New York ISO
Independent System Operator

10 Krey Boulevard, Rensselaer, NY 12144
Ph: 518.356.6000 | **Fax:** 518.356.8899

Statement Regarding Identification of Near-Term Reliability Need
For the 2025 Quarter 3 Short-Term Assessment of Reliability
October 15, 2025

The Short-Term Reliability Process ("STRP"), defined in Attachment FF of the NYISO's Open Access Transmission Tariff, evaluates the first five years of the planning horizon, with a focus on needs arising in the first three years of the planning horizon. Section 38.3.6.2.2 of the NYISO OATT states that the NYISO "shall…Provide to Stakeholders and post on its website a full and supported written explanation of the ISO's decision to solicit a regulated, non-generation Short-Term Reliability Process Solution solely from a Responsible Transmission Owner, including an explanation of the other transmission and non-transmission options that the ISO considered, but concluded would not sufficiently address the Near-Term Reliability Need, the circumstances that generated the need, and an explanation of why the need was not identified earlier." Pursuant to OATT Section 38.3.6.2.3, the NYISO posts this statement to the Electric System Planning Working Group ("ESPWG") and the Transmission Planning Advisory Subcommittee ("TPAS") for stakeholder review and comments. **Comments may be submitted to the NYISO via email to stakeholder_services@nyiso.com with the subject line "2025 Quarter 3 Short-Term Assessment of Reliability Near-Term Reliability Needs". Please submit comments by October 27, 2025.**

The Short-Term Assessment of Reliability ("STAR") for 2025 Quarter 3 finds Near-Term Reliability Needs[1] on the Bulk Power Transmission Facilities ("BPTF") and non-BPTF.[2]

The 2025 Q3 STAR report assessed the deactivation of a total of 879.8 MW generation primarily in Southeast New York (*i.e.*, 4.8 MW in Genesee County, 203 MW on Long Island, and 672 MW in New York City) including: Hyland LFGE, Pinelawn Power 1 ("Pinelawn"), Far Rockaway Gas Turbine 1 and 2 ("Far Rockaway GTs"), Gowanus Gas Turbine 2-1 through 2-8, Gowanus Gas Turbine 3-1 through 3-8, Narrows Gas Turbine 1-1 through 1-8 and Narrows Gas Turbine 2-1 through 2-8 ("Gowanus and Narrows"). The 2025 Q3 STAR identified Near-Term Reliability Needs in New York City and Long Island. No needs were identified associated with Hyland LFGE.

[1] OATT Section 38.1 contains the tariff definition of a Short-Term Reliability Process Need, Near-Term Reliability Need, and Generator Deactivation Reliability Need.

[2] For more details, see Short-Term Assessment of Reliability: 2025 Quarter 3, October 13, 2025 (here)

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New York City Generator Deactivation Reliability Need

Consistent with the findings of the 2023 Quarter 2 STAR, this STAR continues to find that the New York City locality (Zone J) would be deficient in the summer through the entire five-year horizon without the completion and energization of future planned projects. This includes deficiencies on the BPTF and non-BPTF within Zone J. The future planned projects associated with New York City include:

- Gowanus-Greenwood 345/138 kV feeder – May 2026
- Champlain Hudson Power Express ("CHPE"), 1,250 MW HVDC – May 2026
- Empire Wind, 816 MW offshore wind – July 2027
- Propel NY Public Policy Transmission Project ("Propel NY") – May 2030

Until these system plans within New York City are completed and demonstrate their planned power capabilities to address the identified reliability needs, the previously identified BPTF and non-BPTF deficiencies would persist without Gowanus and Narrows.

While these planned projects are advancing in their development, completion is subject to inherent risks commonly observed among large infrastructure projects that may impact timely completion and energization. Key challenges include permitting at federal, state, and local levels, material availability, construction complexities, and other unexpected factors.

The following table provides the magnitude and duration of the BPTF deficiency through the five-year study period under summer peak conditions if system plans are not completed.

New York City BPTF Deficiencies:

Summer Peak	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
MW Deficiency	410-650	440-680	460-790	480-950	500-1,130
Duration (hours)	6-8	6-9	8-11	8-13	8-13
MWh	1,709-3,569	1,753-3,782	3,014-6,658	3,227-8,794	3,211-10,922

In addition to being classified as Generator Deactivation Reliability Needs, the Zone J needs are observed within three years following the conclusion of the 365 days that follow the STAR start date, therefore they are also classified as Near-Term Reliability Needs.

These deficiencies are driven by the deactivation of Gowanus and Narrows Generators (672 MW nameplate total) in combination with other factors such as: the range in the demand forecasts based on expected weather, expected generator availability, transmission limitations, and risks

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associated with the availability of key future planned projects.

Once CHPE, Empire Wind, Propel NY project enter service and demonstrate their planned power capabilities, the margins within Zone J are expected to improve substantially, but the margin gradually erodes thereafter as expected demand for electricity grows. Even with the inclusion of these future planned projects as entering service according to schedule and demonstrating their planned power capabilities, and assuming no other generators are unavailable, in 2029 Zone J could still remain deficient by 68 MW over 5 hours (871 MWh), which grows to 148 MW over 6 hours (1,249 MWh) in 2030. Beyond 2030, these deficiencies would be further exacerbated with increasing demand for electricity.

The NYISO, in consultation with Con Edison, reviewed whether the adoption of alternative operating procedures could address the need identified in the 2025 Q3 STAR and whether updates to Con Edison's Local Transmission Owner Plan could address the need.[3] The review did not identify operating procedures or updates to Con Edison's Local Transmission Owner Plan that would address the identified need.

Long Island Generator Deactivation Reliability Need

This STAR finds that the BPTF in the Long Island locality (Zone K) is deficient beginning in summer 2027 and continuing through the remaining five-year horizon, primarily driven by the deactivation of Pinelawn (82 MW nameplate) and the Far Rockaway GTs (121 MW nameplate total). In addition to the BPTF deficiency, LIPA also identified non-BPTF system deficiencies on the 69 kV system through the entire five-year horizon, primarily driven by the deactivation of the Far Rockaway GTs.

The following tables provides the magnitude and duration of the BPTF and non-BPTF deficiency through the five-year study period if system plans are not completed.

Long Island BPTF Deficiencies

Summer Peak	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
MW Deficiency	None	39-116	61-138	107-185	175-254
Duration	None	1-3	3	3	3-4
MWh	None	39-176	213-444	320-554	515-819

[3] See OATT Section 38.3.5.2.

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Long Island Non-BPTF Deficiencies (Far Rockaway Load Pocket)

Summer Peak	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
MW Deficiency	61	68	74	80	72
Duration	13	14	15	15	14
MWh	505	658	736	813	649

Once Sunrise Wind (880 MW nameplate) is delivering power at the planned power capability, the margins improve in summer 2028, followed by dramatic improvement in 2030 with the planned energization of the Propel NY project such that margins remain positive throughout the remainder of the planning horizon. However, even if these future planned projects are available according to current schedules, deficiencies under summer peak conditions are still observed from 2027 through 2029.

In accordance with filed compliance plans for the DEC Peaker Rule, the Glenwood GT 3 and Shoreham 1 generators are assumed available until May 1, 2027 and unavailable thereafter. Additionally, the assumed capacity purchases from ISO New England into Zone K have been adjusted to account for a LIPA import of 288 MW from ISO-NE until April 2027, with zero flow scheduled thereafter. If these additional resources were available through the five-year horizon, the observed reliability need on the BTPF would be eliminated.

The NYISO, in consultation with LIPA, reviewed whether the adoption of alternative operating procedures could address the needs identified in the 2025 Q3 STAR and whether updates to LIPA's Local Transmission Owner Plan could address these needs.[4] The review did not identify operating procedures or updates to LIPA's Local Transmission Owner Plan that would address the identified needs. The NYISO also reviewed the status of tracked projects and identified that the key transmission projects in the locality (Sunrise Wind and Propel New York) would not be sufficient to fully address the observed needs and have risk to their timely completion and energization.[5]

Determination

Consistent with Sections 38.3.6 and 38.4 of the OATT, for the reasons explained in this Statement, the NYISO plans to solicit a regulated solution solely from Con Edison and LIPA, for their

[4] See OATT Section 38.3.5.2.

[5] As part of its ongoing Reliability Planning Process, the NYISO monitors and tracks the progress of market-based projects and regulated backstop solutions, together with other resource additions and retirements, consistent with its obligation to protect confidential information under its Code of Conduct. See OATT Section 31.2.13.

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respective Transmission Districts, for the Near-Term Reliability Needs. The NYISO will also solicit market-based and other permitted solutions to all of the identified needs consistent with Section 38.4.2 of its OATT.

The NYISO has determined that the Far Rockaway GTs and the Pinelawn Generator must remain in service until the conclusion of the 365-day notice period. The generators will be Interim Service Providers that are compensated under an Interim Service Provider rate commencing December 25, 2025.

In November the NYISO plans to issue a solution solicitation to address the needs identified in the 2025 Quarter 3 STAR. Following the 60-day solicitation for solutions, the NYISO will evaluate the proposed solutions and issue a Short-Term Reliability Process Report, which shall indicate NYISO's selection of a solution or combination of solutions, along with a reasoned explanation regarding why particular generation and/or transmission solutions were selected. If proposed solutions are not viable or sufficient to meet the identified reliability needs, interim solutions must be in place to keep the grid reliable. This solution selection process is designed to ensure that executing a Reliability Must Run (RMR) Agreement with generators is a last resort to addressing a reliability need.

The wholesale electricity markets administered by the NYISO are an important tool to help mitigate reliability risks. The markets are designed, and continue to evolve and adapt, to send appropriate price signals for new market entry and the retention of resources that assist in maintaining reliability. The potential risks and resource needs identified in the NYISO's analyses may be resolved by new capacity resources coming into service, construction of additional transmission facilities, and/or increased energy efficiency and integration of demand-side resources. The NYISO is tracking the progression of many projects that may contribute to grid reliability that have not yet met the inclusion rules for reliability assessments. The NYISO will continue to monitor these resources and other developments to determine whether changing system resources and conditions could impact the reliability of the New York bulk electric grid. Specifically, through the quarterly STAR reports, the NYISO will continue to reassess if the identified reliability needs persist as planned projects are energized and demonstrate their capabilities.