New York ISO

2026 RELIABILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (RNA)

NYISO Report Identifies First-Ever Statewide Resource Deficiency

Future Statewide Resource Deficiency Requires Action Today

NYISO regularly studies New York's electric grid to ensure it can reliably meet future demand. This RNA evaluates the reliability of New York's electric grid through 2036 through an analysis of peak demand forecasts, planned transmission upgrades, and changes to the generation mix.

> What is a reliability need?

A reliability need is an early warning that the grid is projected to fall short of the standards required to reliably supply or deliver electricity. Under federal mandate, NYISO is obligated conduct a planning process to identify and evaluate solutions to address those needs before they affect reliable service.

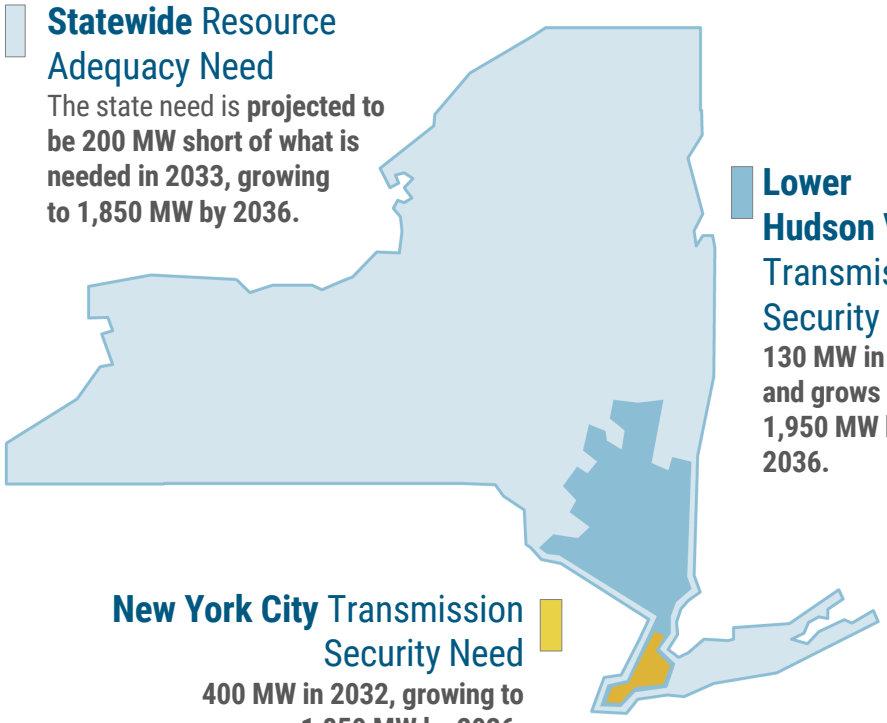
The solutions needed to maintain reliability, particularly new or repowered generation and major transmission facilities, require substantial time for development, regulatory approvals, permitting, construction, and testing. The long lead times for infrastructure solutions make these electric system needs a present-day planning and development priority.

Three reliability needs identified

Resource Adequacy
The ability of the electric system to serve electrical demand and energy requirements at all times, taking into account scheduled and unscheduled outages.

Transmission Security
The ability of the electric system to withstand disturbances, such as electric short-circuits or unanticipated loss of system elements.

Statewide Resource Adequacy Need
The state need is **projected to be 200 MW short of what is needed in 2033, growing to 1,850 MW by 2036.**



Lower Hudson Valley Transmission Security Need
130 MW in 2032 and grows to 1,950 MW by 2036.

New York City Transmission Security Need
400 MW in 2032, growing to 1,850 MW by 2036.

Key trends affecting reliability

2,700 MW
of large load demand is assumed in service by 2036, including data centers and industrial facilities.

5,400 MW
of gas-fired generation is projected to be unavailable under winter peak conditions.

4,000 MW
of aging generation is expected to leave the system by 2036. New York's generating fleet is the oldest in the U.S.

Emergency Assistance
from neighboring regions becomes less certain as regional demand grows.

Investing in the right solutions to address critical reliability needs

Reliability depends on more than megawatts

New York needs resources that can produce power when and where it is needed.

Transmission upgrades can move more electricity into downstate areas, but lines within New York cannot, by themselves, make up for a statewide shortage of power supply.

The RNA finds that the system has insufficient power to meet the required reliability standards for up to 16 hours in New York City and seven hours in the Lower Hudson Valley during high demand periods. Batteries can help, but duration limitations of current technology requires other resources to maintain reliability.

Growing reliance on emergency operating procedures

The RNA shows an increasing reliance on emergency operating procedures to maintain reliability.

Reliance on these measures grows from approximately 3.5 days in 2027 to 21 days by 2036, signaling increasing dependence on measures intended for emergency conditions.

These emergency measures include:

- Demand response
- Voltage reductions
- Operating reserves
- Voluntary load curtailment
- Public conservation appeals, and
- Emergency assistance from neighboring systems

These measures provide approximately 5,500 MW of resource adequacy margin.

All-of-the-above investment strategy can strengthen the grid

Each solution must be evaluated for its location, fuel or energy availability, operating duration, and readiness when needed. The goal is to match new demand with dependable resources and delivery capability, maintaining reliable service for existing consumers while supporting new economic opportunities.







- ✓ **Generation** currently approved for grid interconnection could contribute significantly to needed resources.
- ✓ **Repowering** may offer unique efficiencies by leveraging existing infrastructure and lowering emissions.
- ✓ **Transmission** upgrades can more effectively deliver power where it is needed most.
- ✓ **Storage** and voluntary demand reductions can help during periods of high demand.
- ✓ **Large electricity users** can also help by reducing or shifting usage when the grid is under stress.

Next steps

1. **NYISO will continue to assess changing system conditions** that reflect ongoing project, forecast, demand response, large load, and policy developments.
2. **Solicit market-based, regulated, backstop solutions** if Reliability Needs remain after updates. See the Next Steps and Future Studies portion of the RNA.
3. **Evaluate proposed solutions** through the *2027-2036 Comprehensive Reliability Plan*.
4. **Continue quarterly monitoring** and reporting through the Short-Term Reliability Process.
5. **Leverage competitive markets** and provide independent data to inform decisions and attract investment in resources needed at grid scale.



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