage and stability limits.

All contingencies listed in Table A “Design Criteria Contingencies”, in the reliability rules apply under normal transfer criteria.

**Normal Transfer Limit** - The maximum allowable transfer is calculated based on thermal, voltage, and stability testing, considering contingencies, ratings, and limits specified for normal conditions. The normal transfer limit is the lowest limit based on the most restrictive of these three maximum allowable transfers.

**Obligation Procurement Period** – The period of time for which LSEs shall be required to satisfy their ICAP. Starting with the 2001-2002 winter capability period, obligation procurement periods shall be one calendar month in duration and shall begin on the first day of each calendar month.

**Operating Limit** – The maximum value of the most critical system operation parameter(s) which meet(s):

(a) pre-contingency criteria as determined by equipment loading capability and acceptable voltage conditions; (b) stability criteria; (c) post-contingency loading and voltage criteria.

**Operating Procedures** – A set of policies, practices, or system adjustments that may be automatically or manually implemented by the system operator within a specified time frame to maintain the operational integrity of the interconnected electric systems.

**Protection** – The provisions for detecting power system faults or abnormal conditions and taking appropriate automatic corrective action.

**Protection Group** - A fully integrated assembly of protective relays and associated equipment that is designed to perform the specified protective functions for a power system element independent of other groups.

Notes:

(a.) Variously identified as main protection, primary protection, breaker failure protection, back-up protection, alternate protection, secondary protection, A protection, B protection, Group A, Group B, System 1 or System 2.
Protection System –

(b) Pilot protection is considered to be one protection group.

Element Basis
One or more protection groups; including all equipment such as instrument transformers, station wiring, circuit breakers and associated trip/close modules, and communication facilities; installed at all terminals of a power system element to provide the complete protection of that element.

Terminal Basis
One or more protection groups, as above, installed at one terminal of a power system element, typically a transmission line.

Rating – The operational limits of an electric system, facility, or element under a set of specified conditions.

Normal Rating - The capacity rating of a transmission facility that may be carried through consecutive twenty-four (24) hour load cycles.

Long Time Emergency (“LTE”) Rating - The capacity rating of a transmission facility that can be carried through infrequent, non-consecutive four (4) hour periods.

Short Time Emergency (“STE”) Rating - The capacity rating of a transmission facility that may be carried during very infrequent contingencies of fifteen (15) minutes or less duration.

Rating Authority - The transmission owner who has the authority and responsibility for maintaining the correct dynamic rating for NYS Bulk Power System facilities in the NYISO Power Control Center computer.

Reactive Power - The product of voltage and the quadrature component of alternating current. Reactive Power, is usually measured in mega-volt-amperes-reactive (“MVAr”).

Reactive Power Capacity - The certified ability of an electrical element to produce or absorb Reactive Power, as defined in the NYISO Services Manual, Section 3.5.2.

Elements that produce reactive power such as capacitors and over-excited generators/synchronous condensers; and elements that absorb reactive power such as reactors, under-excited generators/synchronous condensers and other inductive devices including the inductive portion of loads.

Reclosing

Delayed Reclosing - The reclosing of a circuit breaker after a time delay which is intentionally longer than that for high speed reclosing.

With Due Regard to Reclosing - This phrase means that before any manual system adjustments, recognition will be given to the type of reclosing (i.e., manual or automatic) and the kind of protection systems.

Reliability – The degree of performance of the bulk electric system that results in electricity being delivered to customers within accepted standards and in the amount desired. Reliability may be measured by the frequency, duration, and magnitude of adverse effects on the electric supply.
Electric system reliability can be addressed by considering two basic and functional aspects of the electric system – adequacy and security.

**Adequacy** – The ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electrical demand and energy requirements of the customers at all times, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system elements.

**Security** – The ability of the electric system to withstand disturbances such as electric short circuits or unanticipated loss of system elements.

**Reserve** – In normal usage, reserve is the amount of capacity available in excess of the demand.

*Installed Reserve Margin (“IRM”) - That capacity above firm system demand required to provide for equipment forced and scheduled outages and transmission capability limitations.*

*Operating Reserve - Resource* capacity that is available to supply energy, or curtailable load that is willing to stop using energy, in the event of emergency conditions or increased system load, and can do so within a specified time period.

*Non-synchronized Ten (10) Minute Operating Reserve* - The portion of ten (10) minute reserve consisting of resource capacity such as hydroelectric, pumped storage hydroelectric, and quick start combustion generation which can be synchronized and loaded to claimed capacity in ten (10) minutes or less, and interruptible load, including load reduction achieved by starting generation to offset demand, which can be achieved in 10 minutes or less. Non-synchronized reserve must not exceed half of the ten (10) minute reserve.

*Synchronized Operating Reserve* - The portion of ten (10) minute reserve consisting of unused resource capacity which is synchronized and ready to achieve claimed capacity or resource capacity which can be made available by curtailing pumping hydro units or canceling energy sales to other systems.

*Ten (10) Minute Operating Reserve* - The sum of synchronized and non-synchronized reserve capacity that is fully available in ten (10) minutes.

*Thirty (30) Minute Operating Reserve* - That portion of the NYISO’s operating reserve requirement that includes unused resource capacity which can and will be made fully available as promptly as possible, but in no more than thirty (30) minutes. It is the sum of synchronized and non-synchronized reserve that can be utilized in thirty (30) minutes, excluding reserve that is counted as ten (10) minute reserve.

**Resource** - The total contributions provided by supply-side and demand-side facilities and/or actions. Supply-side facilities include utility and non-utility generation and purchases from neighboring systems. Demand-side facilities include measures for reducing load, such as conservation, demand management, and interruptible load.

*Energy-only Resource* – A resource that has a contractual obligation to provide energy and no obligation to provide ancillary services and capacity.

**Responsible Interface Party** - A customer that is authorized by the NYISO to be the Installed Capacity Supplier for one or more Special Case Resources and that agrees to certain notification and other requirements as set forth in the NYISO Market Services Tariff and NYISO Procedures

**Significant Adverse Impact** – With due regard for the maximum operating capability of the affected systems, on or more of the following conditions arising from faults or disturbances, shall be deemed as having significant adverse impact:
a. system instability;
b. unacceptable system dynamic response or equipment tripping;
c. voltage levels in violation of applicable emergency limits;
d. loadings on transmission facilities in violation of applicable emergency limits;
e. unacceptable loss of load.

Special Protection System ("SPS") - A protection system designed to detect abnormal system conditions, and take corrective action other than the isolation of faulted elements. Such action may include changes in load, generation, or system configuration to maintain system stability, acceptable voltages or power flows. Automatic under frequency load shedding is not considered an SPS. Conventionally switched, locally controlled shunt devices are not SPSs.

Stability – The ability of an electric system to maintain a state of equilibrium during normal and abnormal system conditions or disturbances.

Stability Limit – The maximum power flow possible through a particular transmission element or interface, while maintaining stability in the entire system or the part of the system to which the stability limit refers.

Steady State – That point in time following a contingency after fast acting automatic equipment has operated. This equipment includes generation rejection, transmission cross-tripping (including capacitors and reactors), load rejections, generator voltage regulators, and static VAR compensators.

Suspect Data -- Data provided by Market Participants or Developers that does not meet the NYISO screening criteria for reasonableness and accuracy.

System Operating States - In addition to the Normal State, the four other operating states into which certain system conditions may cause a departure from the Normal State, are as follows: Warning, Alert, Major Emergency, and Restoration. These five operating states are defined in the “System Conditions of the NYS Bulk Power System”, Section V of the NYSRC Reliability Rules Manual. Examples of system conditions that could cause departure from the Normal State are: capacity deficiencies, energy deficiencies, loss of generation or transmission facilities, transmission facility overloads and high or low voltages, abnormal power system frequency, and environmental episodes. When the system enters an operating state other than the Normal State, the primary objective of the NYISO shall be to return the system to the Normal State as soon as possible.

Thermal Limit - The maximum power flow through a particular transmission element or interface, considering the application of thermal assessment criteria.

Transfer Capability - The measure of the ability of interconnected electrical systems to reliably move or transfer power from one area to another over all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under specified system conditions.

Transmission District – The geographic area served by the NYCA investor-owned transmission owners and LIPA, as well as customers directly interconnected with the transmission facilities of NYPA.
**Transmission Owner** - Those parties who own, control and operate facilities in New York State used for the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce. Transmission owners are those who own, individually or jointly, at least 100 circuit miles of 115 kV or above in New York State and have become a signatory to the TO/ISO Agreement. The Transmission owners currently consist of Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., LIPA, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, and the New York Power Authority.

**Uncontrolled Loss of Electric Load** - Loss of load resulting from voltage collapse, instability, separation of NYS power system elements, or cascading failure caused by a sudden disturbance to or unanticipated failure of NYS power system transmission elements, and which cannot be prevented by the Transmission Owner’s operator.

**Voltage Limit** – The maximum power flow through some particular point in the system considering the application of voltage assessment criteria.

**Voltage Reduction** - A means of achieving load reduction by reducing customer supply voltage, usually by 3, 5, or 8 percent. If ordered by the NYISO to go into voltage reduction, transmission owner system dispatchers shall immediately comply with that order. Quick response voltage reduction shall normally be accomplished within ten (10) minutes of the order. See “Order” definition.

**Zone** - A defined portion of the NY control area that encompasses a set of load and generation buses. Each zone has an associated zonal price that is calculated as a weighted average price based on generator LBMPs and generator bus load distribution factors. A “zone” outside the NY control area is referred to as an external zone. Currently New York State is divided into eleven zones, corresponding to ten major transmission interfaces that can become congested.
## V. SYSTEM CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING STATES OF THE NYS BULK POWER SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONITORED CRITERIA</th>
<th>NORMAL</th>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>ALERT</th>
<th>MAJOR EMERGENCY</th>
<th>RESTORATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Facility Pre-Contingency Flow</td>
<td>Flow is less than or equal to Normal rating</td>
<td>Flow is greater than Normal rating but less than or equal to LTE rating for not more than 30 minutes. <strong>OR</strong> Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked but flow is less than or equal to Normal rating.</td>
<td>Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked <strong>AND</strong> Flow is greater than Normal rating but less than or equal to LTE for not more than 4 hours</td>
<td>Flow is greater than STE <strong>OR</strong> Flow is greater than LTE rating for more than 5 minutes. <strong>OR</strong> Flow is greater than LTE rating exceedance with no time delay at the NYISO’s discretion <strong>OR</strong> Flow is greater than Normal rating but less than or equal to LTE rating for 4 hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Facility Post-contingency Flow for loss of generation or single facility</td>
<td>Predicted flow is less than or equal to LTE rating</td>
<td>Predicted flow is greater than LTE rating but less than or equal to STE rating.</td>
<td>Predicted flow is greater than STE rating and there is sufficient time to take corrective action following contingency <strong>AND</strong> Emergency Transfer Criteria have not been exceeded for more than 30 minutes.</td>
<td>Predicted flow is greater than STE rating and there is not sufficient time to take corrective action following contingency. <strong>OR</strong> Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked and criteria have been exceeded for more than 30 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmission Facility Post-contingency Flow for loss of two adjacent circuits on the same structure</td>
<td>Predicted flow is less than or equal to LTE rating</td>
<td>Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked. Post-contingency flow may exceed STE rating.</td>
<td>Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked. Post-contingency flow may exceed STE rating.</td>
<td>Emergency Transfer Criteria have been invoked. Post-contingency flow may exceed STE rating.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Voltage</td>
<td>Voltage is within pre-contingency limits</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Voltage is less than its pre-contingency low limit or greater than its pre-contingency high limit for less than 15 minutes. <strong>OR</strong> Voltage is greater than its post-contingency high limit for less than 10 minutes and is indicative of a system problem.</td>
<td>Voltage is less than its pre-contingency low limit or greater than its pre-contingency high limit for 15 minutes and is indicative of a system problem. <strong>OR</strong> Voltage is less than its pre-contingency low limit, is indicative of a system problem, and appropriate voltage control measures have already been taken. <strong>OR</strong> Voltage is less than its post-contingency low limit and is indicative of a system problem. <strong>OR</strong> Voltage is greater than its post-contingency high limit for 10 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: From NYISO Emergency Operations Manual, Exhibit A-1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONITORED CRITERIA</th>
<th>NORMAL</th>
<th>WARNING</th>
<th>ALERT</th>
<th>MAJOR EMERGENCY</th>
<th>RESTORATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-contingency voltage</td>
<td>Post-contingency transmission facility flow is less than or equal to voltage collapse limit</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Post-contingency transmission facility flow is greater than voltage collapse limit by less than 5% for less than 15 minutes.</td>
<td>Post-contingency transmission facility flow is greater than voltage collapse limits by less than or equal to 5% for 15 minutes, or by more than 5%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve 10 minute Reserve</td>
<td>No 10-Minute Reserve deficiency, but only if using Emergency Transfer Criteria.</td>
<td>No 10-Minute Reserve deficiency, but only if using Emergency Transfer Criteria.</td>
<td>No 10-Minute Reserve deficiency, but only including quick response Voltage Reduction.</td>
<td>10 Minute Reserve deficiency exists after taking all actions defined in the NYISO Manual for Emergency Operations including purchase of operating capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Operating Reserve</td>
<td>No Operating Reserve deficiency, but only if using Emergency Transfer Criteria.</td>
<td>No Operating Reserve deficiency, but only if using Emergency Transfer Criteria.</td>
<td>No Operating Reserve deficiency, but only using Emergency Transfer Criteria.</td>
<td>Operating Reserve deficiency exists after taking all actions defined in the NYISO Manual for Emergency Operations including purchase of operating capability.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stability Limits</td>
<td>Transmission facility flow is less than or equal to stability limit</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Transmission facility flow is greater than stability limit by less than 5% for less than 15 minutes.</td>
<td>Transmission facility flow is greater than stability limit by less than or equal to 5% for 15 minutes, or by more than 5%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Control Error (“ACE”)</td>
<td>ACE is less than ±100 MW OR ACE is less than ±500 MW for less than 10 minutes</td>
<td>ACE is greater than ±100 MW but less than ±500 MW for more than 10 minutes.</td>
<td>ACE is greater than or equal to ±500 MW for less than 10 minutes.</td>
<td>ACE is greater than or equal to ±500 MW for more than 10 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Frequency is greater than or equal to 59.95 Hz and less than or equal to 60.05 Hz</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Frequency is greater than or equal to 60.05 Hz and is sustained at that level or continues to increase.</td>
<td>Frequency is greater than or equal to 60.10 Hz and is sustained at that level or continues to increase. OR Frequency is less than or equal to 59.95 Hz and is sustained at that level or continues to decline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication, Computer, Control, &amp; Indication Facilities</td>
<td>Sufficient facilities to monitor system status</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Partial failures impairing the capability of monitoring system status and the NYISO Shift Supervisor determines the power system is in jeopardy.</td>
<td>Insufficient communication facilities to monitor system status and the NYISO Shift Supervisor determines the power system is in serious jeopardy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: From NYISO Emergency Operations Manual, Exhibit A-1
## SYSTEM CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING STATES OF THE NYS BULK POWER SYSTEM (CONT’D.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>WARNING</th>
<th>ALERT</th>
<th>MAJOR EMERGENCY</th>
<th>RESTORATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighboring Systems</td>
<td>All neighboring systems operating under normal conditions</td>
<td>One or more neighboring systems not operating under normal conditions</td>
<td>One or more neighboring systems in Voltage Reduction</td>
<td>One or more neighboring systems in Voltage Reduction and requesting NYISO assistance via Voltage Reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation within the New York Control Area</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>An area within the NY Control Area is islanded, customer load is interrupted, or both, following a system disturbance affecting the NYS Power System.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overgeneration</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NYCA is overgenerating and corrective measures are not sufficient to reduce ACE to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>A situation involving impending severe weather exists. OR A situation involving severe Solar Magnetic Disturbances exists.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: From NYISO Emergency Operations Manual, Exhibit A-1
VI. EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Reference No.</th>
<th>TO</th>
<th>Exception Category</th>
<th>Exception</th>
<th>NYSRC Reliability Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NYPA</td>
<td>Run Back of Generators</td>
<td>Post Contingency Flow on Marcy-New Scotland</td>
<td>E-R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The post-contingency flow on the Marcy-New Scotland 18 line is allowed to exceed its LTE rating for the loss of the Edic-New Scotland 14 line by the amount of relief that can be obtained by tripping the Gilboa pumping load as a single corrective action. Also, the post-contingency flow on the Edic-New Scotland 14 line is allowed to exceed its LTE rating for either the loss of the Marcy-New Scotland 18 line alone, or the double-circuit loss of the Marcy-New Scotland 18 and Adirondack-Porter 12 lines, by the amount of relief that can be obtained by tripping the Gilboa pumping load as a single corrective action. Approved NYPP Operating Committee January 27, 1988.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Applicable Rating</td>
<td>Post Contingency Flow on Volney-Clay and Nine Mile-Clay</td>
<td>E-R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The post-contingency flow on the Volney-Clay #6 line and the 9 Mile-Clay #8 line is allowed to reach its STE rating for &quot;normal&quot; transfers. Approved NYPP Operating Committee October 25, 1979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Applicable Rating</td>
<td>Post Contingency Flow on New Scotland-Leeds</td>
<td>E-R1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Run Back of Generators</td>
<td>The post-contingency flow on the NS-Leeds line is allowed to reach its STE rating for transfers to NE &amp; SENY, with sufficient generation at Gilboa. Approved NYPP Operating Committee October 25, 1979.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Monitoring of Transmission Transformer</td>
<td>E-R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Grid is fully responsible for monitoring all National Grid 345/115 kV, 345/230 kV, and 230/115 kV transformer overloads and contingency overloads. The NYISO notifies National Grid of any overloads and contingency overloads it detects, but does not invoke these limits unless requested to do so by National Grid. Approved NYPP Operating Committee October 25, 1979.</td>
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## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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<th>Exception</th>
<th>Approved NYPP Operating Committee Date</th>
<th>NYSRC Reliability Rule</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 5                       | NYPA  | Applicable Rating Run Back of Generators | Post Contingency Loading on Gilboa-Leeds  
The post-contingency flow on the Gilboa-Leeds (GL-3) line is allowed to reach its STE rating with four generators on at Gilboa.  
Approved NYPP Operating Committee December 7, 1983. |                                                            | E-R1        |
| 6                       | NYPA  | Special Protection System | Post Contingency Loading on L33P and L34P  
The post-contingency flows on the L33P line and the L34P line are allowed to reach their STE ratings, provided there is sufficient generation rejection selected at the Saunders generating station in Ontario, or sufficient control remaining on the phase angle regulators to return the flows to LTE within 15 minutes.  
Approved NYPP Operating Committee December 14, 1994. |                                                            | E-R1*       |
| 7                       | CE    | Run Back of Generators | Operational Control of Feeder 21192 for Loss of Feeders 21, 22, and A21191  
The loss of the common tower carrying feeders 21 and 22 results in Arthur Kill generator 3 feeding into the remaining 345/138 kV Fresh Kills transformer. To avoid overloading this transformer (Feeder 21192), the output of Arthur Kill 3 must be reduced so that the transformer is below its STE rating within 5 minutes and below its LTE rating within 10 minutes, post contingency.  
Approved NYPP Operating Committee December 6, 1984. |                                                            | E-R1        |
| 8                       | CE    | Special Protection System | Post Contingency Flow on Buchanan-Millwood W97 or W98  
The post-contingency flow on line W97 for the loss of W98 may exceed its LTE rating up to its STE rating if the contingency loss of lines W98 and Y88 does not cause resultant flows on any other feeder to exceed Normal Transfer Criteria.  
The post-contingency flow on line W98 for the loss of W97 may exceed its LTE rating up to its STE rating if the contingency loss of lines W97 and Y88 does not cause resultant flows on any other feeder to exceed Normal Transfer Criteria.  
This exception does not apply if either W97, W98, Y88, Indian Point 3, or the overload relay system is out of service.  
Approved NYPP Operating Committee May 30, 1985. |                                                            | E-R1*       |
## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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<td><strong>Rescinded 10/15/09</strong></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
| 10                      | NYPA   | Special Protection System     | Post Contingency Flow on Marcy AT-1 Transformer  
The post-contingency flow on the Marcy AT-1 bank is allowed to exceed its STE rating for the loss of the Marcy AT-2 bank, provided that the overload relay protection on the AT-1 bank is in-service.  
*Approved NYPP Operating Committee November 20, 1986.*                                                                                                                                  | E-R1*                   |
| 11                      | NYPA   | Special Protection System     | Post Contingency Flow on Plattsburgh-Vermont PV20 Line  
The post-contingency flow on the Plattsburgh-Vermont PV20 tie-line is allowed to reach its STE rating so long as NYPA can ensure that the Overload Mitigation system is available on a manual or automatic basis to reduce the flow to below the LTE rating immediately following the actual occurrence of the contingency.  
*Approved NYPP Operating Committee February 15, 1995.*                                                                                                                                 | E-R1*                   |
| 12                      | NYPA   | Monitoring                    | Post Contingency Flow on Marcy Transformer T2  
The post-contingency flow on the Marcy Transformer T2 is allowed to exceed its LTE rating up to its STE rating following the loss of Marcy Transformer T1.  
*Approved NYPP Operating Committee July 23, 1987.*                                                                                                                                                                                      | E-R1                    |
## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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<th>Exception</th>
<th>NYSRC Reliability Rule</th>
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| 13                      | NYPRA  | Run Back of Generators     | Post Contingency Flows on Niagara Project Facilities  
For the following Niagara Project facilities, the post-contingency flows are allowed to reach their STE ratings, if NYPA can ensure that sufficient generation can be reduced at Niagara to return the flows to less than their STE ratings within 5 minutes and to less than their LTE ratings within 10 minutes from the initial overload:  
- Niagara Project transformers  
- Lines connected directly to the Niagara Project  
  
*Initially Approved by NYPP Operating Committee August 19, 1993.  
Revision Approved by NYSRC Executive Committee February 12, 2010.* | E-R1       |
| 14                      | CE     | Run Back of Generators     | Operation of the Linden Cogen Plant for Transmission Outages on the Con Edison System  
The post-contingency flow on feeder 42232, Gowanus-Greenwood 138kV, is allowed to exceed its STE rating following the simultaneous loss of feeders 21 and 22, Gowanus-Freshkills 345kV, which run on common towers. In the event that this contingency occurs, the Con Edison System Operator will immediately reduce the generation of the Linden Cogeneration Facility to alleviate the overload to less than its STE rating within 5 minutes and to less than its LTE rating within 10 minutes from the initial overload.  
*Approved NYPP Operating Committee January 29, 1997.* | E-R1       |
| 15                      | NYSEG  | Voltage Control            | Post Contingency Voltage at Oakdale and Watercure  
The post-contingency voltages at the Oakdale 345 kV bus, the Oakdale 230 kV bus, and Watercure 230 kV bus are allowed to fall below their respective post-contingency low voltage limits for either the simultaneous loss of the Oakdale-Lafayette 4-36 line and the Oakdale-Fraser 32 line, or the loss of one of these lines when the other line is already out of service.  
*Approved NYPP Operating Committee May 16, 1991.* | B-R2 & E-R2 |
## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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</table>
| 16 | CE | Monitoring | East 13<sup>th</sup> Street and East River Load Pocket  
Con Edison is responsible for operating for contingencies resulting from the loss of any East 13<sup>th</sup> Street 345/138 kV transformer, or the 345/69 kV transformer. These facilities provide radial support to the East 13<sup>th</sup> Street and East River load pocket and are not part of the bulk power system.  
Approved NYPP Operating Committee August 27, 1997. | E-R1 |
| 17 | CE | Special Protection System | Ramapo to Buchanan 345 kV Feeder Outages  
During times when 345kV feeder Y94 - Ramapo to Buchanan is out of service, allow post-contingency loading for the loss of 345kV feeder W93 to exceed STE ratings on Transformer TA-5 and 138kV feeder 95891; and during times when 345kV feeder W93 – Buchanan to Eastview is out of service, allow post-contingency loading when 345kV feeder Y94 is open ended at Ramapo to exceed STE ratings on Transformer TA-5 and 138kV feeder 95891. If the stated event occurs during the specified outages, there is automatic overload protection installed to trip Buchanan 138kV breaker F7.  
Approved NYSRC Executive Committee May 9, 2003. | E-R1* |
| 18 | CE | Applicable Rating Run Back of Generators | Eastview to Sprainbrook 345 kV Feeder W79 Outages  
During an outage to either feeder Y94/95891 or feeder W79, post-contingency loadings shall be allowed to exceed the STE rating of Eastview transformer 2N for the loss of W79 or Y94/95891, respectively, provided Indian Point #2 generation can and will back down post-contingency to reduce flows through transformer 2N within applicable limits, i.e., less than STE within 5 minutes and less than LTE within 10 minutes from the initial overload.  
Approved NYSRC Executive Committee May 10, 2002. | E-R1 |
## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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<tr>
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<td>19</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rescinded 1/31/10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 20                      | CE  | Applicable Rating  | PS&G Tie Feeders A2253, B3402, and C3403
Con Edison operates to post-contingency STE ratings on underground circuits based on the ability to reduce the loading to LTE ratings within 15 minutes and not exceed LTE ratings on any other facilities.
The following PSE&G tie feeders are operated to post-contingency LTE ratings:
- A2253 Linden-Goethals 230 kV
- B3402 Hudson-Farragut 345 kV
- C3403 Hudson-Farragut 345 kV

*Approved NYRSC Executive Committee September 10, 1999* | E-R1 |
## EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Applicable Rating</td>
<td>F30, F31, F36, F37, W64, 69, 70, W72, W75, W79, W80, W81, W82, W85, Y86, Y87, Y88, Y89, W90, W93, Y94, and W99 Above Normal Rating Operation</td>
<td>E-R1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following feeders on the Consolidated Edison System have STE ratings which are limited by disconnect or wavetrap restrictions and not by conductor sagging limitations. These feeders will be operated above Normal ratings and up to LTE ratings (for 4 hours) without changing their STE ratings:

- F30 Pleasant Valley-Wood St.
- F31 Pleasant Valley-Wood St.
- F36 Pleasant Valley-East Fishkill
- F37 Pleasant Valley-East Fishkill
- W64 Eastview-SprainBrook
- W65 Eastview-SprainBrook
- 69 Ramapo-South Mahwah
- 70 Ramapo-South Mahwah
- W72 Ramapo-Ladentown
- W79 Eastview-SprainBrook
- W93 Buchanan North-Eastview
- SprainBrook-Dunwoodie (Winter Rating Period Only)

*Approved NYSRC Executive Committee September 10, 1999*

| 22                      | CE | Applicable Rating   | W97 and W98 Above Normal Rating Operation | E-R1 |

The following feeders on the Consolidated Edison System have overload relay protection. These feeders will be operated above Normal rating and up to LTE rating (for 4 hours) without changing their STE ratings:

- W97 Buchanan South-Millwood West
- W98 Buchanan South-Millwood West

*Approved NYSRC Executive Committee September 10, 1999*
### EXCEPTIONS TO RELIABILITY RULES (CONT’D.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Special Protection System</td>
<td><strong>Generation Rejection at Athens</strong>&lt;br&gt;When the Athens Generation Special Protection System is active, the post-contingency flows on the Leeds-Pleasant Valley 345kV line #92 or the Athens-Pleasant Valley 345kV line #91 are allowed to reach their STE ratings following the loss of the parallel #91 or #92 circuit respectively, provided that there is sufficient generation dispatched and selected for rejection/runback at the Athens generating station and that SPS rejection/runback actions take no more than three minutes in order to ensure that flows are returned to or below LTE ratings within 15 minutes.&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<em>Approved NYRSC Executive Committee March 9, 2007</em></td>
<td>E-R1*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See NYSRC Reliability Rules Section E Introduction for note on SPSs.*
VII. NYSRC PROCEDURE FOR NEW YORK CONTROL AREA TRANSMISSION REVIEWS

1. Introduction

The NYSRC Reliability Rules require that the NYISO annually conduct four types of transmission assessments to ensure compliance with the Rules. These assessments shall be incorporated in a single report to be provided to the NYSRC Reliability Compliance Monitoring Subcommittee (RCMS).

A major assessment is the requirement for the NYISO to conduct annual reviews of the planned bulk power system of the New York Control Area (NYCA). The purpose of these reviews is to demonstrate that the planned NYCA bulk power transmission system is in conformance with the NYSRC Reliability Rules. It is also the intention of the NYSRC that conformance with the NYSRC Reliability Rules assure consistency with the NPCC Criteria and NERC Standards. By this review, the NYSRC will satisfy itself that the NYCA transmission, as planned, is in conformance with NYSRC Reliability Rules, and the NYISO is in full compliance with the rules.

The purpose of the remaining three assessments is to ensure compatibility of the NYCA System Restoration Plan (SRP) and Local Rules with the planned transmission system, and to perform an analysis of Extreme System Conditions.

2. Relationship with NPCC Area Transmission Reviews

NPCC Directory #1, *NPCC Design and Operation of the Bulk Power System*, requires that each Planning Coordinator Area of NPCC prepare an annual assessment to determine whether its planned transmission system is in conformance with NPCC criteria. Procedures for conducting and reporting these transmission reviews are addressed in Appendix B of Directory #1. NYSRC Policy 7 adopts the NPCC assessment requirements as applied to NYCA, and supplements it with requirements for additional NYSRC assessments as required by the NYSRC Reliability Rules. Coordination with preparation of NPCC Transmission Review is addressed in this policy. It is the intention by the NYSRC that the NYISO not duplicate transmission system analyses and reporting already required by NPCC Directory #1.
3. Scope of Transmission Review

The transmission review shall incorporate NYISO assessments for documenting compliance with the following NYSRC measurements:

- Measurement B-M1 – This measurement requires thermal (Reliability Rule B-R1), voltage (Reliability Rule B-R2), stability (Reliability Rule B-R3), and short circuit assessments (Reliability Rule B-R7).
- Measurement B-M2 – This measurement requires the assessment of the risks and system performance resulting from extreme contingencies.
- Measurement B-M3 – Compatibility with the NYCA system restoration plan (Reliability Rule B-R5.)
- Measurement I-M4 – Compatibility with NYSRC Local Rules I-R1 to I-R5.

The Measurements B-M1 and B-M2 transmission assessments shall cover the 4-6 year planning horizon shall be coordinated with NPCC and NERC assessment requirements. They shall cover system performance results of simulation tests and include all supporting documentation specified in NPCC Directory 1, Appendix B, Guidelines and Procedures for NPCC Area Transmission Reviews.

4. Study Year

The NYCA transmission assessments for meeting Measurements B-M1 and B-M2 shall generally cover the 4-6 year planning horizon, as required by NPCC (refer to NPCC Directory 1, Appendix B, section 3.0)

5. Frequency of Reviews

The NYISO shall submit the NYCA transmission review annually to the Reliability Compliance (RCMS) Subcommittee. The schedule for this submission shall be coordinated with NPCC reliability assessment program due dates. The NYISO shall
notify RCMS of the NPCC due date of the next review as soon as it is announced by NPCC (refer to NPCC Directory 1, Appendix B, section 4.0).


6.1. Thermal, Voltage, Stability, Short Circuit, and Extreme Contingency Assessments

These assessments may include one of the following types: a Comprehensive (or Full) Review, an Intermediate (or Partial) Review, or an Interim Review. The type of assessment required to be submitted by the NYISO in any given year is defined in NPCC Directory #1, Appendix B, Section 4.0. The types of assessment to be prepared by the NYISO for NYCA transmission review shall be consistent with these NPCC requirements.

The scope of thermal, voltage, stability, and short circuit assessments in the NYCA transmission review shall be consistent with the assessment presentation formats as defined in NPCC Directory #1, Appendix B, sections 5.0, 6.0, and 7.0.

6.2. System Restoration Assessment

Measurement B-M3 requires the NYISO to evaluate the NYCA reliability impacts of system expansion plans on the NYCA system restoration plan (SRP). This assessment further requires that the NYISO identify modifications in the SRP required if such reliability impacts are found. The NYISO shall provide documentation or references for this assessment.

6.3. NYSRC Local Rules Assessment

Measurement I-M4 requires the NYISO to consider Local Rules I-R1 to I-R5 in its development of the base case of the transmission assessments described in section 5.1. These local rules address NYC operating reserves and unit commitment, loss of generator gas supply in NYC and LI, NYC thunderstorm watch. The local rules
assessment discussion shall describe how local rules are applied in the system model used for the transmission assessment.

6.4. Extreme System Condition Assessments

As described in Reliability Rule K-R3 and Measurement K-M3, analytical studies shall be conducted under the following Extreme System Conditions:

   a. A transmission assessment assuming extreme peak load conditions.
   b. Loss of generating unit fuel supply.

Supporting information for these assessments shall be provided. An evaluation of measures to mitigate the impact of Extreme System Contingency events, when serious consequences are determined, shall be provided.

From time to time, the NYSRC may request the NYISO to conduct analyzes of other Extreme System Condition events.

Assessments for the above Extreme System Contingency events may not have to be provided when required by NPCC criteria. According, such NYISO assessments conducted for NPCC shall be referenced.
### VIII. RULE REVISION LOG

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### E. Transmission Capability – Operating

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### G. System Restoration

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*Expedited Reliability Rule and Measurement modification.*
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<td>Revised Measurement F-M1 and revised Section V, “System Conditions for Operating States of the NYS BPS” (PRR 108)</td>
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