In respect to NYISO’s presentation > the Segment A need determination and the RFP described in slides 12 & 13, particularly the changes to the 230kV circuitry and supply chain, I reference the memo from Brent O. some months ago describing the intent of ISO-NE not to evaluate any deterioration to export interface capabilities in system reliability studies as being a need mandating a needed fix.

Response: ISO-NE requires no adverse impact on import and export limits as a part of all System Impact Studies.

As stated in the ISO-NE Transmission Planning Technical Guide:

In November 2013, the ISO revised its practice with respect to Needs Assessments and Solutions Studies. Needs Assessments (steady state and dynamics) no longer model power exports to other Areas (New York, New Brunswick, and Quebec) in the base case conditions and N-1 contingency analysis when evaluating transmission system needs. As a result, reliability-based needs and their related backstop transmission solutions will not be identified and developed to support power exports out of New England. The only exception to this policy change would be long-term power exports realized through the Forward Capacity Market, such as certain power exports across the Cross Sound Cable, which will be modeled with 100 MW from New England to Long Island due to the Administrative Export De-list bid associated with Bear Swamp.

However, testing required by NPCC Document A-10, Classification of Bulk Power System elements, as part of a Needs Assessment must consider the full range of potential operating conditions and therefore will continue to consider conditions where New England is exporting to other areas.

Even with this decision by the ISO, planned system changes still need to respect Section I.3.9 of the Tariff, generally referred to as the PPA process. As part of the I.3.9 evaluation, the applicant must demonstrate that any proposed system changes do not have a significant adverse effect upon the reliability or operating characteristics of the Transmission Owner’s transmission facilities, the transmission facilities of another Transmission Owner, or the system of a Market Participant, the Market Participant or Transmission Owner. In carrying out these responsibilities, testing must demonstrate that the project has not reduced transfer capability from pre-project levels.

What is the NYISO’s procedure in any similar determination of the segment A solution as it relates to impacts or changes to the transfer abilities of the NY/NE interface?

Response: The impact of Segment A projects on NY/NE interface is studied in the Transmission Interconnection Procedures (TIP). In the TIP System Impact Study, any project that degrades an interface limit by 25 MW or more will require mitigation.
What is ISO-NE’s evaluation of the import capability of the NY interface that may be produced by these NY system changes?

Response: No degradation is anticipated.

On slide 14 > What type of entities submitted the list of chosen Public Policy NEEDS? TOs? Gens? Regulators?

Response: The proposed needs were posted at: http://www.nyiso.com/public/markets_operations/services/planning/planning_studies/index.jsp (under Public Policy Documents > Proposed Needs)

Where both ISO-NE and NYISO have major importation projects being planned that will be sourced from the same region of the Hydro-Quebec system, are there any organized activities of the two RTOs and/or NPCC dealing with the reliability impacts of these parallel resources into these neighboring and interdependent RTOs?

Response: Yes! Studies are coordinated between the ISO/RTOs and studies are coordinated with NPCC.