

2025 Comprehensive Area Transmission Review (ATR) Overview

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Key Study Assumptions
- Summary of Assessments
- Summary of Reviews
- Corrective Action Plans
- Conclusion

Introduction

2025 Comprehensive ATR

- **ATRs are performed on an annual basis for conformance with Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) and the New York State Reliability Council (NYSRC) criteria**
 - Although this Comprehensive ATR analyzed the Bulk Power Transmission Facilities (BPTF), only the Bulk Power System (BPS) facilities are subject to NPCC Directory #1 and the NYSRC Reliability Rules
- **The study year for this assessment is 2030**
- **The previous comprehensive ATR of the New York State BPTF was performed in 2020 (for the planned year 2025), and approved by the NYSRC in May 2021 and by the NPCC Reliability Coordinating Council (RCC) in June 2021**
- **In 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 the NYISO performed interim ATRs**
- **The case assumptions used in this ATR are the same as those used for the as-planned system representation in the 2025 Quarter 3 Short-Term Assessment of Reliability (STAR)**

Facilities Included in this Review

■ New York State BPS

- NYISO presented the results of a comprehensive reassessment of bulk power system (BPS) bus classification to NPCC Task Force on System Studies (TFSS) in early 2025
- The updates to the BPS Facilities List, which included the results of the comprehensive reassessment, were approved as part of the 2025 mid-year update at the September 3rd NPCC Reliability Coordinating Council (RCC) meeting
- The compliance plan for the elements connected to the newly classified BPS buses, unless the element is on the BPS List of Excluded Facilities for exclusion from Directory 1 applicability was presented to NPCC Task Force on Coordinated Planning (TFCP) in December 2025
 - NYISO considered the newly identified BPS buses and elements for its 2025 Comprehensive Area Transmission Review

■ **New York State BPTF includes all BPS facilities, as well as other transmission facilities that are relevant to planning the New York State transmission system**

2025 Comprehensive ATR – NPCC/NYSRC Requirements

- **Steady State and Stability Transmission Security Assessment**
- **Short Circuit Assessment**
- **Extreme Contingency Assessment**
- **Extreme System Condition Assessment**
- **Assessment of impacts of planned system expansion or reconfiguration plans on the NYCA system restoration plan**
- **Review of Remedial Action Schemes**
- **Review of exclusions to NPCC Directory #1 criteria**

Key Study Assumptions

Generation Assumptions

- The case assumptions used in this ATR are the same as those used for the as-planned system presentation in the 2025 Quarter 3 Short Term Assessment of Reliability (STAR)
 - All generator deactivations listed in the 2025 Gold Book Section IV are modeled as out-of-service

Deactivations in 2025 CATR for Study Year 2030
Not Assumed in 2020 ATR for Study Year 2025

Unit Type	Nameplate (MW)
Combined Cycle	148
Gas Turbine	542
Internal Combustion	6
Jet Engine	174
Wind Turbine	18
Total	870

Generator Unit Type	Proposed Projects Included in 2020 CATR for Study Year 2025 (MW)	Projects Entered Service Since 2020 CATR Not Included in Study Year 2025 (MW)	Proposed Projects Included in 2025 CATR for Study Year 2030 (MW)	Total (MW)
Land-Based Wind	663	216	539	1418
Off-Shore Wind	0	136	1740	1876
Solar	23	519	1993	2535
Energy Storage	0	63	35	98
Steam Turbine	0	117	0	117
Total	686	1051	4307	6044

*Nameplate capability (MW) as reported in the 2025 Gold Book.

Transmission Assumptions

■ Proposed transmission:

- All BPTF Local Transmission Plans (LTPs) listed in the 2025 NYISO Load and Capacity Data Report (Gold Book) Section VII as firm, with consideration for the in-service date
- All non-BPTF LTPs listed in the 2025 Gold Book Section VII as firm

■ Existing transmission outages:

- Con Edison's B3402 and C3403 345 kV cables

Proposed Transmission Projects

- Changes in the BPTF

Bulk Transmission	2020 Comprehensive	2025 Comprehensive ATR
	Included/IS Date	
Leeds-Hurley Series Compensation SDU	Y/2021S	Y/2025S
Rochester Transmission Reinforcement 345 kV Substation (Q#339)	Y/2020W	Y/In-Service
NYSEG Watercure 345/230 kV Transformer	Y/2020W	Y/In-Service
N. Grid Clay – Dewitt 115 kV reconductoring	Y/2021S	Y/In-Service
N. Grid Clay – Teall 115 kV reconductoring	Y/2021S	Y/In-Service
O&R Lovett 345 kV (New Station)	Y/2021S	Y/In-Service
NextEra Energy Transmission Empire State Line Project (Q#545A)	Y/2022S	Y/In-Service
NYSEG Oakdale 345/115/34.5 Transformer	N/2027S	Y/2030W
NYSEG Fraser 345/115 Transformer	Y/2022W	Y/2027S
NYSEG Coopers Corners 345/115 Transformer	N/2025W	Y/In-Service
NYSEG Wood St. 345/115 Transformer	Y/2023W	Y/In-Service
LS/NYPA (Q#556) Segment A Double Circuit	Y/2023W	Y/In-Service (1)
NY Transco (Q#543) Segment B	Y/2023W	Y/In-Service (2)
NYSEG South Perry 230/115 kV Transformer	Y/2022W	Y/2029W
NYPA (Q#1125) Smart Path Connect	N/A	Y/2025W
CHPE LLC (Q631/887)	N/A	Y/2026S
NYPA/TRANSCO (Q1289) Propel NY Alternate Solution 5	N/A	Y/2030S
Con Edison Gowanus - Greenwood Phase Angle Regulator 3	N/A	Y/2025S
Con Edison Gowanus - Greenwood Phase Angle Regulator 4	N/A	Y/2026S
Con Edison Goethals - Fox Hills Phase Angle Regulator	N/A	Y/2025S
Con Edison Astoria East - Astoria Annex reconductoring	N/A	Y/2026S
Con Edison Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub	N/A	Y/2028S
Con Edison Eastern Queens Substation	N/A	Y/2028S
LIPA Ocean Ave - Barrett Series Reactor	N/A	Y/2028S
N. Grid Clay - Lighthouse Hill 115 kV	N/A	Y/2028W
NYPA/Ngrid Stamp Substation	N/A	Y/2026S
NYSEG Stoney Ridge 230/115 xfmr upgrade	N/A	Y/2029S
NYSEG Watercure 345/115 kV Transformer	N/A	Y/2029W
NYSEG Gardenville 230/115 kV Transformer	Y/2023W	N/2030W
Con Edison Rainey - Corona Phase Angle Regulator 2	N/A	Y/In-Service

Notes

- Final Segment A configuration near Gordon Road will be in service starting 2029S.
- Dovar PAR portion of the Segment B project will be in service starting 2025S.

Load and Capacity Assumptions

- For summer peak baseline with expected weather
- Comparison of 2025 CATR to the 2020 CATR for study year 5

- Total resources are ~670 MW greater in 2025
- Total capability requirement is ~515 MW greater in 2025
- Statewide system margin is ~155 MW greater in 2025

2020 Comprehensive ATR	Line	Item	Summer Peak - Baseline Expected Summer Weather, Normal Transfer Criteria (MW)									
			2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
			A	NYCA Generation (1)	37,653	38,200	37,473	37,473	36,867	36,867	36,867	36,867
B	NYCA Generation Derates (2)	(4,160)	(5,156)	(5,177)	(5,178)	(5,116)	(5,116)	(5,116)	(5,116)	(5,116)	(5,117)	
C	Temperature Based Generation Derates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D	External Area Interchanges (3)	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	1,844	
E	Total Resources (A+B+C+D)	34,887	34,887	34,140	34,139	33,595	33,595	33,595	33,595	33,595	33,594	
F	Load Forecast	(32,129)	(32,128)	(31,918)	(31,838)	(31,711)	(31,670)	(31,673)	(31,756)	(31,865)	(31,992)	
G	Largest Loss-of-Source Contingency	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	
H	Total Capability Requirement (F+G)	(33,439)	(33,438)	(33,228)	(33,148)	(33,021)	(32,980)	(32,983)	(33,066)	(33,175)	(33,302)	
I	Statewide System Margin (E+H)	1,448	1,449	912	991	574	615	612	529	420	292	

2025 Comprehensive ATR	Line	Item	Summer Peak - Baseline Expected Summer Weather, Normal Transfer Criteria (MW)									
			2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
			A	NYCA Generation (1a)	37,705	40,383	41,687	41,687	41,687	41,233	41,233	41,233
B	NYCA Generation Derates (2a)	(6,700)	(9,123)	(10,292)	(10,318)	(10,343)	(10,322)	(10,347)	(10,347)	(10,373)	(10,373)	
C	Temperature Based Generation Derates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D	External Area Interchanges (3)	3,208	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	
E	Total Resources (A+B+C+D)	34,212	34,179	34,314	34,289	34,263	33,830	33,804	33,804	33,779	33,779	
F	Load Forecast	(31,305)	(31,595)	(31,725)	(31,935)	(32,225)	(32,505)	(32,835)	(33,185)	(33,485)	(33,815)	
G	Largest Loss-of-Source Contingency	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)	
H	Total Capability Requirement (F+G)	(32,615)	(32,905)	(33,035)	(33,245)	(33,535)	(33,815)	(34,145)	(34,495)	(34,795)	(35,125)	
I	Statewide System Margin (E+H)	1,597	1,274	1,279	1,044	728	15	(341)	(691)	(1,016)	(1,346)	

Notes:

- Reflects the 2020 Gold Book existing summer capacity plus projected additions and deactivations.
- Reflects the derates for generating resources. For this evaluation land-based wind generation is assumed to have a capability of 5% of the total nameplate, off-shore wind at 10% of the total nameplate, solar generation is based on the ratio of solar PV nameplate capacity (2020 Gold Book Table I-9a) and solar PV peak reductions (2020 Gold Book Table I-9c). Derates for run-of-river hydro are included as well as the Oswego Export limit for all lines in-service. Includes derates for thermal resources based on NERC five-year class average EFORD data published August 2019 (<https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/gads/Pages/Reports.aspx>).
- Reflects the derates for generating resources. For this evaluation land-based wind generation is assumed to have a capability of 5% of the total nameplate, off-shore wind at 15% of the total nameplate, solar generation is based on the ratio of solar PV nameplate capacity (2024 Gold Book Table I-9a) and solar PV peak reductions (2024 Gold Book Table I-9c). Derates for run-of-river hydro are included as well as the Oswego Export limit for all lines in-service. Includes derates for thermal resources based on NERC five-year class average EFORD data published August 2023 (<https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/gads/Pages/Reports.aspx>).
- Interchanges are based on ERAG MMWG values.
- Reflects the 2025 Goldbook coincident summer peak demand forecast with flexible large loads modeled offline.

Load and Capacity Assumptions

- **Load forecasts for other conditions evaluated in this CATR**
 - 2030 Spring Daytime Light Load
 - May 2025 NYISO Load Forecasting Task Force meeting [presentation](#)
 - 2030 Summer Peak Heatwave (90th percentile)
 - Table I-7a of the [2025 Gold Book](#)
 - 2030-31 Winter Peak baseline with expected weather
 - Table I-3b of the [2025 Gold Book](#)

Interchange Schedule Assumptions

Region		Transaction (MW) (2)		
From	To	2030 Summer	2030 Spring Light Load	2030-31 Winter
NYCA	NE	83	83	83
NYCA	HQ (1)	-2360	0	0
NYCA	PJM	-817	-157	-817
NYCA	Ontario	0	0	0

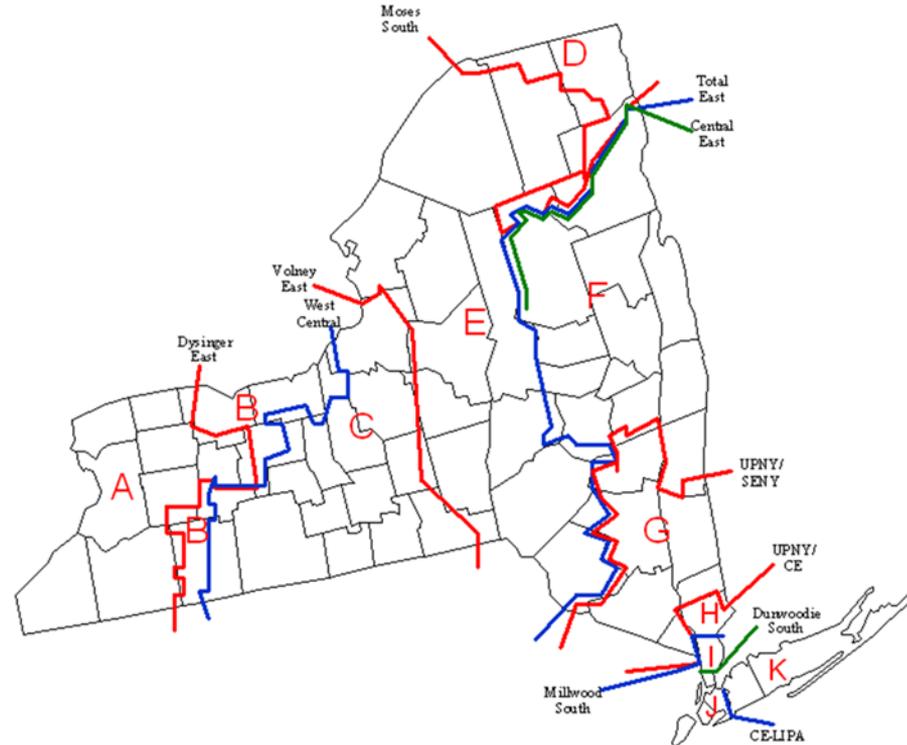
Notes

1. The Champlain Hudson Power Express project has an in-service date of summer 2026 and is expected to provide 1,250 MW in summer and 0 MW in winter.
2. Negative value indicates the amount of power flowing into NYCA while a positive value indicates power flowing into external areas.

Summary of Assessments

Steady-State and Stability Assessments

NYCA Internal Interfaces



Assessment of Planning Transfer Capability

Interface	2020 Comprehensive Review (Study Year 2025)				2025 Comprehensive Review (Study Year 2030)			
	Normal (MW)		Emergency (MW)		Normal (MW)		Emergency (MW)	
Dysinger East	1,800	T	2,300	T	1,800	T	2,075	T
West Central	575	T	1,075	T	900	T	1,175	T
Volney East	4,550	V	4,550	V	4,975	V	4,975	V
Moses South	2,425	T	2,425	T	3,175	T, VX	3,175	VX
Central East	3,250	T	3,325	V	3,225	T	3,650	V
Total East	6,275	T	7,100	T	7,475	T	7,925	T
UPNY-SENY	6,075	VX	6,075	VX	6,425	V, VX	6,425	V, VX
UPNY-ConEd	7,600	T	7,775	V	7,825	T	8,100	V
Sprain Brook- Dunwoodie South	5,475	T	5,750	T	5,150	T	5,700	T
Long Island Import	1,700	T	2,200	T	3,100	T	3,800	T

Notes:

Transfer limits expressed in MW and rounded down to nearest 25 MW point
 Thermal and voltage limits apply under summer peak load conditions
 Emergency limits account for more restrictive voltage collapse limit
 Limits determined in this study are not optimized

Type Codes

T - Thermal
 V - Voltage Pre/Post-contingency low limit
 VX - Voltage 95% from collapse point
 S - Stability

Transmission Security Analysis: Steady-State

- **Steady state transmission security analysis evaluates the thermal and voltage performance of BPTF in response to planning design criteria contingencies (over 1,000 events within NYCA)**
- **For this ATR, the local area operation NYSRC Reliability Rule G.1 R1, which requires that certain areas of the Con Edison system shall be designed and operated for the occurrence of a second contingency, was also evaluated**
- **2030 Summer peak and 2030 daytime spring light load conditions were evaluated**

Transmission Security Analysis: Steady-State Results

Zone	Owner	Monitored Element	Normal Rating (MVA)	Contingency Rating (MVA)	1st Contingency	2nd Contingency	2030 Summer Peak Flow (%)
C	NYSEG	Oakdale 345/115/34.5 kV transformer (tertiary winding)	65	68	Loss of Oakdale - North Endicott 115 kV (938)	Loss Oakdale - Westover 115 kV (939)	111
C	NYSEG	Oakdale - North Endicott 115 kV (938)	161	177	Loss Oakdale - Westover 115 kV (939)	Loss Oakdale - North Side 115 kV (944)	107
A	NYSEG	Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV transformer (7) (tertiary winding)	50	50	Loss of East Stolle Rd to Dysinger 345 kV (DES-1) and East Stolle Rd to Alle-Catt Wind 345 kV	Loss of Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV transformer (6)	112

Steady-State Corrective Action Plans

- **Oakdale 345/115/34.5 kV and Oakdale – North Endicott 115 kV transmission line overload are addressed by the reconfiguration of the Oakdale 345 kV and 115 kV system along with a second Oakdale 345/115 kV transformer, which facilities are planned to be completed by winter 2030.**
 - Prior to completion of this project, NYSEG will utilize an interim operating procedure, including load shedding, to address this overload.
- **Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV overload is addressed by NYSEG's Transformer #6, #7, #8 and Station Reconfiguration project, which facilities are planned to be completed by winter 2030.**
 - Prior to completion of this project, NYSEG will utilize an interim operating procedure, including load shedding, to address this overload.

Transmission Security Analysis: Stability

- The stability analysis includes both N-1 and N-1-1 analyses
- For a stability simulation to be deemed stable, oscillations in angle and voltage must exhibit positive damping within 10 seconds after initiation of the disturbance
 - If a secondary mode of oscillation exists within the initial 10 seconds, then the simulation time is increased sufficiently to demonstrate that successive modes of oscillation exhibit positive damping before the simulation is deemed stable
- For most Transmission Owners, the transient voltage response criterion is a recovery to 0.9 pu by 5 seconds after the fault has cleared
 - For PSE&G Long Island, the transient voltage response criteria is a recovery to 0.9 pu by one second after the fault has cleared
- All simulations assume that generators with an angle separation greater than 300 degrees from the rest of the system will trip out-of-service
- The out-of-step scanning model (OSSCAN) and generic relay model are used to determine the tripping of transmission lines and transformers for transient swings
- 2030 Summer peak and 2030 daytime spring light load conditions were evaluated

Transmission Security Analysis: Stability

- For N-1-1, the following events are evaluated as first level outages:

First Contingency	Location
Nine Mile Point #2	Zone C
Ravenswood #3	Zone J
Northport #1	Zone K
Rochester - Pannell 345 kV Line	Zone B (West Central)
Marcy - Massena 765 kV Line	Zone D (Moses South)
Marcy - Coopers Coner 345 kV Line	Zone E (Total East)
Edic - Princetown 345 kV Line	Zone E/F (Central East)
Niagara - Dysinger 345 kV Line	Zone A/B (Dysinger East)
Leeds - Van Wagner 345 kV Line	Zone F/G (UPNY-SENY)
Champlain Hudson Power Express HVDC Line	Zone J
Ryan - Plattsburgh 230 kV Line	Zone D
Sprainbrook - East Garden City 345 kV Line*	Zone I/K

* Only for the spring light load condition

Transmission Security Analysis: Stability Results

2030 Daytime Spring Light Load Dynamic Stability Criteria N-1 Violation			
Contingency Name	Contingency Description	Generator Synchronism	Transient Voltage Recovery
CE99	Stuck Breaker at Scriba 345 kV	X (1)	-
1. Fitzpatrick generator first-swing instability.			

2030 Daytime Spring Light Load Dynamic Stability Criteria N-1-1 Violations			
First Level Contingencies	Second Level Contingency	Generator Synchronism	Transient Voltage Response
(1)	Stuck Breaker at Scriba 345 kV (CE99)	X (2)	-
1. Various contingencies including Rochester – Pannell 345 kV line, Marcy – Massena 765 kV line, Marcy – Coopers Corner 345 kV line, Edic – Princetown 345 kV line, Niagara – Dysinger 345 kV line, Leeds – Van Wagner 345 kV line, or Ryan – Plattsburgh 230 kV line			
2. Fitzpatrick generator first-swing instability.			

Stability Corrective Action Plans

- **The Fitzpatrick generator is planned to return to an automatic voltage regulator operational mode by September 2026, which is expected to resolve the loss of synchronism of the unit for a stuck breaker event at Scriba 345 kV**
 - Prior to completion of this project, the Fitzpatrick generator may be operated below its maximum real power output, or with its reactive power output near maximum during spring light load conditions to avoid loss of synchronism

Fault Current Assessment

Fault Current Assessment

- **Overdutied circuit breakers are identified at Northport and Pilgrim 138 kV stations**
 - These violations are also observed in the System Impact Study for the Propel NY Alternate Solution 5 project (Q1289), which has an expected in-service date of summer 2030
- **The Facilities Study for the Propel NY Alternate Solution 5 project is ongoing and Network Upgrade Facilities to address the adverse impacts of the project, such as overdutied breakers, will be identified in that process**
 - Therefore, the corrective action plan for these fault current violations will be determined in the Facilities Study for the Propel NY Alternate Solution 5 project

Extreme Contingency Assessment

Extreme Contingency Assessment

- The purpose of the extreme contingency assessment is to obtain an indication of system strength, or to determine the extent of widespread system disturbance, even though extreme contingencies have low probabilities of occurrence
- Interface flows for major NYCA intra-area interfaces are modeled at or above the transfer levels expected not to be exceeded more than 25% of the time on a load flow duration basis
- Where extreme contingency assessment reveals serious consequences, an evaluation of changes to design or operating practices to address such contingencies is included

Extreme Contingency Assessment: Results

- **The system response to extreme contingencies is comparable to previous reviews**
 - For steady state analysis, most of the studied contingencies are stable and show no thermal overloads over the Short-Term Emergency (STE) rating or significant voltage violations or deviations on the BPTF
 - Some contingencies show voltage violations, significant voltage drops, and/or thermal overloads on the transmission system, but these conditions are local in nature
 - In a few cases, an extreme contingency may result in a loss of local load within an area due to low voltage or loss of additional generators
 - For stability analysis, most contingencies evaluated are stable, show positive damping, and show no voltage violations
 - Some contingencies show first-swing instability of generators or significantly low voltages, but these conditions are local in nature
 - In a few cases, an extreme contingency may result in loss of multiple generators or low voltages with possible voltage collapse within an area

Extreme System Condition Assessment

Extreme System Condition Assessment

- **NPCC Directory #1 and NYSRC Reliability Rules planning criteria require assessment of extreme system conditions including:**
 - Peak load conditions resulting from extreme weather, and
 - Generating unit(s) fuel shortage under normal weather peak conditions
- **Extreme system conditions are evaluated for Category 1, single events**
- **The facilities included in this assessment are the same as those discussed earlier in this presentation**

Extreme Weather Condition Assumptions

- The summer peak load is increased to the 90th percentile (heatwave) forecast

Zone	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	NYCA
Baseline	2,917	1,821	3,062	1,180	1,307	2,267	2,347	627	1,351	10,880	5,151	32,910
90th Percentile	3,120	1,948	3,275	1,262	1,398	2,399	2,484	659	1,420	11,242	5,561	34,768
Delta	203	127	213	82	91	132	137	32	69	362	410	1,858

- Note: under this system condition, the typical practice of modeling 2,260 MW (approximately twice the size of the largest loss of source) of reserve generation could not be met

Extreme Weather Condition Analysis

- Steady-state N-1 violations were observed

Zone	Owner	Monitored Element	Normal Rating (MVA)	Contingency Rating (MVA)	Contingency	2030 SUM 9010 AC Loading (%)
A	NYSEG	Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV transformer (7) (tertiary winding)	50	50	Bus fault at Gardenville 115 kV	111
A	NYSEG	Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV transformer (6) (tertiary winding)	67	67	Stuck Breaker at Big Tree 115 kV	107

- No stability violations were observed

Loss of Gas Supply Condition Assumptions

- **The study model for this assessment uses the winter peak demand level with all NYCA gas-only units modeled as unavailable (out-of-service) for this analysis**
 - The unavailability of dual-fuel units that contain limitations on the amount of oil they can burn was considered along with reductions in peak output capability on dual-fuel units when operating on their alternative fuel source
- **The total reduction in generating capability is approximately 8,700 MW**

Loss of Gas Supply Condition Analysis

- No steady-state (thermal or voltage) or stability violations were observed

Remedial Action Scheme Review

Remedial Action Scheme Review

- RAS evaluation is completed as required by NPCC Directory #1 Requirement 12, Directory #7 Requirement 6.4, and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) PRC-012-2 standard Requirement R4
- The purpose of this evaluation is to verify the continued effectiveness and coordination of each RAS, its inadvertent operation performance, and the performance for a single component failure. Additionally, this evaluation identifies if there is a need for the reclassification of a Limited Impact RAS.

Remedial Action Scheme Review Results

- NYISO studied a total of nine RASs, which include two Type I RASs and seven Limited Impact RASs
- This RAS evaluation identifies the need to reclassify one Limited Impact RAS as Type I
 - All other RAS classifications were determined to be sufficient
- Two RASs were identified as needing additional review by the RAS entities to ensure the RASs mitigate the System condition(s) or Contingency(ies) for which it was designed
- No adverse interaction between RAS and other RASs, and protection and control was observed

Impacts to NYCA System Restoration Plan

Impacts to NYCA System Restoration Plan

- The impacts of system expansion or configuration facility plans on the NYCA System Restoration Plan were evaluated
- Potential impacts of the system expansion plans have been communicated to NYISO Operations Engineering for consideration in the annual review and update of the NYCA System Restoration Plan

Exclusions to NPCC Design Criteria

Exclusions to NPCC Design Criteria

- **NYISO has no existing exclusions to NPCC Design Criteria and makes no requests for new exclusions**

Corrective Action Plans (CAPs)

Status Update for Previous CAPs

Identifying Study	Corrective Action Plan Description	Status
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	Reduction in the Con Edison load forecast.	In-Service 2022
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	Vinegar Hill Distribution Switching Substation connected to 138 kV Hudson Avenue East	In-Service 2022
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	PAR Controlled Rainey - Corona 345/138 kV Feeder	In-Service 2023
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	PAR Controlled Gowanus - Greenwood 345/138 kV Feeder	In-Service 2025
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	PAR Controlled Goethals - Fox Hills 345/138 kV Feeder	In-Service 2025
2020 CATR and 2020 RNA	Series Reactors on lines 71, 72, 51 and 52 in-service and Series Reactors on lines 41, 42 and Y49 by-passes	In-Service 2023
2021 STAR and ConEd LTP	Series Reactors on lines 41 and 42 in-service	In-Service 2025
2021 STAR and ConEd LTP	Composite Load Model for Con Edison's Dynamic Database	In-Service 2025
2023 Q2 STAR	Temporary continued operation of Gowanus and Narrows for reliability as permitted by New York regulations (temporary solution)	Ongoing
	Installation of CHPE (permanent)	Planned in-service

CAPs Identified in this Review

Identifying Study	Violation	Corrective Action Plan Description	Status
2025 CATR	Fitzpatrick generator first swing instability in spring light load condition for a stuck breaker event at Scriba 345 kV (CE99)	Fitzpatrick AVR operational mode	Planned in-service W2026
2025 Q3 STAR	Oakdale 345/115/34.5 kV transformer and Oakdale – N. Endicott 115 kV transmission line overload in summer peak condition	Oakdale station reconfiguration	Planned in-service W2030
2025 CATR	Gardenville 230/115/34.5 kV transformer overload in summer peak condition	New Gardenville upgrades	Planned in-service W2030
2025 CATR	Northport and Pilgrim 138 kV overdutied circuit breakers	To be determined through Q1289 facilities study	Ongoing

Conclusion

Conclusion

- **Corrective action plans to address potential violations of NPCC Directory #1 and the NYSRC Reliability Rules performance criteria are identified**
- **As the results of this CATR indicate, the planned bulk power transmission facilities, as planned through year 2030, conform to the applicable NPCC Directory #1 and NYSRC Reliability Rules**

Our Mission and Vision



Mission

Ensure power system reliability and competitive markets for New York in a clean energy future



Vision

Working together with stakeholders to build the cleanest, most reliable electric system in the nation



Questions?