APPENDIX C

Testimony and Exhibits of Thomas A. Davis

Exhibit No. PA-101

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE
THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

New York Power Authority	)	Docket No. ER15-___-000

PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF THOMAS A. DAVIS

ON BEHALF OF

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY

July 2, 2015

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PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY
OF THOMAS A. DAVIS

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. My name is Thomas A. Davis. My business address is 123 Main Street, White Plains, NY 10601.

Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

A. I am the Vice President of Financial Planning for the New York Power Authority ("NYPA" or "Authority"), which is a corporate municipal instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of New York.

Q. Would you please summarize your educational and professional background?

A. I received my Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Finance from Hofstra University in 1980, attained a Master of Business Administration degree in Management Science from Pace University in 1987 and then a Master of Science degree in Energy Management from the New York Institute of Technology in 1997.

My professional experience includes 32 years at the Authority in various subject areas such as financial planning, risk management, budgeting, production and transmission rate development, transmission interconnection agreements and demand side management. I have submitted testimony before the New York State Public Service Commission ("NYPSC") in Case 04-E-0572, which concerned the bundled transmission and distribution rates for Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. ("Con Edison"). I also submitted testimony before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC" or "Commission") in Docket No. ER12-2317-000 when NYPA last filed for a change in its transmission revenue requirement.

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF TESTIMONY AND IDENTIFICATION OF WITNESSES

Q. What is the scope of your testimony in this proceeding?

A. My testimony supports the Authority's filing under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act ("FPA") to convert from a stated rate to a formula rate ("Formula Rate") for the Authority's Annual Transmission Revenue Requirement ("ATRR") which is included in the New York Independent System Operator Inc.'s ("NYISO") Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT"). Specifically, my testimony and exhibits explain the need for a formulaic revenue requirement for the NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge ("NTAC") and the cost support for the inputs to the proposed formula rate template ("Template"). I will describe the accounting procedures used by the Authority to record transmission investments and expenses, the auditing cycle for such books and records, and the publication of the Authority's financial statements in the Annual Report. Further, I will present the populated template with 2014 (historic year) actual data, for

determination of the 2015-2016 rate, and request that FERC allow NYPA to collect such amount via revised NYISO OATT charges as of the effective date of the Formula Rate. I will also describe the Authority's investment in the Marcy South Series Compensation ("MSSC") Project and the financial, regulatory, and political risks associated with the development of the MSSC Project and explain why those risks support the Authority's request under Section 219 of the FPA, Order No. 679 and the Commission's 2012 Policy Statement for 100% abandoned plant recovery in the event the MSSC Project is abandoned for reasons outside the Authority's control ("Abandonment Incentive").

Q. Are you sponsoring any schedules and work papers?

A. Yes, I am sponsoring an exhibit consisting of the Formula Rate Template populated with 2014 data to produce a revenue requirement for the 2015-2016 Rate Year. The populated Formula Rate includes Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K and work papers WP-1 through WP-27 for Rate Year 2014 (Exhibit No. PA-102, collectively). These schedules and supporting work papers explain the derivation and/or calculation of NYPA's ATRR for the 2015-2016 Rate Year.

Q. Are you sponsoring any other exhibits?

A. Yes, Exhibit No. PA-103 is a map of the NYPA transmission system and Exhibit No. PA-104 is a description of these transmission assets. Exhibit No. PA-105 is a copy of NYPA's 2014 Annual Report and Exhibit No. PA-106 is a copy of NYPA's Post-Retirement Benefits Other than Pensions ("PBOP") valuation plan. Also sponsored are Exhibit No. PA-107 which shows the billing units in MWh that were used to derive the monthly NTACs since the inception of the NYISO; Exhibit No. PA-108 which shows

how the proposed ATRR increase would affect the NTAC; and Exhibit No. PA-109 which shows potential bill impacts on residential, commercial and industrial customers during the initial 2015-2016 Rate Year.

Q. Are additional witnesses providing testimony in support of this application?

A. Yes, there are three other witnesses providing testimony. Alan C. Heintz, Vice President at Brown, Williams, Moorhead & Quinn, Inc., will testify that the proposed Formula Rate Template and Formula Rate Implementation Protocols are just and reasonable and consistent with Commission policy. Second, Richard L. Ansaldo, a consultant from Nexant Inc., will provide testimony supporting NYPA's return on equity and capital structure requests. Last, Austin O. Davis, NYPA's Manager of Plant & Cost Accounting, will provide testimony on the depreciation rates and the supporting depreciation studies being submitted in this filing.

II. OVERVIEW OF NYPA AND ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE NYISO AS A TRANSMISSION OWNER

Q. Please describe NYPA.

A. NYPA is a corporate municipal instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of New York, organized under the laws of New York, and operates pursuant to Title 1 of Article 5 of the New York Public Authorities Law. NYPA is a "state instrumentality" within the definition of § 201(f) of the FPA and therefore is exempt from the requirements of Part II of the FPA. It is engaged in the generation, transmission and sale of electric power and energy at wholesale and retail throughout New York, and is a founding member of the NYISO. NYPA's generation customers are located throughout

the State and include governmental entities (*e.g.*, City of New York, Metropolitan Transportation Authority), municipal utilities (47 located throughout the state), rural electric cooperatives (4) and numerous end-use business customers. The Authority also serves certain customers in neighboring states from its Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR hydroelectric projects.

Q. Please provide an overview of the type and location of NYPA's existing transmission assets.

A. NYPA's bulk power transmission system encompasses approximately 1,400 circuit miles and consists of facilities ranging from 115 kV to 765 kV. NYPA's facilities directly interconnect with the transmission systems of all of the State's investor-owned utilities. NYPA's facilities also directly interconnect with adjoining control areas through interconnections to utility systems in Vermont, Ontario, and Québec. As the largest state-owned power organization in New York, NYPA has taken responsibility for constructing, owning, and operating critical segments of transmission infrastructure throughout the State.

Q. What was NYPA's role in the formation of the NYISO?

A. In January 1997 NYPA's Trustees authorized entering into a series of agreements to facilitate the implementation of an "Independent System Operator" for the New York transmission system. These agreements, together with the associated tariffs, were subsequently submitted to and approved by FERC. This process resulted in the formation of the NYISO, whose tariffs and agreements established the framework for a competitive market for electricity in New York State and furthered the implementation of FERC's

policy of non-discriminatory, open access to the bulk power transmission system.

Q. Please explain how NYPA currently collects its revenue requirement through the NYISO OATT.

A. NYPA's agreement to join the NYISO was premised on it being able to recover its transmission revenue requirement through the NYISO OATT structure. NYPA has no distribution facilities and virtually all of NYPA's customers are connected to the transmission and distribution systems of other public utilities. NYPA, unlike other public utilities, does not have a defined integrated service area, thus necessitating a distinct way to bill customers for the use of NYPA's transmission facilities. NYPA's transmission facilities were built to benefit all electricity consumers in the State, and accordingly, NYPA's revenue requirement is allocated to all customers in the State through the FERC-approved NTAC. Set forth in Section 14.2.2 of Attachment H of the NYISO OATT, the NTAC mechanism ensures that NYPA would recover its transmission cost of service from virtually all loads served by the NYISO. The NTAC is assessed monthly as a $/MWh charge applied to these loads' energy withdrawals.

Q. Is NYPA proposing to change the NTAC mechanism itself in this filing?

A. No, we are not. It is important to recognize that the current NTAC formula in the NYISO OATT uses the existing revenue requirement as an input to determine the NTAC charge each month. Certain streams of NYPA transmission-related income, such as congestion rents and transmission revenues directly received from the few remaining NYPA customers who have grandfathered transmission agreements, are deducted from that revenue requirement to derive the NTAC charge. NYPA's proposal here to adopt a

Formula Rate to update the ATRR each year does not change the NTAC formula itself, but would have an impact on the resulting NTAC charges.

Q. Please describe NYPA's 2012 transmission rate filing in Docket No. ER12-2317-000 at FERC.

A. NYPA's original revenue requirement of $165.4 million remained unchanged for nearly 13 years following the formation of the NYISO. In 2012, NYPA determined that it was necessary to update the revenue requirement to reflect current transmission operating expenses and rate base. On July 27, 2012, NYPA filed direct testimony and exhibits explaining a proposed revenue requirement of $183.1 million, a 10.7% increase, to maintain the existing transmission system. After negotiations with interested parties, NYPA filed an uncontested settlement on May 10, 2013 providing for a revenue requirement of $175.5 million. On October 4, 2013, FERC approved the settlement.

III. NEED FOR FORMULA RATE TO CALCULATE NYPA REVENUE REQUIREMENT

Q. Will the existing stated rate be adequate to allow recovery of NYPA's transmission investment going forward?

A. No. Like many electric utilities in the United States, the Authority's transmission system is aging and life extension and modernization actions are required. While segments of NYPA's integrated transmission system, particularly the 345 kV Marcy-South line and the 345 kV Long Island Sound Cable were constructed in the late 1980s and early 1990s, a sizable amount of 230 kV and 345 kV transmission assets date from the 1950s and 1960s, contemporaneous with the construction of the Authority's hydroelectric projects at Niagara and St. Lawrence. Historically, these facilities were built to deliver Niagara and

St. Lawrence hydropower as well as purchased power from the Canadian utilities Hydro-Québec and Ontario Hydro, and these facilities continue to perform these functions in the NYISO marketplace. Some of the Authority's facilities, such as the 230 kV transmission lines originating at the Moses switchyard at the St. Lawrence-FDR project and continuing south to the Adirondack station were built in the 1940s. Additionally, the 765 kV Massena-Marcy line, which was completed in 1978 and contributes significant import capability and market integration with the Hydro-Québec system, is now over 30 years old and in need of life extension and modernization efforts. In the long run, to ensure the reliability of its transmission facilities, the Authority is projecting significant transmission-related capital spending over the ten-year period 2015-2024. The existing revenue requirement is not adequate to cover existing costs, and that deficiency will grow as new investments are made.

Q. Can you explain in greater detail the transmission life extension and modernization program at NYPA?

A. Yes. In December 2012 NYPA's Trustees approved a transmission life extension and modernization ("T-LEM") program, following a comprehensive analysis of NYPA's transmission system and facilities. The assessment of critical areas included: assessing the overall condition of the equipment and other transmission assets; assessing risk of failure; provision of recommendations for replacement; and, prioritizing work and developing schedules for implementation and developing cost estimates for each task addressed. The multi-year T-LEM program will allow NYPA's existing transmission system to maintain availability, increase reliability and ensure regulatory compliance. The program consists of some 20 projects or major

tasks to be completed over a period extending through the late-2020s. Major T-LEM projects include switchyard work at Clark Energy Center, Niagara, Blenheim-Gilboa and St. Lawrence-FDR projects; breaker and/or relay replacement at St. Lawrence-FDR, Niagara, Blenheim-Gilboa and Clark Energy Center; replacement of the PV-20 underwater cable connecting the New York electric system to Vermont; Massena substation work and the Massena substation auto transformer replacement. Largest among these include Niagara Switchyard LEM; Niagara Relay Replacement; Marcy Switchyard LEM; and the St. Lawrence-FDR Breaker and Relay Replacement. There are other T-LEM projects primarily concerned with refurbishment of towers and insulators and line support work. These other T-LEM projects will not be capitalized but rather will be included in the ATRR as operations and maintenance ("O&M") expenses. Additionally, NYPA is nearing commencement of the Moses Adirondack Rebuild Project ("MA Project") that will rebuild the existing 230 kV transmission lines constructed in 1942. The first 8 miles consists of double-circuit steel lattice towers and the remaining 77 miles consists of two single-circuit wooden H-frame structures. This infrastructure, which is over 70 years old and difficult to maintain in working order, requires increasing O&M costs due to its age and NYPA is concerned that there is risk of structure failure on the lines. The licensing, engineering and procurement phases of the MA Project will commence in late 2015 and continue for the next three years. Construction is anticipated to commence in late 2019 and be completed in 2024.

Q. Are NYPA's current transmission investment plans consistent with New York State policy?

A. Yes. Both the T-LEM program and the MSSC Project are consistent with the Energy Highway Initiative launched in 2012 by the Governor of New York, Andrew M. Cuomo. This initiative focuses on strengthening New York's aging infrastructure and modernizing the energy system to provide clean, affordable and reliable energy for generations to come. In this context, NYPA last year introduced its "Strategic Vision 2014-2019" which explains our plans for T-LEM implementation and the need for grid modernization initiatives such as the MSSC Project.[1]

Q. Why is NYPA requesting approval to implement a Formula Rate for recovery of transmission costs?

A. NYPA's current stated revenue requirement of $175.5 million resulting from the settlement in FERC Docket No. ER12-2317-000 will be inadequate to recover the T-LEM and other transmission capital and O&M expenses that NYPA will be incurring over the next decade. As such, NYPA seeks to update its revenue requirement for transmission services provided under the NYISO OATT. Implementing a Formula Rate will allow NYPA to update annually the transmission revenue requirement. The Formula Rate will allow NYPA to recover its transmission costs and investments in a timelier manner and will minimize administrative and litigation-related costs typically associated with stated rate filings. The Formula Rate will also provide the opportunity for transmission users to benefit earlier from achieved efficiencies in O&M costs as NYPA completes the T-LEM projects. Additionally, the formula rate provides customers with the transparency of periodic adjustments, including protocols

[1] NYPA's "Strategic Vision 2014-2019" can be accessed at http://www.nypa.gov/PDFs/StraVis2014/C1B568998FA6919AE001FA29EBAAAD1F/STPLBK%209-236-13[1].pdf.

for customer review of the annual update. Converting to a formulaic ATRR will reduce regulatory lag during a period when NYPA anticipates significant and regular capital expansion.

Q. What effective date is NYPA proposing for the Formula Rate?

A. NYPA is proposing an effective date of September 1, 2015 for the proposed revised NYISO OATT sections. The initial ATRR will be based on NYPA's audited financial statements and company records for 2014 and will remain in effect through June 30, 2016. The rates developed thereafter will be for a rate year of July 1 through June 30, projected using the prior calendar year's financial statements and company records.

Q. Is NYPA proposing revised tariff sections to implement the Formula Rate?

A. Yes. NYPA would amend Section 14.2.2.4 of Attachment H of the NYISO OATT to include both NYPA's proposed Formula Rate Template and Formula Rate Implementation Protocols ("Protocols").

Q. Please describe the proposed NYISO OATT revisions.

A. The Formula Rate includes the Template, *i.e.* the various calculation steps that NYPA would use to establish its ATRR for any given rate year. The Protocols describe how NYPA would make annual updates to its Formula Rate, the review procedures to be followed and how customer challenges will be resolved. The proposed Template and Protocols themselves are discussed in detail in the testimony of Mr. Alan C. Heintz.

Q. Will NYPA base the ATRR on projected or historic costs?

A. The ATRR of the Formula Rate will be set based on prior calendar year costs and updated annually subject to true-up. As described in the testimony of Mr. Heintz, the ATRR is calculated in a manner similar to a traditional cost-of-service method. Using non-levelized original cost methodology, a return on rate base is added to O&M and depreciation expense and other expenses allocated to transmission. The return on rate base is the original cost of the transmission plant and an allocated portion of general plant less accumulated depreciation for transmission and general plant plus rate base adjustments and working capital, multiplied by the return. The return is the weighted average cost of debt and equity. The expenses include direct transmission expenses and expenses that are allocated to the transmission function.

Q. Will all inputs to the Template change annually?

A. No. Three input components will remain stated in the Template consistent with Commission precedent. The return on equity ("ROE"), depreciation rates and PBOP expense will remain fixed and may only be changed through a filing under Section 205 or 206 of the FPA.

IV. COST SUPPORT FOR FORMULA RATE INPUTS

Q. What is the source of the historic cost data that NYPA intends to submit in its annual Formula Rate filings to FERC?

A. Given NYPA's status as a non-jurisdictional utility under the FPA, NYPA is not required to file a FERC Form No. 1 report. In NYPA's most recent rate filing in 2012, the Commission found that NYPA was not subject to the FERC regulatory filing requirements under 18 C.F.R. § 35.13, and allowed NYPA to submit cost data in another form, provided that a sufficient record was developed for the Commission

to make its just and reasonable determination. To create a sufficient record here, NYPA will use information contained in its financial statements, which can be found in the Financial Report section of NYPA's Annual Report. The Annual Report is published on NYPA's website each year. NYPA believes this information, in tandem with supplementary data in the form of supporting work papers, will provide FERC and all interested parties with sufficient information concerning NYPA's costs and accounting to demonstrate that the Formula Rate application is just and reasonable. We have provided a copy of the 2014 Annual Report, which was used to populate the Template for the 2015-2016 Rate Year, as Exhibit No. PA-105 as well as embedding the following link to NYPA's website http://www.nypa.gov/NYPA-2014-Annual-Report.html.

Q. How does NYPA maintain its books and records and how are these used to compile the Annual Report financials?

A. NYPA's management is responsible for the accurate preparation and integrity of its financial statements, as well as other information contained in the Annual Report. The financial statements of the Authority are comprised of the Statements of Net Position (*i.e.* the balance sheet), the related Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (*i.e.* the income statement), the Statements of Cash Flows and several related Notes. The financial statements contained in the Annual Report utilize the FERC Uniform System of Accounts and have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Q. Are NYPA's financial statements independently audited and subject to NYPA Trustees' approval?

A. Yes. NYPA retains KPMG LLP to independently audit NYPA's financial statements. In its most recent audit report contained in the 2014 Annual Report, KPMG LLP stated that "the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles." Additionally, NYPA's Trustees, pursuant to Section 2800 of the Public Authorities Law as amended by the Public Authorities Accountability Act of 2005 ("PAAA") and the regulations of the Office of the State Comptroller, approve the annual financial report and authorize NYPA's Corporate Secretary to submit the financial report to the Governor, legislative leaders, the State Comptroller and the New York State Authorities Budget Office. The PAAA reflects the State's commitment to maintaining public confidence in public authorities by ensuring that the essential governance principles of accountability, transparency and integrity are followed at all times. The PAAA amended Section 2800 of the Public Authorities Law to require that financial reports submitted by a State authority under Section 2800 be certified by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and approved by an authority's board.

Q. Are the inputs to the Formula Rate Template reconcilable to NYPA's financial statements?

A. Yes. These inputs are fully reconcilable to the financial statements, in some cases as supplemented by NYPA's work papers.

Q. Specifically, which inputs to the Formula Rate Template are readily verifiable from NYPA's financial statements?

A. Our calculations determining the levels of NYPA's plant in service, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense and capital structure can be verified from the amounts contained in our financial statements as well as information pertaining to PBOP expense. Additionally, operating expenses for purchased power, transmission by others, fuel expense maintenance and operation expenses in the aggregate can be verified.

Q. Please explain the determination of the Plant in Service and Accumulated Depreciation components.

A. Net plant in service is the major component of rate base, so it is important for parties to understand how NYPA's reported plant information in the financial statements leads to the net plant amount used in the Formula Rate Template. We have replicated the Annual Report's Statement of Net Position on work paper WP-4. One of the line items within the statement is Total Capital Assets, which is comprised of capital assets not being depreciated, primarily land and construction work in progress ("CWIP"); and depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. These assets, in the aggregate, represent NYPA's net plant in service and CWIP. This information is shown for the years ending December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Q. Is this aggregated total net plant in service and CWIP further delineated in the Annual Report?

A. Yes. Note No. 5 to the Financial Statement entitled "Capital Assets" (Exhibit No. PA-105, p. 51) shows the capital assets on a gross, non-depreciated basis; their accumulated depreciation amount; the net value of all assets being depreciated; and the value of all capital assets including those not subject to depreciation. The capital

assets being depreciated are classified into their production, transmission and general plant functions with the production assets being further categorized by either fuel type or source of power. The values are shown as a beginning balance and as an ending balance, taking into account additions and retirements that occurred during the year. We have replicated this information as work paper WP-5.

Q. Is NYPA capable of providing greater detail to the functionalized capital asset information found in the statement of net position and the accompanying Capital Assets Note No. 5?

A. Yes. In each of the functional areas, NYPA maintains its capital plant records consistent with the FERC Uniform System of Accounts. Work paper WP-1b entitled "Plant in Service Detail" shows the end-of-year gross plant in service, accumulated depreciation and net plant in service for each of the production, transmission and general plant functions by the FERC Uniform System of Accounts. Indeed, the FERC plant accounts are tracked for each individual generation plant that comprises NYPA's supply portfolio and for each major transmission line or project that composes the NYPA transmission network. On work paper WP-1a, "Plant in Service Summary," the individual project FERC accounts are aggregated and aligned to show that they equal, save for any rounding errors, the figures for transmission plant in service and accumulated depreciation for transmission plant in service, as shown on Note No. 5 of the financial statements. The plant asset information provided in work paper WP-1a and in the Authority's financial statements is comparable to data provided by an investor-owned utility's FERC Form No. 1 report.

Q. Is there a similar path for determining and verifying the depreciation expense NYPA will use in its annual Formula Rate update?

A. Yes. Note No. 5 of the financial statements shows that the change between the accumulated depreciation beginning balance and the accumulated depreciation ending balance in 2014 for the transmission capital assets was $50 million in rounded terms. Work paper WP-1b shows that the depreciation expense for all of NYPA's transmission assets in 2014 was in fact $49.508 million. This worksheet shows the buildup of transmission depreciation expenses by the FERC Uniform System of Accounts and the amounts for each NYPA transmission facility that is part of the entire NYPA transmission network.

Q. Can the capital structure of debt and equity be derived from NYPA's financial statements?

A. Yes. On the Annual Report's Statement of Net Position under the current liabilities section (Exhibit No. PA-105, p. 38) is listed Long-term debt due within one year and under the noncurrent liabilities section is the remaining Long-term debt. A more granular depiction of NYPA's long-term debt can be found in Note No. 6, "Long-Term Debt, (a) Components (*Id.* at p. 53)." Listed are NYPA's components of long-term debt: senior debt and subordinate debt. Also indicated are the issue name and ranges of interest rates associated with each particular long-term debt issuance. Turning back to the Statement of Net Position (*Id.* at p. 38), one finds near the end of the statement the total net position, which denotes the earnings NYPA has retained from business operations over the course of time. This total net position represents NYPA's accumulated equity.

Q. How is the cost of debt obtained from NYPA's financial statements?

A. On the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Exhibit No. PA-105, p. 39) under non-operating expenses are found interest on long-term debt and the amortization of debt premium. The combination of these two components is the net interest paid on the long-term debt. Once again, the long-term debt can be found on the total long-term debt line in Note No. 6(a) to the financial statements. The calculations shown on work papers WP-8 and WP-9 use these source documents to calculate the cost of debt.

Q. How can the transmission O&M expenses be verified?

A. The Annual Report's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (Exhibit No. PA-105, p. 39) shows NYPA's total operating expenses for purchased power, fuel costs, wheeling or transmission by others, operations, maintenance and depreciation expenses. I have already discussed the verification of the depreciation expense earlier in my testimony. Work papers WP-6a and WP-6b, produced from the Authority's accounting records, show the breakdown of each of the remaining operating costs by generation and transmission project and at headquarters, as well as showing each of these expenses by the appropriate FERC Uniform System of Accounts. For ease of understanding we have grouped the purchased power, fuel and wheeling expenses together and then distinctly grouped the operations and maintenance expenses. The totals for the delineated data equal the figures shown for each of the respective items on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Q. Why do the operations and maintenance expenses on work papers WP-6a and WP-6b differ slightly from those on the financial statement?

A. After the books closed, it was discovered that certain expense activities had been categorized incorrectly between operations and maintenance resulting in a shift between the two categories after issuance of the 2014 Annual Report. However, the aggregate cost of the two expense categories remained the same.

Q. Where can information on the Authority's PBOP expense be found in the financial statements?

A. The Authority provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retired employees and their dependents. Employees and their dependents become eligible for these benefits when the employee has at least 10 years of service and retires or dies while working at the Authority. Note No. 9(b) to the financial statements (Exhibit PA-105, p. 65) shows the annual PBOP cost of approximately $38 million. The source of information for NYPA's financial statements is an actuarial report produced by Buck Consultants, LLC which is attached as Exhibit No. PA-106. The report's cost results and actuarial exhibits were determined on a consistent and objective basis in accordance with applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice and generally accepted actuarial procedures. Work paper WP-25 further delineates the actuarial valuations contained in Exhibit No. PA-106. The cost has primarily two components, one being the normal cost and the other being the amortization payment. The normal cost of $13.1 million is the estimate of post-employment benefits earned by current employees during 2014. These costs are incorporated into NYPA's fringe benefits with the costs directly loaded upon NYPA labor applied to the various NYPA production and transmission facilities and

projects. In establishing the PBOP expense for the proposed ATRR, PBOPs associated with the normal cost that were applied to labor supporting non-expense projects (capital and customer energy service projects) were excluded. This is delineated on work paper WP-25, l. 2 (Exhibit No. PA-102). Thus, the PBOPs in the proposed ATRR are $35.9 million (work paper WP-25, l. 3). Since the PBOP value will be fixed absent an approved filing with the Commission, future actual PBOP expenses will be adjusted to the base amount approved in this filing (Exhibit No. PA-102, work paper WP-25, ll. 4-5 and Schedule B, l. 20). The amortization payment of approximately $25.0 million represents the amortizing of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities associated with post-employment benefits earned in previous years. These costs are allocated in the same manner as headquarters expenses using actual 2014 labor ratios.

V. NYPA ACCOUNTING AND RATEMAKING ISSUES

Q. Please describe the nature of the NYPA transmission facilities whose costs would be recovered under NYPA's proposed ATRR.

A. Currently, NYPA recovers the costs of the transmission assets that are listed in Exhibit No. PA-104. The revised ATRR would be based on the costs of these assets, as well as any future transmission assets that NYPA develops.

Q. Does NYPA need to make any adjustments to its booked transmission assets in order to develop the appropriate transmission plant component of rate base used in the Template to derive its ATRR?

A. Yes. NYPA's booked transmission assets, as shown in Note No. 5 of the financial statements, include transmission plant-in-service that are in addition to the assets listed in

Exhibit No. PA-104 and these need to be deducted from the plant-in-service investment amount. For the most part, these excluded transmission assets are related to generation assets that are not properly assignable to the transmission cost of service, such as generator leads or equipment associated with NYPA generators. NYPA recovers generation costs either through production charges to its customers or through proceeds from the generators' NYISO market sales. Schedule G (Exhibit No. PA-102) shows the generator leads and substation equipment net plant in service that needs to be excluded from the transmission rate base. This transmission net plant amount to be excluded is $176 million for calendar year 2014 and the general net plant amount to be excluded is a little more than $2 million.

Q. Are there any other transmission asset amounts that need to be adjusted for the ATRR calculation?

A. Yes, there are a number of other downward adjustments to NYPA's transmission plant. Following long-standing FERC policy, step-up transformers associated with NYPA's bulk transmission have been re-classified to the production function. The aggregate step-up transformer net plant-in-service that has been re-classified is shown on Schedule G and was $19.6 million in 2014 (Exhibit No. PA-102). A more detailed breakdown of this amount is provided in work paper WP-12. NYPA has also reduced its transmission plant-in-service by the amount of its investment in the Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System device ("FACTS," also known as the Convertible Static Compensator) installed during the 2000-2004 period. At that time, NYPA agreed that its compensation for FACTS would be through the NYISO's issuance of Transmission Congestion Contract ("TCC") payments. Schedule G shows a reduction in net

transmission plant for the FACTS device of $33.8 million with more detailed information shown on work paper WP-14 (Exhibit No. PA-102). Lastly, NYPA has made some recent transmission investments to facilitate wind turbine development in upstate New York and has been reimbursed by private developers for its investments. Accordingly, as shown on Schedule G from work paper WP-15, NYPA has reduced its net transmission plant by $76.5 million (Exhibit No. PA-102).

Q. Has NYPA made any other major capital plant adjustments that impact the ATRR?

A. Yes, NYPA has made adjustments to its general plant capital amount related to hydroelectric relicensing and substation lease expenditures. The general plant capital amount is allocated to both the production and transmission functions based on a labor ratio derived from employee salaries and benefits associated with each function. During the decade of the 2000s, NYPA successfully relicensed its Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR hydroelectric projects. Many of the expenses associated with the two relicensing efforts were capitalized and booked to general plant at both facilities. NYPA considers the relicensing expenditures as allowing its hydroelectric production plants to remain operational and that the relicensing payments were unconnected to the continued operation of its transmission lines that emanate from the two generating stations. As a result, NYPA has re-classified, as shown in Schedule G, $543 million of net general plant to the production plant function. A more detailed breakdown of the reclassification of the relicensing expense is given in work paper WP-13 (Exhibit No. PA-102).

Q. Can you describe the Marcy-South Capitalized Lease rate base component?

A. Yes. The Authority's Marcy-South line is a predominantly double-circuit, 190-mile (right-of-way miles) 345 kV transmission line between the Town of Marcy, near Utica and the Town of East Fishkill in Dutchess County. Construction of the Marcy-South line was completed in 1988 and necessitated substation modifications by various New York investor-owned utilities. The total capital costs of these substation modifications was $108.9 million, financed upfront by the investor-owned utilities which the Authority paid back to the utilities on an accelerated basis over a ten-year period from 1988 through 1997. In this proposal, the Authority treats these payments as a capital lease with a 50-year amortization period, identical to the treatment proposed in NYPA's last transmission revenue requirement filing in Docket No. ER12-2317-000. In short, NYPA entered into facilities agreements to obtain the use of certain facilities actually owned by others; the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the estimated economic life of the leased facilities; the facilities agreements required NYPA to make all payments to the utilities during the first few years of the facilities agreements; and the transmission rates set at that time did not recover the cost of such payments made by NYPA. Work paper WP-17 shows NYPA's rate base and amortization expense treatment of the capital costs assessed by the investor-owned utilities to NYPA related to the substation capital leases (Exhibit No. PA-102).

Q. Will NYPA make these same adjustments to plant balances in the Annual Report each year as part of its Formula Rate Annual Update?

A. Yes. The work papers in Exhibit No. PA-102 will be included with the Formula Rate annual update each year to transparently demonstrate these adjustments.

VI. PROPOSED FORMULA RATE ATRR AND RATE IMPACT

Q. What is the total ATRR that is produced by the proposed Template using historical calendar year 2014 data from NYPA's most recent Annual Report?

A. As shown in Line 10 of the Summary schedule (Exhibit No. PA-102), the Template produces an ATRR of $192,388,117. This proposed ATRR represents a $16,888,117 increase from the revenue requirement currently in effect.

Q. Will this $16,888,117 increase apply fully in the first rate year?

A. No. The new ATRR as proposed will take effect on September 1, 2015 and remain in effect for ten (10) months, to be supplanted on July 1, 2016 by the new rate calculated using calendar year 2015 actuals. Thereafter, the ATRR will be in effect for a full year, to be adjusted every July 1.

Q. Please explain briefly the roughly $16.9 million increase and how it impacts the NTAC calculation contained in the NYISO OATT.

A. The NTAC is a NYISO surcharge paid by all energy users in the NYISO marketplace (except for certain exports into ISO-New England). Over the past three years, it has been applied to an annual average of 164 million MWh as shown in Exhibit No. PA-107.

Q. Would the full $16.9 million be spread among all such energy users?

A. No, because there is one component of the NTAC mechanism that automatically adjusts to changes in the ATRR (see Section 14.2.2.2.1 of Attachment H of the NYISO OATT ("NTAC Formula")).[2] The "IR" component of the NTAC Formula is an amount that NYPA credits to the ATRR and is assessed to NYPA's governmental customer load in

[2] The NTAC Formula is included in the tariff sheets attached to this filing.

southeastern New York ("SENY Load") due to 600 MW of NYPA OATT reservations that were converted to 600 MW of TCCs at the inception of the NYISO. Currently, the IR component is $17.028 million (annualized) based on the 600 MW being assessed a NYPA transmission system rate of $2.365 per kilowatt per month, a mechanism that both pre-existed and was grandfathered into the NYISO OATT. The $2.365 per kilowatt per month rate is referred to as the system rate in the IR component description and it is benchmarked to the revenue requirement. In accordance with the NYISO OATT, if the revenue requirement is amended, the system rate will be increased (or decreased) by the ratio of the new revenue requirement compared to the originally accepted revenue requirement. Thus, a portion of the increased revenue requirement will not flow through the NTAC surcharge and will instead be recovered directly from NYPA's SENY Load.

Q. What is the effect of the IR component, based on NYPA's proposed ATRR?

A. The proposed ATRR of $192,388,117 represents a 9.6% increase over the current revenue requirement. Accordingly, the IR component credit would increase from its current level of $17.028 million to $18.670 million, on an annualized basis. This is based on the grandfathered system rate of $2.23 per kilowatt per month being benchmarked to the revenue requirement increase to create an amended system rate of $2.600 per kilowatt per month. Due to this increase in the IR component, approximately $1.6 million of the proposed increase in the ATRR (annualized) would not flow through the NTAC.

Q. Holding all other component values of the NTAC at their same levels, what is the net ATRR increase to NYISO users and the estimated impact to their monthly NYISO total charges during the first Rate Year?

A. The proposed ATRR increase of $16.9 million (annualized basis), less the $1.6 million

increase in the IR component, would leave approximately a $15.3 million increase to be spread among roughly 160 million MWh of NYISO customer usage. This would translate into an NTAC increase of about $0.095 per MWh.

Q. Do you show this effect more specifically?

A. Yes, page 1 of Exhibit No. PA-108 contains a summary sheet of the actual monthly NTAC calculations for calendar year 2014. The NTAC ranged from a low of $0.42/MWh to a high of $1.24/MWh. On page 2 of the exhibit, I have replaced the existing revenue requirement with the proposed ATRR and I have correspondingly adjusted the IR component to reflect the effect that the increased ATRR would have on that component. The monthly NTAC amounts predicated on the proposed ATRR would vary from a low of $0.51/MWh to a high of $1.33/MWh. On a percentage basis, the NTAC increase ranges from a low of 7% to a high of 22%. Over the entire twelve-month span, the un-weighted average percent increase for the year is about 14%.

Q. What will be the impacts of the proposed NTAC increase on the ultimate consumer bill during the first Rate Year?

A. Exhibit No. PA-109 shows the estimated bill effects from the proposed ATRR increase on the residential, commercial and industrial customers of the New York transmission owners. Collectively, these customers likely represent the largest segment of consumers affected by the proposal. The source data for this bill impact analysis is the NYPSC's "Electric Utility Ten Year Historic Average Monthly Bill Data for Typical Customers," updated annually for electric residential, commercial and industrial customers, based on data provided by the individual utilities. Most of these data were for calendar year 2014.

Impacts for customers of the Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") were constructed from current rates posted on LIPA's website; their historic averages are not provided in the NYPSC tabulations. Based on this framework, I have calculated that for residential customers the typical bill impact would be less than one-tenth of 1% or about 6 cents per month. As an example, a Con Edison residential customer using 600 kWh per month would see a bill increase of 6 cents, with the monthly bill going from $166.90 to $166.96. Commercial and industrial customers would see monthly bill increases of 0.04% to 0.11% depending upon load factor and the applicable transmission owner service territory.

VII. SUPPORT FOR ABANDONMENT INCENTIVE FOR MSSC PROJECT

Q. Please briefly describe NYPA's MSSC Project.

A. NYPA's MSSC Project consists of the installation of two series capacitor banks ("SC banks") on NYPA-owned transmission lines. The two SC banks will be the NYPA-owned portion of the MSSC Project, a project that in its entirety will also include transmission facilities to be built by New York State Electric & Gas Corporation ("NYSEG"). In total (both the NYPA and NYSEG components), the MSSC Project will consist of the installation of three SC banks and the reconductoring of an approximate 21.8 mile section of an existing NYSEG line. The NYPA-owned portion includes the installation of a 915 MVAR SC bank on NYPA's Marcy-Coopers Corners 345 kV line and a 315 MVAR SC bank on NYPA's Edic-Fraser 345 kV line. Both NYPA's SC banks will be physically located on the NYSEG-owned property adjacent to NYSEG's Fraser 345kV Substation in Delhi, New York. NYPA's portion of the MSSC Project also

includes upgrading the relay protection and communication systems at the following 345 kV substations: NYPA's Marcy and Blenheim-Gilboa Substations; National Grid's Edic, New Scotland, Volney and Clay Substations; Orange & Rockland's Middletown Substation; Central Hudson's Rock Tavern Substation and Entergy's FitzPatrick Substation. NYSEG's component includes the installation of one SC bank and the reconductoring of its 21.8 mile line section.

Q. What are the benefits of the MSSC Project?

A. The MSSC Project will increase thermal transfer limits across the "Total East" interface and the "UPNY/SENY" interface, both of which have been persistent congestion bottlenecks that impede the transfer of economic energy supplies from west to east and from upstate to downstate, and will contribute to solving reliability issues that would arise if the Indian Point Energy Center ("IPEC") were retired. The MSSC Project will be under the functional and operational control of the NYISO after it is placed in service. The expected in-service date of the MSSC Project is June 2016. The Final Report of the System Impact Study ("SIS") of the MSSC Project (Queue #380) has been completed, was approved by the NYISO's Transmission Planning Advisory Subcommittee, and received final approval by the NYISO Operating Committee on May 20, 2013. The SIS demonstrated a 449 MW increase across the Total East interface and a 287 MW increase across the UPNY/SENY interface.

Q. What is the genesis and history of the MSSC Project?

A. The MSSC Project was developed as part of a long-term transmission planning study, performed by NYPA and other New York transmission owners in 2011, which identified

this project as a means to increase power transfer from upstate generators to downstate load in a cost effective manner. When the New York State Energy Highway Task Force, formed in 2012 by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, issued a report calling for the expansion of transmission facilities in order to increase the capability to transmit electricity from upstate to downstate, the MSSC Project was viewed as an excellent solution. This report, called the "Energy Highway Blueprint," ("Blueprint") considered formally submitted proposals made in response to the State's competitive Request for Information ("RFI") and established a plan to solve a decades-old problem: the limitations of New York's electric grid to transmit available, relatively inexpensive upstate power to downstate load when demand is high. In addition, the Blueprint noted the reliability risks to the electric system in the event that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission did not renew the license for the 2040 MW IPEC nuclear plant located approximately 25 miles north of New York City.

Q. Were there actions taken by any New York State regulators as a result of the release of the Blueprint?

A. Yes. As a result of the release of the Blueprint, the NYPSC initiated two proceedings in 2012, a Proceeding on Motion to Examine Alternating Current Transmission Upgrades ("AC Proceeding") in Case 12-T-0502 and a Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to Review Generation Retirement Contingency Plans ("Reliability Contingency Proceeding") in Case 12-E-0503.

In an order dated November 30, 2012 in the AC Proceeding, the NYPSC requested Statements of Intent from developers and transmission owners for projects that would

increase transfer capability through the congested transmission corridor that includes groups of circuits that make up the Central East and UPNY/SENY interfaces. This congested corridor includes facilities connected to the Marcy, New Scotland, Leeds and Pleasant Valley substations. In response to the AC Proceeding order, NYPA and other New York transmission owners submitted a Statement of Intent to construct new AC transmission projects. Among these projects was the MSSC Project.

In the Reliability Contingency Proceeding, on November 30, 2012 the NYPSC ordered Con Edison, with the assistance of NYPA, to develop a contingency plan in case IPEC shut down at the end of its license term. Con Edison and NYPA submitted a proposal which called for the construction of the MSSC Project as well as two other Con Edison projects: a second 345 kV transmission line from the Ramapo Substation to the Rock Tavern Substation, and the Staten Island Unbottling transmission project. The three projects were collectively identified as the Transmission Owner Transmission Solutions, or "TOTS" Projects.

Q. Did the NYPSC make any findings about these projects?

A. Yes. In a November 4, 2013 order in the Reliability Contingency Proceeding ("November 4 Order"), the NYPSC accepted the three TOTS Projects as solutions to the potential reliability need and as "no regrets" projects that would provide net benefits to consumers even if IPEC remains in operation. The NYPSC found that the three TOTS projects can be expected to contribute at least 600 MW toward relieving the reliability need that would arise if IPEC ceased operations. Specific to the MSSC Project, the NYPSC issued an Order on October 27, 2014 in Case 13-T-0515 approving NYPA's

MSSC Project for construction.[3]

Q. Besides noting the reliability benefits, did the NYPSC quantify the economic benefits of the TOTS projects?

A. Yes, the NYPSC did quantify these benefits. In the November 4 Order, the NYPSC estimated the net present value for the first fifteen years of operation of the TOTS Projects would be $260 million in 2016 dollars and over a transmission life cycle of roughly 40 years the estimated net benefit is approximately $670 million.

Q. Did the NYPSC make any further recommendations about the TOTS Projects?

A. Yes. In the November 4 Order, the NYPSC contemplated construction of the TOTS Projects to meet an in-service deadline of June 1, 2016 and therefore directed Con Edison and NYSEG to make a rate filing with FERC as soon as possible to further the development of the approved TOTS Projects. Consequently, on December 4, 2014, the newly formed New York Transco, LLC ("NY Transco"), together with its member entities Con Edison, NYSEG, Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc., Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid, Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation filed an application at FERC for a transmission formula rate and approval of transmission rate incentives and cost allocation methods for its share of the TOTS Projects and two other projects. This application is currently under consideration in Docket No. ER15-572-000.

[3] Because the MSSC Project was selected by the NYPSC in the Reliability Contingency Proceeding and achieved the regulatory milestone in Case 13-T-0515, NYPA and NYSEG jointly requested that the MSSC Project be withdrawn from the AC Proceeding. Case 12-T-0502, Letter from John Suloway (NYPA) and David Kimiciek (NYSEG) to NYPSC Secretary Burgess (November 17, 2014).

Q. Why didn't NYPA seek cost recovery in the above mentioned NY Transco application?

A. The TOTS Projects originally were to be transferred to the NY Transco upon that entity's establishment and at the time of the November 4 Order, NYPA envisioned itself as a future member of the NY Transco. However, enabling legislation from New York State lawmakers that would have allowed NYPA to join the NY Transco was not enacted. As a result, only cost recovery of NYSEG's share of the MSSC Project investment is being requested in Docket No. ER15-572-000. NYPA must recover its share of the MSSC Project independently from the NY Transco.

Q. Is NYPA seeking any incentive rate treatments for the MSSC Project?

A. Yes. NYPA is requesting the ability to recover prudently incurred costs if the project is abandoned through no fault of the applicant ("Abandonment Incentive"). The Authority is not asking for 100% CWIP in rate base, as the MSSC Project has an expected-in-service date of June 1, 2016 and 100% CWIP would not be in place long enough to provide meaningful cash flow. Also, the Authority is neither requesting an ROE risk adder for the MSSC Project nor the authority to recover pre-commercial development costs. As described in the transmittal letter, NYPA requests that the Commission grant an ROE adder of 50 basis points applicable to NYPA's full portfolio of transmission assets to reflect its continued membership and participation in the NYISO.

Q. On what basis is NYPA seeking the Abandonment Incentive?

A. An applicant seeking an incentive rate treatment under Order No. 679 must demonstrate that the incentive requested is "rationally tailored to the risks and challenges faced in

constructing new transmission []" and must "demonstrate that there is a nexus between the incentive sought and the investment being made."[4] In applying the nexus test, "the Commission will examine the total package of incentives being sought, the inter-relationship between any incentives, and how any requested incentives address the risks and challenges faced by the project."[5] Additionally, in its 2012 Policy Statement, the Commission directed "incentives applicants to first examine the use of risk-reducing incentives before seeking an incentive ROE based on a project's risks and challenges."[6] NYPA is only seeking one incentive rate treatment to recover 100% of prudently-incurred costs in the event that the MSSC Project is abandoned for reasons outside NYPA's control. Consistent with the Commission's directive in the 2012 Policy Statement, NYPA is seeking to use a risk-reducing incentive rather than seeking any incentive ROE adders to mitigate the risks of the MSSC Project.

Q. How will the Abandonment Incentive reduce NYPA's risk?

A. The Abandonment Incentive helps to remove disincentives to undertaking the MSSC Project by eliminating the risk that lenders and NYPA may have to bear significant costs incurred if the project is cancelled for reasons outside NYPA's control. The Commission has stated that allowing an applicant to recover 100% of prudently incurred abandoned plant costs where a project is cancelled for reasons outside the applicant's control is "an

[4] Order No. 679 at P 26.

[5] Order No. 679-A at P 21; Policy Statement at P 10 ("[T]he Commission will continue to require applicants seeking incentives to demonstrate how the total package of incentives requested is tailored to address demonstrable risks and challenges.").

[6] Policy Statement at P 11.

effective means to encourage transmission development by reducing the risk of non-recovery of costs."[7] The Commission has thus determined that 100% abandoned plant cost recovery is appropriate, for instance, when a project developer fails to obtain requisite regulatory approvals or obtain necessary rights-of-way.[8]

Q. Is there is a risk that the MSSC Project might be abandoned for reasons outside the control of NYPA?

A. Yes. The MSSC Project faces a number of risks that could lead to eventual abandonment. In order to complete the MSSC Project, NYPA must successfully secure numerous regulatory permits and approvals, and must achieve compliance with the conditions imposed in them. First, NYPA is required to obtain regulatory approvals from the NYPSC under Article VII of the New York Public Service Law. Although NYPA has received its certificate of environmental compatibility under Article VII,[9] NYPA has not yet obtained approval of its Environmental Management & Construction Plan ("EM&CP"), which was filed on May 29, 2015. The EM&CP includes a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP"), a noise study, and a traffic plan for the construction phase. The EM&CP is required to undergo a 30-day comment period and may appear for approval before the NYPSC by the end of July 2015. There is a risk, however, that NYPA may not receive approval of its EM&CP

[7] Order No. 679 at P 163; *See also* NY Transco Order at P 86 ("As we have emphasized in other proceedings, the recovery of abandonment costs is an effective means to encourage transmission development by reducing the risk of nonrecovery of costs.")

[8] *See* Order No. 679 at P 165; *Southern Cal. Edison Co.*, 129 FERC ¶ 61,246 at P 68 (2009), *order denying clarification*, 133 FERC ¶ 61,254 (2010), *reh'g denied*, 134 FERC ¶ 61,200 (2011); *Pioneer Transmission, LLC*, 126 FERC ¶ 61,281 at PP 56, 69, 75 (2009), *order on clarification*, 130 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2010).

[9] Case 13-T-0515, "Order Granting Amendment of Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need" (issued and effective October 27, 2014).

or that the required approval may be delayed if the PSC needs to address a matter raised during the public comment period. There is also a risk that conditions imposed by the NYPSC may be onerous and may require negotiation or may delay the project. Failure to get approval of the EM&CP in July 2015 could delay the start of construction and potentially jeopardize the MSSC Project's slated in-service date of June 1, 2016.

Second, NYPA must receive approval of its application before the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") for a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit ("SPDES Permit"), which is required to begin construction. The SPDES Permit is also subject to the review of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), in addition to the DEC. In the SPDES Permit, the DEC may impose environmental and stormwater conditions that NYPA must comply with to construct the MSSC Project. Failure to obtain the necessary permits and approvals or inability to comply with the conditions imposed in them could lead to cancellation of the MSSC Project.

Furthermore, as noted previously, the MSSC Project is a joint effort between NYPA and NYSEG, with NYSEG responsible for reconductoring the 21.8 mile transmission line from Fraser Substation to Coopers Corners Substation and for installing one of the series capacitor banks. The full benefits of the MSSC Project are only realized if both components of the work are completed: NYPA's series compensation improvements and NYSEG's reconductoring and series compensation improvements. Like NYPA, NYSEG also faces numerous local, state and federal requirements with

which NYSEG must comply before the MSSC Project can be completed. For instance, part of the reconductoring work on the Fraser-Coopers Corners line will traverse New York's Catskill State Park. In order to complete this work, NYSEG must be granted and comply with a Temporary Revocable Permit with the New York State DEC, which provides for the temporary use of state lands and conservation easement lands.[10] NYSEG also needs to successfully complete the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") process, and will need to obtain the following approvals:

(1) authorization under the Nationwide Permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; (2) Cultural Resources Clearance from the New York State Historic Preservation Office; (3) a Highway Work Permit from the New York State Department of Transportation; (4) approval of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan by the New York City DEP; (5) Delaware River Basin Commission review; (6) consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services; (7) DEC State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit and DEC permits under Article 15 and Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law; and (8) a special permit/site plan review from the Town of Delhi, New York for the series capacitor banks.[11]

Each of these permits and approvals—and any conditions imposed in them—presents risk to the project schedule and costs and to NYSEG's successful completion of its portion of

[10] NY Transco Filing, Ex. NYT-4, Direct Testimony of Paul E. Haering and Richard W. Allen, Docket No. ER15-572-000, at 23 (Dec. 4. 2014).

[11] *Id*.

the MSSC Project. If NYSEG were forced to abandon its part of the MSSC Project, NYPA's share of the investment would be adversely impacted as the beneficial aspects of the series compensators would be compromised. NYPA could still physically place its portion of the project in service, but without NYSEG's component, NYPA's portion of the project would not be capable of providing the full reliability and congestion-reduction benefits anticipated to result from the MSSC Project. As a result, if NYSEG abandons its portion of the MSSC Project, NYPA could be exposed to the risk that certain parties may argue that NYPA's subsequent investment in the MSSC Project was imprudent and is not used and useful in the provision of transmission service by NYISO. This risk could lead to abandonment of NYPA's portion of the MSSC Project. Through no fault of its own, NYPA may have spent considerable permitting, engineering and construction costs that it should be allowed to recoup. In light of the significant risks faced by NYSEG and the NY Transco, the Commission recently granted the Abandonment Incentive to the NY Transco for recovery of 100% of prudently incurred costs for the TOTS Projects, including the MSSC Project, finding that "[a]pplicants have demonstrated, we find that approval of the abandonment incentive will both attract financing for the projects and protect NY Transco from further losses if any of the projects is cancelled for reasons outside NY Transco's control."[12] The Commission has thus determined that there is a nexus between the risks of the NYSEG/NY Transco component of the MSSC Project and the Abandonment Incentive.[13] NYPA's component of the project faces many of the same risks faced by NYSEG and the NY Transco and the ultimate success and fate of NYPA's

[12] *See* NY Transco Order at P 86.

[13] *See* NY Transco Order at P 85.

portion of the project is tied to the successful completion of the NY Transco's share of the project. In light of these risks, it is just and reasonable to grant NYPA's request for the Abandonment Incentive.[14] The Commission, therefore, should grant the Abandonment Incentive to NYPA for the MSSC Project in order to reduce the risk associated with the potential cancellation of the project for reasons outside of NYPA's control.

Q. What are the costs of the MSSC Project?

A. The preliminary engineering studies that the NYPSC used in approving the MSSC Project indicated that the total capital cost would be roughly $74 million, with the NYPA portion estimated at $41 million. Subsequent engineering studies have raised the estimate of the NYPA portion to $57 million, which is primarily attributable to scope changes consisting of the complex relay protection and telecommunication system upgrades to the numerous 345 kV substations in the region that I described above, which are needed for grid reliability.

Q. Are any of these costs included in the initial ATRR?

A. No, based on the formula rate Protocols advanced in Mr. Heintz's testimony and

[14] It is worth noting that, although NYPA faces many of the same risks as the NY Transco with respect to the MSSC Project, NYPA is seeking only the Abandonment Incentive to mitigate these risks, while the NY Transco sought a broader package of incentives with respect to the MSSC Project. After considering the nexus between various incentives and the MSSC Project, the Commission authorized the NY Transco to utilize the Abandonment Incentive, as well as a risk-reducing incentive to establish a regulatory asset that would allow for the deferral and subsequent recovery of all prudently incurred pre-commercial costs not capitalized as part of the cost of construction, including pre-commercial costs of permitting, and consulting and legal costs related to the projects. *See* NY Transco Order at PP 76, 85. Because the Commission found that this broader package of incentives met the nexus test, because it was narrowly tailored to address the demonstrable risks of the MSSC Project, it should also find that NYPA's more limited request for incentives meets the nexus test, because it is *even more* narrowly tailored to address virtually equivalent risks.

assuming an in-service date of June 1, 2016, recovery of the MSSC Project costs would not begin until the ATRR update that becomes effective July 1, 2017.

Q. Does this conclude your direct testimony?

A. Yes, it does.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

New York Power Authority) **Docket No. ER15-___-000**

AFFIDAVIT OF THOMAS A. DAVIS

State of New York)

County of Westchester)

I, Thomas A. Davis, being duly sworn, depose and say that the statements contained in the Prepared Direct Testimony of Thomas A. Davis served on behalf of the New York Power Authority in these proceedings are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and I hereby adopt said testimony as if given by me in formal hearing, under oath.

Thomas A. Davis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

This 26 day of June, 2015

MARINA FELDMAN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01FE6113819
Qualified in Westchester County
Commission Expires August 02, 2016

Exhibit No. PA-102, INDEX

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NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT

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Exhibit No. PA-102 SCDL-Summary

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY

Line No.	A. OPERATING EXPENSES	TOTAL $ (1)	SOURCE/COMMENTS (2)
1	Operation & Maintenance Expense	58,986,185	Schedule A, Col 5, Ln 17
2	Administration & General Expenses	39,903,412	Schedule B, Col 5, Ln 22
3	Depreciation & Amortization Expense	43,074,776	Schedule C, Col 6, Ln 25
4	**TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE**	**141,964,373**	Sum lines 1, 2, & 3
5	**B. RATE BASE**	**672,998,114**	Schedule D, Col 5, Ln 10
6	Return on Rate Base	**48,445,130**	Schedule D, Col 7, Ln 10
7	**TOTAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT**	**190,409,503**	Line 4 + Line 6
8	True-up Adjustment	-	Schedule J, line 3, col. (j)
9	Incentive Return	1,978,614	Schedule H, page 2, line 2, col. (13)
10	**NET ADJUSTED REVENUE REQUIREMENT**	**192,388,117**	Line 7 + line 8 + line 9
11	**Breakout by Project**		
12	NTAC Facilities	192,388,117	Schedule H
12a	Project 1	-	Schedule H
12b	Project 2	-	Schedule H
12c	-		
...	-		
13	Total Break out	192,388,117	Sum lines 11

Note 1 The revenue requirements shown on lines 11 and 11a et seq. and annual revenue requirements. If the first year is a partial year, 1/12 of the amounts should be recovered for every month of the Rate Year.

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-A

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE A
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE EXPENSE SUMMARY ($)

Line No.	FERC Account	FERC Account Description	Source	Total	Grand Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Transmission:				
		OPERATION:			
1	560	Supervision & Engineering	WP-6a, Col (f)	4,506,102	
2	561	Load Dispatching	WP-6a, Col (f)	1,793,842	
3	562	Station Expenses	WP-6a, Col (f)	3,437,380	
4	566	Misc. Trans. Expenses	WP-6a, Col (f)	16,339,869	
5		**Total Operation**	(sum lines 1-4)	**26,077,193**	
		MAINTENANCE:			
6	568	Supervision & Engineering	WP-6a, Col (f)	2,759,605	
7	569	Structures	WP-6a, Col (f)	3,192,084	
8	570	Station Equipment	WP-6a, Col (f)	18,898,666	
9	571	Overhead Lines	WP-6a, Col (f)	9,238,304	
10	572	Underground Lines	WP-6a, Col (f)	225,435	
11	573	Misc. Transm. Plant	WP-6a, Col (f)	120,179	
12		**Total Maintenance**	(sum lines 6-11)	**34,434,272**	
13		**TOTAL O&M TRANSMISSION**	(sum lines 5 & 12)		**60,511,466**
		Adjustments (Note 2)			
14		Step-up Transformers	WP-19, line 5		-676,724
15		FACTS (Note 1)	WP-20, line 5		-747,297
16		Microwave Tower Rental Income	WP-27, line 14		-101,260
17		**TOTAL ADJUSTED O&M TRANSMISSION**	(sum lines 13-16)		**58,986,185**

Note 1 Flexible Alternating Current Transmission System device

Note 2 Revenues that are credited in the the NTAC are not revenue credited here.

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-B

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE B
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Line No.	FERC Account	FERC Account Description	Source	Unallocated A&G ($)	Transmission Labor Ratio	Allocated to Transmission ($)	Source/Comments
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Administrative & General Expenses						
1	920	A&G Salaries	WP-6a, Col (f)	46,647,905			
2	921	Office Supplies & Expenses	WP-6a, Col (f)	17,393,881			
3	922	Admin. Exp. Transferred-Cr	WP-6a, Col (f)	-12,641,470			
4	923	Outside Services Employed	WP-6a, Col (f)	16,206,632			
5	924	Property Insurance	WP-6a, Col (f)	5,516,403		978,670	See WP-22; Ln 9
6	925	Injuries & Damages Insurance	WP-6a, Col (f)	2,334,079		707,615	See WP-23; Ln 7
7	926	Employee Pensions & Benefits	WP-6a, Col (f)	48,913,857			
8	928	Reg. Commission Expenses	WP-6a, Col (f)	0		-	See WP-26; Ln 1
9	930	Obsolete/Excess Inv	WP-6a, Col (f)	363,068			
10	930.1	General Advertising Expense	WP-6a, Col (f)	214,450			
11	930.2	Misc. General Expenses	WP-6a, Col (f)	4,526,892			
12	930.5	Research & Development	WP-6a, Col (f)	7,751,597			
13	931	Rents	WP-6a, Col (f)	683,315			
14	935	Maint of General Plant A/C 932	WP-6a, Col (f)	4,459,875			
15		**TOTAL**	(sum lines 1-14)	**142,370,484**			
16		Less A/C 924	Less line 5	-5,516,403			
17		Less A/C 925	Less line 6	-2,334,079			
18		Less EPRI Dues	Contained in line 12	0			
19		Less A/C 928	Less line 8	0			
20		PBOP Adjustment	WP-25	0			
21		**TOTAL A&G Expense**	(sum lines 15 to 20)	**134,520,002**	**28.41%**	**38,217,127**	Allocated based on Transm. Labor
22		**NET A&G TRANSMISSION EXPENSE**	(sum lines 1 to 21)			**39,903,412**	Allocator (Schedule F)

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-C

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE C
ANNUAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES ($)

Line No.	FERC Code	Equipment Type	Source (1)	Transmission (2)	General Plant (3)	Transmission Labor Ratio (%) (4)	General Plant Allocated to Transm. Col (2)*(3) (5)	Total Annual Depreciation Col (2)+(5) (6)
1	352	Structures & Improvements	WP-10	1,524,472				
2	353	Station Equipment	WP-10	14,054,024				
3	354	Towers & Fixtures	WP-10	3,158,306				
4	355	Poles & Fixtures	WP-10	4,226,753				
5	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	WP-10	3,705,627				
6	357	Underground Conduit	WP-10	2,610,097				
7	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	WP-10	5,720,145				
8	359	Roads & Trails	WP-10	285,749				
9	**Unadjusted Transmission Depreciation**			**35,285,173**				
10	390	Structures & Improvements	WP-10		4,181,431			
11	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	WP-10		13,494,776			
12	392	Transportation Equipment	WP-10		3,250,773			
13	393	Stores Equipment	WP-10		32,623			
14	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	WP-10		489,529			
15	395	Laboratory Equipment	WP-10		187,613			
16	396	Power Operated Equipment	WP-10		1,155,333			
17	397	Communication Equipment	WP-10		879,907			
18	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	WP-10		17,042,229			
19	399	Other Tangible Property	WP-10		57,702			
20	**Unadjusted General Plant Depreciation**				**40,771,916**			
	Adjustments							
21		Capitalized Lease Amortization	WP-17, Col 4	2,178,736				
22		FACTS	WP-14, line 25	-910,528				
23		Step-up Transformers	WP-12, Col D	-759,109				
24		NIA/STL Relicensing Reclass	WP-13, Col A		-15,145,356			
25		**TOTAL**	(Sum lines 1-24)	**35,794,271**	**25,626,559**	**28.41%** 1/	**7,280,504**	**43,074,776**

1/ See Schedule-F, Column (3), Line 2

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-D

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE D
TRANSMISSION - RATE BASE CALCULATION

	RATE BASE	TRANSMISSION PLANT ($) (1)		TOTAL GENERAL PLANT ($) (2)		TRANSM. LABOR RATIO [SCDL G] (3)	GENER. PLANT ALLOCATED TO TRANSMISSION ($) (2) * (3) (4)	TOTAL TRANSMISSION ($) (1) + (4) (5)	RATE OF RETURN [SCHED. E] (6)	RETURN ON RATE BASE (5)*(6) (7)
1	**A) Net Electric Plant in Service**	536,211,671	1/	159,763,683	2/	28.41%	45,388,856	581,600,527		
2	**B) Rate Base Adjustments**									
3	*** Cash Working Capital (1/8 O&M)**	12,361,200	3/					12,361,200		
4	*** Marcy South Capitalized Lease**	51,200,286	4/					51,200,286		
5	*** Materials & Supplies**	91,924,914	5/			28.41%		26,115,864		
6	*** Prepayments**	6,055,045				28.41%		1,720,238		
7	*** CWIP**	-	6/							
8	*** Regulatory Asset**	-	6/							
9	*** Abandoned Plant**	-	6/							
10	**TOTAL (sum lines 1-9)**	**697,753,115**		**159,763,683**		28.41%	**45,388,856**	**672,998,114**	**7.20%**	**48,445,130**

1/ Schedule G; Net Electric Plant in Service; Ln 15

2/ Schedule G; Net Electric Plant in Service; Ln 23

3/ 1/8 of (Schedule A; Col 5,Ln 17 + Schedule B; Col 5, Ln 22)

4/ WP-17; Average of Year-end Unamortized Balances, Col 5

5/ As per average of year-end inventory Materials & Supplies (WP-16).

6/ CWIP, Regulatory Asset and Abandoned Plant are zero until an amount is authorized by the Commission.

Docket Numbe	Authorized Amount

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-E

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE E
CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND COST OF CAPITAL

Line No.	TITLE	CAPITALIZATION RATIO from WP-9	COST RATE from WP-9	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	SOURCE/COMMENTS
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	LONG TERM DEBT	40.00%	4.72%	1.89%	Col (1) * Col (2)
2	COMMON EQUITY	60.00%	8.85%	5.31%	Col (1) * Col (2)
3	TOTAL CAPITALIZATION	100.00%		7.20%	Col (3); Ln (1) + Ln (2)

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-F

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE F
LABOR RATIO

Line No.	DESCRIPTION	LABOR AMOUNT ($) From WP-7 (1)	RATIO (2)	ALLOCATED TO TRANSMISSION (3)	COMMENTS (4)
1	PRODUCTION	94,816,065	71.59%		
2	TRANSMISSION	37,627,097	28.41%	**28.41%**	Col (1); Ln (2) / Ln (3)
3	**TOTAL LABOR**	**132,443,162**	100.00%		

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH- G

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

SCHEDULE G
ADJUSTED PLANT IN SERVICE

Line No.	Acct	2014 Plant in Service ($) (1)	2014 Accumulated Depreciation ($) (2)	2013 Plant in Service ($) (3)	2013 Accumulated Depreciation ($) (4)	2013 - 2014 Average Plant in Service ($) (5)	2013 - 2014 Average Accumulated Depreciation ($) (6)	2013 - 2014 Average Net Plant in Service ($) (7)
	PRODUCTION							
1	Production - Land	100,905,218	-	100,527,426	-	100,716,322	-	100,716,322
2	Production - Hydro	1,963,361,853	739,532,763	1,898,481,107	709,776,151	1,930,921,480	724,654,457	1,206,267,023
3	Production - Gas Turbine / Combined Cycle	2,419,760,766	881,486,891	2,419,483,544	778,285,900	2,419,622,155	829,886,395	1,589,735,760
4		4,484,027,836	1,621,019,653	4,418,492,077	1,488,062,051	4,451,259,957	1,554,540,852	2,896,719,104
	TRANSMISSION							
5	Transmission - Land	47,552,906	-	47,564,806	-	47,558,856	-	47,558,856
6	Transmission	1,984,316,147	1,139,023,604	1,961,540,525	1,088,715,012	1,972,928,336	1,113,869,308	859,059,028
7		2,031,869,053	1,139,023,604	2,009,105,331	1,088,715,012	2,020,487,192	1,113,869,308	906,617,884
	Adjustments to Rate Base							
8	Transmission - Asset Impairment	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
9	Transmission - Cost of Removal	-	93,786,811	-	94,586,900	-	94,186,856	(94,186,856)
10	Windfarm	(79,805,091)	(4,045,840)	(79,805,091)	(2,437,381)	(79,805,091)	(3,241,611)	(76,563,481)
11	Generator Step-ups	(40,297,465)	(20,890,690)	(39,969,087)	(20,131,581)	(40,133,276)	(20,511,135)	(19,622,141)
12	FACTS	(44,499,917)	(11,111,344)	(44,499,917)	(10,200,816)	(44,499,917)	(10,656,080)	(33,843,837)
13	Excluded Transmission 1/	(344,796,430)	(175,559,788)	(344,479,616)	(161,336,458)	(344,638,023)	(168,448,123)	(176,189,900)
14	Total Adjustments	(479,398,902)	(117,820,850)	(478,753,710)	(99,519,335)	(479,076,306)	(108,670,093)	(370,406,214)
15	**Net Adjusted Transmission**	**1,552,470,151**	**1,021,202,754**	**1,530,351,621**	**989,195,677**	**1,541,410,886**	**1,005,199,215**	**536,211,671**
	GENERAL							
16	General - Land	11,614,441	-	11,614,441	-	11,614,441	-	11,614,441
17	General	1,204,325,406	501,595,216	1,155,551,708	465,745,639	1,179,938,557	483,670,428	696,268,129
18		1,215,939,847	501,595,216	1,167,166,149	465,745,639	1,191,552,998	483,670,428	707,882,570
	Adjustments to Rate Base							
19	General - Asset Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	General - Cost of Removal	-	4,215,005	-	2,204,000	-	3,209,503	(3,209,503)
21	Relicensing	(657,067,824)	(119,845,885)	(652,976,342)	(104,700,528)	(655,022,083)	(112,273,206)	(542,748,877)
22	Excluded General 2/	(15,194,345)	(12,953,930)	(14,951,065)	(12,870,464)	(15,072,705)	(12,912,197)	(2,160,508)
22	Total Adjustments	(672,262,169)	(128,584,809)	(667,927,407)	(115,366,992)	(670,094,788)	(121,975,901)	(548,118,887)
23	**Net Adjusted General Plant**	**543,677,679**	**373,010,407**	**499,238,741**	**350,378,647**	**521,458,210**	**361,694,527**	**159,763,683**

Notes

1/ Excluded Transmission: Transmission FERC Accounts 350 and 352-359 for 500 MW, AEII, Poletti, SCPPs, Small Hydro, and Flynn.

2/ Excluded General: Transmission FERC Accounts 389-399 for 500 MW, AEII, Poletti, SCPPs, Small Hydro, and Flynn.

SCPPs include Brentwood, Gowanus, Harlem River, Hell Gate, Kent, Pouch and Vernon

Small Hydro includes Crescent, Jarvis and Vischer Ferry

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-H

Schedule H
Project Revenue Requirement Worksheet
NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

Line No.	Item	Attachment O Page, Line, Col.	Transmission ($)	Allocator
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Gross Transmission Plant - Total	Schedule G, line 15, col 5 (Note A)	1,541,410,886	
1a	Transmission Accumulated Depreciation	Schedule G, line 15, col 6	1,005,199,215	
1b	Transmission CWIP, Regulatory Asset and Abandoned Plant	Schedule D, lines 7, 8, & 9 (Note B)	-	
2	Net Transmission Plant - Total	Line 1 minus Line 1a plus Line 1b	536,211,671	
	O&M TRANSMISSION EXPENSE			
3	Total O&M Allocated to Transmission	Schedule A, line 17, col 5 and Schedule B, line 22, Col 5	98,889,597	
	GENERAL DEPRECIATION EXPENSE			
5	Total General Depreciation Expense	Schedule C line 25, col 5	7,280,504	
6	**Annual Allocation Factor for Expenses**	([line 3 + line 5] divided by line 1, col 3)	**0.0689**	**0.069**
	RETURN			
7	Return on Rate Base	Schedule D line 10, col 7	48,445,130	
8	**Annual Allocation Factor for Return on Rate Base**	(line 7 divided by line 2 col 3)	**0.090**	**0.090**

Exhibit PA-102, SCH-H

Schedule H
Project Revenue Requirement Worksheet
NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Line No.	Project Name and #	Type	Project Gross Plant ($)	Project Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Annual Allocation Factor for Expenses	Annual Allocation for Expenses ($)	Project Net Plant ($)	Annual Allocation Factor for Return	Annual Return Charge ($)	Project Depreciation/Amortization Expense ($)	Annual Revenue Requirement ($)	Incentive Return in basis Points	Incentive Return ($)	Total Annual Revenue Requirement ($)	True-Up Adjustment ($)	Net Revenue Requirement ($)
			(Note C)		Page 1 line 4	Col. 3 * Col. 5	(Note D)	(Page 1, line 8)	(Col. 7 * Col. 8)	(Note E)	(Sum Col. 6, 9 & 10)	Per FERC order (Note H)	(Schedule I, Line 10 * (Col. 12/100)* Col. 7)	(Sum Col. 11 + 13)	(Note F)	Sum Col. 14 + 15
1a	NTAC Facilities	-	1,541,410,886.04	1,005,199,215	0.069	106,170,101	536,211,671	0.090	48,445,130	35,794,271.3	190,409,503	49	1,978,614.46	192,388,117	-	192,388,117
1b	Project 1	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c	Project 2	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1d	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1e	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1f	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1g	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1h	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1i	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1j	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1k	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1l	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1m	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1n	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1o	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	0.069	-	-	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
																-
2	Total		1,541,410,886	1,005,199,215		106,170,101	536,211,671			35,794,271	190,409,503		1,978,614	192,388,117	-	192,388,117

Note Letter	
A	Gross Transmission Plant that is included on Schedule G, line 15, col 5.
B	Inclusive of any CWIP, Unamortized Regulatory Asset or Unamortized Abandoned Plant balances included in rate base when authorized by FERC order.
C	Project Gross Plant is the total capital investment for the project calculated in the same method as the gross plant value in page 1, line 1 . This value includes subsequent capital investments required to maintain the facilities to their original capabilities. Gross plant does not include CWIP, Unamortized Regulatory Asset or Unamortized Abandoned Plant.
D	Project Net Plant is the Project Gross Plant Identified in Column 3 less the associated Accumulated Depreciation in page 2, column 4. Net Plant includes any FERC approved CWIP, Unamortized Abandoned Plant and Regulatory Asset.
E	Project Depreciation Expense is the amount in Schedule C, line 25, col. 2 that is associated with the specified project. Project Depreciation Expense includes the amortization of Abandoned Plant and any FERC approved Regulatory Asset. However, if FERC grants accelerated depreciation for a project the depreciation rate authorized by FERC will be used instead of the rates shown on Schedule K for all other projects.
F	Reserved
G	The Total General and Common Depreciation Expense excludes any depreciation expense directly associated with a project and thereby included in page 2 column 8.
H	Requires approval by FERC of incentive return applicable to the specified project(s)

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-I

Schedule I
Incentives
NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

Line No.	Item	Reference		%	Cost	$ Weighted Cost	$
1	Rate Base	Schedule D, line 10, Col. 5					672,998,114
2	100 Basis Point Incentive Return						
3	Long Term Debt	(Schedule E, line 1)		40.00%	0.0472	0.0189	
4	Common Stock	(Schedule E, line 2)	Cost = Schedule E, line 2, Cost plus .01	60.00%	0.0985	0.0591	
5	Total (sum lines 3-4)					0.0780	
6	100 Basis Point Incentive Return multiplied by Rate Base (line 1 * line 5)						52,483,119
7	Return (Schedule D, line 10, Col. 7)						48,445,130
8	Incremental Return for 100 basis point increase in ROE		(Line 6 less line 7)				4,037,989
9	Net Transmission Plant		(Schedule D, line 1, col. (1)				536,211,671
10	Incremental Return for 100 basis point increase in ROE divided by Rate Base		(Line 8 / line 9)				0.0075

Notes:

A Line 5 includes a 100 basis point increase in ROE that is used only to determine the increase in return and income taxes associated with a 100 basis point increase in ROE. Any actual incentive is calculated on Schedule H and must be approved by the Commission. For example, if the Commission were to grant a 137 basis point ROE incentive, the increase in return and taxes for a 100 basis point increase in ROE would be multiplied by 137 on Schedule H, col. 13.

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-J

Schedule J
Project True-Up
Incentives
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014
($)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Line No.	Project Name	NTAC ATRR or Project Number	Actual Revenues Received (Note 1)	Actual Net Revenue Requirement (Note 2)	True-Up Adjustment Principal Under/(Over)	Prior Period Adjustment	Applicable Interest Rate on Under/(Over)	True-Up Adjustment Interest Under/(Over)	Total True-Up Adjustment
						(Note A)		(Col. (f) + Col. (g)) x	Col. (f) + Col. (g)
			Amount Actually Received for Transmission Service	Schedule H Using Actual Cost Data	Col. (e) - Col. (d)	Line 25, Col. (e)	Line 24	Col. (h) x 24 months	+ Col. (i)
1a	NTAC Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1b	Project 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1c	Project 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
…									
…									
2	Subtotal				-			-	-
3	Under/(Over) Recovery								-

Notes:
1) For all projects and NTAC ATRR, the Actual Revenues Received are the actual revenues NYPA receives from the NYISO in that calendar year. If NYISO does not break out the revenues per project, the Actual Revenues Received will be allocated pro rata to each project based on their Actual Net Revenue Requirement in col (e).
2) Schedule H, Page 3 of 3, col (14).

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-J

Schedule J
Project True-Up
Incentives

FERC Refund Interest Rate

			Interest Rates under Section
4	Interest Rate (Note A):	Year	35.19(a)
5	January	-	-
6	February	-	-
7	March	-	-
8	April	-	-
9	May	-	-
10	June	-	-
11	July	-	-
12	August	-	-
13	September	-	-
14	October	-	-
15	November	-	-
16	December	-	-
17	January	-	-
18	February	-	-
19	March	-	-
20	April	-	-
21	May	-	-
22	June	-	-
23	July	-	-
			-
24	Avg. Monthly FERC Rate		-

Prior Period Adjustments

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Project or Schedule 1	Adjustment A Description of the Adjustment	Amount In Dollars	Interest (Note A)	Total Adjustment Col. (c) + Col. (d)
25	-	-	-	-	-
25a	-	-	-	-	-
25b	-	-	-	-	-
25c					-
…					-
..					-
26	Total				-

Notes: A Prior Period Adjustments are when an error is discovered relating to a prior true-up or refunds/surcharges ordered by FERC. The interest on the Prior Period Adjustment excludes interest for the current true up period, because the interest is included in Row 25 column (d).

Exhibit No. PA-102, SCH-K

Schedule K - Depreciation and Amortization Rates

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

Line No.	Account Number	FERC Account								
			Rate (Annual) Percent							
	TRANSMISSION PLANT		St. Lawrence/FDR	Niagara	Blenheim-Gilboa	J. A. FitzPatrick	Massena-Marcy	Marcy-South	Long Island Sound Cable	New Project
1	350	Land Rights								
2	352	Structures and Improvements	1.86%	1.73%	1.66%	4.17%	1.65%		3.33%	2.21%
3	353	Station Equipment	2.35%	2.34%	2.24%	3.87%	2.26%	2.27%	3.33%	2.56%
4	354	Towers and Fixtures	2.31%	2.20%	2.14%	4.67%	2.13%	2.15%		2.60%
5	355	Poles and Fixtures	2.64%	2.59%	2.59%		2.57%	2.62%		2.60%
6	356	Overhead Conductor and Devices	2.23%	2.23%	2.14%	4.02%	2.13%	2.16%		2.49%
7	357	Underground Conduit	1.44%					1.40%	3.33%	1.42%
8	358	Underground Conductor and Devices	2.34%					2.27%	3.33%	2.31%
9	359	Roads and Trails	1.57%	1.19%	1.21%	3.41%	0.98%	0.99%		1.56%
10	**GENERAL PLANT**									
11	390	Structures & Improvements	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%	3.45%
12	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%	9.08%
13	392	Transportation Equipment	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%	13.04%
14	393	Stores Equipment	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
15	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%	4.94%
16	395	Laboratory Equipment	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%	4.43%
17	396	Power Operated Equipment	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%	9.33%
18	397	Communication Equipment	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%
19	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%
20		5 Year Property	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
21		10 Year Property	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
22		20 Year Property	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
23	**INTANGIBLE PLANT**									
24	303	Miscellaneous Intangible Plant								
25		5 Year Property	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
26		7 Year Property	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%	14.29%
27		10 Year Property	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
28		Transmission facility Contributions in Aid of Construction	Note 1							

Note 1: In the event a Contribution in Aid of Construction (CIAC) is made for a transmission facility, the transmission depreciation rates above will be weighted based on the relative amount of underlying plant booked to the accounts shown in lines 1-9 above and the weighted average depreciation rate will be used to amortize the CIAC. The life of a facility subject to a CIAC will be estimated life of the facility or rights associated with the facility and will not change over the life of a CIAC without subsequent FERC approval.

These depreciation rates will not change absent the appropriate filing at FERC.

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-1a

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 1a
PLANT IN SERVICE SUMMARY

	2014				2013			
	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land Total	-	160,072,565	-	160,072,565	-	159,706,673	-	159,706,673
Construction in progress Total	-	260,456,319	-	260,456,319	-	218,643,928	-	218,643,928
Total capital assets not being depreciated	**-**	**420,528,883**	**-**	**420,528,883**	**-**	**378,350,600**	**-**	**378,350,600**
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Production - Hydro Total	37,891,393	1,963,361,853	739,532,763	1,223,829,090	36,690,698	1,898,481,107	709,776,151	1,188,704,956
Production - Gas turbine/combined cycle Total	103,200,991	2,419,760,766	881,486,891	1,538,273,875	103,699,274	2,419,483,544	778,285,900	1,641,197,644
Transmission Total	49,508,503	1,984,316,147	1,139,023,604	845,292,543	48,917,765	1,961,540,525	1,088,715,012	872,825,513
General Total	41,153,181	1,204,325,406	501,595,216	702,730,190	38,913,986	1,155,551,708	465,745,639	689,806,068
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**231,754,069**	**7,571,764,172**	**3,261,638,474**	**4,310,125,699**	**228,221,723**	**7,435,056,884**	**3,042,522,703**	**4,392,534,181**
	231,754,069	**7,992,293,056**	**3,261,638,474**	**4,730,654,582**	**228,221,723**	**7,813,407,484**	**3,042,522,703**	**4,770,884,782**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-1b

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 1b
PLANT IN SERVICE DETAIL

			2014				2013			
P/T/G	Plant Name	A/C Description	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
		Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
		Land								
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	2,249,581	-	2,249,581	-	2,249,581	-	2,249,581
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Transmission	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	13,469,254	-	13,469,254	-	13,469,254	-	13,469,254
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	22,206,093	-	22,206,093	-	22,206,093	-	22,206,093
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	2,668,531	-	2,668,531		2,668,531	-	2,668,531
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	5,076,648	-	5,076,648	-	5,076,648	-	5,076,648
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	1,881,818	-	1,881,818	-	1,893,718	-	1,893,718
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	56,835	-	56,835	-	56,835	-	56,835
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	11,300,000	-	11,300,000	-	11,300,000	-	11,300,000
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	75,936	-	75,936	-	75,936	-	75,936
General	**NIAGARA**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	152,996	-	152,996	-	152,996	-	152,996
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	6,858	-	6,858	-	6,858	-	6,858
General	**Jarvis**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	389 Land & Land Rights	-	13,816	-	13,816	-	13,816	-	13,816
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	350 Land & Land Rights	-	981	-	981	-	981	-	981
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	340 Land & Land Rights		1,053,978		1,053,978	-	1,080,216	-	1,080,216
Production	**ASHOKAN / KENSICO**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	1,205	-	1,205	-	1,205	-	1,205
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	817,483	-	817,483	-	817,483	-	817,483
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	1,030,830	-	1,030,830	-	1,030,830	-	1,030,830
Production	**Crescent**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	5,402,065	-	5,402,065	-	5,402,065	-	5,402,065
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	5,923,685	-	5,923,685	-	5,923,685		5,923,685
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	6,512,971	-	6,512,971	-	6,512,971	-	6,512,971
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	5,846,605	-	5,846,605	-	5,846,605	-	5,846,605
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	5,079,808	-	5,079,808	-	5,079,808	-	5,079,808
Production	**Jarvis**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	450,172	-	450,172	-	450,172	-	450,172
Production	**Kensico**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	4,215,782	-	4,215,782	-	4,215,782	-	4,215,782
Production	**NIAGARA**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	49,185,534	-	49,185,534	-	48,781,505	-	48,781,505
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	310 Land & Land Rights	-	729,549	-	729,549	-	729,549	-	729,549
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	950,605	-	950,605	-	950,605	-	950,605
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	217,672	-	217,672	-	217,672	-	217,672
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	340 Land & Land Rights	-	6,968,605	-	6,968,605	-	6,968,605	-	6,968,605
Production	**Vischer Ferry**	330 Land & Land Rights	-	6,518,668	-	6,518,668	-	6,518,668	-	6,518,668
		Land Total	-	160,072,565	-	160,072,565	-	159,706,673	-	159,706,673
		Construction in progress								
	Adjustments	**CWIP**		260,456,319		260,456,319		218,643,928		218,643,928
		Construction in progress Total	-	260,456,319	-	260,456,319	-	218,643,928	-	218,643,928
		Total capital assets not being depreciated	**-**	**420,528,883**	**-**	**420,528,883**	**-**	**378,350,600**	**-**	**378,350,600**
		Capital assets, being depreciated:								
		Production - Hydro								
Production	**ASHOKAN / KENSICO**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	220,428	13,225,589	7,079,220	6,146,369	220,428	13,225,589	6,858,792	6,366,797
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	331 Structures & Improvements	471,420	36,537,261	18,304,807	18,232,454	471,420	36,537,261	17,833,387	18,703,874
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	1,195,397	78,709,650	48,259,071	30,450,579	1,195,397	78,709,650	47,063,674	31,645,976
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	2,243,160	95,235,735	17,243,499	77,992,236	2,291,479	95,094,487	15,000,339	80,094,149
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	919,804	22,924,839	9,643,736	13,281,103	918,440	22,856,715	8,723,932	14,132,782
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	571,727	12,159,451	3,526,598	8,632,853	440,841	12,051,875	2,954,871	9,097,004
Production	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	336 Roads, Railroads & Bridges	210,099	17,394,228	4,273,096	13,121,132	210,099	17,394,228	4,062,997	13,331,231
Production	**Crescent**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	483,284	28,098,444	11,289,192	16,809,252	483,284	28,098,444	10,805,908	17,292,536
Production	**Crescent**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	157,465	9,175,611	3,382,316	5,793,295	157,465	9,175,611	3,224,851	5,950,760
Production	**Crescent**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	60,783	4,165,236	1,329,700	2,835,536	57,311	3,332,047	1,268,917	2,063,130
Production	**Crescent**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	30,832	1,594,412	355,971	1,238,441	30,832	1,594,412	325,139	1,269,273
Production	**Jarvis**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	332,597	19,336,575	7,769,123	11,567,452	332,597	19,336,575	7,436,526	11,900,049
Production	**Jarvis**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	138,735	8,183,672	3,170,933	5,012,739	137,906	8,018,000	3,032,198	4,985,802
Production	**Jarvis**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	2,641	153,363	61,090	92,273	2,641	153,363	58,449	94,914
Production	**Jarvis**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	26,347	526,915	163,157	363,758	26,347	526,915	136,810	390,105
Production	**Kensico**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	(1)	5,057,705	2,553,421	2,504,284	84,296	5,057,705	2,553,422	2,504,283
Production	**NIAGARA**	331 Structures & Improvements	1,465,662	119,506,046	48,876,461	70,629,585	1,463,056	118,984,959	47,410,799	71,574,160
Production	**NIAGARA**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	7,048,445	395,794,525	299,688,484	96,106,041	7,047,220	395,465,559	292,640,039	102,825,520
Production	**NIAGARA**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	7,694,499	387,648,869	79,159,278	308,489,591	6,910,324	341,223,769	74,664,779	266,558,990
Production	**NIAGARA**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	1,036,514	38,189,330	16,409,297	21,780,033	863,827	36,353,519	15,612,783	20,740,737
Production	**NIAGARA**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	1,651,754	61,195,591	14,853,684	46,341,906	1,503,543	50,794,711	13,201,930	37,592,780
Production	**NIAGARA**	336 Roads, Railroads & Bridges	445,970	33,117,699	20,626,891	12,490,808	445,970	33,117,699	20,180,921	12,936,778
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	331 Structures & Improvements	577,711	37,858,013	24,835,481	13,022,532	564,025	37,855,940	24,257,770	13,598,170
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	4,219,630	215,505,892	175,823,332	39,682,560	4,163,415	212,695,145	171,603,702	41,091,443
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	4,589,039	218,632,902	33,774,033	184,858,869	4,543,126	217,535,717	29,184,994	188,350,723

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Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	593,323	31,851,347	10,769,112	21,082,236	584,240	31,714,416	10,175,789	21,538,627
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	531,855	14,106,119	6,712,516	7,393,603	568,896	14,099,962	6,180,661	7,919,301
Production	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	336 Roads, Railroads & Bridges	78,616	5,635,590	3,801,827	1,833,763	78,616	5,635,590	3,723,211	1,912,379
Production	**Vischer Ferry**	332 Reservoirs, Dams, Waterways	574,710	33,413,381	13,424,760	19,988,621	574,710	33,413,381	12,850,050	20,563,331
Production	**Vischer Ferry**	333 Waterwheels, Turbines, Generators	180,948	10,549,389	3,836,115	6,713,274	180,947	10,549,389	3,655,167	6,894,222
Production	**Vischer Ferry**	334 Accessory Electric Equipment	119,846	6,967,510	2,773,295	4,194,215	119,846	6,967,510	2,653,449	4,314,061
Production	**Vischer Ferry**	335 Misc Power Plant Equipment	18,153	910,963	177,236	733,727	18,153	910,963	159,083	751,880
	Adjustments	**Cost of Removal Deprec to Reg Assets (Prod)**			(154,413,971)	154,413,971			(149,719,189)	149,719,189
		Production - Hydro Total	37,891,393	1,963,361,853	739,532,763	1,223,829,090	36,690,698	1,898,481,107	709,776,151	1,188,704,956
		Production - Gas turbine/combined cycle								
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	312 Boiler Plant Equipment	3,705,990	111,205,748	25,292,667	85,913,081	1,033,418	111,205,748	21,586,677	89,619,071
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	314 TurboGenerator Units	4,066,462	123,243,305	35,694,991	87,548,315	3,842,647	123,136,925	31,628,529	91,508,396
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	316 Misc Power Plant Equipment	1,032,884	22,717,075	8,567,726	14,149,349	969,314	22,717,075	7,534,842	15,182,233
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	341 Structures & Improvements	3,852,941	87,307,693	31,114,899	56,192,793	3,706,864	87,376,178	27,261,958	60,114,219
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	2,160,442	66,576,926	24,462,086	42,114,841	4,067,154	66,592,936	22,301,644	44,291,292
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	344 Generators	11,229,387	296,834,659	68,720,420	228,114,239	2,160,442	296,834,659	57,491,033	239,343,626
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	969,314	28,865,247	39,309,746	(10,444,500)	11,222,887	28,854,213	38,340,432	(9,486,219)
Production	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	2,649	79,438	22,221	57,217	2,649	79,438	19,572	59,866
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	341 Structures & Improvements	31,680	1,113,987	631,978	482,008	31,676	1,113,987	600,298	513,688
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	77,425	3,325,504	2,164,952	1,160,552	77,425	3,325,504	2,087,527	1,237,977
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	344 Generators	638,679	41,420,341	24,807,605	16,612,735	638,679	41,420,341	24,168,926	17,251,414
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	42,781	1,838,521	1,188,043	650,478	42,781	1,838,521	1,145,262	693,259
Production	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	341 Structures & Improvements	227,719	8,842,636	3,843,396	4,999,240	227,222	8,728,882	3,615,678	5,113,204
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	268,865	10,718,362	5,569,919	5,148,444	268,865	10,718,362	5,301,054	5,417,309
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	344 Generators	4,182,006	130,541,935	65,497,089	65,044,846	4,511,665	130,411,388	61,315,083	69,096,305
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	188,799	2,616,352	1,042,239	1,574,113	188,799	2,616,352	853,440	1,762,912
Production	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	130,309	3,736,375	1,694,635	2,041,740	130,311	3,736,375	1,564,326	2,172,049
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	341 Structures & Improvements	(38,583)	3,426,004	2,056,552	1,369,452	(38,583)	3,426,004	2,095,135	1,330,869
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	158,674	5,203,737	3,282,196	1,921,541	158,674	5,203,737	3,123,522	2,080,215
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	344 Generators	2,180,873	82,942,917	49,941,081	33,001,836	2,180,873	82,942,917	47,760,208	35,182,709
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	113,494	3,722,340	2,348,929	1,373,411	113,494	3,722,340	2,235,435	1,486,905
Production	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	341 Structures & Improvements	111,670	1,614,657	1,715,757	(101,099)	111,670	1,614,657	1,604,087	10,571
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	(2,138,317)	3,169,205	(5,910,074)	9,079,279	(2,138,317)	3,169,205	(3,771,757)	6,940,962
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	344 Generators	5,545,630	83,184,373	87,730,774	(4,546,401)	5,545,630	83,184,373	82,185,144	999,229
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	242,436	3,636,503	3,940,415	(303,912)	242,436	3,636,503	3,697,979	(61,476)
Production	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	341 Structures & Improvements	107,725	1,555,480	1,640,343	(84,862)	107,725	1,555,480	1,532,618	22,863
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	464,539	6,968,039	7,639,329	(671,290)	464,539	6,968,039	7,174,790	(206,751)
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	344 Generators	3,440,462	85,194,848	80,257,168	4,937,680	3,440,462	85,194,848	76,816,706	8,378,142
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	345 Accessory Electric Equipment	235,348	3,530,209	3,815,598	(285,389)	235,348	3,530,209	3,580,250	(50,041)
Production	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	346 Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	341 Structures & Improvements	30,426	2,191,061	757,965	1,433,096	30,426	2,191,061	727,539	1,463,522
Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	342 FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	111,424	5,309,685	3,759,436	1,550,249	111,424	5,309,685	3,648,012	1,661,673

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Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	344	Generators	744,020	43,257,131	29,233,220	14,023,911	744,020	43,257,131	28,489,200	14,767,931
Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	345	Accessory Electric Equipment	41,590	1,987,337	1,392,610	594,727	41,590	1,987,337	1,351,020	636,317
Production	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	346	Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	311	Structures & Improvements	-	0	3	(3)	3	0	3	(3)
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	312	Boiler Plant Equipment	-	0	(0)	0	-	0	(0)	0
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	314	TurboGenerator Units	-	0	(3)	4	(4)	0	(3)	4
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	315	Accessory Electric Equipment	-	(0)	5	(5)	122,055	(0)	5	(5)
Production	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	316	Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	(0)	0	(1)	61,763	(0)	0	(1)
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	341	Structures & Improvements	88,617	3,276,763	1,612,140	1,664,624	88,617	3,276,763	1,523,523	1,753,241
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	342	FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	112,524	4,329,702	2,462,501	1,867,201	112,524	4,329,702	2,349,977	1,979,725
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	344	Generators	774,678	44,715,062	22,846,741	21,868,321	774,678	44,715,062	22,072,063	22,642,999
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	345	Accessory Electric Equipment	49,601	1,908,050	1,084,938	823,112	49,601	1,908,050	1,035,337	872,713
Production	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	346	Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	341	Structures & Improvements	-	2,050,481	861,981	1,188,500	-	2,050,481	861,981	1,188,500
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	342	FuelHolders, Producers, Accessory	-	5,968,898	2,340,435	3,628,463	-	5,968,898	2,340,435	3,628,463
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	344	Generators	243,136	79,624,201	33,339,776	46,284,425	243,136	79,624,201	33,096,640	46,527,561
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	345	Accessory Electric Equipment	-	3,560,059	1,508,537	2,051,522	-	3,560,059	1,508,537	2,051,522
Production	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	346	Misc Power Plant Equipment	-	14,816,000	-	14,816,000	-	14,816,000	-	14,816,000
	Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation		**Capital Lease Asset (Manual)**	57,772,692	1,155,449,919	202,203,926	953,245,993	57,772,692	1,155,449,919	144,431,234	1,011,018,685
	Adjustments		**Impairment (Prod)**		(173,816,000)		(173,816,000)		(173,816,000)		(173,816,000)
			Production - Gas turbine/combined cycle Total	103,200,991	2,419,760,766	881,486,891	1,538,273,875	103,699,274	2,419,483,544	778,285,900	1,641,197,644
			Transmission								
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	352	Structures & Improvements	77,474	4,317,717	3,183,670	1,134,047	77,474	4,317,717	3,106,196	1,211,521
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	353	Station Equipment	907,982	38,347,920	11,415,607	26,932,313	907,678	38,302,583	10,507,624	27,794,958
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	354	Towers & Fixtures	483,926	22,612,274	19,127,826	3,484,448	483,926	22,612,274	18,643,900	3,968,374
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	355	Poles & Fixtures	50,180	1,953,118	2,013,620	(60,502)	50,180	1,953,118	1,963,440	(10,322)
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	201,233	9,403,929	8,067,198	1,336,732	201,233	9,403,929	7,865,965	1,537,965
Transmission	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	359	Roads & Trails	8,113	670,808	381,303	289,505	8,113	670,808	373,190	297,618
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	352	Structures & Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	353	Station Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	354	Towers & Fixtures	(1)	10,051,183	12,375,568	(2,324,385)	115,976	10,051,183	12,375,569	(2,324,386)
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	-	5,926,677	6,627,437	(700,760)	80,820	5,926,677	6,627,437	(700,760)
Transmission	**J. A. FITZPATRICK**	359	Roads & Trails	-	80,335	73,914	6,421	603	80,335	73,914	6,421
Transmission	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	352	Structures & Improvements	208,106	6,243,128	4,519,168	1,723,960	208,106	6,243,128	4,311,062	1,932,066
Transmission	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	353	Station Equipment	1,962,524	58,875,694	45,901,700	12,973,994	1,962,524	58,875,694	43,939,176	14,936,518
Transmission	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	357	Underground Conduit	2,024,078	60,722,320	47,839,501	12,882,819	2,024,078	60,722,320	45,815,423	14,906,897
Transmission	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	5,450,121	162,719,243	127,259,455	35,459,788	5,450,121	162,719,243	121,809,334	40,909,909
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	352	Structures & Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	353	Station Equipment	470,770	23,088,722	12,791,175	10,297,547	470,770	23,088,722	12,320,405	10,768,317
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	354	Towers & Fixtures	1,160,612	75,439,776	42,113,812	33,325,964	1,160,612	75,439,776	40,953,200	34,486,576
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	355	Poles & Fixtures	3,819,935	210,096,383	146,228,832	63,867,551	3,819,935	210,096,383	142,408,897	67,687,486
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	1,923,631	105,799,660	59,940,086	45,859,574	1,923,631	105,799,660	58,016,455	47,783,205
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	357	Underground Conduit	586,019	43,951,419	19,670,099	24,281,320	586,019	43,951,419	19,084,080	24,867,339

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Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	246,290	12,314,493	7,432,624	4,881,869	246,290	12,314,493	7,186,334	5,128,159
Transmission	**MARCY-SOUTH**	359	Roads & Trails	224,220	22,421,909	7,435,549	14,986,360	224,220	22,421,909	7,211,329	15,210,580
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	**350**	**Land & Land Rights - Pathnode Substation**	-	20,962	-	20,962		20,962		20,962
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	352	Structures & Improvements	717,623	40,268,126	24,092,863	16,175,263	717,623	40,268,126	23,375,240	16,892,886
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	353	Station Equipment	4,077,293	191,703,082	114,860,888	76,842,194	4,076,298	191,559,736	110,783,595	80,776,141
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	**353**	**Station Equipment - Windfarm Assets acq. 1**	**1,608,459**	**79,805,091**	**4,045,840**	**75,759,251**	**1,235,640**	**79,805,091**	**2,437,381**	**77,367,710**
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	354	Towers & Fixtures	991,780	64,465,654	49,459,898	15,005,756	991,780	64,465,654	48,468,118	15,997,536
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	355	Poles & Fixtures	356,638	19,615,058	18,904,322	710,736	356,638	19,615,058	18,547,684	1,067,374
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	778,128	42,480,940	21,503,536	20,977,404	777,992	42,480,940	20,725,408	21,755,532
Transmission	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	359	Roads & Trails	51,055	5,105,433	2,605,726	2,499,707	51,055	5,105,433	2,554,671	2,550,762
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	352	Structures & Improvements	325,992	24,449,344	18,573,948	5,875,396	325,992	24,449,344	18,247,956	6,201,388
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	353	Station Equipment	1,898,398	92,227,462	57,206,077	35,021,385	1,855,260	87,288,685	55,307,679	31,981,006
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	354	Towers & Fixtures	288,369	18,743,984	20,201,219	(1,457,235)	288,369	18,743,984	19,912,850	(1,168,866)
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	355	Poles & Fixtures	-	19,726	21,596	(1,870)	-	19,726	21,596	(1,870)
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	521,315	28,672,315	26,991,595	1,680,720	521,315	28,672,315	26,470,280	2,202,035
Transmission	**NIAGARA**	359	Roads & Trails	428	42,797	36,488	6,309	428	42,797	36,060	6,737
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	352	Structures & Improvements	195,277	13,452,394	7,141,567	6,310,828	195,277	13,452,394	6,946,290	6,506,105
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	353	Station Equipment	3,128,598	134,885,129	72,550,201	62,334,928	2,886,990	117,553,781	69,421,603	48,132,178
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	354	Towers & Fixtures	233,620	15,185,237	12,825,363	2,359,874	233,620	15,185,237	12,591,743	2,593,494
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	355	Poles & Fixtures	-	6,427,665	7,061,552	(633,887)	-	6,427,665	7,061,552	(633,887)
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	281,320	15,472,585	13,401,645	2,070,940	281,320	15,472,585	13,120,325	2,352,260
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	357	Underground Conduit	-	61,047	61,769	(722)	-	61,047	61,769	(722)
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	23,734	1,186,661	1,183,940	2,721	23,734	1,186,661	1,160,206	26,455
Transmission	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	359	Roads & Trails	1,933	193,299	122,452	70,847	1,933	193,299	120,519	72,780
Transmission	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	2,731,968	85,223,563	22,412,055	62,811,508	2,608,789	84,933,934	19,680,087	65,253,847
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	352	Structures & Improvements		-		-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	353	Station Equipment	3,024,102	60,481,915	10,584,361	49,897,554	3,024,102	60,481,915	7,560,259	52,921,656
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	354	Towers & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	355	Poles & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	357	Underground Conduit	1,232,209	24,644,166	4,312,732	20,331,434	1,232,209	24,644,166	3,080,523	21,563,643
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation**	359	Roads & Trails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transmission	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	262,877	6,324,138	5,209,927	1,114,211	262,877	6,324,138	4,947,050	1,377,088
Transmission	**Crescent**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	39,926	2,395,536	943,119	1,452,417	39,926	2,395,536	903,193	1,492,343
Transmission	FLYNN (Holtsville)	353	Station Equip - Transmission	308,045	11,141,012	4,300,175	6,840,837	306,485	11,120,296	3,992,130	7,128,166
Transmission	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	2,396,825	28,715,227	23,347,914	5,367,313	2,396,825	28,715,227	20,951,089	7,764,138
Transmission	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	994,858	20,017,964	17,241,463	2,776,501	994,143	20,011,494	16,246,605	3,764,889
Transmission	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	843,079	16,769,259	14,266,814	2,502,445	842,816	16,769,259	13,423,735	3,345,524
Transmission	**Jarvis**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	71,705	4,302,254	1,693,793	2,608,461	71,705	4,302,254	1,622,088	2,680,166
Transmission	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	470,339	10,365,797	8,867,380	1,498,417	470,339	10,365,797	8,397,041	1,968,756
Transmission	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	352	Structures & Improvements	1,744	69,748	57,669	12,079	1,744	69,748	55,925	13,823
Transmission	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	353	Station Equipment	367,901	14,716,023	15,125,821	(409,798)	367,901	14,716,023	14,757,920	(41,897)
Transmission	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	357	Underground Conduit	404,822	16,192,845	16,698,873	(506,028)	401,399	16,192,845	16,294,051	(101,206)
Transmission	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	368,154	14,726,135	14,134,546	591,589	368,154	14,726,135	13,766,392	959,743
Transmission	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	693,724	11,520,027	9,465,614	2,054,413	693,724	11,520,027	8,771,890	2,748,137
Transmission	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	-	16,526,683	6,636,443	9,890,240	-	16,526,683	6,636,443	9,890,240

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Transmission	**Vischer Ferry**	353	Station Equip - Transmission	11,053	663,158	261,089	402,069	11,053	663,158	250,036	413,122
	Adjustments		**Impairment (Trans)**		(30,000,000)		(30,000,000)		(30,000,000)		(30,000,000)
	Adjustments		**Cost of Removal Deprec to Reg Assets (Trans)**			(93,786,811)	93,786,811			(94,586,900)	94,586,900
			Transmission Total	49,508,503	1,984,316,147	1,139,023,604	845,292,543	48,917,765	1,961,540,525	1,088,715,012	872,825,513
			General								
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	390	Structures & Improvements	361,175	11,577,313	6,134,881	5,442,432	315,107	11,433,489	5,773,706	5,659,782
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	144,964	1,479,471	1,335,924	143,547	139,649	1,458,496	1,190,960	267,536
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	392	Transportation Equipment	413,990	4,845,336	3,293,640	1,551,696	435,445	4,682,986	3,235,389	1,447,597
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	393	Stores Equipment	13,455	379,493	268,062	111,431	13,405	375,993	254,607	121,386
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	60,141	1,688,885	706,079	982,806	40,904	1,618,630	645,938	972,692
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	395	Laboratory Equipment	11,148	785,535	481,568	303,966	11,090	775,163	470,421	304,742
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	396	Power Operated Equipment	178,806	2,309,104	1,466,631	842,473	164,046	2,462,008	1,453,124	1,008,884
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	397	Communication Equipment	71,146	1,602,747	1,583,433	19,315	71,064	1,597,887	1,512,287	85,601
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	84,187	1,836,194	824,792	1,011,403	84,575	1,836,194	740,387	1,095,807
General	**BLENHEIM - GILBOA**	399	Other Tangible Property	-	1,487	1,487	-	-	1,487	1,487	-
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	390	Structures & Improvements	2,200,764	75,879,633	38,709,718	37,169,915	2,145,709	73,570,971	36,508,954	37,062,017
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	12,977,079	199,940,251	156,525,676	43,414,575	10,819,438	172,307,925	143,548,597	28,759,328
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	392	Transportation Equipment	924,991	11,702,393	10,812,318	890,075	926,084	11,822,888	10,092,886	1,730,002
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	9,728	766,953	342,502	424,451	6,258	350,173	332,774	17,399
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	395	Laboratory Equipment	40,097	2,925,550	405,659	2,519,891	17,890	423,584	365,562	58,022
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	397	Communication Equipment	275,331	11,654,476	11,218,671	435,805	288,296	11,626,114	10,943,340	682,774
General	**HEADQUARTERS**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	967,686	23,995,135	21,788,000	2,207,135	957,624	23,331,996	20,820,314	2,511,682
General	**LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE**	397	Communication Equipment	-	4,414,029	4,414,029	-	-	4,414,029	4,414,029	-
General	**MARCY-SOUTH**	390	Structures & Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	**MARCY-SOUTH**	396	Power Operated Equipment	-	(278,237)	(278,237)	-	-	(278,237)	(278,237)	-
General	**MARCY-SOUTH**	397	Communication Equipment	-	1,170,741	1,170,741	-	-	1,170,741	1,170,741	-
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	390	Structures & Improvements	188,957	2,533,264	418,021	2,115,243	167,369	1,793,115	229,064	1,564,051
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	128,743	10,277,511	9,988,828	288,684	152,705	10,588,488	10,211,049	377,440
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	392	Transportation Equipment	614,224	6,350,517	4,673,697	1,676,820	590,102	6,517,705	4,575,197	1,942,507
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	393	Stores Equipment	4,147	114,993	121,961	(6,968)	4,091	111,068	114,614	(3,546)
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	12,733	733,614	784,632	(51,018)	14,752	716,349	744,579	(28,230)
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	395	Laboratory Equipment	26,601	870,979	657,257	213,722	25,882	862,128	630,656	231,472
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	257,915	4,111,174	3,354,862	756,312	258,100	4,085,614	3,174,912	910,702
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	397	Communication Equipment	73,074	2,611,415	2,545,097	66,318	73,055	2,611,415	2,472,023	139,392
General	**MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	991	991,162	870,564	120,598	18,337	991,162	867,669	123,493
General	**NIAGARA**	390	Structures & Improvements	850,171	29,120,334	18,417,916	10,702,418	833,002	28,347,735	17,567,745	10,779,990
General	**NIAGARA**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	116,988	3,519,670	3,305,545	214,125	208,020	3,408,529	3,188,557	219,973
General	**NIAGARA**	392	Transportation Equipment	509,509	8,358,848	7,457,862	900,987	534,692	8,762,331	7,421,507	1,340,824
General	**NIAGARA**	393	Stores Equipment	7,888	315,500	313,305	2,195	7,888	315,500	305,417	10,083
General	**NIAGARA**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	196,320	4,740,960	4,089,654	651,306	214,491	4,688,259	3,909,010	779,249
General	**NIAGARA**	395	Laboratory Equipment	42,765	1,608,688	1,231,423	377,265	29,402	1,498,642	1,188,658	309,984
General	**NIAGARA**	396	Power Operated Equipment	317,614	4,130,776	2,417,670	1,713,107	301,542	3,857,073	2,094,006	1,763,068
General	**NIAGARA**	397	Communication Equipment	116,558	4,710,306	3,757,058	953,248	88,386	4,287,537	3,640,501	647,036
General	**NIAGARA**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	10,226,229	474,020,976	83,579,837	390,441,139	10,237,519	471,692,692	73,353,608	398,339,084

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General	**NIAGARA**	399	Other Tangible Property	42,683	3,201,209	1,693,733	1,507,476	42,683	3,201,209	1,651,050	1,550,159
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	390	Structures & Improvements	580,363	19,826,832	5,401,014	14,425,817	545,987	18,817,574	4,820,651	13,996,923
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	127,002	8,799,254	2,402,507	6,396,747	34,789	2,409,923	2,275,505	134,418
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	392	Transportation Equipment	788,059	12,043,188	9,844,009	2,199,180	795,023	11,994,433	9,349,003	2,645,430
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	393	Stores Equipment	7,133	412,276	194,652	217,624	6,822	400,047	187,519	212,528
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	210,608	5,833,023	3,234,506	2,598,516	168,584	4,181,960	3,076,711	1,105,248
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	395	Laboratory Equipment	67,002	2,043,203	921,450	1,121,753	64,629	1,930,562	854,448	1,076,114
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	396	Power Operated Equipment	400,998	4,810,105	3,673,502	1,136,603	386,753	5,095,426	3,808,348	1,287,079
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	397	Communication Equipment	343,798	6,407,339	3,605,328	2,802,011	342,023	6,356,891	3,261,530	3,095,361
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	5,763,136	206,852,853	52,444,852	154,408,001	5,663,479	204,990,155	46,673,415	158,316,740
General	**St. LAWRENCE / FDR**	399	Other Tangible Property	15,019	1,126,419	249,978	876,441	15,019	1,126,419	234,959	891,460
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	6,444	54,355	21,510	32,845	5,475	44,671	15,066	29,605
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	392	Transprt.Equip-500MW	81,604	470,802	173,837	296,965	60,095	443,891	92,233	351,658
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	6,501	68,609	33,276	35,333	7,162	68,609	26,775	41,834
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	395	Laboratory Equipment	5,254	85,677	20,916	64,761	3,230	85,677	15,662	70,015
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	396	Power Oper Eqp-500MW	46,383	510,191	169,923	340,268	36,636	370,968	123,540	247,428
General	**500mW C - C at Astoria**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	84,251	562,680	177,147	385,534	72,611	427,439	86,956	340,483
General	**BRENTWOOD (Long Island)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	3,300	181,337	180,540	797	7,205	181,337	177,240	4,097
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	1,324	168,044	164,076	3,968	1,324	168,044	162,752	5,292
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	392	Transportation Equipment	4,936	111,454	109,476	1,978	9,140	111,454	104,540	6,914
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	393	Stores Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	3,513	143,571	134,393	9,178	7,180	143,571	130,880	12,691
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	395	Laboratory Equipment	3,218	49,049	36,121	12,928	3,218	49,049	32,903	16,146
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,225	12,250	4,288	7,962	1,225	12,250	3,063	9,187
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	397	Communication Equipment	26,068	349,918	349,917	1	26,094	349,918	323,849	26,069
General	**FLYNN (Holtsville)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	21,629	268,943	91,123	177,819	19,750	150,966	69,494	81,471
General	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,451	21,882	21,882	-	2,189	21,882	20,431	1,451
General	**GOWANUS (Brooklyn)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,383	427,955	421,791	6,164	2,383	427,955	419,408	8,547
General	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,451	21,882	21,882	-	2,189	21,882	20,431	1,451
General	**HARLEM RIVER YARDS (Bronx)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,870	860,180	1,159,126	(298,946)	80,473	860,180	1,156,256	(296,076)
General	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,468	22,076	22,076	-	2,208	22,076	20,608	1,468
General	**HELLGATE (Bronx)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	7,187	1,272,183	1,240,766	31,418	88,404	1,272,183	1,233,579	38,605
General	**Jarvis**	399	Other Tangible Property	7,117	427,000	169,445	257,555	7,117	427,000	162,328	264,672
General	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,468	22,076	22,076	-	2,208	22,076	20,608	1,468
General	**KENT (Brooklyn)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	1,520	228,133	226,706	1,427	1,520	228,133	225,186	2,947
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	390	Structures & Improvements	-	1,576,650	1,157,284	419,366	138,159	1,576,650	1,157,284	419,366
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	-	833,108	833,108	-	-	837,882	837,882	-
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	392	Transportation Equipment	4,535	190,358	224,303	(33,944)	(207)	324,281	327,150	(2,869)
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	393	Stores Equipment	550	108,838	97,600	11,238	483	108,838	97,050	11,788
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	8,656	174,088	17,423	156,665	2,267	47,525	8,767	38,758
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	395	Laboratory Equipment	36,216	1,583,505	1,476,710	106,795	31,205	1,565,322	1,440,494	124,828
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	(1,260)	163,078	149,390	13,688	920	198,592	186,164	12,428
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	397	Communication Equipment	-	443,045	427,385	15,660	21,955	443,045	427,385	15,660
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,679	2,975,526	2,978,897	(3,371)	(347)	3,131,817	3,132,288	(471)
General	**POLETTI (Astoria)**	399	Other Tangible Property	-	322,930	322,930	-	-	322,930	322,930	-
General	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,468	22,076	22,076	-	2,208	22,076	20,608	1,468
General	**POUCH TERMINAL (Richmond)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	1,083	171,154	170,524	630	1,083	171,154	169,441	1,713

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General	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	396	Power Operated Equipment	1,468	22,076	11,029	11,047	2,208	22,076	9,561	12,515
General	**VERNON BOULEVARD (Queens)**	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	3,307	245,850	92,979	152,871	3,307	245,850	89,672	156,178
	Adjustments		**Cost of Removal Deprec to Reg Assets (Gen)**			(4,215,005)	4,215,005			(2,204,000)	2,204,000
			General Total	41,153,181	1,204,325,406	501,595,216	702,730,190	38,913,986	1,155,551,708	465,745,639	689,806,068
			Total capital assets, being depreciated	**231,754,069**	**7,571,764,172**	**3,261,638,474**	**4,310,125,699**	**228,221,723**	**7,435,056,884**	**3,042,522,703**	**4,392,534,181**
			Net value of all capital assets	**231,754,069**	**7,992,293,056**	**3,261,638,474**	**4,730,654,582**	**228,221,723**	**7,813,407,484**	**3,042,522,703**	**4,770,884,782**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-2

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 2
2013-2014 EXCLUDED PLANT IN SERVICE

		2014				2013		
		Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
EXCLUDED TRANSMISSION								
353	**Station Equip - Transmission (500MW)**	**85,223,563**	**22,412,055**	**62,811,508**	**2,731,968**	**84,933,934**	**19,680,087**	**65,253,847**
350	Land & Land Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
352	Structures & Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
353	Station Equipment	60,481,915	10,584,361	49,897,554	(39,313,193)	60,481,915	7,560,259	52,921,656
354	Towers & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
355	Poles & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
357	Underground Conduit	24,644,166	4,312,732	20,331,434	(16,018,702)	24,644,166	3,080,523	21,563,643
358	Underground Conductors & Devices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
359	Roads & Trails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL Astoria 2 (AE-II) Substation		**85,126,081**	**14,897,093**	**70,228,988**	**(55,331,895)**	**85,126,081**	**10,640,782**	**74,485,299**
353	Station Equip - Transmission	2,395,536	943,119	1,452,417	39,926	2,395,536	903,193	1,492,343
353	Station Equip - Transmission	663,158	261,089	402,069	11,053	663,158	250,036	413,122
353	Station Equip - Transmission	4,302,254	1,693,793	2,608,461	71,705	4,302,254	1,622,088	2,680,166
SUBTOTAL Small Hydro		**7,360,948**	**2,898,001**	**4,462,947**	**122,684**	**7,360,948**	**2,775,317**	**4,585,631**
353	**Station Equip - Transmission (Flynn)**	**11,141,012**	**4,300,175**	**6,840,837**	**308,045**	**11,120,296**	**3,992,130**	**7,128,166**
350	Land & Land Rights	981	-	981	-	981	-	981
352	Structures & Improvements	69,748	57,669	12,079	1,744	69,748	55,925	13,823
353	Station Equipment	14,716,023	15,125,821	(409,798)	367,901	14,716,023	14,757,920	(41,897)
357	Underground Conduit	16,192,845	16,698,873	(506,028)	404,822	16,192,845	16,294,051	(101,206)
358	Underground Conductors & Devices	14,726,135	14,134,546	591,589	368,154	14,726,135	13,766,392	959,743
SUBTOTAL Poletti		**45,705,732**	**46,016,909**	**(311,177)**	**1,142,621**	**45,705,732**	**44,874,288**	**831,444**
353	Station Equip - Transmission	6,324,138	5,209,927	1,114,211	262,877	6,324,138	4,947,050	1,377,088
353	Station Equip - Transmission	28,715,227	23,347,914	5,367,313	2,396,825	28,715,227	20,951,089	7,764,138
353	Station Equip - Transmission	20,017,964	17,241,463	2,776,501	994,858	20,011,494	16,246,605	3,764,889
353	Station Equip - Transmission	16,769,259	14,266,814	2,502,445	843,079	16,769,259	13,423,735	3,345,524
353	Station Equip - Transmission	10,365,797	8,867,380	1,498,417	470,339	10,365,797	8,397,041	1,968,756
353	Station Equip - Transmission	11,520,027	9,465,614	2,054,413	693,724	11,520,027	8,771,890	2,748,137
353	Station Equip - Transmission	16,526,683	6,636,443	9,890,240	-	16,526,683	6,636,443	9,890,240
SUBTOTAL SCPP		**110,239,095**	**85,035,555**	**25,203,539**	**5,661,702**	**110,232,625**	**79,373,854**	**30,858,771**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-2

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 2
2013-2014 EXCLUDED PLANT IN SERVICE

	2014				2013		
	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
TOTAL EXCLUDED TRANSMISSION	**344,796,430**	**175,559,788**	**169,236,642**	**(45,364,876)**	**344,479,616**	**161,336,458**	**183,143,158**

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NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 2
2013-2014 EXCLUDED PLANT IN SERVICE

		2014				2013		
		Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
EXCLUDED GENERAL								
391	Office Furniture & Equipment	54,355	21,510	32,845	6,444	44,671	15,066	29,605
392	Transportation Equipment	470,802	173,837	296,965	81,604	443,891	92,233	351,658
394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	68,609	33,276	35,333	6,501	68,609	26,775	41,834
395	Laboratory Equipment	85,677	20,916	64,761	5,254	85,677	15,662	70,015
396	Power Oper Eqp-500MW	510,191	169,923	340,268	46,383	370,968	123,540	247,428
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	562,680	177,147	385,534	90,191	427,439	86,956	340,483
SUBTOTAL 500Mw CC		**1,752,314**	**596,608**	**1,155,706**	**236,377**	**1,441,254**	**360,232**	**1,081,023**
389	Land & Land Rights	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000
399	Other Tangible Property	427,000	169,445	257,555	7,117	427,000	162,328	264,672
SUBTOTAL Small Hydro		**435,000**	**169,445**	**265,555**	**7,117**	**435,000**	**162,328**	**272,672**
391	Office Furniture & Equipment	168,044	164,076	3,968	1,324	168,044	162,752	5,292
392	Transportation Equipment	111,454	109,476	1,978	4,936	111,454	104,540	6,914
393	Stores Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	143,571	134,393	9,178	3,513	143,571	130,880	12,691
395	Laboratory Equipment	49,049	36,121	12,928	3,218	49,049	32,903	16,146
396	Power Operated Equipment	12,250	4,288	7,962	1,225	12,250	3,063	9,187
397	Communication Equipment	349,918	349,917	1	26,068	349,918	323,849	26,069
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	268,943	91,123	177,819	21,629	150,966	69,494	81,471
SUBTOTAL Flynn		**1,103,229**	**889,394**	**213,835**	**61,913**	**985,252**	**827,481**	**157,771**
389	Land & Land Rights	13,816	-	13,816	-	13,816	-	13,816
390	Structures & Improvements	1,576,650	1,157,284	419,366	-	1,576,650	1,157,284	419,366
391	Office Furniture & Equipment	833,108	833,108	-	(4,774)	837,882	837,882	-
392	Transportation Equipment	190,358	224,303	(33,944)	(102,848)	324,281	327,150	(2,869)
393	Stores Equipment	108,838	97,600	11,238	550	108,838	97,050	11,788
394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	174,088	17,423	156,665	8,656	47,525	8,767	38,758
395	Laboratory Equipment	1,583,505	1,476,710	106,795	36,216	1,565,322	1,440,494	124,828
396	Power Operated Equipment	163,078	149,390	13,688	(36,774)	198,592	186,164	12,428
397	Communication Equipment	443,045	427,385	15,660	-	443,045	427,385	15,660
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	2,975,526	2,978,897	(3,371)	(153,391)	3,131,817	3,132,288	(471)
399	Other Tangible Property	322,930	322,930	-	-	322,930	322,930	-
SUBTOTAL Poletti		**8,384,942**	**7,685,029**	**699,913**	**(252,365)**	**8,570,699**	**7,937,394**	**633,304**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-2

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 2
2013-2014 EXCLUDED PLANT IN SERVICE

		2014				2013		
		Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	181,337	180,540	797	3,300	181,337	177,240	4,097
396	Power Operated Equipment	21,882	21,882	-	1,451	21,882	20,431	1,451
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	427,955	421,791	6,164	2,383	427,955	419,408	8,547
396	Power Operated Equipment	21,882	21,882	-	1,451	21,882	20,431	1,451
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	860,180	1,159,126	(298,946)	2,870	860,180	1,156,256	(296,076)
396	Power Operated Equipment	22,076	22,076	-	1,468	22,076	20,608	1,468
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	1,272,183	1,240,766	31,418	7,187	1,272,183	1,233,579	38,605
396	Power Operated Equipment	22,076	22,076	-	1,468	22,076	20,608	1,468
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	228,133	226,706	1,427	1,520	228,133	225,186	2,947
396	Power Operated Equipment	22,076	22,076	-	1,468	22,076	20,608	1,468
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	171,154	170,524	630	1,083	171,154	169,441	1,713
396	Power Operated Equipment	22,076	11,029	11,047	1,468	22,076	9,561	12,515
398	Miscellaneous Equipment	245,850	92,979	152,871	3,307	245,850	89,672	156,178
SUBTOTAL SCPP		**3,518,860**	**3,613,453**	**(94,592)**	**30,424**	**3,518,860**	**3,583,029**	**(64,168)**
TOTAL EXCLUDED GENERAL		**15,194,345**	**12,953,930**	**2,240,415**	**83,465**	**14,951,065**	**12,870,464**	**2,080,601**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-3

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 3
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
($ Thousands)

Description	Actual 2014	Actual 2013
(a)	(b)	(c)
Operating Revenues		
Power Sales	2,396,643	2,263,793
Transmission Charges	164,903	163,100
Wheeling Charges	613,782	603,359
Total Operating Revenues	**3,175,328**	**3,030,252**
Operating Expenses		
Purchased Power	996,276	934,346
Fuel Oil and Gas	361,404	324,355
Wheeling	613,782	603,359
Operations	440,981	449,972
Maintenance	120,347	114,884
Depreciation	231,754	228,222
Total Operating Expenses	**2,764,544**	**2,655,139**
Operating Income	**410,784**	**375,113**
Nonoperating Revenues		
Investment Income	21,398	4,517
Other	94,236	85,305
Investments and Other Income	**115,634**	**89,822**
Nonoperating Expenses		
Contribution to New York State	90,000	65,000
Interest on Long-Term Debt	59,050	63,476
Interest - Other	116,323	118,906
Interest Capitalized	(8,710)	(7,385)
Amortization of Debt Premium	(2,720)	(3,034)
Investments and Other Income	**253,943**	**236,963**
Net Income Before Contributed Capital	**272,475**	**227,972**
Contributed Capital - Wind Farm Transmission Assets	-	20,366
Change in net position	272,475	248,338
Net position at January 1	3,718,713	3,470,375
Net position at December 31	3,991,188	3,718,713

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 4
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ($ Thousands)

DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 2014	DECEMBER 2013
Assets and Deferred Outflows		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	77,706	7,956
Investment in securities	1,257,588	1,286,950
Receivables - customers	187,859	238,351
Materials and supplies, at average Cost:		
Plant and general	90,837	87,648
Fuel	48,713	22,229
Miscellaneous receivables and other	260,773	180,482
Total current assets	1,923,476	1,823,615
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,186	17,872
Investment in securities	1,486,241	1,364,956
Total restricted assets	1,504,427	1,382,828
Capital funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,012	7,213
Investment in securities	35,799	42,640
Total capital funds	36,811	49,853
Capital Assets		
Capital assets not being depreciated	420,562	378,372
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	4,310,093	4,392,513
Total capital assets	4,730,655	4,770,885
Other noncurrent assets:		
Receivable - New York State	279,000	318,000
Notes receivable - nuclear plant sale	-	18,969
Other long-term assets	1,032,321	924,427
Total other noncurrent assets	1,311,321	1,261,396
Total noncurrent assets	7,583,214	7,464,962
Total assets	9,506,690	9,288,577
Deferred outflows:		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	16,842	42,413
Total assets and deferred outflows	**9,523,532**	**9,330,990**

1/ Source: Annual Financial Statements

DESCRIPTION	DECEMBER 2014	DECEMBER 2013
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position		

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 4
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ($ Thousands)

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	333,526	410,163
Short-term debt	466,141	452,395
Long-term debt due within one year	90,185	93,235
Capital lease obligation due within one year	16,000	12,000
Risk management activities - derivatives	21,301	44,553
Total current liabilities	927,152	1,012,347
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt:		
Senior:		
Revenue bonds	902,182	958,173
Adjustable rate tender notes	85,335	95,635
Subordinated:		
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012	23,560	24,335
Commercial paper	44,200	70,225
Total long-term debt	1,055,277	1,148,368
Other noncurrent liabilities:		
Capital lease obligation	1,188,115	1,205,148
Liability to decommission divested nuclear facilities	1,414,988	1,299,761
Disposal of spent nuclear fuel	216,602	216,011
Relicensing	278,893	277,000
Risk management activities - derivatives	15,300	24,040
Other long-term liabilities	150,255	149,765
Total other noncurrent liabilities	3,264,153	3,171,725
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,319,430	4,320,093
Total liabilities	5,246,583	5,332,439
Deferred inflows:		
Cost of removal obligation	285,761	279,837
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	1,992,539	1,949,437
Restricted	24,627	23,826
Unrestricted	1,974,022	1,745,450
Total net position	3,991,188	3,718,713
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	**9,523,532**	**9,330,990**

1/ Source: Annual Financial Statements

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-5

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 5
CAPITAL ASSETS - Note 5 ($ Millions)

New York Power Authority
Capital Assets - Note 5
2014 Annual Report

	12/31/2013 Ending balance	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2014 Ending balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	160	-	-	160
Construction in progress	219	158	(116)	261
Total capital assets not being depreciated	379	158	(116)	421
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Production – Hydro	1,898	68	(3)	1,963
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	2,419	1	-	2,420
Transmission	1,962	23	-	1,985
General	1,156	52	(4)	1,204
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,435	144	(7)	7,572
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Production – Hydro	710	33	(3)	740
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	778	103	-	881
Transmission	1,089	50	-	1,139
General	466	40	(4)	502
Total accumulated depreciation	3,043	226	(7)	3,262
Net value of capital assets, being depreciated	4,392	(82)	-	4,310
Net value of all capital assets	4,771	76	(116)	4,731

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-6a

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 6a
Operation and Maintenance Summary

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Amount ($)	PRODUCTION	TRANSMISSION	ADMIN & GENERAL	OVERALL RESULT	Major Category
1	555 - OPSE-Purchased Power	924,608,945	66,132,216	5,535,162	996,276,323	**996,276,323**
2	501 - Steam Product-Fuel	361,399,527	-	4,231	361,403,757	**361,403,757**
3	565 - Trans-Xmsn Elect Oth		611,665,809	2,115,770	613,781,579	**613,781,579**
4	506 - SP-Misc Steam Power	60	-	-	60	
5	535 - HP-Oper Supvr&Engrg	10,445,157	-	-	10,445,157	
6	537 - HP-Hydraulic Expense	1,055,176	-	-	1,055,176	
7	538 - HP-Electric Expenses	10,418,124	-	-	10,418,124	
8	539 - HP-Misc Hyd Pwr Gen	32,081,513	-	-	32,081,513	
9	546 - OP-Oper Supvr&Engrg	4,621,014	-	-	4,621,014	
10	548 - OP-Generation Expens	28,484,721	-	-	28,484,721	
11	549 - OP-Misc Oth Pwr Gen	28,377,948	-	4,463,598	32,841,546	
12	560 - Trans-Oper Supvr&Eng	-	4,506,102	-	4,506,102	
13	561 - Trans-Load Dispatcng	-	1,793,842	-	1,793,842	
14	562 - Trans-Station Expens	-	3,437,380	-	3,437,380	
15	566 - Trans-Misc Xmsn Exp	-	16,339,869	-	16,339,869	
16	905 - Misc. Customer Accts. Exps	18,551,559	(6,486)	188,321,680	116,866,753	
17	916 - Misc. Sales Expense	11,296,932	8,819,289	9,083,140	29,199,361	
18	920 - Misc. Admin & Gen'l Salaries	-	-	46,647,905	46,647,905	
19	921 - Misc. Office Supp & Exps	-	-	17,393,881	17,393,881	
20	922 - Administrative Expenses Transferred	-	-	(12,641,470)	(12,641,470)	
21	923 - Outside Services Employed	-	-	16,206,632	16,206,632	
22	924 - A&G-Property Insurance	4,681,234	444,547	390,622	5,516,403	
23	925 - A&G-Injuries & Damages Insurance	2,083,210	136,488	114,381	2,334,079	
24	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits	-	-	23,909,857	23,909,857	
25	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits(PBOP)	-	-	25,004,000	25,004,000	
26	928 - A&G-Regulatory Commission Expense	3,911,487	-	-	3,911,487	
27	930 - Obsolete/Excess Inv	-	-	363,068	363,068	
28	930.1-A&G-General Advertising Expense	-	-	214,450	214,450	
29	930.2-A&G-Miscellaneous & General Expense	-	-	4,526,892	4,526,892	
30	930.5-R & D Expense	5,402,863	2,047,197	301,537	7,751,597	
31	931 - Rents	-	-	683,315	683,315	**Operations**
32	935 - A&G-Maintenance of General Plant	361,499	-	4,098,376	4,459,875	**438,372,589**
33	545 - HP-Maint Misc Hyd Pl	12,850,805	-	-	12,850,805	
34	512 - SP-Maint Boiler Plt	2,307,945	-	-	2,307,945	
35	514 - SP-Maint Misc Stm Pl	8,716,923	-	-	8,716,923	
36	541 - HP-Maint Supvn&Engrg	1,962,153	-	-	1,962,153	
37	542 - HP-Maint of Struct	15,306,666	-	-	15,306,666	
38	543 - HP-Maint Res Dam&Wtr	10,640,369	-	-	10,640,369	
39	544 - HP-Maint Elect Plant	15,847,361	-	-	15,847,361	
40	551 - OP-Maint Supvn & Eng	13,478	-	-	13,478	
41	552 - OP-Maint of Struct	360,784	-	-	360,784	
42	553 - OP-Maint Gen & Elect	16,476,470	-	-	16,476,470	
43	554 - OP-Maint Oth Pwr Prd	4,038,536	-	-	4,038,536	
44	568 - Trans-Maint Sup & En	-	2,759,605	-	2,759,605	
45	569 - Trans-Maint Struct	-	3,192,084	-	3,192,084	
46	570 - Trans-Maint St Equip	-	18,898,666	-	18,898,666	
47	571 - Trans-Maint Ovhd Lns	-	9,238,304	-	9,238,304	
48	572 - Trans-Maint Ungrd Ln	-	225,435	-	225,435	**Maintenance**
49	573 - Trans-Maint Misc Xmn	-	120,179	-	120,179	**122,955,763**
50	403 - Depreciation Expense	188,743,064	42,334,559	676,445	231,754,069	**231,754,069**
51	Contribution to New York State			(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)	
52	TOTALS	**1,725,045,524**	**792,085,084**	**247,413,472**	**2,764,544,080**	**2,764,544,080**

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 6b
Operation and Maintenance Detail

FERC by accounts and profit center

		Amount ($)																			
		0100/105	0100/110	0100/115	0100/120	0100/122	0100/125	0100/130	0100/135	0100/140	0100/145	0100/150	0100/155	0100/156	0100/157	0100/158	0100/159	0100/160	0100/161	0100/165
FERC G/L Accounts		Blenheim-Gilboa	St. Lawrence	Niagara	Poletti	Astoria Energy II	Flynn	Jarvis	Crescent	Vischer Ferry	Ashokan	Kensico	Hell Gate	Harlem River	Vernon Blvd.	23rd & 3rd (Gowanus)	1st &Grand (Kent)	Pouch Terminal	Brentwood	500MW Combined Cycle
NYPA/940300	403 - Depreciation Expense	9,006,837	21,049,874	36,539,848	-	62,029,003	5,934,169	579,142	772,290	904,710	795,867	-	5,418,452	4,759,147	246,443	4,813,666	1,399,319	1,720,227	1,056,742	31,717,329
NYPA/950100	501 - Steam Product-Fuel					140,171,247	52,925,705						2,711,706	3,310,780	3,458,032	4,725,056	2,489,180	2,167,919	2,190,144	147,249,757
NYPA/950600	506 - SP-Misc Steam Power				-		60													
NYPA/951200	512 - SP-Maint Boiler Pl						48,549													2,259,397
NYPA/951400	514 - SP-Maint Misc Stm Pl																			8,716,923
NYPA/953500	535 - HP-Oper Supvr&Engrg	3,593,691	1,867,015	4,571,804				133,560	114,064	133,866	31,157									
NYPA/953700	537 - HP-Hydraulic Expense	3,179	256,755	758,826					10,413	26,002										
NYPA/953800	538 - HP-Electric Expenses	66,289	3,687,837	6,663,999																
NYPA/953900	539 - HP-Misc Hyd Pwr Gen	6,394,848	10,990,645	12,802,709				294,553	546,236	438,761	613,760									
NYPA/954100	541 - HP-Maint Supvn&Engrg	342,987	313,395	1,096,776					81,916	80,148	46,932									
NYPA/954200	542 - HP-Maint of Struct	2,321,572	2,443,436	10,370,388				2,898	159,207	8,271	893									
NYPA/954300	543 - HP-Maint Res Dam&Wtr	197,284	2,475,847	7,550,655				22,387	114,241	279,585	370									
NYPA/954400	544 - HP-Maint Elect Plant	3,146,568	4,224,640	7,669,589				297,658	168,308	245,586	95,011									
NYPA/954500	545 - HP-Maint Misc Hyd Pl	1,406,941	5,102,547	5,884,373				178,010	184,939	79,079	14,915									
NYPA/954600	546 - OP-Oper Supvr&Engrg						430,466						965,931	310,972	315,856	311,968	279,688	279,993	712,645	1,013,495
NYPA/954800	548 - OP-Generation Expens					26,976,000	1,448,080													60,642
NYPA/954900	549 - OP-Misc Oth Pwr Gen						4,340,363						1,968,491	1,964,086	1,869,844	4,878,769	1,093,763	1,151,765	565,200	10,545,667
NYPA/955100	551 - OP-Maint Supvn & Eng						13,478													
NYPA/955200	552 - OP-Maint of Struct						25,359										12			335,413
NYPA/955300	553 - OP-Maint Gen & Elect					1,198,368	3,448,334						612,924	334,620	1,447,710	633,410	547,439	500,171	2,247,115	5,506,379
NYPA/955400	554 - OP-Maint Oth Pwr Prd			-			204,596								1,988					3,831,952
NYPA/955500	555 - OPSE-Purchased Power	35,468,864	20,345,047	57,788,852	781,495,692	17,503,163	419,707	479,243			(293,812)		476,714	625,571	721,017	499,857	319,496	303,065	1,790,098	6,666,370
NYPA/956000	560 - Trans-Oper Supvr&Eng																			
NYPA/956100	561 - Trans-Load Dispatcng																			
NYPA/956200	562 - Trans-Station Expens																			
NYPA/956500	565 - Trans-Xmsn Elect Oth		1,279,639	10,206,008	600,158,410		21,752													
NYPA/956600	566 - Trans-Misc Xmsn Exp																			
NYPA/956800	568 - Trans-Maint Sup & En																			
NYPA/956900	569 - Trans-Maint Struct																			
NYPA/957000	570 - Trans-Maint St Equip																		-	
NYPA/957100	571 - Trans-Maint Ovhd Lns		-																	
NYPA/957200	572 - Trans-Maint Ungrd Ln																			
NYPA/957300	573 - Trans-Maint Misc Xmn																			
	905 - Misc. Customer Accts. Exps	232,484		6,990,439	3,629,149						(812,219)	231,587								8,280,120
	916 - Misc. Sales Expense	926	(58,171)	11,883,877	(394,921)		(134,780)													
	920 - Misc. Admin & Gen'l Salaries																			
	921 - Misc. Office Supp & Exps																			
NYPA/920000	922 - Administrative Expenses Transferred																			
	923 - Outside Services Employed																			
NYPA/992400	924 - A&G-Property Insurance	462,046	1,028,721	1,702,261	-							81,122								1,407,085
	925 - A&G-Injuries & Damages Insurance	373,684	309,401	1,212,835	-							17,640								169,649
NYPA/992600	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits(PBOP)																			
	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits																			
NYPA/992800	928 - A&G-Regulatory Commission Expense	1,100,209	1,406,470	1,404,807																
NYPA/993000	930 - Obsolete/Excess Inv	-	-	-	-		-				-	-								-
	931 - Rents																			
NYPA/920030	930.5-R & D Expense	790,663	1,121,656	2,102,233			241,850	49,610	82,942	71,315	51,161		144,180							747,254
	930.1-A&G-General Advertising Expense																			
NYPA/993020	930.2-A&G-Miscellaneous & General Expense	-	-	-	-															-
NYPA/993500	935 - A&G-Maintenance of General Plant	281,450	58,246	10,760				5,307	1,695	3,587	453									
NYPA/9 56900																				
	Contribution to New York State																			
Overall Result		65,190,522	77,903,001	187,211,039	1,384,888,331	247,877,781	69,367,687	2,042,369	2,236,253	2,270,910	544,489	330,348	12,298,397	11,305,175	8,060,890	15,862,727	6,128,897	6,123,141	8,561,944	228,507,431

FERC by accounts and profit cent

		0100/205	0100/210	0100/215	0100/220	0100/225	0100/230	0100/235	0100/240	0100/245	0100/255	0100/305	0100/310	0100/320	0100/321	0100/410	0100/600	**Overall Result**
FERC G/L Accounts		BG Trans	JAF Trans	IP3/Pol Trans	Marcy/Clark Trans	Marcy South Trans	Niagara Trans	Sound Cable	ST Law Trans	765 KV Trans	HTP Trans	DSM	Headquarters	Power for Jobs	Recharge NY	JAF	SENY	
NYPA/940300	403 - Depreciation Expense	1,466,011		1,142,621	14,555,923	8,431,477	2,992,302	9,644,829	4,091,131	10,266			-		111,292	-	565,153	231,754,069
NYPA/950100	501 - Steam Product-Fuel												4,231					361,403,757
NYPA/950600	506 - SP-Misc Steam Power																	60
NYPA/951200	512 - SP-Maint Boiler Plt																	2,307,945
NYPA/951400	514 - SP-Maint Misc Stm Pl																	8,716,923
NYPA/953500	535 - HP-Oper Supvr&Engrg																	10,445,157
NYPA/953700	537 - HP-Hydraulic Expense																	1,055,176
NYPA/953800	538 - HP-Electric Expenses																	10,418,124
NYPA/953900	539 - HP-Misc Hyd Pwr Gen																	32,081,513
NYPA/954100	541 - HP-Maint Supvn&Engrg																	1,962,153
NYPA/954200	542 - HP-Maint of Struct																	15,306,666
NYPA/954300	543 - HP-Maint Res Dam&Wtr																	10,640,369
NYPA/954400	544 - HP-Maint Elect Plant																	15,847,361
NYPA/954500	545 - HP-Maint Misc Hyd Pl																	12,850,805
NYPA/954600	546 - OP-Oper Supvr&Engrg																	4,621,014
NYPA/954800	548 - OP-Generation Expens																	28,484,721
NYPA/954900	549 - OP-Misc Oth Pwr Gen																4,463,598	32,841,546
NYPA/955100	551 - OP-Maint Supvn & Eng																	13,478
NYPA/955200	552 - OP-Maint of Struct																	360,784
NYPA/955300	553 - OP-Maint Gen & Elect																	16,476,470
NYPA/955400	554 - OP-Maint Oth Pwr Prd																	4,038,536
NYPA/955500	555 - OPSE-Purchased Power										66,132,216		(158,829,441)		124,143,752	40,220,850		996,276,323
NYPA/956000	560 - Trans-Oper Supvr&Eng	159,604			2,924,860	308,782	306,446	20,330	747,561	38,518								4,506,102
NYPA/956100	561 - Trans-Load Dispatcng								1,343,819	450,023								1,793,842
NYPA/956200	562 - Trans-Station Expens	626,316		70,275	738,247		786,853	121,864	963,635	130,191								3,437,380
NYPA/956500	565 - Trans-Xmsn Elect Oth															2,115,770		613,781,579
NYPA/956600	566 - Trans-Misc Xmsn Exp	1,024,956	266,628	400,935	2,653,195	3,406,118	2,858,828	1,663	3,059,633	2,667,913								16,339,869
NYPA/956800	568 - Trans-Maint Sup & En	153,839			707,612	334,264	277,570		854,169	432,151								2,759,605
NYPA/956900	569 - Trans-Maint Struct	22,976	21		1,887,212	115,888	289,272		571,746	304,967								3,192,084
NYPA/957000	570 - Trans-Maint St Equip	392,652	4,723	170,000	4,382,287	1,319,526	3,625,445	906,782	6,453,840	1,643,411								18,898,666
NYPA/957100	571 - Trans-Maint Ovhd Lns	704,237	695,158		360,852	2,797,696	1,516,617		1,280,871	1,882,873								9,238,304
NYPA/957200	572 - Trans-Maint Ungrd Ln	24,918		1		8,995	56,932	81,273	53,316									225,435
NYPA/957300	573 - Trans-Maint Misc Xmn	6,535			42,779		11,844		56,561	2,461								120,179
	905 - Misc. Customer Accts. Exps				(6,486)								98,197,590	2,250,000	87,874,090			206,866,753
	916 - Misc. Sales Expense										8,819,289		9,083,140					29,199,361
	920 - Misc. Admin & Gen'l Salaries												46,647,905					46,647,905
	921 - Misc. Office Supp & Exps												17,393,881					17,393,881
NYPA/920000	922 - Administrative Expenses Transferred												(12,641,470)					(12,641,470)
	923 - Outside Services Employed												16,206,632					16,206,632
NYPA/992400	924 - A&G-Property Insurance				345,927			98,620					390,622					5,516,403
	925 - A&G-Injuries & Damages Insurance				136,488			-					114,381					2,334,079
NYPA/992600	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits(PBOP)												25,004,000					25,004,000
	926 - A&G-Employee Pension & Benefits												23,909,857					23,909,857
NYPA/992800	928 - A&G-Regulatory Commission Expense																	3,911,487
NYPA/993000	930 - Obsolete/Excess Inv				-						-	363,068	-	-	-			363,068
	931 - Rents												683,315					683,315
NYPA/920030	930.5-R & D Expense					2,047,197									49,610		251,927	7,751,597
	930.1-A&G-General Advertising Expense												214,450					214,450
NYPA/993020	930.2-A&G-Miscellaneous & General Expense				-								4,526,892					4,526,892
NYPA/993500	935 - A&G-Maintenance of General Plant												4,098,376					4,459,875
NYPA/9 56900										-								-
	Contribution to New York State												**(90,000,000)**					**(90,000,000)**
Overall Result		4,582,043	966,530	1,783,832	28,728,895	18,769,943	12,722,109	10,875,361	19,476,284	7,562,774	74,951,505	363,068	(14,995,640)	2,250,000	212,178,744	42,336,620	5,280,679	2,764,544,080

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-7

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 7
CALCULATION OF LABOR RATIO

Cost Center	Site	Labor Actual Postings $	Implied Ratio
105	Blenheim-Gilboa	13,533,986	10.22%
110	St. Lawrence	19,568,134	14.77%
115	Niagara	35,154,768	26.54%
120	Poletti		0.00%
125	Flynn	4,417,999	3.34%
122	AE II	1,067,688	0.81%
130-150	Total Small Hydro	3,290,164	2.48%
155-161	Total Small Clean Power Plants	2,808,918	2.12%
165	500MW Combined Cycle	10,313,233	7.79%
205-245	Total Included Transmission	37,627,097	28.41%
321	Recharge New York	825,280	0.62%
600	SENY	3,835,895	2.90%
	Total - Production + Transmission	132,443,162	100.00%
	Total - Production Only	94,816,065	71.59%

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-8

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 8
CAPITAL STRUCTURE
LONG-TERM DEBT AND RELATED INTEREST

	2014 Amount ($)	2013 Amount ($)
Income Statement Interest		
Interest LTD (including Swaps, Deferred Refinancing)	59,050,004	63,476,105
Debt Discount/Premium	(2,719,707)	(3,033,856)
Total LTD Interest	**56,330,297**	**60,442,249**
Balance Sheet Capital Structure		
Long Term Debt	1,055,276,939	1,148,368,122
Long Term Debt due within 1 year	90,185,000	92,535,000
Total Debt	**1,145,461,939**	**1,240,903,122**
Net Asset Value	**3,991,188,234**	**3,718,713,240**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-9

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 9
WEIGHTED COST OF CAPITAL

	Component	Amount ($)		Share	Capped Share		Cost Rate		Weighted Cost
1	Long-Term Debt	1,193,182,531		23.64%	40.00%		4.72%	2/	1.89%
2	Preferred Stock	-		0.00%	0.0%		0.00%	3/	0.00%
3	Common Equity	3,854,950,737	1/	76.36%	60.00%	4/	8.85%		5.31%
4	Total	5,048,133,268		100.0%	100.0%				7.20%

Notes

1/:

5	Total Proprietary Capital	3,854,950,737	Workpaper 8
6	less Preferred		Workpaper 8
7	less Acct. 216.1		Workpaper 8
8	Common Equity	3,854,950,737	

2/:

9	Long Term Interest Paid	56,330,297	Workpaper 8
10	Long Term Debt	1,193,182,531	Workpaper 8
11	LTD Cost Rate	4.72%	

3/:

12	Preferred Dividends	-	Workpaper 8
13	Preferred Stock	-	Workpaper 8
14	Preferred Cost Rate	0.00%	

15 4/ Common equity is only capped at 60% when actual common equity share exceeds 60%.

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-10

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 10
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES (BY FERC ACCOUNT)

Included General & Transmission Plant - Depreciation 2014

Site	FERC Acct #	Item	Depreciation ($)
Included General Plant			
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	390	Structures & Improvements	361,175
HEADQUARTERS	390	Structures & Improvements	2,200,764
MARCY-SOUTH	390	Structures & Improvements	-
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	390	Structures & Improvements	188,957
NIAGARA	390	Structures & Improvements	850,171
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	390	Structures & Improvements	580,363
	390	**Subtotal General - Structures & Improvements**	**4,181,431**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	144,964
HEADQUARTERS	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	12,977,079
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	128,743
NIAGARA	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	116,988
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	391	Office Furniture & Equipment	127,002
	391	**Subtotal General - Office Furniture & Equipment**	**13,494,776**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	392	Transportation Equipment	413,990
HEADQUARTERS	392	Transportation Equipment	924,991
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	392	Transportation Equipment	614,224
NIAGARA	392	Transportation Equipment	509,509
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	392	Transportation Equipment	788,059
	392	**Subtotal General - Transportation Equipment**	**3,250,773**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	393	Stores Equipment	13,455
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	393	Stores Equipment	4,147
NIAGARA	393	Stores Equipment	7,888
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	393	Stores Equipment	7,133
	393	**Subtotal General - Stores Equipment**	**32,623**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	60,141
HEADQUARTERS	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	9,728
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	12,733
NIAGARA	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	196,320
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	394	Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment	210,608
	394	**Subtotal General - Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment**	**489,529**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	395	Laboratory Equipment	11,148
HEADQUARTERS	395	Laboratory Equipment	40,097
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	395	Laboratory Equipment	26,601
NIAGARA	395	Laboratory Equipment	42,765
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	395	Laboratory Equipment	67,002
	395	**Subtotal General - Laboratory Equipment**	**187,613**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	396	Power Operated Equipment	178,806
MARCY-SOUTH	396	Power Operated Equipment	-
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	396	Power Operated Equipment	257,915
NIAGARA	396	Power Operated Equipment	317,614
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	396	Power Operated Equipment	400,998
	396	**Subtotal General - Power Operated Equipment**	**1,155,333**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	397	Communication Equipment	71,146
HEADQUARTERS	397	Communication Equipment	275,331
LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE	397	Communication Equipment	-
MARCY-SOUTH	397	Communication Equipment	-
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	397	Communication Equipment	73,074
NIAGARA	397	Communication Equipment	116,558
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	397	Communication Equipment	343,798
	397	**Subtotal General - Communication Equipment**	**879,907**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	84,187
HEADQUARTERS	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	967,686
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	991
NIAGARA	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	10,226,229
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	398	Miscellaneous Equipment	5,763,136
	398	**Subtotal General - Miscellaneous Equipment**	**17,042,229**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	399	Other Tangible Property	-
NIAGARA	399	Other Tangible Property	42,683
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	399	Other Tangible Property	15,019
	399	**Subtotal General - Other Tangible Property**	**57,702**
Total Included General Plant			**40,771,916**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-10

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 10
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES (BY FERC ACCOUNT)

Included General & Transmission Plant - Depreciation 2014

Included Transmission Plant			
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	352	Structures & Improvements	77,474
J. A. FITZPATRICK	352	Structures & Improvements	-
LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE	352	Structures & Improvements	208,106
MARCY-SOUTH	352	Structures & Improvements	-
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	352	Structures & Improvements	717,623
NIAGARA	352	Structures & Improvements	325,992
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	352	Structures & Improvements	195,277
	352	**Subtotal Transmission - Structures & Improvements**	**1,524,472**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	353	Station Equipment	907,982
J. A. FITZPATRICK	353	Station Equipment	-
LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE	353	Station Equipment	1,962,524
MARCY-SOUTH	353	Station Equipment	470,770
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	353	Station Equipment	4,077,293
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	353	Station Equipment - Windfarm Assets acq. 12-1-11	1,608,459
NIAGARA	353	Station Equipment	1,898,398
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	353	Station Equipment	3,128,598
	353	**Subtotal Transmission - Station Equipment**	**14,054,024**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	354	Towers & Fixtures	483,926
J. A. FITZPATRICK	354	Towers & Fixtures	(1)
MARCY-SOUTH	354	Towers & Fixtures	1,160,612
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	354	Towers & Fixtures	991,780
NIAGARA	354	Towers & Fixtures	288,369
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	354	Towers & Fixtures	233,620
	354	**Subtotal Transmission - Towers & Fixtures**	**3,158,306**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	355	Poles & Fixtures	50,180
MARCY-SOUTH	355	Poles & Fixtures	3,819,935
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	355	Poles & Fixtures	356,638
NIAGARA	355	Poles & Fixtures	-
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	355	Poles & Fixtures	-
	355	**Subtotal Transmission - Poles & Fixtures**	**4,226,753**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	201,233
J. A. FITZPATRICK	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	-
MARCY-SOUTH	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	1,923,631
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	778,128
NIAGARA	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	521,315
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	356	Overhead Conductors & Devices	281,320
	356	**Subtotal Transmission - Overhead Conductors & Devices**	**3,705,627**
LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE	357	Underground Conduit	2,024,078
MARCY-SOUTH	357	Underground Conduit	586,019
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	357	Underground Conduit	-
	357	**Subtotal Transmission - Underground Conduit**	**2,610,097**
LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	5,450,121
MARCY-SOUTH	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	246,290
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	358	Underground Conductors & Devices	23,734
	358	**Subtotal Transmission - Underground Conductors & Devices**	**5,720,145**
BLENHEIM - GILBOA	359	Roads & Trails	8,113
J. A. FITZPATRICK	359	Roads & Trails	-
MARCY-SOUTH	359	Roads & Trails	224,220
MASSENA - MARCY (Clark)	359	Roads & Trails	51,055
NIAGARA	359	Roads & Trails	428
St. LAWRENCE / FDR	359	Roads & Trails	1,933
	359	**Subtotal Transmission - Roads & Trails**	**285,749**
Total Included Transmission Plant			**35,285,173**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-11

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 11
ASSET IMPAIRMENT DEPRECIATION RECONCILIATION

Posting Date	Cost Center	Account	Impairment Amount ($)	Facility
12/31/2001	157	729308	62,000,000	Asset Impairment (FASB 121) - Vernon Boulevard
11/30/2002	158	729308	37,000,000	Asset Impairment (FASB 121) - Gowanus
11/30/2002	160	729308	26,000,000	Asset Impairment (FASB 121) - Pouch Terminal
12/31/2003	157	729308	14,816,000	WriteOff Asset Retirement Cost - V B Impaired
11/30/2004	220	729308	30,000,000	Asset Impairment (FAS 144) - Marcy FACTS/CSC
11/30/2004	159	729308	16,000,000	Asset Impairment (FAS 144) - Kent, Bklyn
11/30/2004	161	729308	18,000,000	Asset Impairment (FAS 144) - Brentwood, L.I.
			203,816,000	

Total Impairment - Production	**173,816,000**
Total Impairment - Transmission	**30,000,000**
Total Impairment - General Plant	**-**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-12

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 12
GENERATOR STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS BREAKOUT

		2014				2013			
	Asset No.	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant (Net $)	Deprecation Expense ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant (Net $)	Deprecation Expense ($)
St. Lawrence:		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
St. Lawrence - Station Equipment	205300200001	1,817,000	1,456,767	360,233	35,977	1,817,000	1,420,790	396,210	35,977
Step-Up Transformer	205300200002	3,045,068	596,969	2,448,099	60,272	2,880,879	536,697	2,344,182	44,450
Step-Up Transformer	205300200003	3,045,067	596,970	2,448,097	60,272	2,880,878	536,698	2,344,180	44,450
		7,907,135	**2,650,706**	**5,256,429**	**156,521**	**7,578,757**	**2,494,185**	**5,084,572**	**124,877**
Niagara:									
Niagara - Station Equipment 6 Units	205300300001	9,775,817	8,172,530	1,603,287	180,061	9,775,817	7,992,469	1,783,348	180,061
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 6	205300300002	2,154,273	671,484	1,482,789	43,086	2,154,273	628,398	1,525,875	43,801
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 3	205300300003	2,477,841	727,342	1,750,499	49,557	2,477,841	677,785	1,800,056	50,381
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 12	205300300004	2,849,131	985,827	1,863,304	56,983	2,849,131	928,844	1,920,287	74,240
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 11	205300300005	2,134,025	519,188	1,614,837	42,681	2,134,025	476,507	1,657,518	43,131
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 7	205300300007	2,021,861	448,345	1,573,516	40,438	2,021,861	407,907	1,613,954	41,110
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 5	205300300008	2,103,659	429,022	1,674,637	42,074	2,103,659	386,948	1,716,711	42,773
Step-Up Transformer & Related Equipment - Unit # 9	205300300009	2,653,677	485,292	2,168,385	53,074	2,653,677	432,218	2,221,459	53,833
		26,170,285	**12,439,031**	**13,731,254**	**507,955**	**26,170,285**	**11,931,077**	**14,239,208**	**529,330**
Blenheim-Gilboa	**205300400001**	**3,993,000**	**3,573,908**	**419,092**	94,634	**3,993,000**	**3,479,274**	**513,726**	94,634
J. A. FitzPatrick	**205400500001**	**2,227,045**	**2,227,045**	0		**2,227,045**	**2,227,045**	0	62,632
500mW C - C at Astoria:									
Step-Up Transformer GTB 7A	205303000001	2,727,277	818,190	1,909,087		2,727,277	727,280	1,999,997	
Step-Up Transformer GTB 7B	205303000002	2,727,277	818,190	1,909,087		2,727,277	727,280	1,999,997	
Step-Up Transformer STG	205303000003	2,727,277	818,190	1,909,087		2,727,277	727,280	1,999,997	
		8,181,831	**2,454,570**	**5,727,261**		**8,181,831**	**2,181,840**	**5,999,991**	
Grand Total		**48,479,296**	**23,345,260**	**25,134,036**	**759,109**	**48,150,918**	**22,313,421**	**25,837,497**	**811,473**
Adjusted Grand Total (Excludes 500mW C - C at Astoria)		**40,297,465**	**(20,890,690)**		**759,109**	**39,969,087**	**(20,131,581)**		**811,473**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-13

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 13
RELICENSING/RECLASSIFICATION EXPENSES

	2014				2013			
NIAGARA	Depreciation Expense ($)	Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Plant in Service (Net $)	Depreciation Expense ($)	Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Plant in Service (Net $)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Relicensing Costs	1,682,899	50,486,953	18,042,148	32,444,805	1,682,899	50,486,953	16,359,249	34,127,704
Niagara Relicense Compliance & Implement Costs	6,501,377	325,068,838	47,676,765	277,392,073	6,501,377	325,068,838	41,175,388	283,893,450
Niagara Relicense Other Payments '07	1,806,170	91,059,917	11,291,416	79,768,501	1,755,539	88,731,633	9,485,246	79,246,387
	9,990,446	**466,615,709**	**77,010,330**	**389,605,379**	**9,939,815**	**464,287,425**	**67,019,884**	**397,267,541**
ST LAWRENCE								
Relicensing Costs	3,033,588	91,281,394	25,128,699	66,152,695	2,936,042	89,542,871	22,095,111	67,447,760
STL Relicensing Re: Fish Enhancement	492,041	24,602,050	4,469,373	20,132,677	492,041	24,602,050	3,977,332	20,624,718
ST. Lawrence Relicensing Re: Community Enhance Fun	658,000	32,900,000	5,976,834	26,923,166	658,000	32,900,000	5,318,834	27,581,166
STL Relicensing Re: Habitat Improvement Funds	128,246	6,412,288	1,122,898	5,289,390	128,246	6,412,288	994,652	5,417,636
ST. Lawrence Relicensing Re: Local Recreation Fac	326,408	16,320,373	2,805,899	13,514,474	326,408	16,320,373	2,479,491	13,840,882
STL Relicense Re: Seaway Equity Corp.	227,778	10,250,000	1,841,206	8,408,794	227,778	10,250,000	1,613,428	8,636,572
STL. Relicensing-WHWMA Improvement Proj	288,849	8,686,009	1,490,645	7,195,364	286,957	8,661,335	1,201,796	7,459,539
	5,154,910	**190,452,114**	**42,835,554**	**147,616,560**	**5,055,473**	**188,688,917**	**37,680,644**	**151,008,273**
Total Expenses	**15,145,356**	**657,067,824**	**119,845,885**	**537,221,939**	**14,995,287**	**652,976,342**	**104,700,528**	**548,275,814**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-14

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 14
FACTS PROJECT PLANT IN SERVICE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

			2014			2013		
LN	Cap.Date	Asset Description	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Electric Plant in Service (Net $)
1	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Building, Electronics, Software, Xfmrs -	8,143,426	(2,162,444)	5,980,982	8,143,426	(1,999,575)	6,143,851
2	6/30/2001	Oakdale (NYSEG) Substation 345kv Capacitor Bank	2,686,912	(726,774)	1,960,138	2,686,912	(673,035)	2,013,877
3	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Transformer - 345kv, 200mva	3,403,806	(903,415)	2,500,391	3,403,806	(835,338)	2,568,468
4	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Gas Circuit Breaker - 345kv, 3000a GE	413,815	(111,687)	302,128	413,815	(103,410)	310,405
5	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Gas Circuit Breaker - 345kv, 3000a GE	413,815	(111,687)	302,128	413,815	(103,410)	310,405
6	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Disconnect Switches (Five) - 362kv	374,733	(99,894)	274,839	374,733	(92,399)	282,334
7	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC 3000 Bay w/Equipment	14,348,613	(3,402,360)	10,946,253	14,348,613	(3,115,387)	11,233,226
8	6/30/2001	Marcy CSC Relay/Protection/Control Equipment	875,338	(225,340)	649,998	875,338	(207,833)	667,505
9	7/1/2002	Edic (NMPC) Substation 345kv Capacitor Bank	3,759,861	(929,579)	2,830,282	3,759,861	(854,381)	2,905,480
10	1/1/2002	Circuit Breaker Monitoring System	200,694	(52,182)	148,512	200,694	(48,168)	152,526
11	1/1/2002	Remote Terminal Units	155,479	(97,465)	58,014	155,479	(89,691)	65,788
12	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Transformer - 345kv, 100mva	4,795,066	(1,054,928)	3,740,138	4,795,066	(959,026)	3,836,040
13	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Gas Circuit Breaker - 362kv, GE	550,776	(121,181)	429,595	550,776	(110,165)	440,611
14	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Gas Circuit Breaker - 362kv, GE	550,776	(121,181)	429,595	550,776	(110,165)	440,611
15	1/1/2004	CSC Potential Xfmrs, 345kV, SF6 Gas (Fourteen)	657,918	(144,756)	513,162	657,918	(131,597)	526,321
16	1/1/2004	CSC Current Xfmrs, 362kV, SF6 Gas (Seven)	470,106	(103,438)	366,668	470,106	(94,035)	376,071
17	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Disconnect Switches, 345kV (Eleven)	647,185	(142,391)	504,794	647,185	(129,447)	517,738
18	1/1/2004	CSC Motor Oper Disconnect Switches, 38kV (Four)	111,221	(24,478)	86,743	111,221	(22,253)	88,968
19	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Gas Circuit Breaker - 35kVA, SF6 (Two)	202,557	(44,575)	157,982	202,557	(40,523)	162,034
20	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Power & Control Cable	1,369,456	(301,295)	1,068,161	1,369,456	(273,905)	1,095,551
21	1/1/2004	Marcy CSC Surge Arresters	153,687	(32,719)	120,968	153,687	(29,645)	124,042
22	1/1/2005	CEC Circuit Switcher Upgrade	188,336	(188,336)	-	188,336	(169,506)	18,830
23	12/1/2007	Remote Terminal Units CMC-MAD-11-AAAQ	26,339	(9,237)	17,102	26,339	(7,920)	18,419
24		**Total Plant**	**44,499,917**	**(11,111,344)**	**33,388,573**	**44,499,917**	**(10,200,816)**	**34,299,101**
25		**Year-Over-Year Accumulated Depreciation**		**(910,528)**				

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-15

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 15
WINDFARM PLANT IN SERVICE AND DEPRECIATION

	2014 1/			2013 2/		
Asset Description	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Net Electric Plant in Service ($)	Electric Plant in Service ($)	Accumulated Depreciation ($)	Net Electric Plant in Service ($)
Duley Substation- Breakers	353,012	(21,183)	331,829	353,012	(14,122)	338,890
Duley Substation- Relay Panels	1,787,671	(107,262)	1,680,409	1,787,671	(71,508)	1,716,163
Duley Substation- Event Recorder	1,070,375	(64,224)	1,006,151	1,070,375	(42,816)	1,027,559
Duley Substation- Battery System	98,796	(5,928)	92,868	98,796	(3,952)	94,844
Duley Substation- Microwave System	3,274,476	(196,470)	3,078,006	3,274,476	(130,980)	3,143,496
Duley Substation- Control Building	424,785	(25,488)	399,297	424,785	(16,992)	407,793
Duley Substation- Misc. Station Equipment	6,376,978	(382,620)	5,994,358	6,376,978	(255,080)	6,121,898
Duley Substation- SCADA	5,988,524	(359,313)	5,629,211	5,988,524	(239,542)	5,748,982
Willis Substation- Breakers W/F	2,186,945	(131,217)	2,055,728	2,186,945	(87,478)	2,099,467
Willis Substation- Relay Panels W/F	3,366,210	(201,975)	3,164,235	3,366,210	(134,650)	3,231,560
Willis Substation- Misc. Station Equips W/F	4,981,425	(298,887)	4,682,538	4,981,425	(199,258)	4,782,167
Plattsburgh Substation- Relay Panels W/F	848,643	(50,919)	797,724	848,643	(33,946)	814,697
Plattsburgh Substation- Misc. Station Equips W/F	538,004	(32,283)	505,721	538,004	(21,522)	516,482
Ryan(Clinton) Substation- Breakers	972,565	(58,356)	914,209	972,565	(38,904)	933,661
Ryan (Clinton) Substation- Relay Panels	573,202	(34,395)	538,807	573,202	(22,930)	550,272
Ryan (Clinton) Substation- Battery System	92,835	(5,571)	87,264	92,835	(3,714)	89,121
Ryan (Clinton) Substation- Misc. Station Equips	1,463,980	(87,840)	1,376,140	1,463,980	(58,560)	1,405,420
Ryan (Clinton) Substation- SCADA	2,638,239	(158,295)	2,479,944	2,638,239	(105,530)	2,532,709
Ryan (Ellenburg) Substation- Breakers	2,050,153	(123,012)	1,927,141	2,050,153	(82,008)	1,968,145
Ryan (Ellenburg) Substation- Battery System	71,857	(4,314)	67,543	71,857	(2,876)	68,981
Ryan (Ellenburg) Substation- Misc. Equips	1,015,765	(60,948)	954,817	1,015,765	(40,632)	975,133
Ryan (Ellenburg) Substation- SCADA	2,011,868	(120,714)	1,891,154	2,011,868	(80,476)	1,931,392
Ryan (Chateaugay) Substation- Breakers	904,057	(54,246)	849,811	904,057	(36,164)	867,893
Ryan (Chateaugay) Substation- Relay Panels	1,022,529	(61,353)	961,176	1,022,529	(40,902)	981,627
Ryan (Chateaugay) Substation- Event Recorder	709,834	(42,591)	667,243	709,834	(28,394)	681,440
Ryan (Chateaugay) Substation- Battery System	143,043	(8,583)	134,460	143,043	(5,722)	137,321
Ryan (Chateaugay) Substation- SCADA	6,127,204	(367,635)	5,759,569	6,127,204	(245,090)	5,882,114
Ryan (Chateaugay) Misc. Station Equipment	7,965,349	(477,921)	7,487,428	7,965,349	(318,614)	7,646,735
Duley Emergency Generator	205,591	(30,840)	174,751	205,591	(20,560)	185,031
Ryan Emergency Generator	205,591	(30,840)	174,751	205,591	(20,560)	185,031
Pathnode Substation W/F land/Land rights	20,962	-	20,962	20,962	-	20,962
Pathnode Substation - SF6 Circuit Breaker	334,683	(7,252)	327,431	334,683	(558)	334,125
Pathnode Substation-Voltage Transform (VT.CCVT)-HV	481,484	(10,433)	471,051	481,484	(803)	480,681
Pathnode Substation-High Voltage Disconn. Switches	142,934	(3,098)	139,836	142,934	(239)	142,695
Pathnode Substation - Emergency General	131,312	(2,846)	128,466	131,312	(219)	131,093
Pathnode Substation - Circuit Breakers	1,006,902	(21,818)	985,084	1,006,902	(1,679)	1,005,223
Pathnode Substation-CCVT Capacity Coupling Volt Tr	148,614	(3,221)	145,393	148,614	(248)	148,366
Pathnode Substation-VT-230KV Inductive Volt Transf	582,674	(12,626)	570,048	582,674	(972)	581,702
Pathnode Substation-CT/VT Combined Instr Meter. Tr	495,983	(10,747)	485,236	495,983	(827)	495,156
Pathnode Substation-230KV Air Discon. Switch(TTR-6	1,065,825	(23,094)	1,042,731	1,065,825	(1,777)	1,064,048
Pathnode Substation - RTU	221,138	(4,792)	216,346	221,138	(369)	220,769
Pathnode Substation - Misc. Station Equipment	6,148,826	(133,226)	6,015,600	6,148,826	(10,249)	6,138,577
Pathnode Substation Building (NYPA)	5,468,072	(118,476)	5,349,596	5,468,072	(9,114)	5,458,958
Pathnode Substation BOP conveyance	4,107,139	(88,989)	4,018,150	4,107,139	(6,846)	4,100,293
Total Windfarm	**79,826,053**	**(4,045,840)**	**75,780,213**	**79,826,053**	**(2,437,381)**	**77,388,672**

1/ Based on cap. date of 1/31/2014
2/ Based on cap. date of 1/31/2013

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-16

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 16
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

NYPA Acct #	Facility	Total M&S Inventory ($) 12/31/2014	Total M&S Inventory ($) 12/31/2013	Avg. M&S Inventory '13-'14	Allocator	Allocated M&S ($) 12/31/2014
1100	NIA	19,738,011	20,675,397			
1200	STL	11,243,637	11,914,250			
3100	POL	8,240,473	8,057,633			
3200	Flynn	11,159,241	13,649,111			
1300	B/G	8,983,713	8,639,162			
3300	500MW	25,629,810	25,079,941			
2100	CEC	5,335,497	5,503,952			
	Total	**90,330,382**	**93,519,446**	**91,924,914**	**28.41%**	**26,115,864**

As of 12/31/2014

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-17

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 17
MARCY-SOUTH CAPITALIZED LEASE AMORTIZATION AND UNAMORTIZED BALANCE

Year	Beginning Unamortized Lease Asset/ Obligation ($)	Ending Unamortized Lease/Asset ($)	Capitalized Lease Amortization ($)	Average Unamortized Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1988	108,936,778	106,758,042	2,178,736	
1989	106,758,042	104,579,307	2,178,736	
1990	104,579,307	102,400,571	2,178,736	
1991	102,400,571	100,221,836	2,178,736	
1992	100,221,836	98,043,100	2,178,736	
1993	98,043,100	95,864,365	2,178,736	
1994	95,864,365	93,685,629	2,178,736	
1995	93,685,629	91,506,894	2,178,736	
1996	91,506,894	89,328,158	2,178,736	
1997	89,328,158	87,149,422	2,178,736	
1998	87,149,422	84,970,687	2,178,736	
1999	84,970,687	82,791,951	2,178,736	
2000	82,791,951	80,613,216	2,178,736	
2001	80,613,216	78,434,480	2,178,736	
2002	78,434,480	76,255,745	2,178,736	
2003	76,255,745	74,077,009	2,178,736	
2004	74,077,009	71,898,273	2,178,736	
2005	71,898,273	69,719,538	2,178,736	
2006	69,719,538	67,540,802	2,178,736	
2007	67,540,802	65,362,067	2,178,736	
2008	65,362,067	63,183,331	2,178,736	
2009	63,183,331	61,004,596	2,178,736	
2010	61,004,596	58,825,860	2,178,736	
2011	58,825,860	56,647,125	2,178,736	
2012	56,647,125	54,468,389	2,178,736	
2013	54,468,389	52,289,653	2,178,736	
2014	52,289,653	50,110,918	2,178,736	**51,200,286**
2015	50,110,918	47,932,182	2,178,736	
2016	47,932,182	45,753,447	2,178,736	
2017	45,753,447	43,574,711	2,178,736	
2018	43,574,711	41,395,976	2,178,736	
2019	41,395,976	39,217,240	2,178,736	
2020	39,217,240	37,038,505	2,178,736	
2021	37,038,505	34,859,769	2,178,736	
2022	34,859,769	32,681,033	2,178,736	
2023	32,681,033	30,502,298	2,178,736	
2024	30,502,298	28,323,562	2,178,736	
2025	28,323,562	26,144,827	2,178,736	
2026	26,144,827	23,966,091	2,178,736	
2027	23,966,091	21,787,356	2,178,736	
2028	21,787,356	19,608,620	2,178,736	
2029	19,608,620	17,429,884	2,178,736	
2030	17,429,884	15,251,149	2,178,736	
2031	15,251,149	13,072,413	2,178,736	
2032	13,072,413	10,893,678	2,178,736	
2033	10,893,678	8,714,942	2,178,736	
2034	8,714,942	6,536,207	2,178,736	
2035	6,536,207	4,357,471	2,178,736	
2036	4,357,471	2,178,736	2,178,736	
2037	2,178,736	0	2,178,736	
Total		**2,668,951,061**	**108,936,778**	

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-18

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 18
ESTIMATED PREPAYMENTS AND INSURANCE

Date	Property Insurance ($)	Other Prepayments ($)
12/31/2013	-	5,889,391
12/31/2014	-	6,220,698
Beg/End of Year Average	**-**	**6,055,045**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-19

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 19
STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS O&M ALLOCATOR

Line No.		Amount ($) (1)	Ratio (2)	Notes
1	Avg. Transmission Plant in Service	2,050,487,192		Sch G; Col 5, Sum Ln 5,6,8 and 9
2	Generator Step-Up Transformer Plant-in-Service	40,297,465		
3	**Ratio**		**1.97%**	Col 1, Ln 2 / Col 1, Ln 1
4	Transmission Maintenance	34,434,272		Sch A; Col 4, Ln 12
5	**Removed Step-up Transmission O&M**	**(676,724)**		

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-20

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 20
FACTS O&M ALLOCATOR

Line No.		Amount ($) (1)	Ratio (2)	Notes
1	Avg. Transmission Plant in Service	2,050,487,192		Sch G; Col 5, Sum Ln 5,6,8 and 9
2	FACTS Plant-in-Service	44,499,917		
3	**Ratio**		**2.17%**	Col 1, Ln 2 / Col 1, Ln 1
4	Transmission Maintenance	34,434,272		Sch A: Col 4, Ln 12
5	**Reclassified FACTS Transmission Plant**	**(747,297)**		Subtract Col 1, Ln 4 * Col 2, Ln 3

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-21

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 21
PROPERTY INSURANCE ALLOCATOR

		2014 Amount ($) (1)	2013 Amount ($) (2)	Average (3)	Gross Plant in Service Ratio (4)
A)	**PRODUCTION**	3,502,393,917	3,436,858,158	**3,469,626,038**	**85.10%**
B)	**TRANSMISSION (353 Station Equip.)**	618,933,099	596,474,291	**607,703,695**	**14.90%**
	TOTAL	**4,121,327,017**	**4,033,332,449**	**4,077,329,733**	**100.00%**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-22

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 22
PROPERTY INSURANCE ALLOCATION

Line No.	Site	Amount ($) (1)	Ratio (2)	Allocated Insurance Expense - Transmission ($) (3)	Notes (4)
1	105 - Blenheim-Gilboa	462,046			
2	110 - St. Lawrence	1,028,721			
3	115 - Niagara	1,702,261			
4	310 - Headquarters	390,622			
5	**Subtotal (Gross Trans. Plant Ratio)**	**3,583,650**	14.90%	**534,123**	Allocated Based on Net Transmission Plant Ratio
6	220 - Marcy /Clark Trans	345,927			
7	235 - Sound Cable	98,620			
8	**Subtotal (Full Transmission)**	**444,547**	100.00%	**444,547**	
9	**Grand Total**			**978,670**	

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-23

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 23
INJURIES & DAMAGES INSURANCE EXPENSE ALLOCATION

Line No.	Site	Amount ($)	Ratio (%)	Allocated Injury/Damage Insurance Expense - Transmission ($)	Notes
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	105 - Blenheim-Gilboa	373,684			
2	110 - St. Lawrence	309,401			
3	115 - Niagara	1,212,835			
4	310 - Headquarters	114,381			
5	**Subtotal**	**2,010,302**	28.41	**571,127**	Allocated Based on Transmission Labor Ratio
6	220 - Marcy /Clark Trans	136,488	100.00	**136,488**	
7	**Grand Total**			**707,615**	

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-24

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 24
COST OF REMOVAL

Cost of Removal to Regulatory Assets - Depreciation:

	2014 Amount ($)	2013 Amount ($)
Production	154,413,971	149,719,189
Transmission	93,786,811	94,586,900
General	4,215,005	2,204,000
Total	**252,415,787**	**246,510,089**

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-25

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 25
POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (PBOP)

Line No.	Item		Amount ($)
1	Total NYPA PBOPs		38,140,000
2	PBOP Capitalized		2,220,928
3	PBOP contained in Cost of Service	Line 1 less line 2	35,919,072
4	Base PBOP Amount		35,919,072
5	**PBOP Adjustment**	Line 4 less line 3	0

Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-26

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 26
REGULATORY COMMISSION EXPENSE

Line No.	Item	Regulatory Commission Expense - Amount ($)	Notes
1	Transmission	-	
2	Other	3,911,487	
3	**Grand Total**	**3,911,487**	

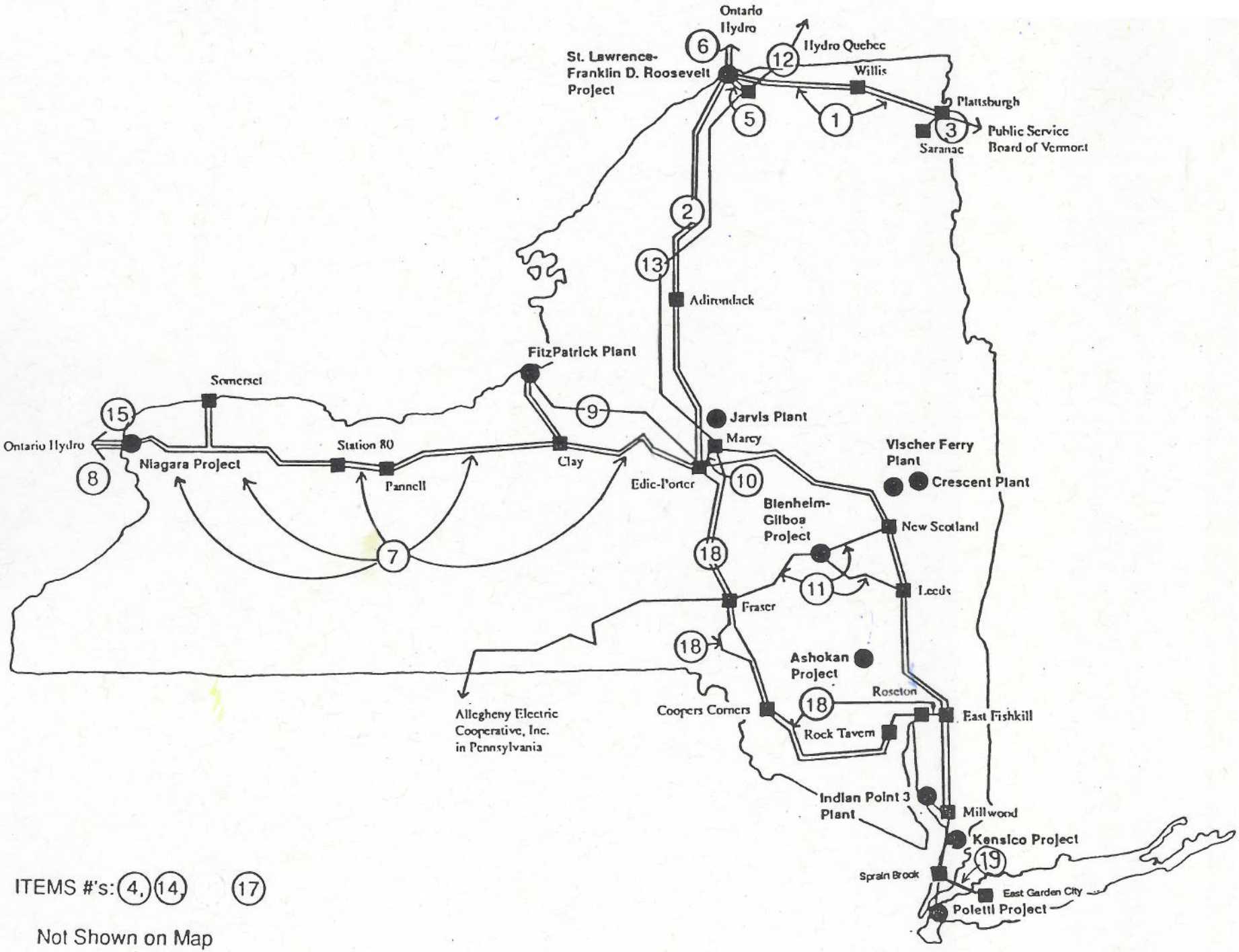
Exhibit No. PA-102, WP-27

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

WORK PAPER 27
MICROWAVE TOWER RENTAL INCOME

Line No.	Posting Date	Account	Income Amount ($)
1	4/23/2014	514180	18,052
2	5/8/2014	514180	2,700
3	6/12/2014	514180	4,800
4	8/19/2014	514180	7,800
5	8/26/2014	514180	251
6	9/4/2014	514180	2,700
7	9/30/2014	514180	14,111
8	10/22/2014	514180	1,350
9	10/24/2014	514180	18,485
10	11/26/2014	514180	6,336
11	12/2/2014	514180	675
12	12/2/2014	514180	12,000
13	12/2/2014	514180	12,000
14			**101,260**

Exhibit No. PA-103



Major Transmission Facilities Included In and Excluded From the Transmission Revenue Requirement

A. TRANSMISSION FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THE TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT RATE BASE

NIAGARA/ST. LAWRENCE FACILITIES

- Niagara-Ontario Hydro ties
- Niagara substation
- Transmission lines from the Niagara substation to Edic substation
- St. Lawrence/FDR-Ontario lines
- St. Lawrence/FDR-substation
- St. Lawrence/FDR-Willis lines
- St. Lawrence/Reynolds lines
- Reynolds substation
- St. Lawrence/GM lines
- Willis substation
- Willis-Plattsburgh lines
- Plattsburgh to Vermont state border tie
- Plattsburgh substation
- Plattsburgh to Saranac line
- Saranac substation
- St. Lawrence/FDR-Adirondack lines
- Adirondack substation
- Marcy-Edic lines
- St. Lawrence-Massena lines

MASSENA-MARCY 765kV PROJECT

- Massena substation
- Massena-Chateauguay line
- Massena-Marcy line
- Marcy substation

MARCY SOUTH PROJECT

- Marcy-Coopers Corner line
- Edic-Fraser line
- Coopers Corner-Rock Tavern lines
- Roseton-East Fishkill line

BLENHEIM-GILBOA PROJECT

- BG substation
- BG-Leeds line
- BG-New Scotland line
- BG-Fraser line

FITZPATRICK LINES

- FitzPatrick substation
- FitzPatrick-Edic line
- FitzPatrick-Scriba line

LONG ISLAND SOUND CABLE

- Sprain Brook to East Garden City lines

POLETTI

- Poletti-East 13th Street substation circuits
- Poletti-substation

INDIVIDUAL NYPA TRANSMISSION FACILITIES INCLUDED
(See Enclosed Location Map)

Map Key	Description
1.	Two parallel 71-mile, 230kV transmission circuits connecting the St. Lawrence/FDR switchyard to the Authority's substation at Plattsburgh, along with an Authority substation near the midpoint of that circuit at Willis that interconnects with New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG).
2.	Two parallel 86-mile, 230kV single-circuit lines between the St. Lawrence/FDR switchyard and an Authority substation at Adirondack. The first 8 miles is on double circuit towers.
3.	Two single-circuit 115kV transmission circuits connecting the Plattsburgh substation with the State of Vermont (9 miles) and NYSEG at Saranac (8 miles).
4.	Three parallel 115kV circuits, each about 4 miles long, connecting the St. Lawrence/FDR switchyard with Reynolds Metals Company in Massena and one mile double circuit 115kV tap line to General Motors.
5.	Two parallel 8-mile 230kV circuits on double circuit towers connecting the St. Lawrence/FDR switchyard with the Authority's substation at Massena.
6.	Two parallel 230kV circuits, each 2 miles long, interconnecting the St. Lawrence/FDR switchyard with Ontario Hydro at the International Boundary.

7. **Two parallel single-circuit 345kV transmission lines extending almost 200 miles from the Niagara switchyard to Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation's (NMPC) Edic substation. These circuits also interconnect with Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation's (RG&E) Station 80 and Pannell Road substation and NMPC's Clay substation. In addition, NYSEG's Somerset generating station is tapped into one of these circuits in the vicinity of Dysinger.**

8. **One 4-mile single-circuit 230kV line connecting the Niagara switchyard with Ontario Hydro at the International Boundary.**

9. **One 68-mile, single-circuit 345kV line connecting the James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant (JAF) with NMPC's Edic Substation.**

10. **Two 1.5-mile, single-circuit 345kV circuit lines connecting the Authority's Marcy substation with NMPC's Edic substation.**

11. **Three single-circuit 345kV lines of 34 miles, 37 miles and 32 miles in length, connecting the Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Plant (B-G) with substations at Fraser (NYSEG), Leeds (NMPC) and New Scotland (NMPC), respectively.**

12. **One 21-mile, 765kV circuit between the Authority's Massena substation and Hydro-Québec at the International Boundary.**

13. **One 134-mile, 765kV circuit between the Authority's Massena and Marcy substations.**

14. **Two 7-mile, 345kV underground oil-filled cable transmission circuits between the Authority's Poletti Generating station and Con Edison's East 13th Street substation.**

15. **Two parallel 345kV transmission circuits, each less than one mile long, connecting the Niagara switchyard with Ontario Hydro.**

17. **A one-mile, 345kV transmission circuit between JAF and NMPC's Scriba substation.**

18. **A predominantly double-circuit, 190-mile (right-of-way miles), 345kV transmission line between the Town of Marcy, near Utica, and the Town of East Fishkill in Dutchess County known as the Marcy-South Project. This project consists of the following circuits (312 total circuit miles): the 76-mile Edic-Fraser line and the 135-mile Marcy Coopers Corner (NYSEG) lines which are on double circuit towers, the 46-mile double circuit from Coopers Corners to Rock Tavern (CH) and one 8.3-mile Roseton (CH) to East Fishkill (Con Ed) line which includes a submarine crossing of the Hudson River.**

19. **A single-circuit 27-mile, 345kV underground, underwater transmission circuit between Yonkers, Westchester County and Hempstead, Nassau County known as the Long Island Sound Cable.**

Note: NYPA also has capacity available, as per the Marcy-South agreement, in Central Hudson's 17-mile line between Rock Tavern (CH) and Roseton (CH) and in Central Hudson's 59-mile line between Roseton (CH) and Leeds (NMPC).

B. FACILITIES EXCLUDED FROM TRANSMISSION REVENUE REQUIREMENT RATE BASE

- Generator step-up transformers since these are considered by FERC to be related to production.

- Generator leads for the 500 MW Astoria generating plant, Flynn Power Project, small hydro projects and the small clean power plants in New York City and Long Island. These units either provide service to certain customer groups under contract or are sold into the NYISO capacity and energy markets.

- Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) – also referred to as a Convertible Static Compensator (CSC), is excluded from the revenue requirement computation since the Authority chose to receive transmission congestion contracts in lieu of cost recovery through the revenue requirement.

- The Authority financed the construction of the Tri-Lakes Project, a transmission system upgrade involving National Grid and two of the Authority's municipal customers in northern New York. National Grid reimbursed the Authority for expenses related to this project and the assets were transferred to National Grid in 2011.

- The transmission work in the North County to support the wind farm developers is a result of NYISO Interconnection process whereby developers/generators request connecting to the transmission system.

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

NY Power Authority

Exhibit No. PA-105

Annual Report 2014

A mission for the 21st century

Power the **economic growth** and competitiveness of New York State by providing customers with **low-cost, clean, reliable power** and the **innovative energy infrastructure and services** they value.

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Employees at International Paper Mill, a NYPA customer, perform a work task in Ticonderoga.

On the cover: New circuit breakers are installed at Robert Moses Switchyard in Massena as part of NYPA's $726 million Transmission Life Extension and Modernization program to create one of the most advanced switchyards in the nation.

The 2014 Annual Report was designed, written, photographed and produced by the New York Power Authority's Corporate Communications staff.

Readers of the print edition of this publication will find symbols and hyperlinks to access supplemental videos and documents available in the digital edition at www.nypa.gov.

A MESSAGE from the Chairman

As a businessman in Western New York, I have seen firsthand how the New York Power Authority (NYPA) contributed to economic development and job growth throughout my region in 2014. From my vantage point as NYPA's Chairman, I am also well aware of how our initiatives benefit all of New York State, from Northern New York to Long Island.

NYPA is much more than an electric utility. As a high-tech organization, we are "leading by example" to help businesses prosper. We are achieving this essential mission by playing an active role in Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo's ReCharge NY program of low-cost power allocations and by purchasing goods and services from competitive New York vendors, large and small. These activities, combined with many other NYPA-led programs, are playing a significant role in transforming New York's economy.

"Leading by example" is what we do. That includes holding ourselves accountable. For instance, we conducted a top-to-bottom energy audit of our operations in 2014 that highlights our commitment to sustainability.

Serving New York effectively also requires that we continue to upgrade our operations. 2014 was the second of a 12-year, $726 million program to upgrade NYPA's statewide transmission network. Additionally, we're in the midst of a $460 million Life Extension and Modernization program at the Niagara Power Project's Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant.

As the largest state electric utility in the nation, NYPA plays a pivotal role in the ongoing reinvention of the power industry. On the pages that follow, President and Chief Executive Officer Gil C. Quiniones provides a more complete overview of our 2014 accomplishments and explains how they set both the strategic and operational foundations for a successful 2015 and beyond.

One major priority for 2015, that I want you to follow, is NYPA's efforts in filling essential engineering, financial and a growing array of technical positions over the next decade. The industry is experiencing dramatic technological and demographic shifts, and our Strategic Vision 2014-2019 set goals for NYPA to develop its own workforce and programs to meet customers' changing needs. It's another example of NYPA "leading by example."

On behalf of our entire Board of Trustees, I thank the entire NYPA Team for their continuing outstanding efforts that benefit our customers and everyone across our great state.

Sincerely,

John R. Koelmel
Chairman
March 2015

TRUSTEES and Management

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Brian C. McElroy
Treasurer

By thinking big...

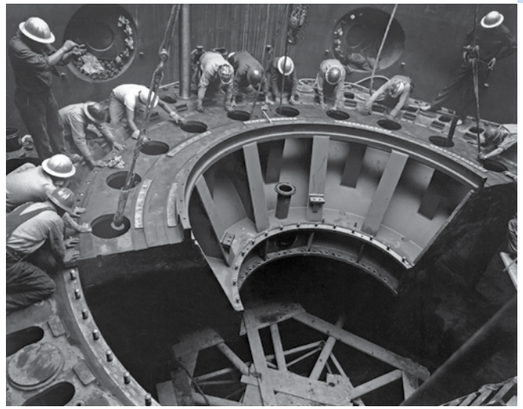
Dear fellow New Yorker,

As President and Chief Executive Officer of NYPA, when I travel around New York State and in conversations with customers and colleagues, I am often asked, **"What is the next defining project for the New York Power Authority?"**

It's an excellent and valid question. It speaks to our impressive legacy, the work that my more than 1,600 co-workers and I do daily and, most importantly, what we could accomplish.

I begin with our legacy because it provides a strong and enduring foundation for everything we want to do going forward. **By thinking big** and successfully addressing significant challenges for more than 80 years, NYPA has become more than just the largest state power organization in the United States. **We are the model for public power.**

NYPA's activities are guided by Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo's new "Reforming the Energy Vision" (REV) initiative, which spurs clean energy innovation, brings in new investments and improves consumer choice. As REV's regulatory framework and policy initiatives are implemented, we can increase the supply of distributed power, pursue new energy efficiency strategies and establish an energy marketplace that accommodates new opportunities.



Above, workers install one of the first rotors during construction of the St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project in 1956; right, a present-day turbine installation at the project.

The energy industry is in the midst of significant changes. An organization like NYPA must do more than simply generate, distribute and sell power. More than ever, we need to be partners with our customers to help meet their complex energy needs and challenges.

There has been acceleration in the development and commercialization of new technologies, including solar power, smart grid and electric vehicles. Now, more than ever, people are paying attention to environmental concerns.

Responding to the shift within the industry is key to NYPA's future, and resonates in the question about our "next defining project." The answer has yet to materialize, but **NYPA took significant steps in 2014 to ensure that we will drive the conversation.**

In 2014, we updated our Mission Statement to set the course and introduced our Strategic Vision 2014-2019. The Strategic Vision created a plan to help New York State usher in a new energy era...one that involves thoughtful, sustainable use of energy, technology and natural resources.

But our Mission Statement, shown on the inside front cover, is what NYPA is all about. Within that single sentence are the elements—**economic growth, low-cost power, and innovative technology and services**—that speak perfectly to what we accomplished in 2014.

...we are the model for public power

NYPA President and Chief Executive Officer Gil C. Quiniones talks with employees of Hollingsworth & Vose in Greenwich during a ReCharge NY event.

Exhibit No. PA-105

Power the **economic growth** and competitiveness of New York State

NYPA's diverse customer markets—including government agencies, municipally owned and rural cooperative electric systems, job-producing companies and non-profit organizations—are becoming more sophisticated energy consumers. This requires NYPA to provide customized products and services tailored to their needs.

Customer Empowerment, one of our Strategic Vision themes, reinforces how NYPA is engaging with its 1,018 customers (as of Dec. 31, 2014) to address their success by providing knowledgeable solutions on energy needs ranging from reducing energy costs with low-cost power and adding system resiliency to improving power quality and meeting sustainability goals.

NYPA's economic development efforts are far reaching, both in terms of impact and geography, in their support of Customer Empowerment.

In 2014, NYPA's statewide and regional economic development programs—ReCharge NY, Expansion Power, Replacement Power and Preservation Power—continued to retain and create jobs, and spur capital investment.

An employee of NYPA customer Harden Furniture works on a project at the company's manufacturing facility in McConnellsville.

2014 ReCharge NY

NYPA Trustees approved three rounds of low-cost power allocations under the statewide ReCharge NY program, which stems from legislation signed by Governor Cuomo in 2011. The program supports hundreds of thousands of jobs in the state, and we're committed to continuing to leverage low-cost power to support employment, capital investment, economic growth and competitiveness.

124 Allocations

47 Megawatts of Power

16,000 Job Commitments

102 Businesses and Not-For-Profits

$1.92 Billion Capital Investments

Net revenues from unallocated Niagara power were deposited in the Western New York Economic Development Fund, a NYPA-administered account created under the Western New York Power Proceeds Allocation Act (WNYPPA). Founded in 2012, the fund is another way for NYPA to support job retention and growth in that region. The fund also supports 43 North, a business competition started in 2014 to draw innovative, growing companies to the Buffalo area. In 2014, the first company to complete a project using this funding was Diversified Manufacturing Inc. of Lockport.

Also in Northern New York, the North Country Economic Development Fund (NCEDF), which is jointly administered by the Development Authority of the North Country, is another channel that NYPA uses to promote economic growth. The $10 million loan fund was established in August 2014 to provide low-cost loans to businesses in New York's North Country.

The inaugural NCEDF loans totaling $725,000 were given to two businesses, which agreed in total to add 84 jobs, retain 110 existing positions and undertake capital investments of about $6 million.

NYPA supports 43 North, a business competition that is part of Governor Cuomo's Buffalo Billion initiative to fund economic opportunities throughout Buffalo and Western New York. Applicants were given the promise of a $1 million grand prize in exchange for locating their business in Buffalo for at least one year.

43 North generated 6,932 applications from startup companies in 96 countries and all 50 states. The top prize went to Tonawanda-based ASi, LLC, a metal manufacturing company, and 43 North also handed out six $500,000 awards and four $250,000 awards. The finalists included companies in fields like clean technology, medicine, therapeutics, biotechnology and smartphone applications.

The overwhelming interest in 43 North convinced NYPA's Board of Trustees to allocate $6 million toward the $7 million earmarked to continue the initiative in 2015. If 2014 is any indication, Buffalo will continue to be an attractive place for innovative companies to call home and grow their businesses.

NYPA's own financial well-being was recognized during 2014, with all three of the major credit-rating agencies raising their outlooks.

Standard & Poor's Long-Term Rating	Standard & Poor's Short-Term Rating	Moody's Long-Term Rating	Fitch Outlook
AA	A-1+	Aa1	Positive
AA-	A-1	Aa2	Stable

NYPA's visitors centers, located at our three largest hydropower projects, supported local tourism and economic development in 2014. They hosted a combined 205 education tours for 11,805 students during the year. Also, 248 organizations with a total of 34,398 participants used the centers for community functions.

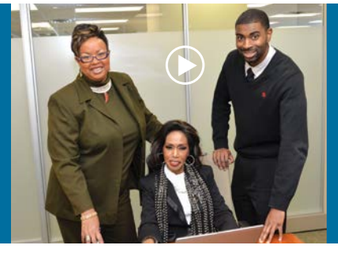
138,609 Attendance at the NYPA Visitors Centers in 2014

A visitor to the Power Vista at the Niagara Power Project tries a hands-on energy exhibit.

2014 Regional Power Programs

Dedicated blocks of low-cost NYPA electricity are available regionally. **Expansion Power and Replacement Power** from the Niagara Power Project is sold to businesses within 30 miles of the project. **Preservation Power** generated at the St. Lawrence-FDR Power Project is made available to businesses in Franklin, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties.

- **13** Business Allocations
- **560** Job Commitments
- **13.7** Megawatts of Power
- **$265** Million Capital Investments



LEADING by example

Another positive impact on economic development came through NYPA's Supplier Diversity Program and its support of minority- and women-owned business enterprises (MWBEs).

- **$72.2** Million in Transactions With MWBEs
- **22%** of Reportable Expenditures

Providing customers with low-cost, clean, reliable power

Workers monitor the height of a boom used to install transformers at NYPA's St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project substation in Massena.

NYPA is becoming more innovative in the way we operate and maintain our generation and transmission facilities. Our Strategic Vision 2014-2019 calls for a combination of Asset Management and Smart Generation and Transmission strategic initiatives; these will allow us to find better ways to run and maintain our assets that bring optimal service to our customers.

In 2014, NYPA carried out the second year of a 12-year, $726 million program to upgrade our statewide transmission system. The **Transmission Life Extension and Modernization** (TLEM) effort is centered on NYPA's more than 1,400 circuit-miles of high-voltage power lines. The TLEM calls for some of this equipment—parts of which are more than a half-century old—to be repaired or rebuilt.

Early priorities for the TLEM project include an upgrade of three switchyards—at the St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt and Niagara power projects, and the Frederick R. Clark Energy Center in Marcy, which is the hub of our power transmission facilities.

Significant TLEM investments during the year included the awarding of three contracts, two of which were given to O'Connell Electric of Victor. O'Connell received $5.2 million for site preparation work related to the installation of autotransformers at the St. Lawrence-FDR project, and $10.8 million to demolish existing transmission equipment and install 16 power circuit breakers and a capacitor bank at the Robert Moses Switchyard in Massena. NYPA also earmarked up to $5 million for Greenman-Pedersen, Inc. of Albany to provide inspection and consulting services for the application of paints and other coatings to protect transmission towers in Northern, Central and Western New York.

We recognize the importance of protecting our assets against adverse weather conditions, influenced in part by Superstorm Sandy in 2012. NYPA last year devoted capital funds to investments in smart-grid technologies to enhance situational awareness of the conditions of power lines. We also conducted a comprehensive evaluation of our power plants in New York City and on Long Island, and are fortifying them against potential flooding. We have upgraded the communications networks between sites to ensure connectivity during severe weather and other emergencies. Internal procedures were also enhanced.

These and other measures address the Smart Generation and Transmission initiative in NYPA's Strategic Vision 2014-19, which calls for making the generation and transmission system more flexible, resilient and agile using existing and emerging technologies.

2014 Transmission Life Extension and Modernization Program

At the St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project, work began on a TLEM project that will make the Robert Moses Switchyard one of the most advanced transmission hubs in North America. This effort, known as the Switchyard Automated Monitoring and Controls system, will emphasize smart-grid technologies. It will include microprocessors providing real-time information that can be shared immediately with other switchyard components, allowing operations personnel to conduct precision monitoring and control of electricity transmission.

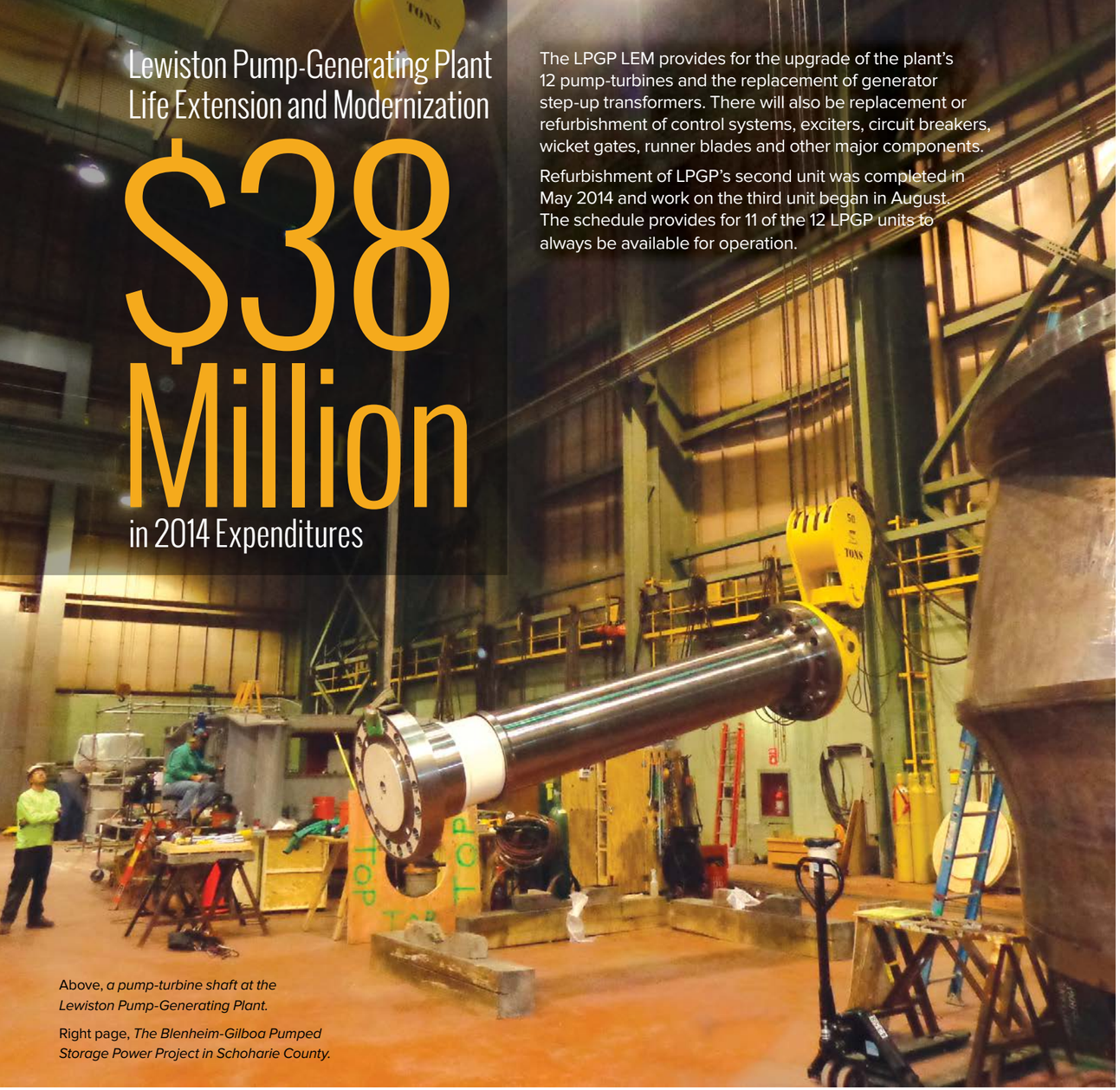
Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant Life Extension and Modernization

$38 Million

in 2014 Expenditures

The LPGP LEM provides for the upgrade of the plant's 12 pump-turbines and the replacement of generator step-up transformers. There will also be replacement or refurbishment of control systems, exciters, circuit breakers, wicket gates, runner blades and other major components.

Refurbishment of LPGP's second unit was completed in May 2014 and work on the third unit began in August. The schedule provides for 11 of the 12 LPGP units to always be available for operation.



Above, *a pump-turbine shaft at the Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant.*

Right page, *The Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project in Schoharie County.*

28.7 Billion kilowatt hours (kWh) of Electricity Generated

72% Was Hydropower

39.7 Billion kWh Total Electric Sales
including power purchased from other generators

Even with the many new technologies we are incorporating in our operations there is one principle that remains the same—operating excellence. Major steps were taken in 2014 to continue investing to transform our generation and transmission systems so they can serve for the next 50 years.

The $38 million spent in 2014 is part of the 10-year, $460 million Life Extension and Modernization (LEM) at the Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant (LPGP), begun in 2010. LPGP operates during peak power demand hours to supplement the electricity output of the Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant, the Niagara Power Project's main generating facility.

The LPGP LEM has many challenges, including global sourcing of major equipment only built outside the U.S., from 18 factories in nine countries, many in Asia and Europe. That is complemented with goods and services provided by almost 50 New York vendors, some just a half-hour away. Work in 2014 continued on schedule and on budget.

LPGP is one of two major pumped storage facilities in New York State—the other being NYPA's Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project (B-G). We completed a four-year overhaul of that facility in 2009, setting the foundation for NYPA to seek a new operating license for the project.

In April 2014, NYPA took the first official step in this direction by filing preliminary documents with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which is responsible for the licensing of the nation's hydropower projects. In summer 2014, FERC held the first of many meetings to gather public input on NYPA's plans for the relicensing.

B-G received its first operating license in 1969 and was constructed in the early 1970s along the Schoharie Creek, a tributary of the Mohawk River in the northern Catskills. It began supplying electricity in 1973. By initiating the multiyear relicensing process now, NYPA is positioning itself to submit an application in 2017 to obtain a new 50-year license before the current one expires in April 2019.

The new license for B-G will allow NYPA to continue providing important energy reliability and community benefits to local residents and the people of New York State.

In Central New York, NYPA is seeking to strengthen the state's power grid to protect it from the potential retirement of aging plants and relieve a longstanding transmission bottleneck by enhancing the transmission system in the region without adding new lines.

The Marcy-South Series Compensation Project (MSSCP), developed by NYPA and New York State Electric & Gas, is a cost-effective way for increasing the amount of power from clean sources that can be moved along existing transmission lines from upstate generators to meet the downstate need.

Large transmission projects provide jobs and related economic development benefits to communities from business generated through multiyear construction activity, local supply purchases and increased operations at existing generating facilities.

In 2014, NYPA obtained the regulatory approvals to undertake the environmental and construction plan needed before work can begin on MSSCP.

NYPA is transforming its own energy infrastructure into the energy infrastructure of the future. The investments we have made and continue to make will fundamentally change what we are, who we are and what we will be over the next several decades.

Infrastructure Investments

In fall 2014, two generator step-up transformers—which increase electric power voltage for efficient travel along transmission lines—were delivered to the Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project via rail and road. The transit of the transformers required lifting power lines and installing temporary portable bridges over existing ones to support the heavy loads during the two-day trip.

LEADING by example

In 2014, NYPA committed $10 million to the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to establish a 2.5 million-gallon reserve of gasoline and ultra-low-sulfur diesel fuel to be dispersed at strategic upstate locations in Brewerton, Buffalo, Marcy, Rensselaer, Rochester and Vestal. This fuel reserve will provide emergency responders—including transmission and repair crews—with sufficient supplies during a power disruption. The reserve is a key component of Fuel NY, a statewide fuel infrastructure protection initiative developed in response to disruptions caused by Superstorm Sandy.

Providing customers with innovative energy infrastructure and services they value

It's not enough to simply reinforce and upgrade our operations infrastructure. If NYPA is to continue to thrive, we need to reinvent the traditional role of an electric utility. We must offer our customers more than just the flow of electricity.

We are in the midst of rapid transformation, one in which we must adjust to meet customers' needs. Simultaneously, the NYPA of today is one where data helps us operate and maintain our infrastructure. This resource alignment is covered in our Strategic Vision 2014-2019, which calls for NYPA to build on recent efforts, respond to the changes underway in the energy industry and to seize upon key opportunities.

These objectives are being addressed through three essential elements:

- Access to a skilled, flexible workforce that can deliver the outcomes envisioned
- Access to the relevant information and knowledge that supports effective delivery
- Streamlined business processes that provide structure as well as promoting efficiency and sustainability

As part of this reinvention, NYPA in 2014 created a Customer Energy Solutions (CES) business unit that lets us become and remain our customers' trusted energy advisor. CES allows NYPA to serve as a marketplace for accessing energy services, and it proactively addresses customers' needs by strategically and carefully expanding our service offerings, and making the offerings more flexible, user-friendly, continuous and real-time. CES integrates well with both existing NYPA programs and initiatives, and it will also help us retain and grow our customer base.

We will continue to work with state agencies to accelerate strategic, cost-effective energy investments and to improve

NYPA worked with Coney Island Hospital in 2014 to complete a $21 million storm resiliency and energy efficiency project. The construction repaired damage caused by Superstorm Sandy in 2012.

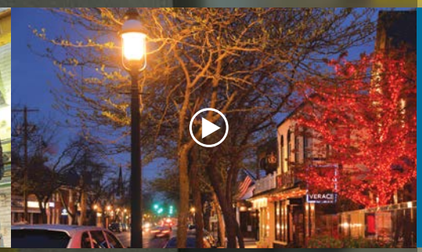
2014 Energy Efficiency Program Advances

NYPA's implementation of energy efficiency technologies has a significant positive impact. Key highlights in 2014 included completing streetlight replacements in Islip that will save the town nearly $1 million annually and remove an estimated 2,500 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year; and finishing a $2.8 million phase of a project that will let MTA New York City Transit wirelessly control its more than 1,200 rail heaters in Brooklyn and Queens.

72 **Projects Completed at Public Facilities**

$10.2 **Million in Annual Customer Energy Savings**

46,000 **Tons of Greenhouse Gases Reduced Per Year**



how their facilities are operated and maintained. While we are pursuing a wide range of improvements, BuildSmart NY–Governor Cuomo's initiative to reduce energy consumption at state facilities by 20 percent by 2020–focuses on retrofitting and replacing existing building energy systems with more energy-efficient models, including new lighting, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems. This program also allows us to deploy real-time energy monitoring tools and data analytics as ways to reduce usage.

NYPA is responsible for coordinating the state's compliance with BuildSmart NY mandates. During 2014 we issued the first BuildSmart NY Annual Progress Report, which highlights effective practices, principles and methods for achieving energy savings at state universities, prisons, hospitals, offices, and other facilities.

BuildSmart NY also includes the Energy Efficiency Innovation Collaborative (EE-INC), a public-private partnership overseen by NYPA. EE-INC works with firms offering market-ready, but not yet widely deployed, energy-saving technologies. Other members of the collaborative include the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), the Syracuse Center of Excellence in Environmental and Energy Systems, the Institute for Building Technology and Safety and the Electric Power Research Institute. NYPA is also working with New York's Empire State Development agency to link and leverage EE-INC with StartUp NY, a state initiative for encouraging new or expanded businesses.

NYPA continues to partner with the State University of New York (SUNY) to improve energy efficiency at campuses throughout the state. At the end of 2014, we were involved with construction on projects at 289 SUNY facilities. When completed, those energy efficiency upgrades will save taxpayers more than $4.6 million a year and remove more than 20,000 tons of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere annually.

In Western New York, we completed energy efficiency projects totaling $27 million at two SUNY campuses—the University at Buffalo and Upstate Medical University—that will save a combined $1.4 million in annual energy costs and remove more than 7,700 tons of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere every year.

The University at Buffalo received more than $20 million in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning upgrades, and interior and exterior lighting enhancements. At Upstate Medical University, similar work was done to the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems, along with interior and exterior lighting enhancements, boiler controls and hot water upgrades. The improvements included a 50-kilowatt solar photovoltaic array, which is part of the Governor's NY-Sun initiative to scale up solar deployment across the state. Construction on both projects began in 2012 and included funding from National Grid and NYSERDA.

In 2014, NYPA also took a closer look at energy-resiliency measures such as the installation of micro-grids at certain locations around the state, including the New York City Housing Authority's Red Hook Houses in Brooklyn, which would serve 2,800 residential apartment units and the residential facility's community center. Other locations under consideration include Stony Brook University Research and Development Park on Long Island and Empire State Plaza in Albany. Micro-grids, which are comprised of interconnected distributed energy resources that are closer to end users than traditional power sources, can operate in a grid-connected or "island" mode. This, in turn, ensures a continued high level of power service if there are problems on the power grid.

We also collaborated with the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation and National Grid on a $21 million overhaul of storm resiliency and energy efficiency upgrades at Coney Island Hospital in Brooklyn, where equipment was

Award-Winning Innovations

NYPA also continued to administer Governor Cuomo's BuildSmart NY initiative, which is intended to reduce energy consumption at state facilities by 20 percent by 2020. In September, we held the first BuildSmart NY Innovators Summit, a daylong event in Albany where seven state agencies and two individuals received awards for their achievements in lowering energy consumption and costs. Speakers at the event discussed the lessons learned and successes.

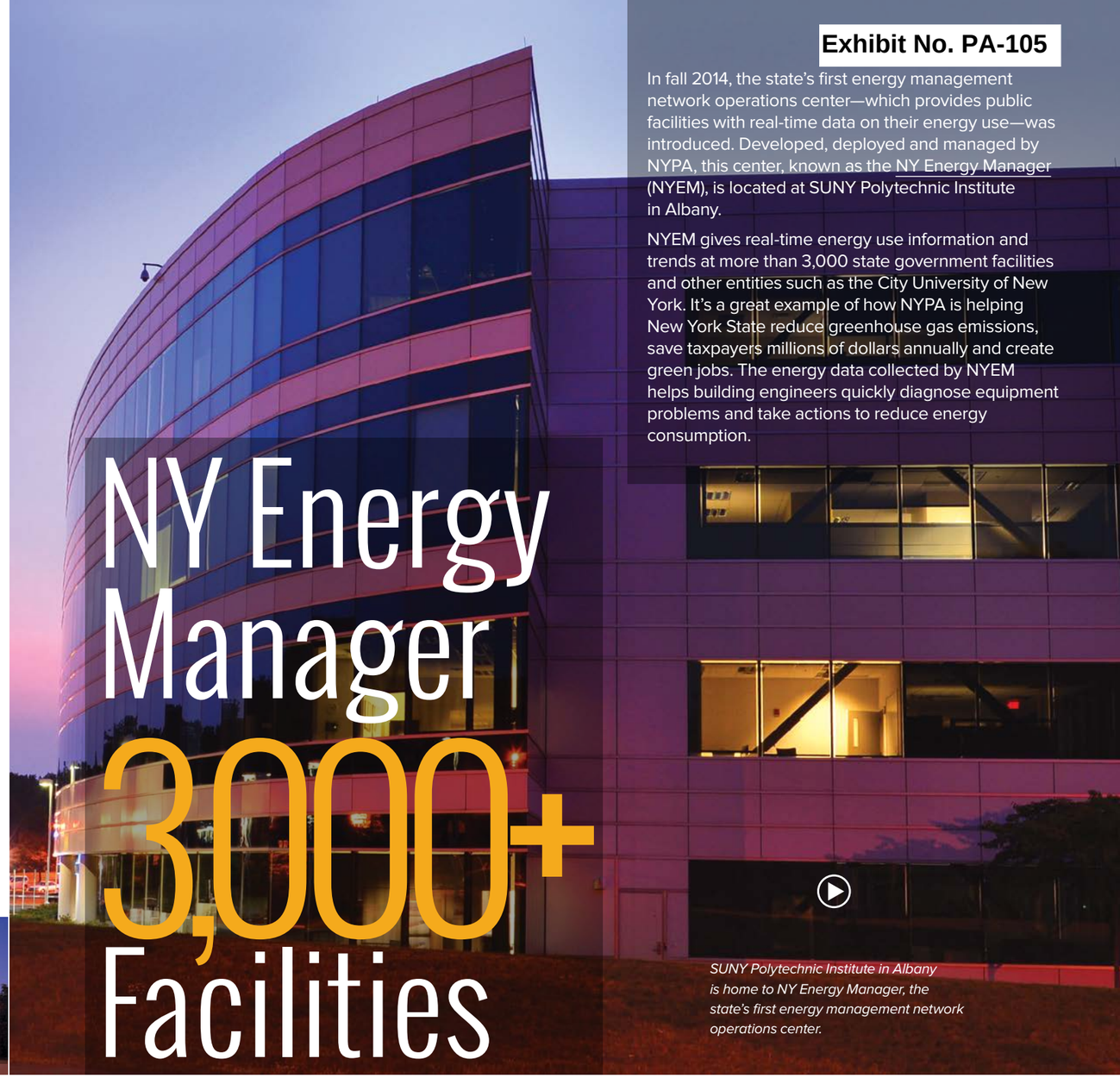


Exhibit No. PA-105

In fall 2014, the state's first energy management network operations center—which provides public facilities with real-time data on their energy use—was introduced. Developed, deployed and managed by NYPA, this center, known as the NY Energy Manager (NYEM), is located at SUNY Polytechnic Institute in Albany.

NYEM gives real-time energy use information and trends at more than 3,000 state government facilities and other entities such as the City University of New York. It's a great example of how NYPA is helping New York State reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save taxpayers millions of dollars annually and create green jobs. The energy data collected by NYEM helps building engineers quickly diagnose equipment problems and take actions to reduce energy consumption.

SUNY Polytechnic Institute in Albany is home to NY Energy Manager, the state's first energy management network operations center.

LEADING by example

NYPA in 2014 took significant steps toward improving its carbon footprint by measuring the carbon output of all aspects of NYPA's business.

NYPA's Sustainability Office collaborated with cross-functional teams to establish baselines, identify metrics and set targets for energy use intensity and carbon-intensity reductions. We analyzed the vehicle fleet and identified measures to increase fuel efficiency and reduce carbon emissions across the fleet. The office also worked with our Energy Efficiency Program to complete the first-ever energy audit of all NYPA buildings, and with Operations to identify opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of net generation.

flooded during Superstorm Sandy in 2012. These improvements not only help protect the hardware but are expected to save the hospital $1.5 million in annual energy costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 7,000 tons a year.

The Five Cities Energy Plans are a sweeping set of short- and long-term energy-saving blueprints for the five largest New York State cities other than New York City: Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers. Representatives of each city worked with NYPA during 2014 to develop the plans, which were formally unveiled in the first part of 2015 and were guided by BuildSmart NY principles. The plans are the result of months of data analysis, meetings with more than 100 stakeholder groups, and an extensive sharing of thoughts and proposals across the cities.

NYPA collaborated with the Five Cities to rethink how municipalities can reduce their energy use and use their resources more effectively. As a result, the cities can now measure their progress, embrace new ideas and pursue best practices. We expect the Five Cities Energy Plans will inspire other municipalities—both in New York State and beyond—to pursue new ways to manage their energy use.

We partnered with NYSERDA to launch K-Solar, which provides New York State public school districts—at no cost and no obligation—with the tools and expertise to bring solar energy to their facilities and reduce energy costs. It is part of the state's NY-Sun initiative to make cost-effective solar power more affordable to K-12 schools. As the lead K-Solar agency, NYPA is creating large purchasing pools to be marketed to solar installers, and we will conduct a competitive solar solicitation process on behalf of interested school districts statewide. Our objective is to get schools the best value and contract terms. Within a few weeks of announcing the program in September, nearly 200 school districts representing more than 800 public schools across 51 counties had shown interest in participating in K-Solar.

Looking ahead

I am proud of NYPA's many and varied accomplishments during 2014, and am convinced that the hard work that our employees carried out will benefit all of New York State for years to come. When I look back on the year, I will remember it in part for the many important seeds we planted. While some remain below the surface, others have already broken through the ground and are taking shape.

Now that the Five Cities Energy Plans have been unveiled, we will work with Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers to accomplish the goals set forth in those documents. NYPA is excited to help the Five Cities save money and become more energy efficient, while also providing guidance to other communities across New York State that recognize the many benefits of taking such an approach.

Our Customer Energy Solutions group will continue to evolve; much of 2014 was spent establishing its functions, leadership and integrating existing services and programs into its day-to-day mission. This year will see us staff the group's key functions, establish dedicated resources, and—as appropriate—adjust existing services, delivery methods and areas of focus.

2014 Charge NY

NYPA made contributions to the state's Charge NY Initiative, which began in 2013, to encourage use of plug-in electric vehicles (EV). Working with NYSERDA in 2014, NYPA unveiled EV charging stations across the state, including Albany and Niagara Falls airports, where drivers can charge their vehicles for free during a trial period.

41 Electric Vehicle Charging Units Installed

15 Locations

7,110 lbs of CO_2 Emissions Avoided

Left, clockwise from left: James Kirkland, electrical maintenance supervisor, Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant; Ke He, lead program engineer I, Energy Efficiency Program; Millicent Hopper, building and grounds attendant, St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project. This page, from left: Kevin McNamara, chief mechanic, and Robin Fleischman, journeyman mechanic, Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Project.

1,650 Employees as of Dec. 31, 2014

242 St. Lawrence-FDR Project

305 Niagara Project

152 Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Project

90 500-MW • Richard M. Flynn • Small Clean Power Plants

155 Clark Energy Center

706 Albany • White Plains

NYPA's effort to upgrade our transmission system enters its third year in 2015, and we have pushed ahead with capital projects related to the Transmission Life Extension and Modernization (TLEM) program. NYPA's 2015 capital budget includes $36.3 million earmarked for TLEM work at the Niagara Power Project's Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant and $18.4 million for Niagara's interconnection switchyard.

We also expect to reap more benefits in for the state in 2015 through the expansion of the NY Energy Manager (NYEM) system. Its technology will be applicable for use in the private sector in the future, and as NYEM evolves, we will help accelerate the transfer of its technology for use in entrepreneurial and commercial settings.

In 2014, NYPA's Sustainability Office collaborated with cross-functional teams to establish baselines, and identify metrics for energy use intensity and carbon intensity reductions across our operations. We are using 2015 to set targets in this area as we continue to lead by example in sustainability.

Our workforce will continue to evolve under the guidelines set in NYPA's Strategic Vision 2014-2019. To keep ahead of ongoing changes in the energy industry, NYPA will embrace a skilled, flexible employee base; stay abreast of relevant information and knowledge; further streamline businesses processes; and promote efficiency and sustainability. Above it all, the Mission Statement that was on display across the preceding pages will guide us forward.

These are just a sampling of the many new and still-developing aspects of today's NYPA. As I mentioned earlier, it's impossible to predict what the Power Authority will be like in the future. There's one thing I do feel confident in predicting—when we look back on 2014 years from now—it will be remembered as a time when NYPA once again thought and acted big to meet the needs of its customers and define the mission of public power.

Sincerely,

Gil C. Quiniones
President and Chief Executive Officer
March 2015

NYPA Operating Facilities

Below is a summary of key information for NYPA's statewide facilities from 2014.
Data supporting the **Global Reporting Initiative** is referenced on page 82.
Images of the facilities are shown on the back cover.

ST. LAWRENCE-FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT POWER PROJECT

Type: Hydroelectric
Location: Massena, St. Lawrence County
Net Dependable Capacity: 827,000 kW
First Commercial Power: July 1958
2014 Net Generation: 7.05 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 380.75 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 92.4%
Forced Outage Factor: 1.1%
Power Outage Duration: 75.3 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: Not applicable

NIAGARA POWER PROJECT

Type: Hydroelectric
Location: Lewiston, Niagara County
Net Dependable Capacity: 2,680,000 kW
First Commercial Power: January 1961
2014 Net Generation: 13.68 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 776.88 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 87.4%
Forced Outage Factor: 1.2%
Power Outage Duration: 144.7 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: Not applicable

BLENHEIM-GILBOA PUMPED STORAGE POWER PROJECT

Type: Pumped Storage/Hydroelectric
Location: North Blenheim and Gilboa, Schoharie County
Net Dependable Capacity: 1,168,000 kW
First Commercial Power: July 1973
2014 Gross Generation: 0.38 billion kWh
Gross Generation Through 2014: 50.48 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 86.6%
Forced Outage Factor: 2.3%
Power Outage Duration: 68.1 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: Not applicable

RICHARD M. FLYNN POWER PLANT

Type: Gas/Oil
Location: Holtsville, Suffolk County
Net Dependable Capacity: 148,000 kW
First Commercial Power: May 1994
2014 Net Generation: 1.21 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 23.21 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 95.4%
Forced Outage Factor: 0.3%
Power Outage Duration: 50.5 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: 7,992 Btu/kWh

FREDERICK R. CLARK ENERGY CENTER

Function: Coordinates NYPA system operations
Location: Marcy, Oneida County
Opened: June 1980

SMALL HYDRO FACILITIES

Located on reservoirs and waterways around the state, these facilities include the Ashokan Plant, the Gregory B. Jarvis Plant, the Crescent Plant and the Vischer Ferry Plant, with a combined net dependable capacity of 37,000 kW. They produced a total of 136.5 million kWh in 2014.
Average Plant Availability Factor: 55.1%
Forced Outage Factor: 25.9%
Power Outage Duration: 134.5 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: Not applicable

SMALL CLEAN POWER PLANTS

Type: Gas
Location: Six New York City sites and Brentwood, Suffolk County
Net Dependable Capacity: 413,000 kW
First Commercial Power: June 2001
2014 Net Generation: 0.35 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 8.35 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 87.3%
Forced Outage Factor: 0.6%
Power Outage Duration: 61.7 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: 10,471 Btu/kWh

500-MW COMBINED-CYCLE POWER PLANT

Type: Gas/Oil
Location: Astoria, Queens County
Net Dependable Capacity: 488,000 kW
First Commercial Power: December 2005
2014 Net Generation: 3.31 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 27.61 billion kWh
Average Plant Availability Factor: 88.2%
Forced Outage Factor: 1.4%
Power Outage Duration: 77.7 hours
Thermal Heat Rate: 7,355 Btu/kWh

NYPA TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

1,456.2 circuit-miles of alternating current transmission lines.

Size	Underground	Overhead	Total
765kV	0.0	154.9	**154.9**
345kV	44.7	883.2	**927.9**
230kV	0.0	338.0	**338.0**
115kV	1.2	34.2	**35.4**
Total	**45.9**	**1410.3**	**1456.2**

ASTORIA ENERGY II*

Type: Gas/Oil
Location: Astoria, Queens County
Net Dependable Capacity: 578,000 kW
First Commercial Power: July 2011
2014 Net Generation: 3.18 billion kWh
Net Generation Through 2014: 10.98 billion kWh

* Astoria Energy II is an independently owned facility that has entered into a 20-year supply agreement with NYPA to service its New York City governmental customers.

HUDSON TRANSMISSION PROJECT (HTP)**

Type: High-Voltage Transmission Line
Location: Seven-mile 345-kV line from Public Service Electric & Gas Co.'s Bergen Substation in Ridgefield, N.J., to Consolidated Edison Co.'s West 49th St. Substation in Manhattan. (Includes four-mile Hudson River section).
Capacity: 660 MW
First Commercial Operation: June 2013
Average 2014 Availability to Transmit Power: 98.8%
Availability Hours: 8,661.1

**NYPA has a 20-year firm transmission capacity purchase agreement with Hudson Transmission Partners, LLC, the developer, owner and operator of the line, which connects with a neighboring regional transmission organization, PJM Interconnection. NYPA contracts for 75 percent of HTP's transmission capacity, or up to 495 MW.

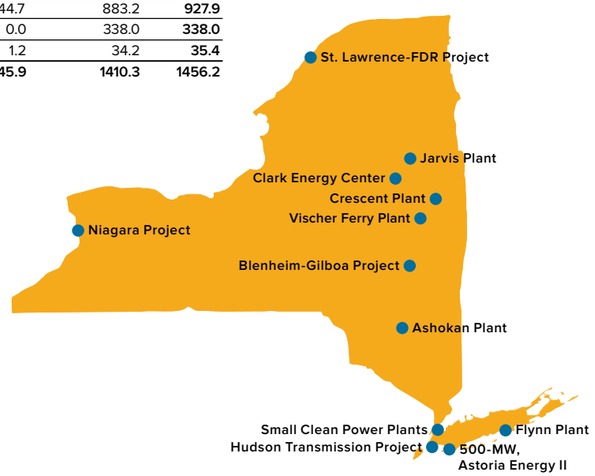


Exhibit No. PA-105

New York Power Authority

Financial Report

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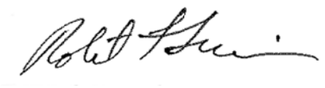
Management Report

Management is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the financial statements of the Power Authority of the State of New York (the Authority), as well as all other information contained in the Annual Report. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and, in some cases, reflect amounts based on the best estimates and judgments of management, giving due consideration to materiality. Financial information contained in the Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

The Authority maintains a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization, that financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and that the assets of the Authority are properly safeguarded. The system of internal controls is documented, evaluated and tested on a continuing basis. No internal control system can provide absolute assurance that errors and irregularities will not occur due to the inherent limitations of the effectiveness of internal controls; however, management strives to maintain a balance, recognizing that the cost of such system should not exceed the benefits derived.

The Authority maintains an internal auditing program to independently assess the effectiveness of internal controls and to report findings and recommend possible improvements to management. This program includes a comprehensive assessment of internal controls as well as testing of all key controls to ensure that the system is functioning as intended. Additionally, as part of its audit of the Authority's financial statements, KPMG LLP, the Authority's independent auditors, considers internal controls over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal controls over financial reporting. Management has considered the recommendations of its internal auditors, the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC), and the independent auditors concerning the system of internal controls and has taken actions that it believed to be cost-effective in the circumstances to respond appropriately to these recommendations. Based on its structure and related processes, management believes that, as of December 31, 2014, the Authority's system of internal controls provides reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements, the protection of assets from unauthorized use or disposition and the prevention and detection of fraudulent financial reporting.

The members of the Authority's Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are not employees of the Authority. The Trustees' Audit Committee meets with the Authority's management, its Sr. Vice President of Internal Audit and its independent auditors periodically, throughout the year, to discuss internal controls and accounting matters, the Authority's financial statements, the scope and results of the audit by the independent auditors and the periodic audits by the OSC, and the audit programs of the Authority's internal auditing department. The independent auditors, the Sr. Vice President of Internal Audit and the Vice President & Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer have direct access to the Audit Committee.



Robert F. Lurie
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

March 26, 2015

Exhibit No. PA-105

KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees
Power Authority of the State of New York:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Power Authority of the State of New York (the Authority), which comprise the statements of net position as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information sections be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 26, 2015 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

New York, New York
March 26, 2015

Exhibit No. PA-105

Overview of the Financial Statements

This report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements provide summary information about the New York Power Authority's (the Authority) overall financial condition. The notes provide explanation and more details about the contents of the financial statements.

The Authority is considered a special-purpose government entity engaged in business-type activities and follows financial reporting for enterprise funds. The Authority's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Under the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by Governmental Accounting Standard (GAS) No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units* and GAS No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus--an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, the Authority considers its relationship to the State to be that of a related organization.

Forward Looking Statements

The statements in this management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) that are not purely historical facts are forward-looking statements based on current expectations of future events. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes to or development in various important factors. Accordingly, actual results may vary from those we presently expect and such variations may be material. We therefore caution against placing undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. All forward-looking statements included in this MD&A are made only as of the date of this MD&A and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or other factors.

Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The following is a summary of the Authority's financial information for 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012	2014 vs. 2013 favorable (unfavorable)	2013 vs. 2012 favorable (unfavorable)
	(In millions, except percentages)				
Operating revenues	$ 3,175	$ 3,030	$ 2,673	5%	13%
Operating expenses:					
Purchased power	996	934	744	(7)	(26)
Fuel oil & gas	361	324	228	(11)	(42)
Wheeling	614	603	598	(2)	(1)
Operations and maintenance	562	566	558	1	(1)
Depreciation	232	228	226	(2)	(1)
Total operating expenses	2,765	2,655	2,354	(4)	(13)
Operating income	410	375	319	9	18
Nonoperating revenues	115	90	120	28	(25)
Nonoperating expenses	253	237	264	7	10
Net income	272	228	175	19	30
Contributed capital	—	21	—		
Change in net position	272	249	175		
Net position – beginning	3,719	3,470	3,295		
Net position – ending	$ 3,991	$ 3,719	$ 3,470		

The following summarizes the Authority's financial performance for the years 2014 and 2013:

The Authority had net income of $272 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to $228 million in 2013. The current year increase of $44 million included higher operating income of $35 million and higher nonoperating revenues of $25 million; partially offset by higher nonoperating expenses of $16 million. Operating income was higher primarily due to higher production at Niagara and higher prices on market-based sales of energy into the NYISO market. Severe winter weather conditions caused a significant spike in market energy prices in early 2014. Large increases in purchased power and fuel expenses from year to year were substantially offset by the recovery of such costs through operating revenues. Nonoperating revenue was higher primarily due to insurance reimbursements received in the current year and a lower unrealized loss on fixed income securities in the Authority's investment portfolio. Nonoperating expenses were higher in 2014 due to higher voluntary contributions to New York State ($25 million) partially offset by a lower interest expense.

Net position increased in 2014 due to positive net income of $272 million.

The Authority had net income of $228 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to $175 million in 2012. The increase of $53 million in net income included higher operating income of $56 million and lower nonoperating expenses of $27 million; partially offset by lower nonoperating revenue of $30 million. Operating income was higher primarily due to higher prices on market-based sales of capacity into the NYISO market. Capacity prices were higher primarily due to the retirement and mothballing of power plants owned by other generators in N.Y. State. Large increases in purchased power and fuel expenses from year to year were substantially offset by the recovery of such costs through operating revenues. Nonoperating expenses were lower in 2013 due to lower voluntary contributions to New York State ($20 million) combined with lower interest expenses. Nonoperating revenue was lower primarily due to a higher unrealized loss on fixed income securities in the Authority's investment portfolio due to higher market interest rates in 2013.

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Net position increased by $249 million in 2013 due to positive net income of $228 million and $21 million of contributed capital related to wind farm assets (see note 5 of the notes to the financial statements).

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues of $3,175 million in 2014 were $145 million or 5% higher than the $3,030 million in 2013, primarily due to a higher volume of market energy and capacity sales and higher prices on those sales.

Purchased Power and Fuel

Purchased power costs increased by 7% in 2014 to $996 million from $934 million in 2013, primarily due to higher prices ($133 million) and volumes ($10 million) of energy purchases and a full year of payments for HTP ($30 million). These additional costs were offset by lower Entergy costs ($64 million) as a result of the expiration of the contract in 2013 and lower capacity purchases in 2014 ($42 million). Fuel costs were $37 million (11%) higher during 2014, primarily due to higher prices ($46 million) offset by a lower volume ($9 million). The average price of fuel consumed was higher in 2014 compared to 2013 due to increased fuel prices during the winter months attributable to severe weather conditions.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

O&M expenses decreased by $4 million, or 1%, in 2014 to $562 million, primarily due to a decline in the Recharge NY Power Program residential consumer discount program expense partially offset by the NYS-Upstate fuel reserve initiative payment.

Nonoperating Revenues

For 2014, nonoperating revenues increased by $25 million, or 28%, primarily due to lower unrealized loss on fixed income securities in the Authority's investment portfolio as result of market interest rate fluctuations and an insurance reimbursement received in 2014 for claims on transformer failures. Nonoperating revenues for 2014 and 2013 include income recognition of $71 million and $72 million, respectively, resulting from a value-sharing agreement relating to the nuclear power plants sold by the Authority to subsidiaries of Entergy Corporation in 2000. See note 10(a) "Nuclear Plant Divestiture," of notes to the financial statements, for additional information.

Nonoperating Expenses

For 2014, nonoperating expenses increased by $16 million, or 7%, primarily due to higher voluntary contributions (from $65 million in 2013 to $90 million in 2014) to New York State partially offset by a lower interest expense resulting from lower interest rates.

Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities for 2014 ($512 million) were essentially unchanged from the prior year ($513 million).

Net Generation

Net generation for 2014 was 28.7 million megawatt-hours (MWh), a 3% increase from the level generated in 2013. Net generation from the Niagara and St. Lawrence plants in 2014 (20.7 million MWh) was 5% higher than 2013 (19.7 million MWh) due to higher water flows. The higher water flows occurred primarily in the second half of 2014 due to melting of snow pack. During 2014, net hydro generation was approximately 103% of long-term average and above 2013, which was 97% of long-term average. Combined net generation of the fossil fuel plants for 2014 was 8.05 million MWh, or 3% lower than 2013 (8.26 million MWh), with a 0.2 million MWh decrease attributable to the Small Clean Power Plants (SCPP).

Summary of Statements of Net Position

The following is a summary of the Authority's statements of net position for 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	2014	2013	2012	2014 vs. 2013	2013 vs. 2012
	(In millions, except percentages)				
Current assets	$ 1,925	$ 1,824	$ 1,875	6 %	(3) %
Capital assets	4,731	4,771	4,819	(1)	(1)
Other noncurrent assets	2,851	2,694	2,320	6	16
Deferred outflows	17	42	107	(60)	(61)
Total assets and deferred outflows	$ 9,524	$ 9,331	$ 9,121	2	2
Current liabilities	$ 927	$ 1,012	$ 1,030	(8)	(2)
Noncurrent liabilities	4,320	4,320	4,621	-	(7)
Total liabilities	5,247	5,332	5,651	(2)	(6)
Deferred inflows	286	280	—	2	-
Net position	3,991	3,719	3,470	7	7
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	$ 9,524	$ 9,331	$ 9,121	2	2

The following summarizes the Authority's statements of net position variances for the years 2014 and 2013:

In 2014, current assets increased by $101 million (6%) to $1,925 million primarily due to an increases in cash resulting from the timing of payments and receipts. Capital assets decreased by $40 million (1%) to $4,731 million, primarily due to the excess of depreciation over additions to plant and construction in progress. Other noncurrent assets increased by $157 million (6%) primarily due to an increase in the nuclear decommissioning fund, transmission line interconnection costs associated with HTP and recoverable costs related to the Astoria capital lease. Deferred outflows decreased by $25 million (60%) primarily due to changes in fair value and settlements of derivative instruments. Current liabilities decreased by $85 million (8%), to $927 million, primarily due to decreases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities ($76 million). Noncurrent liabilities, which were unchanged, included a $115 million increase in the nuclear plant decommissioning obligation reflecting investment earnings of the decommissioning fund (i.e., the Authority's obligation is limited to no more than the amount in the decommissioning fund and therefore the liability increases or decreases to reflect the fair value of the decommissioning fund), partially offset by decreases in long-term debt ($93 million) due to scheduled maturities and payments on capital lease obligations. Deferred inflows reflect a reclassification of $286 million from other noncurrent liabilities to deferred inflows based on a current year review of deferred inflows of resources financial reporting requirements related to costs of removal obligations. The changes in net position for 2014 and 2013 are discussed in the summary of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In 2013, current assets decreased by $51 million (3%) to $1,824 million primarily due to a decreases in cash resulting from the timing of payments and receipts. Capital assets decreased by $48 million (1%) to $4,771 million, primarily due to the excess of depreciation over additions to plant and construction in progress. Other noncurrent assets increased by $374 million (16%) primarily due to an increase in the nuclear decommissioning fund, transmission line interconnection costs associated with HTP and energy efficiency program work in progress. Deferred outflows decreased by $65 million (61%) primarily due to changes in fair value and settlements of derivative instruments. Current liabilities decreased by $18 million (2%), to $1,012 million, primarily due to increases in short-term debt ($20 million) utilized to finance energy efficiency

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projects. Noncurrent liabilities decreased by $301 million (7%) to $4,320 million primarily due to a reclassification of cost of removal obligations ($280 million), the decreases in long-term debt ($96 million), risk management activities – derivatives ($63 million) and Niagara relicensing ($26 million), partially offset by increases in the nuclear plant decommissioning obligation ($114 million). The decrease in long-term debt was due to scheduled maturities. The increase in the nuclear plant decommissioning obligation reflects the increase in investment earnings of the decommissioning fund (i.e., the Authority's obligation is limited to no more than the amount in the decommissioning fund and therefore the liability increases or decreases to reflect the fair value of the decommissioning fund). Deferred inflows reflect a reclassification of $280 million from other noncurrent liabilities to deferred inflows to conform to the 2014 presentation. The changes in net position for 2013 and 2012 are discussed in the summary of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity

The Authority currently estimates that it will expend approximately $1,861 million for various capital improvements over the five-year period 2015-2019. The Authority anticipates that these expenditures will be funded using existing construction funds, internally generated funds and additional borrowings. Such additional borrowings are expected to be accomplished through the issuance of commercial paper notes and/or the issuance of long-term fixed rate debt. Projected capital requirements during this period include (in millions):

Smart Grid G & T Implementation	$ 274
Plant Modernization Program-LEM (Lewiston Pump Generation Plant)	263
MA1 & MA2 Line - 230 kV Transmission Line	204
Switchyard Modernization Program-LEM (Niagara, St. Lawrence, Blenheim-Gilboa, Clark Energy Center)	199
Information Technology Infrastructure/Initiatives	90
Breaker and Relay Replacement Program (Niagara, St. Lawrence)	85
RMNPP Upgrade Program	61
High Voltage Initiative	50
Substation Upgrades (Adk, Plattsburgh, Saranac, Willis, Massena)	45
Relicensing And Compliance (Niagara, St. Lawrence, Blenheim-Gilboa)	28
R-22 Inlet Chiller Systems	26
Marcy South Series Compensation	24
STL - New Security and Warehouse Facility	22
St. Lawrence Headgate Automation	20
Install Advanced Hot Gas Path Components	20
Stator Rewind And Restack Project - Phase III (Niagara)	19
Pv-20 Line submarine cable	18
St. Lawrence Generator Step-Up (GSU) Transformer Replacement	18
Small Hydro Facilities-Units Upgrades (Vischer Ferry , Crescent)	16
Governor And Controls Upgrade (RMNPP)	16
765/230 Kv Mult-Unit Autotransformer Replacement (Massena)	15
Implementation of CIP Version 5 Standard Requirements	12
Rotor Modification For Stress Redistribution	12
Flynn Major Outage-New Parts	10
SCPP Black Start (Hellgate & Harlem River)	9
Other (projects less than $9 million)	305
	$ 1,861

In addition, the Authority's capital plan includes the provision of approximately $1,016 million in financing for Energy Services and Technology projects to be undertaken by the Authority's governmental customers and other public entities in the State. It should also be noted that due to projects currently under review as well as energy initiatives announced in the

Governor's State of the State address, there is a potential for significant increases in the capital expenditures indicated in the table above. Such additional capital expenditures would be subject to evaluation and Trustee approval.

In December 2012, the Authority's Trustees approved a $726 million Transmission Life Extension and Modernization Program (Transmission LEM Program) on the Authority's Transmission system through 2025. The Transmission LEM Program encompasses transmission assets in the Central, Northern and Western regions of New York and will include work to be done such as upgrades, refurbishments and replacements associated with switchyards and substations, transmission line structures or towers and associated hardware and replacement of the submarine cable on the PV-20 line. Reinvestment in this strategic component of the Authority's overall mission supports the repair, upgrade and/or expansion of the transmission infrastructure. The Authority intends to finance the Transmission LEM Program with internal funds and proceeds from debt obligations to be issued by the Authority. The work on the Transmission LEM Program is underway and is expected to continue through 2025.

The Authority's Trustees approved a $460 million Life Extension and Modernization Program at the Niagara project's Lewiston Pump-Generating Plant, (Lewiston LEM Program) of which $300 million of expenditures have been authorized and $131 million spent as of December 31, 2014. The work to be done includes a major overhaul of the plant's 12 pump turbine generator units. The Lewiston LEM Program will increase pump and turbine efficiency, operating efficiency, and the peaking capacity of the overall Niagara project. The Authority filed an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for a non-capacity license amendment in connection with the program. The amendment was approved with a FERC order issued in 2012. The Authority intends to finance this LEM Program with internal funds and proceeds from debt obligations to be issued by the Authority. The unit work began in late 2012 and is on-going, with the final unit expected to be completed in 2020.

By order issued March 15, 2007, FERC issued the Authority a new 50-year license for the Niagara Project effective September 1, 2007. In doing so, FERC approved six relicensing settlement agreements entered into by the Authority with various public and private entities. In 2007, the Authority estimated that the capital cost associated with the relicensing of the Niagara project would be approximately $495 million. This estimate does not include the value of the power allocations and operation and maintenance expenses associated with several habitat and recreational elements of the settlement agreements. As of December 31, 2014, the balance in the liability associated with the relicensing on the statement of net position is $301 million ($22 million in current and $279 million in other noncurrent liabilities).

The Authority is embarking on several initiatives, which are currently in varying stages of development. These initiatives will enhance the Authority's current operations and expand energy services and include, but are not limited to Smart Generation and Transmission (deployment of advanced technologies that ensure that grid operations become increasingly intelligent), Customer Energy Solutions (development of innovative, cost-effective and resilient energy systems to provide our customers with choices enabling them to achieve their energy goals in new ways) and Asset Management (strengthening investment planning through enhanced use of technology, data, people and processes).

More detailed information about the Authority's capital assets is presented in notes 2 and 5 of the notes to the financial statements.

Capital Structure

	2014	2013	2012
		(In millions)	
Long-term debt, net of current maturities:			
Senior:			
Revenue bonds	$ 902	$ 958	$ 1,012
Adjustable rate tender notes	86	96	106
Subordinated:			
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012 (1)	23	24	24
Commercial paper	44	70	102
Total long-term debt, net of current maturities	1,055	1,148	1,244
Net position	3,991	3,719	3,470
Total capitalization	$ 5,046	$ 4,867	$ 4,714

(1) The Subordinated Notes, Series 2012, which were issued on November 2012, are subordinate to the Series 2003 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2007 A, B, and C Revenue Bonds, the Series 2011 A Revenue Bonds and the Adjustable Rate Tender Notes.

During 2014, long-term debt, net of current maturities, decreased by $93 million, primarily due to scheduled maturities and cash funding of capital expenditures.

Total debt to equity ratio as of December 31, 2014, decreased to .40-to-1 from .46-to-1 as of December 31, 2013 and from 1.25-to-1 in 2004. Total debt as of December 31, 2014 is at its lowest level since December 31, 1975.

Debt Ratings

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
NYPA's underlying credit ratings:			
Senior debt:			
Long-term debt (a)	Aa1	AA	AA
Adjustable rate tender notes	Aa1/VMIG1	AA/A-1+	N/A
Subordinate debt:			
Subordinate Note, Series 2012	N/A	N/A	AA
Commercial paper	P-1	A-l+	F1+

(a) Long term debt includes certain bonds - Series 2007 A, B and C Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds and Series 2003 A Revenue Bonds - which are covered by Municipal bond insurance. In March 2014, S&P upgraded Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp's AA- rating (formerly Financial Security Assurance Inc.) to AA. All other bond insurers' ratings are no longer above the Authority's underlying rating and/or are no longer rated. Consequently, the insured bonds carry the Authority's underlying rating set forth in the table above. The impact of the bond insurers' credit actions on the market value of the Authority's insured bonds was not discernible because of the Authority's strong underlying ratings.

In August 2014, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Authority's senior and subordinate debt ratings and assigned a positive outlook. In November 2014, Standard & Poor's Rating Service upgraded the Authority's long-term senior debt ratings to AA from AA- and upgraded the Authority's short-term subordinate debt ratings to A-1+ from A-1. In November 2014, Moody's

Investor Service, Inc. upgraded the Authority's senior lien revenue bonds to Aa1 from Aa2 and affirmed the Authority's short-term ratings for Commercial Paper Notes and ART Notes at P-1 and VMIG1 respectively.

The Authority has a revolving credit agreement (Agreement) with The Bank of Nova Scotia, which terminates on September 1, 2015, to provide a supporting line of credit for the purpose of repaying, redeeming or purchasing the Adjustable Rate Tender Notes. Under the Agreement, the Authority may borrow up to the outstanding principle of the ART Notes, which at December 31, 2014 was $96 million. The Agreement provides for interest on outstanding borrowings at either (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus a percentage, or (ii) a rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a percentage. The Authority expects that it will be able to renew or replace this Agreement as necessary.

In addition, the Authority also has a line of credit under a 2015 revolving credit agreement (the 2015 RCA) with a syndicate of banks, to provide liquidity support for the Series 1-3 CP Notes, under which the Authority may borrow up to $600 million in aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time for certain purposes, including the repayment of the Series 1–3 CP Notes. The 2015 RCA terminates January 15, 2017, unless mutually extended by the banks and the Authority. The 2015 RCA succeeded another revolving credit agreement (the 2011 RCA) in January 2015. No borrowings have been made under the 2015 RCA or the 2011 RCA.

Economic Conditions

Competitive Environment

The Authority's mission is to power the economic growth and competitiveness of New York State by providing customers with low-cost, clean, reliable power and the innovative energy infrastructure and services they value. The Authority's financial performance goal is to have the resources necessary to achieve its mission, to maximize opportunities to serve its customers better and to preserve its strong credit rating.

To maintain its position as a low cost provider of power in a changing environment, the Authority has undertaken and continues to carry out a multifaceted program, including: (a) the upgrade and relicensing of the Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR projects; (b) long-term supplemental electricity supply agreements with its governmental customers located mainly within the City of New York (NYC Governmental Customers); (c) construction of a 500-megawatt (MW) combined-cycle electric generating plant at the Authority's Poletti plant site (500-MW Plant); (d) a long-term electricity supply contract with Astoria Generating LLC for the purchase of the output of a new 550-MW power plant in Astoria, Queens, which entered into service on July 1, 2011; (e) contracting a 660 MW, seven mile, underground and underwater transmission line connecting into the PJM ISO, which went operational in June 2013; (f) a significant reduction of outstanding debt; and (g) implementation of an enterprise-wide and energy/fuel risk management program. As a component of NYPA's strategic plan, efforts to modernize NYPA's generation and transmission infrastructure are being developed and implemented to increase flexibility and resiliency, and to serve customers' needs in an increasingly changing electric utility marketplace.

The Authority operates in a competitive and sometimes volatile market environment. Volatility in the energy market has impacted the Authority in its role as a buyer and until recent years had resulted in higher costs of purchased power and fuel in its NYC Governmental Customer and other market areas. The NYC Governmental Customer market cost situation is mitigated by the cost-recovery provisions in the long-term supplemental electricity supply agreements and generation from the Authority's 500-MW Plant. The Authority also has implemented a restructuring program for its long-term debt through open-market purchases, early retirements and refundings, which has resulted in cost savings and increased financial flexibility. The Authority can give no assurance that, even with these measures, it will not lose customers in the future as a result of the restructuring of the State's electric utility industry and the emergence of new competitors or increased competition from existing participants.

Through its participation in the NYISO and other commodity markets, the Authority is subject to electric energy price, fuel price and electric capacity price risks that impact the revenue and purchased power streams of its facilities and customer market areas. Such volatility can potentially have adverse effects on the Authority's financial condition. To mitigate downside effects, many of the Authority's customer contracts provide for the complete or partial pass-through of these costs

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and to moderate cost impacts to its customers, the Authority hedges market risks through the use of financial instruments and physical contracts. Hedges are transacted by the Authority to mitigate volatility in the cost of energy or related products needed to meet customer needs; to mitigate risk related to the price of energy and related products sold by the Authority; to mitigate risk related to margins (electric sales versus fuel use) where the Authority owns generation or other capacity; and mitigation of geographic cost differentials of energy procured or sold for transmission or transportation to an ultimate location. Commodities to be hedged include, but are not limited to, natural gas, natural gas basis, electric energy, electric capacity and congestion costs associated with the transmission of electricity. Any such actions are taken pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Authority's Trustees and under the oversight of an Executive Risk Management Committee headed by the Chief Financial Officer.

Rate Actions

Power and energy from the St. Lawrence-FDR and Niagara hydroelectric facilities are sold to municipal electric systems, rural electric cooperatives, industrial and other business customers, certain public bodies, investor-owned utilities, and out-of-state customers, as provided for under state and federal laws. The charges for firm and/or firm peaking power and associated energy sold by the Authority, as applicable, to the fifty-one municipal electric systems and rural electric cooperatives in New York State, two public transportation agencies, three investor-owned utilities for the benefit of rural and domestic customers, and seven out-of-state public customers have been established on the basis of the cost to serve these loads. These charges are among the lowest found throughout the United States. In November 2011, the Authority's Trustees approved a 41-month rate plan providing for certain phased-in increases to these rates which result in effective hydro rate increases of 5.5% on December 1, 2011 and annual increases of approximately 5.5% from May 1, 2012 to May 1, 2014. The rates effective May 1, 2014 are sufficient to recover the costs estimated to be incurred during 2015 and will remain in effect at current levels until further notice.

Expansion and replacement power industrial customers supplied from the Niagara facility and preservation power industrial customers supplied from the St. Lawrence-FDR facility are allocated over 30% of the combined firm contract demand of the plants. Their rates are subject to annual adjustment based on the average of three contractually agreed-upon economic indices reflecting changes in industrial energy prices.

In an order issued January 27, 1999, FERC approved the use of a $165.4 million transmission system revenue requirement in developing rates for use of NYPA's transmission facilities in the NYISO market. FERC also approved, among other things, the imposition of a NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge ("NTAC") and the NYPA Transmission Service Charges ("TSC") which are the tariff elements established to achieve full recovery of the Authority's annual transmission revenue requirement. In July 2012, the Authority filed for its first requested increase in the revenue requirement with FERC since the implementation of the NYISO. This filing resulted in FERC's October 4, 2013 order accepting an uncontested settlement agreement establishing a new $175.5 million revenue requirement.

Recharge New York Power Program

Chapter 60 (Part CC) of the Laws of 2011 (Chapter 60) established the "Recharge New York Power Program" (RNYPP), administered by the Authority, which has as its central benefit up to 910 MW of low cost power comprised of up to 455 MW of hydropower from the Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR Projects and up to 455 MW of other power procured by the Authority from other sources. The 910 MW of power is available for allocation as provided by Chapter 60 to eligible new and existing businesses and not-for-profit corporations under contracts of up to seven years. RNYPP was effective beginning July 1, 2012.

The RNYPP replaced two other programs, the Power for Jobs (PFJ) and Energy Cost Savings Benefit (ECSB) Programs, which had extended benefits of low-cost power to certain businesses, small businesses and not-for-profit organizations. Those PFJ and ECSB Program customers who were in substantial compliance with contractual commitments under the PFJ and ECSB Programs and who applied but did not receive RNYPP allocations are eligible to apply for transitional electricity discounts, as provided for in Chapter 60. This transitional electricity discounts program provides for declining levels of discounts through June 30, 2016 when the program terminates, if payment of such discounts is deemed feasible and

advisable by the Authority's Trustees. In June 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized transitional electricity discount payments of up to $9 million for the year July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013. As of December 31, 2014, approximately $3.9 million of such discounts have been paid with an additional $1.0 million in payments remaining to be made pursuant to the authorization. On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved an additional $8 million to fund anticipated payments for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2015.

The hydropower used for the RNYPP was power formerly used to provide low-cost electricity to domestic and rural customers of the three private utilities that serve upstate New York. To mitigate the impacts from the redeployment of this hydropower for the RNYPP, Chapter 60 created a "Residential Consumer Discount Program" (RCDP). The RCDP authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by its Trustees, to provide annual funding of $100 million for the first three years following withdrawal of the hydropower from the residential and farm customers, $70 million for the fourth year, $50 million for the fifth year, and $30 million each year thereafter, for the purpose of funding a residential consumer discount program for those customers that had formerly received the hydropower that is utilized in the RNYPP. Chapter 60 further authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to use revenues from the sales of hydroelectric power, and such other funds of the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to fund the RCDP. The Authority's Trustees have authorized the release of a total $337.5 million through December 2014 in support of the RCDP. The Authority supplemented the market revenues through the use of internal funds, from the August 2011 start of the program through December 31, 2014, totaling cumulatively $110 million. Operations and maintenance expenses included $88 million and $100 million of residential consumer discounts in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved up to an additional $63 million to fund the RCDP payments anticipated to be made in 2015.

Western New York Power Proceeds Allocation Act

The Authority participates in the Western New York Power Proceeds Act (WNYPPA) created by Chapter 58 (Part GG) of the Laws of 2012 (Chapter 58), The WNYPPA authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to deposit net earnings from the sale of unallocated Expansion Power and Replacement Power from the Authority's Niagara project into an account administered by the Authority known as the Western New York Economic Development Fund (Fund). Net earnings are defined as any excess revenues earned from such power sold into the wholesale market over the revenues that would have been received had the power been sold at the Expansion Power and Replacement Power rates. Proceeds from the Fund may be used to support eligible projects undertaken within a 30-mile radius of the Niagara power project that satisfy applicable criteria. The Authority's Trustees have approved the release of up to $50 million in net earnings, calculated for the period August 30, 2010 through December 31, 2014 as provided in the legislation, for deposit into the Fund. As of December 31, 2014, $38 million has been deposited into the Fund. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority has approved awards of Fund money totaling approximately $21 million to businesses that have proposed eligible projects and has made payments totaling $5 million to such businesses. Payment of these awards is contingent upon the execution of acceptable contracts between the Authority and individual awardees.

Northern New York Power Proceeds Allocation Act

Chapter 545 of the Laws of 2014 enacted the "Northern New York Power Proceeds Act" (NNYPPA). The NNYPPA authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to deposit "net earnings" from the sale of unallocated St. Lawrence County Economic Development Power (SLCEDP) by the Authority in the wholesale energy market into an account the Authority would administer known as the Northern New York Economic Development Fund (NNY Fund), and to make awards to eligible applicants that propose eligible projects that satisfy applicable criteria. The NNYPPA also establishes a five-member Northern New York Power Allocations Board appointed by the Governor to review applications seeking NNY Fund benefits and to make recommendations to the Authority concerning benefits awards.

SLCEDP consists of up to 20 MW of hydropower from the Authority's St. Lawrence-FDR Power Project which the Authority has made available for sale to the Town of Massena Electric Department ("MED") for MED to sub-allocate for economic development purposes in accordance with a contract between the parties entered into in 2012 (Authority-MED Contract). The NNYPPA defines "net earnings" as the aggregate excess of revenues received by the Authority from the sale

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of energy associated with SLCEDP by the Authority in the wholesale energy market over what revenues would have been received had such energy been sold to MED on a firm basis under the terms of the Authority-MED contract. For the first 5 years after enactment, the amount of SLCEDP the Authority could use to generate net earnings may not exceed the lesser of 20 MW or the amount of SLCEDP that has not been allocated by the Authority pursuant to the Authority-MED contract. Thereafter, the amount of SLCEDP that the Authority could use for such purpose may not exceed the lesser of 10 MW or the amount of SLCEDP that has not been allocated. On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved the release of funds, of up to $3 million, into the Northern New York Economic Development Fund representing "net earnings" from the sale of unallocated SLCEDP into the wholesale energy market for the period December 29, 2014 through December 31, 2015.

New York State Budget and Other Matters

The Authority is requested, from time to time, to make financial contributions or transfers of funds to the State. Any such contribution or transfer of funds must (i) be authorized by law (typically, legislation enacted in connection with the State budget), and (ii) satisfy the requirements of the Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution requirements to withdraw moneys "free and clear of the lien and pledge created by the (Bond) Resolution" are as follows: (1) such withdrawal must be for a "lawful corporate purpose as determined by the Authority," and (2) the Authority must determine "taking into account, among other considerations, anticipated future receipt of Revenues or other moneys constituting part of the Trust Estate, that the funds to be so withdrawn are not needed" for (a) payment of reasonable and necessary operating expenses, (b) an Operating Fund reserve for working capital, emergency repairs or replacements, major renewals, or for retirement from service, decommissioning or disposal of facilities, (c) payment of, or accumulation of a reserve for payment of, interest and principal on senior debt, or (d) payment of interest and principal on subordinate debt.

In May 2011, the Authority's Trustees adopted a policy statement (Policy Statement) which relates to, among other things, voluntary contributions, transfers, or other payments to the State by the Authority after that date. The Policy Statement provides, among other things, that in deciding whether to make such contributions, transfers, or payments, the Authority shall use as a reference point the maintenance of a debt service coverage ratio of at least 2.0, in addition to making the other determinations required by the Bond Resolution. The Policy Statement may at any time be modified or eliminated at the discretion of the Authority's Trustees.

Legislation enacted into law, as part of the 2000-2001 State budget, as amended up to the present time, has authorized the Authority as deemed feasible and advisable by the trustees, to make a series of voluntary contributions into the State treasury in connection with the PFJ Program and for other purposes as well. The PFJ Program, which had been extended to June 30, 2012, has ended and was replaced by the RNYPP, as discussed above in note 11(a) "Recharge New York Power Program" of the notes to the financial statements. Cumulatively through December 31, 2012, the Authority has made voluntary contributions to the State totaling $475 million in connection with the ended PFJ Program.

In 2014 and 2013, the Authority made $90 million and $65 million, respectively, in contributions to the State that are not related to the PFJ Program and which were recorded as nonoperating expenses in the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. These contributions were authorized by the Authority's Trustees and were consistent with the related State fiscal year budgets. The 2014 contributions totaling $90 million were transferred directly to ESD in furtherance of ESD's statewide economic development initiatives. The 2013 contributions of $65 million include $45 million that was paid to Empire State Development (ESD) to support the New York State Open for Business economic development initiative in lieu of the voluntary contributions to the State's General Fund for the State fiscal year 2013-2014. Cumulatively, between January 2008 and December 31, 2014, the Authority has made voluntary contributions to the State totaling $582 million unrelated to the PFJ program. The Authority made a contribution of $42 million to ESD on February 26, 2015 with an additional $23 million to be considered for payment by March 31, 2015.

The Governor's Executive Budget proposed for State Fiscal Year 2015-2016 contains language authorizing the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by its Trustees, to (i) make a contribution to the State treasury to the credit of the General Fund, or as otherwise directed in writing by the Director of the Budget, in an amount of up to $90 million for the State fiscal year commencing April 1, 2015, the proceeds of which will be utilized for to support energy-related initiatives of the State

or for economic development purposes, and (ii) transfer up to $25 million of any such contribution by June 30, 2015 and the remainder of any such contribution by March 31, 2016.

Temporary Asset Transfers

In addition to the authorization for voluntary contributions, as a result of budget legislation enacted in February 2009, the Authority was requested to provide temporary asset transfers to the State of funds held in reserves. Pursuant to the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding dated February 2009 (MOU) between the State, acting by and through the State's Director of Budget, and the Authority, the Authority agreed to transfer approximately $215 million associated with its Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves (Asset B) by March 27, 2009. The Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves are funds that had been set aside for payment to the federal government sometime in the future when the federal government accepts the spent nuclear fuel for permanent storage (see note10(b) "Nuclear Fuel Disposal". The MOU provides for the return of these funds to the Authority, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature and the other conditions described below, at the earlier of the Authority's payment obligation related to the transfer and disposal of the spent nuclear fuel or September 30, 2017. Further, the MOU provides for the Authority to transfer within 180 days of the enactment of the 2009-2010 State budget $103 million of funds set aside for future construction projects (Asset A), which amounts would be returned to the Authority, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature and the other conditions described below, at the earlier of when required for operating, capital or debt service obligations of the Authority or September 30, 2014. In February 2009, the Authority's Trustees authorized the execution of the MOU relating to the temporary transfers of Asset B ($215 million) and Asset A ($103 million) and such transfers were made in March 2009 and September 2009, respectively, following Trustee approval.

The MOU provides that the obligation of the State to return all or a portion of an amount equal to the moneys transferred by the Authority to the State is subject to annual appropriation by the State Legislature. Further, the MOU provides that as a condition to any such appropriation for the return of the moneys earlier than September 30, 2017 for the Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves and earlier than September 30, 2014 for the construction projects, the Authority must certify that the monies available to the Authority are not sufficient to satisfy the purposes for which the reserves, which are the source of the funds for the transfer, were established.

In lieu of interest payments, the State has waived certain future payments from the Authority to the State. The waived payments include the Authority's obligation to pay until September 30, 2017 the amounts to which the State is entitled under a governmental cost recovery process for the costs of central governmental services. These payments would have been approximately $5 million per year based on current estimates but the waiver is limited to a maximum of $45 million in the aggregate during the period. Further, the obligation to make payments in support of certain State park properties and for the upkeep of State lands adjacent to the Niagara and St. Lawrence power plants is waived from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2017. These payments would have been approximately $8 million per year but the waiver would be limited to a maximum of $43 million for the period. The present value of the waivers approximates the present value of the forgone interest income.

On April 24, 2014, the Authority and the State executed an Amendment to the MOU which provides that the State shall, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature, return the $103 million (Asset A) in five installments in the following amounts and by no later than September 30 of each of the following State fiscal years: (1) $18 million for State Fiscal Year 2014-2015; (2) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2015-2016; (3) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2016-2017; (4) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2017-2018; and (5) $22 million for State Fiscal Year 2018-2019. By its terms, the Amendment to the MOU became effective when it was approved and ratified by the Authority's Board of Trustees on July 29, 2014. The Authority received the first $18 million installment on October 1, 2014. The Assets A and B transfers are reported in miscellaneous receivable and other ($21 million at December 31, 2014) and in other noncurrent assets ($279 million and $318 million at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively) in the statements of net position.

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New York Energy Highway

In January 2012, the Governor of New York announced the New York Energy Highway initiative, which is envisioned as a public-private partnership to upgrade and modernize the State's electric power system. The Governor formed a task force comprised of various State officials to oversee implementation of the initiative (Task Force) which is co-chaired by the Authority's President and Chief Executive Officer. In April 2012, the Task Force issued a request for information seeking ideas and proposals in furtherance of the initiative. Approximately 85 organizations responded to the Task Force's request for information and the responses included a large number of different generation and transmission project proposals. Based on the response of all these organizations, the Energy Highway Task Force issued an action plan in October 2012. The resulting Energy Highway Blueprint, calling for public and private investments in the State's energy system of about $5.7 billion over the next five to 10 years, proposed 13 specific actions, divided among four major categories: Expand and Strengthen the System, Accelerate Construction and Repair, Support Clean Energy and Technology Innovation.

In November 2012, the New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC) announced new proceedings addressing various actions described in the Blueprint including (i) the initiation of electric transmission upgrades to move excess power from upstate to downstate ("AC Transmission"), (ii) the creation of a contingency plan to prepare for a large generator retirement ("Generation Retirement Contingency Plan") and (iii) the expansion of natural gas delivery to homeowners and businesses in New York State.

In response to the request for information and the Generation Retirement Contingency Plan and AC Transmission proceedings, the New York Transmission Owners (NYTOs), comprised of the State's largest private utilities, the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), and the Authority, indicated that they were exploring the creation of a new Statewide transmission entity (NY Transco) to pursue development, construction, operation, and ownership of new transmission projects. The NYTOs proposed to the Task Force and to the NYPSC several transmission projects that could be undertaken by a NY Transco entity. Participation of the Authority in the NY Transco would be contingent on the enactment of legislation by the State that enables the Authority to participate. As of the 2014 legislative session, which ended in June 2014, such enabling legislation has not been passed. On November 24, 2014, affiliates of the NYTOs formed a transmission entity (Four-Party Transco) that does not include LIPA or the Authority but would permit their participation should the necessary enabling legislation be passed.

In its November 4, 2013 Generation Retirement Contingency Plan Order, the NYPSC selected three transmission projects (TOTS projects) to be built by Consolidated Edison, New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) and the Authority. The NYPSC also requested that the NYTOs seek FERC approval for the three TOTS projects. On December 4, 2014, the NYTOs on behalf of themselves and the Four-Party Transco filed applications at FERC to permit the transfer of certain transmission assets to the Four-Party Transco. The Four-Party Transco also filed an application for cost allocation and recovery for five projects, including the three TOTS projects. On January 16, 2015, the Authority filed at FERC in opposition of the cost allocation methodology proposed by the Four-Party Transco. The Authority is co-developing one of the TOTS projects with NYSEG and plans to make a filing at FERC to recover the costs of its portion of that project.

Build Smart NY Initiative

On December 28, 2012, the Governor of New York issued Executive Order No. 88 (EO 88) directing state agencies collectively to reduce energy consumption in state-owned and managed buildings by 20 percent within seven years – an initiative designed to produce significant savings for New York taxpayers, generate jobs, and significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To meet this initiative, the Governor launched Build Smart NY, a plan to strategically implement EO 88 by accelerating priority improvements in energy performance. The Authority has offered to provide $450 million in low-cost financing for this initiative for state owned buildings and an additional $350 million for towns and municipalities. Such low-cost financing would be funded by proceeds of the Authority's commercial paper or another form of debt. The Authority's costs of financing would be recovered from the energy efficiency customers in this program. In addition, as provided for in EO 88, the Authority has established a central management and implementation team to carry out the Build Smart NY plan. In 2014, the Authority has in aggregate provided approximately $150 million in financing for energy efficiency projects at State agencies and authorities covered by EO 88.

Energy Efficiency Market Acceleration Program

In June 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized up to $30 million in funding over five years for an energy efficiency market acceleration program involving energy efficiency research, demonstration projects, and market development. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority's Trustees have approved the award of contracts with a cumulative value of up to approximately $26 million.

Contacting the Authority

This financial report is designed to provide our customers and other interested parties with a general overview of the Authority's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the New York Power Authority, 123 Main Street, White Plains, New York 10601-3107.

Exhibit No. PA-105

Assets and Deferred Outflows	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 78	$ 8
Investment in securities	1,258	1,287
Receivables - customers	188	238
Materials and supplies, at average cost:		
Plant and general	91	88
Fuel	49	22
Miscellaneous receivables and other	261	181
Total current assets	1,925	1,824
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	18	18
Investment in securities	1,486	1,365
Total restricted assets	1,504	1,383
Capital funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1	7
Investment in securities	36	43
Total capital funds	37	50
Capital Assets:		
Capital assets not being depreciated	421	379
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	4,310	4,392
Total capital assets	4,731	4,771
Other Noncurrent Assets:		
Receivable - New York State	279	318
Notes receivable - nuclear plant sale	–	19
Other long-term assets	1,031	924
Total other noncurrent assets	1,310	1,261
Total noncurrent assets	7,582	7,465
Total assets	9,507	9,289
Deferred outflows:		
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	17	42
Total assets and deferred outflows	$ 9,524	$ 9,331

(Continued)

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Statements of Net Position

(In millions)

Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 334	$ 410
Short-term debt	466	452
Long-term debt due within one year	90	93
Capital lease obligation due within one year	16	12
Risk management activities - derivatives	21	45
Total current liabilities	927	1,012
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt:		
Senior:		
Revenue bonds	902	958
Adjustable rate tender notes	86	96
Subordinated:		
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012	23	24
Commercial paper	44	70
Total long-term debt	1,055	1,148
Other noncurrent liabilities:		
Capital lease obligation	1,189	1,205
Liability to decommission divested nuclear facilities	1,415	1,300
Disposal of spent nuclear fuel	217	216
Relicensing	279	277
Risk management activities - derivatives	16	24
Other long-term liabilities	149	150
Total other noncurrent liabilities	3,265	3,172
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,320	4,320
Total liabilities	5,247	5,332
Deferred inflows:		
Cost of removal obligation	286	280
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	1,992	1,949
Restricted	25	24
Unrestricted	1,974	1,746
Total net position	3,991	3,719
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	$ 9,524	$ 9,331

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013
Operating revenues:		
Power sales	$ 2,396	$ 2,264
Transmission charges	165	163
Wheeling charges	614	603
Total operating revenues	3,175	3,030
Operating Expenses:		
Purchased power	996	934
Fuel oil and gas	361	324
Wheeling	614	603
Operations	442	451
Maintenance	120	115
Depreciation	232	228
Total operating expenses	2,765	2,655
Operating income	410	375
Nonoperating revenues and expenses:		
Nonoperating revenues:		
Investment income	21	5
Other	94	85
Total nonoperating revenues	115	90
Nonoperating expenses		
Contribution to New York State	90	65
Interest on long-term debt	59	63
Interest - other	116	119
Interest capitalized	(9)	(7)
Amortization of debt premium	(3)	(3)
Total nonoperating expenses	253	237
Net income before contributed capital	272	228
Contributed capital – Wind farm transmission assets	–	21
Change in net position	272	249
Net position, January 1	3,719	3,470
Net position, December 31	$ 3,991	$ 3,719

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Received from customers for the sale of power, transmission and wheeling	$ 3,143	$ 2,972
Disbursements for:		
Purchased power	(981)	(950)
Fuel, oil and gas	(419)	(325)
Wheeling of power by other utilities	(616)	(605)
Operations and maintenance	(615)	(579)
Net cash provided by operating activities	512	513
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Gross additions to capital assets	(186)	(165)
Repayment of notes	(10)	(10)
Repayment of bonds	(51)	(49)
Repayment of commercial paper	(32)	(33)
Earnings received on construction fund investments	–	1
Interest paid, net	(58)	(63)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(337)	(319)
Cash flows from noncapital–related financing activities:		
Energy conservation program payments received from participants	109	119
Energy conservation program costs	(185)	(208)
Issuance of commercial paper	139	143
Repayment of commercial paper	(124)	(122)
Interest paid on commercial paper	(3)	(4)
Transmission line interconnection costs	(73)	(173)
Contributions to OPEB trust fund	(17)	(22)
Contributions to New York State	(90)	(65)
Payment received from New York State	18	–
Payments received from value sharing agreement	72	72
Payments received from notes receivable	20	20
Payment for fuel reserve – NYS initiative	(10)	–
NYISO collateral	(14)	–
Net cash used in noncapital-related financing activities	(158)	(240)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Earnings received on investments	21	23
Purchase of investment securities	(5,297)	(5,802)
Sale of investment securities	5,323	5,760
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	47	(19)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	64	(65)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	33	98
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	$ 97	$ 33
Reconciliation to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	$ 410	$ 375
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Provision for depreciation	232	228
Net increase in prepayments and other	(20)	(1)
Net increase in receivables and inventory	(57)	(78)
Net decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(53)	(11)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 512	$ 513

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Exhibit No. PA-105

(1) General

The Power Authority of the State of New York (the Authority), doing business as The New York Power Authority, is a corporate municipal instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of New York (State) created in 1931 by Title 1 of Article 5 of the Public Authorities Law, Chapter 43-A of the Consolidated Laws of the State, as amended (Power Authority Act or Act).

The Authority's mission is to power the economic growth and competitiveness of New York State by providing customers with low-cost, clean, reliable power and the innovative energy infrastructure and services they value. The Authority's financial performance goal is to have the resources necessary to achieve its mission, to maximize opportunities to serve its customers better and to preserve its strong credit rating.

The Authority is authorized by the Power Authority Act to help provide a continuous and adequate supply of dependable electricity to the people of the State. The Authority generates, transmits and sells electricity principally at wholesale. The Authority's primary customers are municipal and investor-owned utilities, rural electric cooperatives, high load factor industries and other businesses located throughout New York State, various public corporations located in Southeastern New York within the metropolitan area of New York City (SENY Governmental Customers), and certain out-of-state customers.

To provide electric service, the Authority owns and operates five major generating facilities, eleven small gas-fired electric generating facilities, and four small hydroelectric facilities in addition to a number of transmission lines, including major 765-kV and 345-kV transmission facilities. The Authority's five major generating facilities consist of two large hydroelectric facilities (Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR), a large pumped-storage hydroelectric facility (Blenheim-Gilboa), the combined cycle electric generating plant located in Queens, New York (500-MW Plant) and the Richard M. Flynn combined cycle plant located on Long Island (Flynn). To provide additional electric generation capacity to the Authority's NYC Governmental Customers, the Authority entered into a long-term electricity supply agreement with Astoria Energy II LLC in 2008 for the purchase of the output of an Astoria, Queens based natural-gas fueled 550-MW generating plant, which entered service in the summer of 2011.

The Authority acts through a Board of Trustees. The Authority's Trustees are appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The Authority is a fiscally independent public corporation that does not receive State funds or tax revenues or credits. It generally finances construction of new projects through a combination of internally generated funds and sales of bonds and notes to investors and pays related debt service with revenues from the generation and transmission of electricity. Accordingly, the financial condition of the Authority is not controlled by or dependent on the State or any political subdivision of the State. Under the criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) the Authority considers its relationship to the State to be that of a related organization.

Income of the Authority and properties acquired by it for its projects are exempt from taxation. However, the Authority is authorized by the Act to enter into agreements to make payments in lieu of taxes with respect to property acquired for any project where such payments are based solely on the value of the real property without regard to any improvement thereon by the Authority and where no bonds to pay any costs of such project were issued prior to January 1, 1972.

The ''Public Authorities Accountability Act of 2005'' (''PAAA'') was signed into law in January 2006 and its various provisions address public authority reporting, governance, budgeting, oversight, and auditing matters, among other things. Additional public authority reforms were made by Chapter 506 of the Laws of 2009 (Chapter 506) which took effect on March 1, 2010. For example, Chapter 506 provided for (i) the creation of an "Authorities Budget Office" to provide oversight and other functions regarding public authorities, including the Authority; (ii) enhanced reporting requirements for public authorities, including the Authority; (iii) additional governance responsibilities for the boards of public authorities, including the Authority; (iv) New York State Comptroller review and approval of certain contracts of public authorities, including the Authority; (v) restrictions on property disposal by public authorities, including the Authority; and (vi) State Senate approval of certain authorities' chief executive officers, including the Authority.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Authority's significant accounting policies include the following:

(a) Basis of Reporting

The Authority complies with all applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). In accordance with GAS No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements,* the Authority applies all authoritative pronouncements applicable to nongovernmental entities (i.e., Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board) that do not conflict with GASB pronouncements. The operations of the Authority are presented as an enterprise fund following the accrual basis of accounting in order to recognize the flow of economic resources. Accordingly, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

(b) Regulatory Accounting

The Authority's Board of Trustees has broad rate setting authority for its power sales agreements with customers. The sale of transmission service over the Authority's facilities is provided pursuant to New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) tariffs and under contracts that pre-dated existence of the NYISO. The Authority files its transmission system revenue requirement with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for inclusion in the NYISO's open access tariff.

The Authority accounts for the financial effects of the rate regulated portion of its operations in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 980, *Regulated Operations.* These provisions recognize the economic ability of regulators, through the ratemaking process, to create future economic benefits and obligations affecting rate-regulated entities. Accordingly, the Authority records these future economic benefits and obligations as regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, respectively. Regulatory assets represent probable future revenues associated with previously incurred costs that are expected to be recovered from customers. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are collected from customers through the ratemaking process associated with costs to be incurred in future periods. Based on the action of the Board of Trustees, the Authority believes the future collection of the costs held over through regulatory assets is probable. For regulatory assets and liabilities see note 2(l) "Other Long-Term Assets" of the notes to the financial statements.

(c) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at original cost and consist of amounts expended for labor, materials, services and indirect costs to license, construct, acquire, complete and place in operation the projects of the Authority. Interest on amounts borrowed to finance construction of the Authority's projects is charged to the project prior to completion. Borrowed funds for a specific construction project are deposited in a capital fund account. Earnings on fund investments are held in this fund to be used for construction. Earnings on unexpended funds are credited to the cost of the related project (construction work in progress) until completion of that project. Construction work in progress costs are reduced by revenues received for power produced (net of expenditures incurred in operating the projects) prior to the date of completion. The costs of current repairs are charged to operating expense, and renewals and betterments are capitalized. The cost of capital assets retired less salvage is charged to accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of capital assets is generally provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the various classes of capital assets.

The related depreciation provisions at December 31, 2014 and 2013 expressed as a percentage of average depreciable capital assets on an annual basis are:

	Average depreciation rate	
	2014	2013
Type of plant:		
Production:		
Hydro	2.0%	2.0%
Gas turbine/combined cycle	3.2	3.2
Transmission	2.4	2.5
General	3.5	3.6
	2.8%	2.8%

(e) Asset Retirement and Cost of Removal Obligations

The Authority applies the applicable provisions of ASC Topic 410, *Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations,* which requires an entity to record a liability at fair value to recognize legal obligations for asset retirements in the period incurred and to capitalize the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The Authority determined that it had legal liabilities for the retirement of certain Small Clean Power Plants (SCPPs) in New York City and, accordingly, has recorded a liability for the retirement of this asset. In connection with these legal obligations, the Authority has also recognized a liability for the remediation of certain contaminated soils discovered during the construction process.

ASC Topic 410 does not apply to asset retirement obligations involving pollution remediation obligations that are within the scope of GAS No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*. The Authority applies GAS No. 49 which, upon the occurrence of any one of five specified obligating events, requires an entity to estimate the components of expected pollution remediation outlays and determine whether outlays for those components should be accrued as a liability or, if appropriate, capitalized when goods and services are acquired. The Authority had no liabilities recorded related to GAS No. 49 at December 31, 2014 or 2013.

In addition to asset retirement obligations, the Authority has other cost of removal obligations that are being collected from customers and accounted for under the provisions of ASC Topic 980. During 2014, the Authority continued to review the financial reporting requirements of deferred inflows of resources and has determined that certain regulatory liabilities for cost of removal more closely reflected the criterion for deferred inflows of resources. Accordingly, the Authority reclassified $286 million and $280 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, from other noncurrent liabilities to deferred inflows of resources. These reclassifications had no effect on net income and changes in net position or cash flows.

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) amounts included in other noncurrent liabilities and cost of removal obligation amounts included in deferred inflows are as follows:

	ARO amounts	Cost of removal obligation
	(In millions)	
Balance – December 31, 2013	$ 52	$ 280
Depreciation Expense	–	6
Balance – December 31, 2014	$ 52	$ 286

(f) Long Lived Assets

The Authority applies GAS No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, which states that asset impairments are generally recognized only when the service utility of an asset is reduced or physically impaired.

GAS No. 42 states that asset impairment is a significant, unexpected decline in the service utility of a capital asset. The service utility of a capital asset is the usable capacity that at acquisition was expected to be used to provide service, as distinguished from the level of utilization which is the portion of the usable capacity currently being used. Decreases in utilization and existence of or increases in surplus capacity that are not associated with a decline in service utility are not considered to be impairments.

(g) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash includes cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments with maturities, when purchased, of three months or less. The Authority accounts for investments at their fair value. Fair value is determined using quoted market prices. Investment income includes changes in the fair value of these investments. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized as investment income in accordance with GAS No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*.

(h) Derivative Instruments

The Authority uses financial derivative instruments to manage the impact of interest rate, energy and capacity price and fuel cost changes on its earnings and cash flows. The Authority recognizes the fair value of all financial derivative instruments as either an asset or liability on its statements of net position with the offsetting gains or losses recognized in earnings or deferred charges. The Authority applies GAS No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, which establishes accounting and reporting requirements for derivative instruments (see note 8 “Risk Management and Hedging Activities” of the notes to the financial statements).

(i) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are classified as current assets and are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts.

(j) Materials and Supply Inventory

Material and supplies are valued at weighted average cost and are charged to expense during the period in which the material or supplies are used.

(k) Debt Refinancing Charges

Debt refinancing charges, representing the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of the debt refinanced, are amortized using the interest method over the life of the new debt or the old debt, whichever is shorter, in accordance with GAS No. 23, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refundings of Debt Reported by Proprietary Activities.*

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(l) Other Long- Term Assets

Other long-term assets at December 31, 2014 and 2013 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Other long-term assets:		
Regulatory assets (a):		
Recoverable electricity supply market costs	$ 183	$ 132
Risk management activities	20	27
Other regulatory assets	32	26
Total regulatory assets	235	185
Energy efficiency program costs (b)	215	253
Other long-term receivables	245	223
Transmission line interconnection costs	233	190
Other	103	73
Total other long-term assets	$ 1,031	$ 924

(a) Regulatory assets reflect previously incurred costs that are expected to be recovered from customers through the ratemaking process.

(b) Energy efficiency program costs will be recovered from certain customers through the terms of contracts.

(m) Compensated Absences

The Authority accrues the cost of unused sick leave which is payable upon the retirement of its employees. The Authority has accrued $33 million and $30 million at December 31, 2014 and 2013 in other non-current liabilities on the statements of net position. The current year’s cost is accounted for as a current operating expense in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

(n) Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows and is classified into three components:

a. Net investment in capital assets – This consists of capital assets, net of depreciation reduced by related outstanding debt and accounts. This indicates that these assets are not accessible for other purposes.

b. Restricted – This represents restricted assets reduced by related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not accessible for general use because their use is subject to restrictions enforceable by third parties.

c. Unrestricted – This represents the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the components noted above and that are available for general use.

(o) New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)

The Authority is a member and a customer of the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO). The NYISO schedules the use of the bulk transmission system in the State, which normally includes all the Authority’s transmission facilities, and collects ancillary services, losses and congestion fees from customers. In addition, the Authority dispatches power from its generating facilities in conjunction with the NYISO. The NYISO coordinates the reliable dispatch of power and operates a market for the sale of electricity and ancillary services within the State.

Based upon the Authority's scheduled customer power needs and available electricity generated by the Authority's operating assets, the Authority buys and sells energy in an electricity market operated by the NYISO. A significant amount of the Authority's energy and capacity revenues result from sales of the Authority's generation into the NYISO market. A significant amount of the Authority's operating expenses consist of various NYISO purchased power charges in combination with generation related fuel expenses.

(p) Operating Revenues

The customers served by the Authority and the rates paid by such customers vary with the NYPA facilities designated to serve such loads. These customers are served under contracts and tariffs approved by the Trustees.

The principal operating revenues are generated from the sale, transmission, and wheeling of power. Revenues are recorded when power is delivered or service is provided. Customers' meters are read, and bills are rendered, monthly. Wheeling charges are for costs the Authority incurred for the transmission and/or delivery of power and energy to customers over transmission lines owned by other utilities. Sales to the Authority's five (5) largest customers operating in the State accounted for approximately 48% and 47% of the Authority's operating revenues in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In addition to contractual sales to customers, the Authority also sells power into an electricity market operated by the NYISO. These sales are affected by market prices and are not subject to rate regulation by the Authority's Board of Trustees or other regulatory bodies. Accordingly, the Authority does not apply the provisions of ASC Topic 980 to these transactions.

(q) Operating Expenses

The Authority's operating expenses include fuel, operations and maintenance, depreciation, purchased power costs, and other expenses related to the sale of power. Energy costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Purchased power costs include capacity, energy and ancillary service purchases made in the wholesale market on behalf of its customers (except for those made through previously approved purchased power agreements). Wheeling expenses are based on contractual and/or tariff rates of the service provider and are recovered through pass-through provisions in customer contracts.

(r) New Accounting Pronouncements

In 2012, GASB issued Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards No. 68 (Statement No. 68), *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. Statement No. 68 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. Statement No. 68 requires governments that provide defined benefit pension plans to their employees to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. Statement No. 68 also enhances accountability and transparency through revised and new note disclosures and required supplemental information. In 2013, GASB issued Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date,* which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014 and should be applied simultaneously with Statement No. 68. This statement addresses the transition provisions of Statement No. 68, relating to amounts associated with contributions, if any, by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. The Authority is in the process of evaluating the impact of Statement No. 68 and Statement No. 71.

(s) Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation (see note 2 (e) of the notes to the financial statements). These reclassifications had no effect on net income and changes in net position or cash flows.

(3) Bond Resolution

On February 24, 1998, the Authority adopted its "General Resolution Authorizing Revenue Obligations" (as amended and supplemented up to the present time, the Bond Resolution). The Bond Resolution covers all of the Authority's projects, which it defines as any project, facility, system, equipment or material related to or necessary or desirable in connection with the generation, production, transportation, transmission, distribution, delivery, storage, conservation, purchase or use of energy or fuel, whether owned jointly or singly by the Authority, including any output in which the Authority has an interest authorized by the Act or by other applicable State statutory provisions, provided, however, that the term "Project" shall not include any Separately Financed Project as that term is defined in the Bond Resolution. The Authority has covenanted with bondholders under the Bond Resolution that at all times the Authority shall maintain rates, fees or charges, and any contracts entered into by the Authority for the sale, transmission, or distribution of power shall contain rates, fees or charges sufficient together with other monies available therefor (including the anticipated receipt of proceeds of sale of Obligations, as defined in the Bond Resolution, issued under the Bond Resolution or other bonds, notes or other obligations or evidences of indebtedness of the Authority that will be used to pay the principal of Obligations issued under the Bond Resolution in anticipation of such receipt, but not including any anticipated or actual proceeds from the sale of any Project), to meet the financial requirements of the Bond Resolution. Revenues of the Authority (after deductions for operating expenses and reserves, including reserves for working capital, operating expenses or compliance purposes) are applied first to the payment of, or accumulation as a reserve for payment of, interest on and the principal or redemption price of Obligations issued under the Bond Resolution and the payment of Parity Debt issued under the Bond Resolution.

The Bond Resolution also provides for withdrawal for any lawful corporate purpose as determined by the Authority, including but not limited to the retirement of Obligations issued under the Bond Resolution, from amounts in the Operating Fund in excess of the operating expenses, debt service on Obligations and Parity Debt issued under the Bond Resolution, and subordinated debt service requirements. The Authority has periodically reacquired revenue bonds when available at favorable prices.

(4) Cash and Investments

Investment of the Authority's funds is administered in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bond Resolution and with the Authority's investment guidelines. These guidelines comply with the New York State Comptroller's investment guidelines for public authorities and were adopted pursuant to Section 2925 of the New York Public Authorities Law.

(a) Credit Risk

The Authority's investments are restricted to (a) collateralized certificates of deposit, (b) direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America or the State of New York, (c) obligations issued or guaranteed by certain specified federal agencies and any agency controlled by or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the United States government, and (d) obligations of any state or any political subdivision thereof or any agency, instrumentality or local government unit of any such state or political subdivision which is rated in any of the three highest long-term rating categories, or the highest short-term rating category, by nationally recognized rating agencies. The Authority's investments in the debt securities of Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (FHLMC) were rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Services (Moody's), AAA by Fitch Ratings (Fitch) and AA+ by Standard & Poor's (S&P).

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Securities that are the subject of repurchase agreements must have a market value at least equal to the cost of the investment. The agreements are limited to a maximum fixed term of five business days and may not exceed the greater of 5% of the investment portfolio or $100 million. The Authority has no other policies limiting investment maturities.

(c) *Concentration of Credit Risk*

There is no limit on the amount that the Authority may invest in any one issuer; however, investments in authorized certificates of deposit shall not exceed 25% of the Authority's invested funds. At December 31, 2014, the Authority's total investment portfolio of $2,877 million included investments of $515 million (18%), $352 million (12%), $233 million (8%) and $69 million (2%) and $87 million (3%) in securities of FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB and FFCB and other various municipal debt securities, respectively.

At December 31, 2013, the Authority's total investment portfolio of $2,728 million included investments of $553 million (20%), $322 million (12%), $260 million (10%) and $86 million (3%) and $135 million (5%) in securities of FNMA, FHLMC, FHLB and FFCB and other various municipal debt securities, respectively.

(d) *Decommissioning Fund*

The Decommissioning Trust Fund is managed by external investment portfolio managers. Under the Decommissioning Agreements (see note 10(c) "Nuclear Plant Decommissioning" of notes to the financial statements), the Authority will make no further contributions to the Decommissioning Funds. The Authority's decommissioning responsibility will not exceed the amounts in each of the Decommissioning Funds. Therefore, the Authority's obligation is not affected by various risks which include credit risk, interest rate risk, and concentration of credit risk. In addition, the Decommissioning Trust Fund is not held within the Trust Estate of the Bond Resolution and therefore is administered under separate investment guidelines from those of the Authority or New York State.

(e) *Other*

All investments are held by designated custodians in the name of the Authority. At December 31, 2014, the Authority had $70 million of investments in repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2013, the Authority had no investments in repurchase agreements. The bank balances at December 31, 2014 and 2013 were $34 million and $43 million, respectively, of which $33 million and $42 million, respectively, were uninsured, but were collateralized by assets held by the bank in the name of the Authority.

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
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Cash and Investments of the Authority at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

		Restricted					
December 31, 2014	Total	Total restricted	Decommissioning Trust Fund	WNYEDF, POCR and CAS projects and other	ART note debt reserve	Capital fund	Unrestricted
				(In millions)			
Cash and investments:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 97	18	—	18	—	1	78
U.S. government:							
Treasury Notes	105	—	—	—	—	—	105
GNMA	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	109	—	—	—	—	—	109
Other debt securities:							
FNMA	515	34	—	19	15	12	469
FHLMC	352	—	—	—	—	16	336
FHLB	233	33	—	33	—	5	195
FFCB	69	—	—	—	—	—	69
All other	87	4	—	—	4	3	80
	1,256	71	—	52	19	36	1,149
Portfolio Manager	1,415	1,415	1,415	—	—	—	—
Total investments	2,780	1,486	1,415	52	19	36	1,258
Total cash and investments	$ 2,877	1,504	1,415	70	19	37	1,336
Summary of maturities (years):							
0 – 1	$ 409	74	—	70	4	34	301
1 – 5	1,030	15	—	—	15	—	1,015
5 – 10	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
10+	8	—	—	—	—	3	5
Portfolio manager	1,415	1,415	1,415	—	—	—	—
	$ 2,877	1,504	1,415	70	19	37	1,336

Petroleum Overcharge Restitution (POCR) Funds and Clean Air for Schools (CAS) Projects Funds – Legislation enacted into State law from 1995 to 2002, 2007 and 2008 authorized the Authority to utilize petroleum overcharge restitution (POCR) funds and other State funds (Other State Funds), to be made available to the Authority by the State pursuant to the legislation, for a variety of energy-related purposes, with certain funding limitations. The legislation also states that the Authority "shall transfer" equivalent amounts of money to the State prior to dates specified in the legislation. The use of POCR funds is subject to comprehensive Federal regulations and judicial orders, including restrictions on the type of projects that can be financed with POCR funds, the use of funds recovered from such projects and the use of interest and income generated by such funds and projects. Pursuant to the legislation, the Authority is utilizing POCR funds and the Other State Funds to implement various energy services programs that have received all necessary approvals.

The disbursements of the POCR funds and the Other State Funds to the Authority, and the Authority's transfers to the State totaling $60.9 million, took place from 1996 to 2009. The POCR funds are included in restricted funds in the statements of net position. The funds are held in a separate escrow account until they are utilized.

The New York State Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act of 1996 made available $125 million for Clean Air for Schools Projects (CAS Projects) for elementary, middle and secondary schools, with the Authority authorized

to undertake implementation of the CAS Projects program. The CAS Projects are designed to improve air quality for schools and include, but are not limited to, projects that replace coal-fired furnaces and heating systems with furnaces and systems fueled with oil or gas. As of December 31, 2014, the conversions to the schools have been completed and the Authority is in its program closeout process regarding the CAS projects.

As of December 31, 2014, restricted funds include the POCR fund ($11 million), the CAS Projects fund ($2 million), the Lower Manhattan Energy Independence Initiative fund ($6 million) and the Fish & Wildlife Habitat Enhancement fund related to the Niagara relicensing costs ($14 million), the Western New York Economic Development Fund ($33 million) – see note 11(a) “Recharge New York Power Program” – and other ($4 million).

			Restricted				
December 31, 2013	Total	Total restricted	Decommissioning Trust Fund	WNYEDF, POCR and CAS projects and other	ART note debt reserve	Capital fund	Unrestricted
			(In millions)				
Cash and investments:							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 33	18	—	18	—	7	8
U.S. government:							
Treasury Bills	28	20	—	20	—	8	—
GNMA	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	39	20	—	20	—	8	11
Other debt securities:							
FNMA	553	36	—	25	11	—	517
FHLMC	322	1	—	—	1	6	315
FHLB	260	4	—	—	4	22	234
FFCB	86	—	—	—	—	—	86
All other	135	4	—	—	4	7	124
	1,356	45	—	25	20	35	1,276
Portfolio Manager	1,300	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—
Total investments	2,695	1,365	1,300	45	20	43	1,287
Total cash and investments	$ 2,728	1,383	1,300	63	20	50	1,295
Summary of maturities (years):							
0 – 1	$ 333	67	—	63	4	43	223
1 – 5	1,026	16	—	—	16	3	1,007
5 – 10	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
10+	57	—	—	—	—	4	53
Portfolio manager	1,300	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—
	$ 2,728	1,383	1,300	63	20	50	1,295

As of December 31, 2013, restricted funds include the POCR fund ($11 million), the CAS Projects fund ($2 million), the Lower Manhattan Energy Independence Initiative fund ($7 million) and the Fish & Wildlife Habitat Enhancement fund related to the Niagara relicensing costs ($14 million), the Western New York Economic Development Fund ($25 million) – see note 11(a) “Recharge New York Power Program” – and other ($3 million).

Exhibit No. PA-105

(5) Capital Assets

The following schedule summarizes the capital assets activity of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2014.

	Beginning balance	Additions	Retirements/ Transfers	Ending balance
		(Amounts in millions)		
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 160	—	—	160
Construction in progress	219	158	(116)	261
Total capital assets not being depreciated	379	158	(116)	421
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Production – Hydro	1,898	68	(3)	1,963
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	2,419	1	—	2,420
Transmission	1,962	23	—	1,985
General	1,156	52	(4)	1,204
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,435	144	(7)	7,572
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Production – Hydro	710	33	(3)	740
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	778	103	—	881
Transmission	1,089	50	—	1,139
General	466	40	(4)	502
Total accumulated depreciation	3,043	226	(7)	3,262
Net value of capital assets, being depreciated	4,392	(82)	—	4,310
Net value of all capital assets	$ 4,771	76	(116)	4,731

The following schedule summarizes the capital assets activity of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Beginning balance	Additions	Retirements/ Transfers	Ending balance
	(Amounts in millions)			
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 156	4	—	160
Construction in progress	178	148	(107)	219
Total capital assets not being depreciated	334	152	(107)	379
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Production – Steam	437	—	(437)	—
Production – Hydro	1,830	72	(4)	1,898
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	2,418	1	—	2,419
Transmission	1,928	35	(1)	1,962
General	1,134	23	(1)	1,156
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,747	131	(443)	7,435
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Production – Steam	436	1	(437)	—
Production – Hydro	684	30	(4)	710
Production – Gas turbine/combined cycle	675	103	—	778
Transmission	1,040	49	—	1,089
General	427	39	—	466
Total accumulated depreciation	3,262	222	(441)	3,043
Net value of capital assets, being depreciated	4,485	(91)	(2)	4,392
Net value of all capital assets	$ 4,819	61	(109)	4,771

Wind Farm Transmission Assets

The Authority has allowed three Wind Farm power facilities to interconnect to its bulk transmission system between the Willis and Plattsburgh 230 kV substations. In 2013, Marble River LLC, the wind farm developers, transferred title to one substation (valued at $21 million) to the Authority in order for the Authority to maintain reliability standards and control of its bulk transmission system. The transfer was accounted for as a capital contribution.

(6) Long-Term Debt

(a) Components

	Amount 2014	Amount 2013	Interest rate	Maturity		Earliest redemption date prior to maturity
	(In millions)					
Senior debt:						
Revenue Bonds (Tax-Exempt):						
Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds:						
Serial Bonds	$ 88	$ 100	3.80% to 5.0%	11/15/2015 to 2020		11/15/2015
Series 2007 A Revenue Bonds:						
Term Bonds	82	82	4.5% to 5.0%	11/15/2047	**	11/15/2017
Series 2007 C Revenue Bonds:						
Serial Bonds	237	264	4.0% to 5.0%	11/15/2015 to 2021		11/15/2017
Series 2011 A Revenue Bonds:						
Serial Bonds	65	68	3.0% to 5.0%	11/15/2015 to 2031	*	11/15/2021
Term Bonds	39	39	4.0% to 5.0%	11/15/2038	**	11/15/2021
Revenue Bonds (Taxable):						
Series 2003 A Revenue Bonds:						
Term Bonds	180	186	5.230% to 5.749%	11/15/2018 to 2033	**	Any date
Series 2007 B Revenue Bonds:						
Serial Bonds	11	14	5.503% to 5.603%	11/15/2015 to 2017		Any date
Term Bonds	239	239	5.905% to 5.985%	11/15/2037 and 2043	**	Any date
	941	992				
Plus unamortized premium and discount	22	26				
Less deferred refinancing costs	8	9				
	955	1,009				
Less due in one year	53	51				
	$ 902	$ 958				

* $26.4 million due 2022 is non-callable.
** Bonds are subject to sinking fund provisions.

	Amount 2014	Amount 2013	Interest rate	Maturity	Earliest redemption date prior to maturity
	(In millions)				
Adjustable Rate Tender Notes:					
2016 Notes	$ 21	$ 31	0.15%	3/1/2016	** Any adjustment date
2020 Notes	75	75	0.15%	3/1/2020	Same as above
	96	106			
Less due in one year	10	10			
	86	96			
Subordinate debt:					
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012	24	24	0.83% to 4.05%	2015 to 2037	N/A
Commercial Paper:					
EMCP (Series 1)	53	62	0.09%	2015 to 2023	
CP (Series 2)	17	40	0.08%	2015	
	94	126			
Less due within one year	27	32			
	67	94			
Total Long-term debt	1,145	1,241			
Less due within one year	90	93			
Long-term debt, net of due in one year	$ 1,055	$ 1,148			

** Notes are subject to sinking fund provisions.

Interest on Series 2003 A and 2007 B Revenue Bonds and Subordinated Notes, Series 2012 is not excluded from gross income for bondholders' Federal income tax purposes.

Senior Debt

As indicated in note 3 of notes to the financial statements, "Bond Resolution," the Authority has pledged future revenues to service the Obligations and Parity Debt (Senior Debt) issued under the Bond Resolution. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the Senior Debt is $1.692 billion as of December 31, 2014. Principal and interest paid for 2014 and operating income plus depreciation were $113 million and $642 million, respectively. Principal and interest paid for 2013 and operating income plus depreciation were $112 million and $603 million, respectively.

Senior revenue bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity in whole or in part as provided in the supplemental resolutions authorizing the issuance of each series of bonds, beginning for each series on the date

indicated in the table above, at principal amount or at various redemption prices according to the date of redemption, together with accrued interest to the redemption date.

In prior years, the Authority defeased certain revenue bonds and general purpose bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Authority's financial statements. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no bonds outstanding that were considered defeased.

The Adjustable Rate Tender Notes may be tendered to the Authority by the holders on any adjustment date. The rate adjustment dates are March 1 and September 1. The Authority has a revolving credit agreement (Agreement) with The Bank of Nova Scotia, which terminates on September 1, 2015, to provide a supporting line of credit for the purpose of repaying, redeeming or purchasing the Adjustable Rate Tender Notes. Under the Agreement, the Authority may borrow up to the outstanding principle of the ART Notes, which at December 31, 2014 was $96 million. The Agreement provides for interest on outstanding borrowings at either (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus a percentage, or (ii) a rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a percentage. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no outstanding borrowings under this Agreement. The Authority expects that it will be able to renew or replace this Agreement as necessary. In accordance with the Adjustable Rate Tender Note Resolution, a Note Debt Service Reserve account has been established in the amount of $20 million. See note 8 of notes to the financial statements for the Authority's risk management program relating to interest rates.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the current market value of the senior debt was approximately $1.187 billion and $1.175 billion, respectively. Market values were obtained from a third party that utilized a matrix-pricing model.

Subordinate Debt:

Subordinate Notes – In November 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized the issuance of Subordinated Notes, Series 2012 (Subordinated Notes), in a principal amount not to exceed $30 million for the purpose of accelerating the funding for the State Parks Greenway Fund, which was established pursuant to the Niagara Relicensing Settlement entered into by the Authority and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation. The Authority issued the Subordinated Notes on December 18, 2012 in the amount of $25 million. These Subordinated Notes are subordinate to the Series 2003 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2007 A, B, and C Revenue Bonds, the Series 2011 A Revenue Bonds and the Adjustable Rate Tender Notes.

Commercial Paper – Under the Extendible Municipal Commercial Paper (EMCP) Note Resolution, adopted December 17, 2002, and as subsequently amended and restated, the Authority may issue a series of notes, designated EMCP Notes, Series 1, maturing not more than 270 days from the date of issue, up to a maximum amount outstanding at any time of $200 million (EMCP Notes). It is the Authority's intent to remarket the EMCP Notes as they mature with their ultimate retirement to range from 2015 to 2023. The Authority has the option to extend the maturity of the EMCP Notes and would exercise such right in the event there is a failed remarketing. This option serves as a substitute for a liquidity facility for the EMCP Notes.

Under the Commercial Paper Note Resolution adopted June 28, 1994, as subsequently amended and restated, the Authority may issue from time to time a separate series of notes maturing not more than 270 days from the date of issue, up to a maximum amount outstanding at any time of $400 million (Series 1 CP Notes), $450 million (Series 2 CP Notes), $350 million (Series 3 CP Notes) and $220 million (Series 4 CP Notes). See note 7 of the notes to the financial statements for Series 1, and certain Series 2 and Series 3 CP Notes designated as short-term debt. There were no Series 4 CP Notes outstanding at December 31, 2014.

The proceeds of certain Series 2 and 3 Commercial Paper Notes (CP Notes) were used to refund General Purpose Bonds and the proceeds of the EMCP Notes were used to refund Series 2 and 3 CP Notes. CP Notes

and EMCP Notes have been used, and may in the future be used, for other corporate purposes. It is the Authority's intention to renew the Series 2 and 3 CP Notes and the EMCP Notes as they mature so that their ultimate maturity dates will range from 2015 to 2023, as indicated in the table above.

The Authority has a line of credit under a 2015 revolving credit agreement, as amended, (the 2015 RCA) with a syndicate of banks, to provide liquidity support for the Series 1-3 CP Notes, under which the Authority may borrow up to $600 million in aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time for certain purposes, including the repayment of the Series 1–3 CP Notes. The 2015 RCA terminates January 15, 2017, unless mutually extended by the banks and the Authority. The 2015 RCA succeeded the 2011 revolving credit agreement (2011 RCA) which expired January 20, 2015. There are no outstanding borrowings under the 2015 RCA or the 2011 RCA.

CP Notes and EMCP Notes are subordinate to the Series 2003 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2006 A Revenue Bonds, the Series 2007 A, B, and C Revenue Bonds, the Series 2011 A Revenue Bonds and the Adjustable Rate Tender Notes.

Interest on the CP (Series 3) is taxable to holders for Federal income tax purposes.

Maturities and Interest Expense:	Long-Term Debt (In millions)				Capitalized Lease Obligations (In millions)		
	Principal	Interest	Hedging Derivative Instruments, Net	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
Year:							
2015	$ 90	51	3	144	$ 16	96	112
2016	77	48	2	127	20	94	114
2017	85	45	—	130	25	93	118
2018	85	42	—	127	31	90	121
2019	89	39	—	128	37	88	125
2020 – 2024	234	152	—	386	293	380	673
2025 – 2029	106	119	—	225	550	216	766
2030 – 2034	135	84	—	219	233	15	248
2035 – 2039	87	52	—	139	—	—	—
2040 – 2044	82	29	—	111	—	—	—
2045 – 2049	61	6	—	67	—	—	—
	1,131	667	5	1,803	1,205	1,072	2,277
Plus unamortized bond premium	22	—	—	22	—	—	—
Less deferred refinancing cost	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
	$ 1,145	667	5	1,817	$ 1,205	1,072	2,277

The interest rate used to calculate future interest expense on variable rate debt is the interest rate at December 31, 2014.

(b) Terms by Which Interest Rates Change for Variable Rate Debt

Adjustable Rate Tender Notes

In accordance with the Adjustable Rate Tender Note Resolution adopted April 30, 1985, as amended up to the present time (Note Resolution), the Authority may designate a rate period of different duration, effective on any rate adjustment date. The Authority and the remarketing agent appointed under the Note Resolution determine the rate for each rate period which, in the agent's opinion, is the minimum rate necessary to remarket the notes at par.

CP Notes and EMCP Notes (Long-Term Portion)

The Authority determines the rate for each rate period which is the minimum rate necessary to remarket the notes at par in the Dealer's opinion. If the Authority exercises its option to extend the maturity of the EMCP Notes, the reset rate will be the higher of (SIFMA + E) or F, where SIFMA is the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index, which is calculated weekly, and where "E" and "F" are fixed percentage rates expressed in basis points (each basis point being 1/100 of one percent) and yields, respectively, that are determined based on the Authority's debt ratings subject to a cap rate of 12%. As of December 31, 2014, the reset rate would have been 7.0%.

(c) Changes in Noncurrent Liabilities

Changes in the Authority's noncurrent liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2014 are comprised of the following:

	Beginning balance	Additions	Maturities/ refundings and other	Ending balance	Due within one year
			(In millions)		
Senior debt:					
Revenue bonds	$ 992	—	51	941	53
Adjustable rate tender notes	106	—	10	96	10
Subtotal	1,098	—	61	1,037	63
Subordinate debt:					
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012	24	—	—	24	1
Commercial paper	102	—	32	70	26
Subtotal	126	—	32	94	27
Net unamortized discounts/ premiums and deferred losses	17	—	3	14	—
Total debt, net of unamortized discounts/ premiums/ deferred losses	$ 1,241	—	96	1,145	90
Other noncurrent liabilities:					
Capitalized lease obligation	$ 1,205	—	16	1,189	16
Nuclear decommissioning	1,300	115	—	1,415	—
Disposal of nuclear fuel	216	1	—	217	—
Relicensing	277	45	43	279	—
Other	174	37	46	165	—
Total other noncurrent liabilities	$ 3,172	198	105	3,265	16

Changes in the Authority's long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2013 are comprised of the following:

	Beginning balance	Additions	Maturities/ refundings and other	Ending balance	Due within one year
			(In millions)		
Senior debt:					
Revenue bonds	$ 1,040	—	48	992	51
Adjustable rate tender bonds	115	—	9	106	10
Subtotal	1,155	—	57	1,098	61
Subordinate debt:					
Subordinated Notes, Series 2012	25	—	1	24	1
Commercial paper	135	—	33	102	31
Subtotal	160	—	34	126	32
Net unamortized discounts/ premiums and deferred losses	20	—	3	17	—
Total debt, net of unamortized discounts/ premiums/ deferred losses	$ 1,335	—	94	1,241	93
Other noncurrent liabilities:					
Capitalized lease obligation	$ 1,217	—	12	1,205	12
Nuclear decommissioning	1,186	114	—	1,300	—
Disposal of nuclear fuel	216	—	—	216	—
Relicensing	303	18	44	277	—
Other	214	38	78	174	—
Total other noncurrent liabilities	$ 3,136	170	134	3,172	12

(7) Short-Term Debt

CP Notes (short-term portion) outstanding was as follows:

	December 31,			
	2014		2013	
	Availability	Outstanding	Availability	Outstanding
	(In millions)			
CP Notes (Series 1)	$ 92	$ 308	$ 53	$ 347
CP Notes (Series 2) (a)	290	143	332	78
CP Notes (Series 3)	335	15	323	27

(a) Availability includes long-term CP Notes (Series 2) of $17 million and $40 million outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively (see note 6 of notes to the financial statements).

Under the Commercial Paper Note Resolution adopted June 28, 1994, as subsequently amended and restated, the Authority may issue from time to time a separate series of notes maturing not more than 270 days from the date of issue, up to a maximum amount outstanding at any time of $400 million (Series 1 CP Notes), $450 million (Series 2 CP Notes), $350 million (Series 3 CP Notes) and $220 million (Series 4 CP Notes). See note 6 "Long-term Debt – Subordinated Debt–Commercial Paper" of notes to the financial statements for Series 2 CP Notes designated as long-term debt. It had been and shall be the intent of the Authority to use the proceeds of the Series 1 CP Notes and certain Series 2 and Series 3 CP Notes to finance the Authority's current and future energy efficiency programs and for other corporate purposes.

The changes in short-term debt are as follows:

	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
		($ in millions)		
Year:				
2014	$ 452	138	124	466
2013	$ 431	143	122	452

(8) Risk Management and Hedging Activities

Overview

The Authority purchases insurance coverage for its operations, and in certain instances, is self-insured. Property insurance protects the various real and personal property owned by the Authority and the property of others while in the care, custody and control of the Authority for which the Authority may be held liable. Liability insurance protects the Authority from third-party liability related to its operations, including general liability, automobile, aircraft, marine and various bonds. Insured losses by the Authority did not exceed coverage for any of the four preceding fiscal years. The Authority self-insures a certain amount of its general liability coverage and the physical damage claims for its owned and leased vehicles. The Authority is also self-insured for portions of its medical, dental and workers' compensation insurance programs. The Authority pursues subrogation claims as appropriate against any entities that cause damage to its property.

Another aspect of the Authority's risk management program is to manage risk and related volatility on its earnings and cash flows associated with electric energy prices, fuel prices, electric capacity prices and interest rates.

Through its participation in the NYISO and other commodity markets, the Authority is subject to electric energy price, fuel price and electric capacity price risks that impact the revenue and purchased power streams of its facilities and customer market areas. Such volatility can potentially have adverse effects on the Authority's financial condition. To mitigate potential adverse effects and to moderate cost impacts to its customers (many of the Authority's customer contracts provide for the complete or partial pass-through of these costs), the Authority hedges market risks through the use of financial derivative instruments and/or physical forward contracts. Hedges are transacted by the Authority to mitigate volatility in the cost of energy or related products needed to meet customer needs; to mitigate risk related to the price of energy and related products sold by the Authority; to mitigate risk related to margins (electric sales versus fuel use) where the Authority owns generation or other capacity; and mitigation of geographic cost differentials of energy procured or sold for transmission or transportation to an ultimate location. Commodities to be hedged include, but are not limited to, natural gas, natural gas basis, electric energy, electric capacity and congestion costs associated with the transmission of electricity.

To achieve the Authority's risk management program objectives, the Authority's Trustees have authorized the use of various interest rate, energy, and fuel derivative instruments for hedging purposes that are considered derivatives under GAS No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GAS No. 53).

The fair values of all Authority derivative instruments, as defined by GAS No. 53, are reported in current and noncurrent assets or liabilities on the statements of net position as risk management activities. For designated hedging derivative instruments, changes in the fair values are deferred and classified as deferred outflows or deferred inflows on the statements of net position. In cases where commodity options are used as hedging derivative instruments the change in fair value is applied to interest expense and related commodity revenue or expense in the period incurred. For renewable energy derivative instruments, designated as investment derivative instruments, changes in fair value are deferred as regulatory assets or liabilities, as they are recoverable from customers by contractual agreements. The fair value of interest rate swaps take into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment and the specific terms and conditions of each swap. The fair values were estimated using the zero-coupon discounting method. The fair value for over-the-counter and exchange-traded energy, renewable energy natural gas, natural gas transportation and capacity derivative instruments are determined by the latest end-of-trading-month forward prices over the lifetime of each outstanding derivative instrument using the prices published by Platts or internal pricing models or derived from pricing models for option and/or option-based derivative instruments using the underlying price, time to expiry and observed volatilities based upon Platts published prices and other variables.

Derivative Instruments

The following table shows the fair value of outstanding derivatives instruments for 2014 and 2013:

Derivative instrument description	Fair value balance December 31, 2013	Net change in fair value	Fair value balance December 31, 2014	Type of hedge or transaction	Financial statement classification for changes in fair value	Notional amount December 31, 2014	Volume
			($ in millions)				
Interest rate swaps	$ (9)	$ 4	$ (5)	Cash Flow	Deferred outflow	113.7	USD
Energy/Electric:							
Swaps	(37)	29	(8)	Cash Flow	Deferred outflow	146,829	MWh
Call option	2	(2)	—	Cash Flow	Deferred inflow	—	MWh
Renewable energy swaps	(27)	7	(20)	Investment	Regulatory Asset	545,643	MWh
Energy capacity swaps/futures	—	5	5	Cash Flow	Deferred outflow	(4,500,000)	MWh
Fuel swaps	2	(11)	(9)	Cash Flow	Deferred outflow	5,650,000	MMBtu
Totals	$ (69)	$ 32	$ (37)				

Interest rate swaps – The Authority has outstanding forward interest rate swaps intended to fix rates on long-term obligations initially issued to refinance revenue bonds that were required to be tendered in the year 2002 (the 2002

Swaps). Based upon the terms of these forward interest rate swaps, the Authority would pay interest calculated at a fixed rate of 5.123% to the counterparties through February 15, 2015. In return, the counterparties would pay interest to the Authority based upon the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association municipal swap index (SIFMA Index) on the established reset dates. The 2002 swaps are scheduled to terminate on February 15, 2015. Net settlement payments were $1.0 million and $2.2 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

In addition, the Authority has outstanding a forward interest rate swap intended to fix the interest rates on the Authority's Adjustable Rate Tender Notes (ART Notes) for the period September 1, 2006 to September 1, 2016. Based upon the terms of the forward interest rate swap, the Authority pays interest calculated at a fixed rate of 3.7585% on the outstanding notional amount. In return, the counterparty pays interest to the Authority based upon 67% of the six-month LIBOR established on the reset dates that coincide with the ART Notes interest rate reset dates. Net settlement payments were $3.5 and $3.7 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Energy/Electric swaps – The Authority had outstanding a medium-term forward energy swap intended to fix its exposure for the cost of energy purchases in the NYISO electric market in meeting certain governmental customer load requirements through 2014. Net settlement payments were $19.4 million and $35.7 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Authority also has outstanding short-term forward energy swaps and had options to manage the cost of forecasted purchased power requirements and transmission congestion for certain business customers in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Net settlement receipts were $3.9 million and $0.3 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Renewable energy swaps – The Authority has outstanding long-term forward energy swaps and purchase agreements based upon a portion of the generation of the counterparties' wind-farm-power-generating facilities through 2017. The fixed price ranges from $74 to $75 per MWh and includes the purchase of the related environmental attributes. The intent of the swaps and purchase agreements is to assist certain customers in acquiring and investing in wind power and related environmental attributes to satisfy certain New York State mandates to support renewable energy. Net settlement payments were $4.7 million and $6.7 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Authority anticipates the recovery of any net settlements through specific contractual agreements with customers.

Energy capacity swaps/futures – The Authority sold forward installed capacity swaps and futures intended to mitigate the volatility of market prices for sales into the NYISO markets in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Net settlement payments were $0.5 million in each year of 2014 and 2013.

Fuel swaps and futures –The Authority purchased forward natural gas swaps and natural gas futures intended to mitigate the volatility of market prices for fuel to operate certain electrical generating facilities in 2013, 2014 and 2015 for the benefit of certain of the Authority's customers. Net settlement receipts were $15 million and $1 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively. In connection with the purchase of fuel swaps and futures and for the benefit of the Authority's customers, the Authority purchased natural gas transportation basis swaps to mitigate the volatility of market prices for pipeline transportation to New York City in 2013, 2014 and 2015. There were no settlements in 2014 or 2013.

Other – The Authority from time to time enters into certain derivative instruments that may become ineffective as hedging instruments due to changes in the hedged item. The change in fair value of such derivative instruments is recognized as other nonoperating charges or credits in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. The fair value of these derivative instruments was insignificant to the Authority's 2014 financial statements.

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Authority's policy regarding the creditworthiness of counterparties for interest rate derivative instruments is defined in the Bond Resolution. The policy requires that such counterparties be rated in at least the third highest rating category for each appropriate rating agency maintaining a rating for qualified swap providers at the time the derivative instrument is executed or have a guarantee from another appropriate entity or an opinion from the rating agencies that the underlying bonds or notes will not be downgraded on the derivative instrument alone. The Authority's Board of Trustees has adopted a Policy for the Use of Interest Rate Exchange Agreements which provides

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the overall framework for delegation of authority; allowable interest rate hedging instruments; counterparty qualifications and diversification as well as reporting standards.

The Authority also imposes thresholds, based upon agency-published credit ratings, for unsecured credit that can be extended to counterparties to the Authority's commodity derivative transactions. The thresholds are established in bilateral credit support agreements with counterparties and require collateralization of mark-to-market values in excess of the thresholds. In addition, the Authority regularly monitors each counterparty's market-implied credit ratings and financial ratios and the Authority can restrict transactions with counterparties on the basis of that monitoring, even if the applicable unsecured credit threshold is not exceeded.

Based upon the fair values as of December 31, 2014, the Authority's individual or aggregate exposure to derivative instrument counterparty credit risk is not significant.

Other Considerations

The Authority from time to time may be exposed to any of the following risks:

Basis risk – The Authority is exposed to basis risk on its pay-fixed interest rate swaps since it receives variable-rate payments on these hedging derivative instruments based upon indexes which differ from the actual interest rates the Authority pays on its variable-rate debt. The Authority remarkets its Notes at rates that approximate SIFMA and LIBOR after considering other factors such as the Authority's creditworthiness.

The Authority is exposed to other basis risk in a portion of its electrical commodity-based swaps where the electrical commodity swap payments received are based upon a reference price in a NYISO Market Zone that differs from the Zone in which the hedged electric energy load is forecasted. If the correlation between these Zones' prices should fall, the Authority may incur costs as a result of the hedging derivative instrument's inability to offset the delivery price of the related energy.

Tax risk – The Authority is at risk that a change in Federal tax rates will alter the relationship between the interest rates incurred on its ART Notes and LIBOR Index used in the pay-fixed receive-variable interest rate swap transaction.

Rollover risk – The Authority is exposed to rollover risk on the hedging derivative instrument that terminate prior to the maturity of the Authority's ART Notes, which this derivative instrument hedges. When the derivative instrument terminates the Authority will be re-exposed to the variable interest rate risk being hedged by the derivative instruments. The termination of the interest rate swaps on September 1, 2016 exposes the Authority to rollover risk since the hedged debt matures on March 1, 2020.

Certain electrical commodity-based derivative instruments are based upon projected future customer loads or facility operations. Beyond the terms of these derivative instruments (varying from one month to 48 months) the Authority is subject to the corresponding market volatilities.

Termination risk – The Authority or its counterparties may terminate a derivative instrument agreement if the either party fails to perform under the terms of the agreement. The risk that such termination may occur at a time which may be disadvantageous to the Authority has been mitigated by including certain terms in these agreements by which the counterparty has the right to terminate only as a result of certain events, which includes a payment default by the Authority; other Authority defaults which remain uncured within a defined time-frame after notice; bankruptcy or insolvency of the Authority (or similar events); or a downgrade of the Authority's credit rating below investment grade. If at the time of termination the Authority has a liability position, related to its hedging derivative instruments, the Authority would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the liability, subject to netting arrangements.

Market access risk – The Authority remarkets its CP Notes on a continuous basis and its ART Notes every March 1 and September 1. Should the market experience a disruption or dislocation, the Authority may be unable to remarket its Notes for a period of time. To mitigate this risk, the Authority has entered into liquidity facilities with highly rated banks to provide loans to support both the CP Note and ART Note programs. See note 6 of the notes to the financial statements.

Dodd Frank Act

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (DF Act) which addresses, among other things, interest rate and energy related commodity swap transactions of the type in which the Authority engages. The requirements and processes are set forth in regulations promulgated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). Pursuant to CFTC rules thus far, the Authority, as a public entity and electric utility which uses swaps solely to manage its risk, will be exempted from posting collateral beyond that of any existing credit support annexes in support of its open over-the-counter hedge positions. These CFTC rules are not anticipated to have significant impact on the Authority's liquidity and/or future risk mitigation activities. CFTC DF Act rules are still being promulgated, and the Authority will continue to monitor their potential impact on the Authority's liquidity and/or future risk mitigation activities.

(9) Pension Plans, Other Postemployment Benefits, Deferred Compensation and Savings

(a) Pension Plans

The Authority and substantially all of the Authority's employees participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (the Plan). These are cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plans. The ERS and the Plan provide retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the ERS and the Plan. The Comptroller adopts and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the ERS and the Plan, and for the custody and control of their funds. The ERS and the Plan issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12236.

The ERS is contributory except for employees who joined the ERS on or prior to July 27, 1976. Employees, who joined between July 28, 1976 and December 31, 2009 and have less than ten years of service, contribute 3% of their salary. Employees who joined the ERS on or after January 1, 2010 contribute 3% of their salary during their entire length of service. Employees who joined the ERS on or after April 1, 2012 contribute 3% of their salary through March 31, 2013 and up to 6% thereafter, based on their annual salary, during their entire length of service. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller shall certify annually the rates expressed as proportions of payroll of members, which shall be used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers.

The Authority is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The required contributions for 2014, 2013 and 2012 were $28 million, $29 million and $27 million, respectively. The Authority's contributions to the ERS were equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

A decline in financial markets could adversely impact state pension investment market values, including those of the ERS. If ERS's investment market values are adversely impacted, increases in the annual contributions to ERS in subsequent years may occur. The average contribution rate relative to payroll for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 was 19%. The average contribution rates relative to payroll for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016 have been set at approximately 18% and 17%, respectively.

(b) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Authority provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retired employees and their dependents under a single employer noncontributory (except for certain optional life insurance coverage) health care plan. Employees and/or their dependents become eligible for these benefits when the employee has at least 10 years of service and retires or dies while working at the Authority. Approximately 4,400 participants, including 1,600 current employees and 2,800 retired employees and/or spouses and dependents of retired employees, were eligible to receive these benefits at December 31, 2014. The Authority's post-retirement health care trust does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

Through 2006, other postemployment benefits (OPEB) provisions were financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and the plan was unfunded. In December 2006, the Authority's Trustees authorized staff to initiate the creation of a trust for OPEB obligations (OPEB Trust), with the trust fund to be held by an independent custodian. Prior to 2009, the Authority funded the OPEB Trust with contributions totaling $225 million. Plan members are not required to contribute to the OPEB Trust. The Authority did not make any contributions to the OPEB Trust in 2010. During 2011, the Authority's Trustees approved ongoing annual funding of the Trust in order to strengthen the Authority's financial position. Contributions of $17 million and $22 million were made to the OPEB Trust in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The following table shows the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation.

	2014	2013	2012
		($ in millions)	
Annual OPEB cost:			
Annual required contribution (ARC):			
Normal cost	$ 13	$ 11	$ 10
Amortization payment	20	31	27
Total	33	42	37
ARC adjustment	10	4	9
Interest on net OPEB obligation	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annual OPEB cost	$ 38	$ 41	$ 41
Net OPEB obligation:			
Net OPEB (asset) obligation at beginning of fiscal year	$ (72)	$ (71)	$ (71)
Annual OPEB cost	38	41	41
Employer contribution:			
Benefit payments for retirees during the year	(22)	(20)	(19)
Trust fund contributions	(17)	(22)	(22)
Total employer contribution	(39)	(42)	(41)
Net OPEB (asset) obligation at end of fiscal year	$ (73)	$ (72)	$ (71)

The net OPEB asset of $73 million, which consists of $14 million current assets and $59 million noncurrent assets, is reported in miscellaneous receivables and other long-term assets, respectively, in the statements of net position at December 31, 2014.

The Authority's annual OPEB cost for 2014 was $38 million, which is reflected as an expense in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. The Authority's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GAS No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. As indicated herein, the Authority uses a 20-year amortization period.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits. The Authority's most recent actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2014 and resulted in an actuarial accrued liability of $575 million which was funded with assets totaling $422 million indicating that the Authority's retiree health plan was 73% funded as of the valuation date. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the balance in the OPEB Trust was $467 million and $422 million, respectively, and the actuarial accrued liability was $606 million and $575 million, respectively, resulting in the retirees' health plan being 77% funded in 2014 and 73% funded in 2013.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. In the 2014 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used with benefits attributed to full eligibility. The actuarial assumptions included a 7% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of approximately 8% (net of administrative expenses), including inflation, declining approximately 1/4% each year to an ultimate trend rate of approximately 5%. Both the cost trend rate and the ultimate trend rate include a 3% inflation assumption. The Authority amortizes actuarial gains and losses over an open 20-year period while continuing to amortize its initial unfunded accrued liability over a closed 20-year period.

(c) Deferred Compensation and Savings Plans

The Authority offers union employees and salaried employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code, Section 457. This plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. Amounts deferred under the plan are not available to employees or beneficiaries until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

The Authority also offers salaried employees a savings plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code, Section 401(k). This plan also permits participants to defer a portion of their salaries. The Authority matches contributions of employees up to limits specified in the plan. Such matching annual contributions were approximately $2.6 million and $2.5 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Both the deferred compensation plan and the savings plan have a loan feature.

Independent trustees are responsible for the administration of the 457 and 401(k) plan assets under the direction of a committee of union representatives and nonunion employees and a committee of nonunion employees, respectively. Various investment options are offered to employees in each plan. Employees are responsible for making the investment decisions relating to their savings plans.

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(10) Nuclear Plant Divestiture and Related Matters

(a) Nuclear Plant Divestiture

In November 2000, the Authority sold its nuclear plants—Indian Point 3 (IP3) and James A. FitzPatrick (JAF) to two subsidiaries of Entergy Corporation (collectively Entergy or the Entergy Subsidiaries) for cash and noninterest-bearing notes totaling $967 million (subsequently reduced by closing adjustments to $956 million) maturing over a 15-year period. The present value of these payments recorded on the closing date, utilizing a discount rate of 7.5%, was $680 million.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the present value of the notes receivable were:

	2014	2013
	(In millions)	
Notes receivable – nuclear plant sale	$ 19	$ 37
Less due within one year	19	18
	$ —	$ 19

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the current portion due within one year of this notes receivable is reported in miscellaneous receivables and other in the statements of net position and at December 31, 2013 the long-term portion of this notes receivable is reported in other noncurrent assets in the statements of net position.

As part of the Authority's sale of its nuclear projects to Entergy Subsidiaries in November 2000, the Authority entered into two Value Sharing Agreements (VSAs) with them. These VSAs, as amended, provide for the Entergy Subsidiaries to pay the Authority a set price ($6.59 per MWh for IP3 and $3.91 per MWh for JAF) for all MWhs metered from each plant between 2007 and 2014, with the Authority being entitled to receive annual payments up to a maximum of $72 million. Nonoperating income, in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 included $71 million and $72 million, respectively, relating to these agreements. The payments are subject to continued ownership of the facilities by the Entergy Subsidiaries or its affiliates. The final payment under the VSA was received on January 15, 2015 in the amount of $71 million.

If the license for IP3 or JAF is extended, an amount equal to $2.5 million (per plant) per year for a maximum of 20 years, would be paid to the Authority by the relevant Entergy Subsidiary for each year of life extension during which the plant operates. The original licenses for JAF and IP3 expire in 2014 and 2015, respectively. In April 2007, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) received a license renewal application (for an additional 20 years) for IP3. On September 9, 2008, the NRC renewed the operating license of JAF for 20 years to October 17, 2034.

(b) Nuclear Fuel Disposal

In accordance with the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, in June 1983, the Authority entered into a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) under which DOE, commencing not later than January 31, 1998, would accept and dispose of spent nuclear fuel. In conjunction with the sale of the nuclear plants, the Authority's contract with the DOE was assigned to Entergy. The Authority remains liable to Entergy for the pre-1983 spent fuel obligation (see note 11(e)) "New York State Budget and Other Matters" relating to a temporary transfer of such funds to the State). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the liability to Entergy totaled $217 million and $216 million, respectively.

(c) Nuclear Plant Decommissioning

In connection with the Authority's sale of the nuclear plants, the Authority entered into a Decommissioning Agreement with each of the Entergy Subsidiaries relating to the responsibility for decommissioning the nuclear plants acquired (Decommissioning Agreements). The Decommissioning Agreements deal with the decommissioning funds (Decommissioning Funds), which are currently maintained by the Authority under a master decommissioning trust agreement. Under the Decommissioning Agreements, the Authority will make no further contributions to the Decommissioning Funds.

The Authority retains contractual decommissioning liability for IP3 and JAF until license expiration, a change in the tax status of the fund, or any early dismantlement of the plant, at which time the Authority will have the option of terminating its decommissioning responsibility and transferring the plant's fund to the Entergy Subsidiary owning the plant. At that time, the Authority will be entitled to be paid an amount equal to the excess of the amount in the Fund over the Inflation Adjusted Cost Amount, if any. The Inflation Adjusted Cost Amount for a plant means a fixed estimated decommissioning cost amount adjusted in accordance with the effect of increases and decreases in the NRC minimum cost estimate amounts applicable to the plant. The Authority's decommissioning responsibility is limited to the lesser of the Inflation Adjusted Cost Amount or the amount of the plant's Decommissioning Fund.

Certain provisions of the Decommissioning Agreements provide that if the relevant Entergy Subsidiary purchases, or operates, with the right to decommission, another plant at the IP3 site, then the Inflation Adjusted Cost Amount would decrease by $50 million. In September 2001, a subsidiary of Entergy purchased the Indian Point 1 and Indian Point 2 plants adjacent to IP3.

If the Authority is required to decommission IP3 or JAF pursuant to the relevant Decommissioning Agreement, an affiliate of the Entergy Subsidiaries, Entergy Nuclear, Inc. would be obligated to enter into a fixed price contract with the Authority to decommission the plant, the price being equal to the lower of the Inflation Adjusted Cost Amount or the plant's Decommissioning Fund amount.

Decommissioning Funds of $1,415 million and $1,300 million are included in restricted funds and other noncurrent liabilities in the statements of net position at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(11) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Power Programs

Recharge New York Power Program

Chapter 60 (Part CC) of the Laws of 2011 (Chapter 60) established the "Recharge New York Power Program" (RNYPP), administered by the Authority, which has as its central benefit up to 910 MW of low cost power comprised of up to 455 MW of hydropower from the Niagara and St. Lawrence-FDR Projects and up to 455 MW of other power procured by the Authority from other sources. The 910 MW of power is available for allocation as provided by Chapter 60 to eligible new and existing businesses and not-for-profit corporations under contracts of up to seven years. RNYPP was effective beginning July 1, 2012.

The RNYPP replaced two other programs, the Power for Jobs (PFJ) and Energy Cost Savings Benefit (ECSB) Programs, which had extended benefits of low-cost power to certain businesses, small businesses and not-for-profit organizations. Those PFJ and ECSB Program customers who were in substantial compliance with contractual commitments under the PFJ and ECSB Programs and who applied but did not receive RNYPP allocations are eligible to apply for transitional electricity discounts, as provided for in Chapter 60. This transitional electricity discounts program provides for declining levels of discounts through June 30, 2016 when the program terminates, if payment of such discounts is deemed feasible and advisable by the Authority's Trustees. In June 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized transitional electricity discount payments of up to $9 million for the year July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013. As of December 31, 2014, approximately $3.9 million of

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such discounts have been paid with an additional $1.0 million in payments remaining to be made pursuant to the authorization. On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved an additional $8 million to fund anticipated payments for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2015.

The hydropower used for the RNYPP was power formerly used to provide low-cost electricity to domestic and rural customers of the three private utilities that serve upstate New York. To mitigate the impacts from the redeployment of this hydropower for the RNYPP, Chapter 60 created a "Residential Consumer Discount Program" (RCDP). The RCDP authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by its Trustees, to provide annual funding of $100 million for the first three years following withdrawal of the hydropower from the residential and farm customers, $70 million for the fourth year, $50 million for the fifth year, and $30 million each year thereafter, for the purpose of funding a residential consumer discount program for those customers that had formerly received the hydropower that is utilized in the RNYPP. Chapter 60 further authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to use revenues from the sales of hydroelectric power, and such other funds of the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to fund the RCDP. The Authority's Trustees have authorized the release of a total $337.5 million through January 2014 in support of the RCDP. The Authority supplemented the market revenues through the use of internal funds, from the August 2011 start of the program through December 31, 2014, totaling cumulatively $110 million. Operations and maintenance expenses included $88 million and $100 million of residential consumer discounts in the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved up to an additional $63 million to fund the RCDP payments anticipated to be made in 2015.

Western New York Power Proceeds Allocation Act

Effective March 30, 2012, Chapter 58 (Part GG) of the Laws of 2012 (Chapter 58) created the Western New York Power Proceeds Act (WNYPPA). The WNYPPA authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to deposit net earnings from the sale of unallocated Expansion Power and Replacement Power from the Authority's Niagara project into an account administered by the Authority known as the Western New York Economic Development Fund (Fund). Net earnings are defined as any excess revenues earned from such power sold into the wholesale market over the revenues that would have been received had the power been sold at the Expansion Power and Replacement Power rates. Proceeds from the Fund may be used to support eligible projects undertaken within a 30-mile radius of the Niagara power project that satisfy applicable criteria. Chapter 58 also establishes a five-member Western New York Power Allocations Board, which is appointed by the Governor. Chapter 58 also repealed Chapter 436 of the Laws of 2010 which had created a similar program that could not be effectively implemented.

The Authority's Trustees have approved the release of up to $50 million in net earnings, calculated for the period August 30, 2010 through December 31, 2014 as provided in the legislation, for deposit into the Fund. As of December 31, 2014, $38 million has been deposited into the Fund. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority has approved awards of Fund money totaling approximately $21 million to businesses that have proposed eligible projects and has made payments totaling $5 million to such businesses. Payment of these awards is contingent upon the execution of acceptable contracts between the Authority and individual awardees.

Northern New York Power Proceeds Allocation Act

Chapter 545 of the Laws of 2014 enacted the "Northern New York Power Proceeds Act" (NNYPPA). The NNYPPA authorizes the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by the Trustees, to deposit "net earnings" from the sale of unallocated St. Lawrence County Economic Development Power (SLCEDP) by the Authority in the wholesale energy market into an account the Authority would administer known as the Northern New York Economic Development Fund (NNY Fund), and to make awards to eligible applicants that propose eligible projects that satisfy applicable criteria. The NNYPPA also establishes a five-member Northern New York Power Allocations Board appointed by the Governor to review applications seeking NNY Fund benefits and to make recommendations to the Authority concerning benefits awards.

SLCEDP consists of up to 20 MW of hydropower from the Authority's St. Lawrence-FDR Power Project which the Authority has made available for sale to the Town of Massena Electric Department ("MED") for MED to sub-allocate for economic development purposes in accordance with a contract between the parties entered into in 2012 (Authority-MED Contract). The NNYPPA defines "net earnings" as the aggregate excess of revenues received by the Authority from the sale of energy associated with SLCEDP by the Authority in the wholesale energy market over what revenues would have been received had such energy been sold to MED on a firm basis under the terms of the Authority-MED contract. For the first 5 years after enactment, the amount of SLCEDP the Authority could use to generate net earnings may not exceed the lesser of 20 MW or the amount of SLCEDP that has not been allocated by the Authority pursuant to the Authority-MED contract. Thereafter, the amount of SLCEDP that the Authority could use for such purpose may not exceed the lesser of 10 MW or the amount of SLCEDP that has not been allocated.

On February 26, 2015, the Authority's Trustees approved the release of funds, of up to $3 million, into the NNY Fund representing "net earnings" from the sale of unallocated SLCEDP into the wholesale energy market for the period December 29, 2014 through December 31, 2015.

(b) Governmental Customers in the New York City Metropolitan Area

In 2005, the Authority and its eleven NYC Governmental Customers, including the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the City of New York, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Port Authority), the New York City Housing Authority, and the New York State Office of General Services, entered into long-term supplemental electricity supply agreements (Agreements). Under the Agreements, the NYC Governmental Customers agreed to purchase their electricity from the Authority through December 31, 2017, with the NYC Governmental Customers having the right to terminate service from the Authority at any time on three years' notice and, under certain limited conditions, on one year's notice, provided that they compensate the Authority for any above-market costs associated with certain of the resources used to supply the NYC Governmental Customers.

Under the Agreements, the Authority will modify rates annually through a formal rate case where there is a change in fixed costs to serve the NYC Governmental Customers. Except for the minimum volatility price option, changes in variable costs, which include fuel and purchased power, will be captured through contractual pricing adjustment mechanisms. Under these mechanisms, actual and projected variable costs are reconciled and all or a portion of the variance is either charged or credited to the NYC Governmental Customers. The Authority provides the customers with indicative electricity prices for the following year reflecting market-risk hedging options designated by the NYC Governmental Customers. Such market-risk hedging options include a full cost energy charge adjustment ("ECA") pass-through arrangement relating to fuel, purchased power, and NYISO-related costs (including such an arrangement with some cost hedging) and a sharing option where the customers and the Authority will share in actual cost variations as specified in the Agreements. For 2013 and 2014, the NYC Governmental Customers chose a market-risk hedging price option designated an "ECA with hedging" pricing option whereby actual cost variations in variable costs are passed through to the customers as specified above. Under the Agreements, the Authority committed to finance up to $100 million annually over the term of the Agreements for energy efficiency projects and initiatives at such governmental customers' facilities. Amounts financed may exceed $100 million if mutually agreed to by the customers and the Authority. The costs of such projects are recovered from such customers.

As a result of a Request for Proposals for Long-Term Supply issued in 2005 and subsequent negotiations, in 2011 the Trustees authorized Authority staff to enter into an agreement with Hudson Transmission Partners, LLC (HTP) for the purchase of capacity to meet the long-term requirements of the Authority's NYC Governmental Customers and to improve the transmission infrastructure serving New York City through the transmission rights associated with HTP's planned transmission line (the Line) extending from Bergen County, New Jersey, to Consolidated Edison's West 49th Street substation. Specifically, the Authority executed a Firm Transmission Capacity Purchase Agreement (FTCPA) with HTP which would provide the Authority with 75% of the Line's 660 MW capacity, or 495 MW, for 20 years. The Authority's capacity payment obligations under the FTCPA began upon the Line's commencement of commercial operation, which occurred on June 3, 2013.

Also upon commercial operation, the FTCPA obligates the Authority to reimburse HTP for the cost of interconnection and transmission upgrades in New York and New Jersey associated with the Line and to pay for all remaining upgrade costs as they are incurred. Under the FTCPA, the Authority is obligated to pay the costs of certain interconnection and transmission upgrades associated with the Line, which are estimated to total up to approximately $319 million. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority paid approximately $246 million of such costs related to the interconnection and transmission upgrades.

The Authority is currently in discussions with certain of its NYC Governmental Customers and other third parties regarding partial recovery of the costs of the Line. It is estimated that the revenues derived from the Authority's rights under the FTCPA will not be sufficient to fully cover the Authority's costs under the FTCPA during the initial 20-year term of the FTCPA. Depending on a number of variables, it is estimated that the Authority's under-recovery of costs under the FTCPA could be in the range of approximately $75 million to $90 million per year over the next five years of commercial operation. In April 2013, the Authority entered into a three-year contract with Con Edison Energy, Inc. (CEE), an affiliate of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. to manage the Authority's transmission capacity on the Line and make economical energy transactions.

In anticipation of the closure of the Authority's Poletti plant in 2010, the Authority, in 2007, issued a nonbinding request for proposals for up to 500 MW of in-city unforced capacity and optional energy to serve the needs of its NYC Governmental Customers. This process, which included approval of the NYC Governmental Customers, resulted in a long-term electricity supply contract in 2008 between the Authority and Astoria Energy II LLC for the purchase of the output of Astoria Energy II, a new 550-MW plant, which was constructed and entered into commercial operation on July 1, 2011 in Astoria, Queens. The costs associated with the contract will be borne by these customers for the life of the Astoria Energy II contract. The Authority is accounting for and reporting this lease transaction as a capital lease in the amount of $1.205 billion as of December 31, 2014, which reflects the present value of the monthly portion of lease payments allocated to real and personal property. The balance of the monthly lease payments represents the portion of the monthly lease payment allocated to operations and maintenance costs which are recorded monthly. Fuel for the plant is provided by the Authority and the costs thereof are being recovered from the NYC Governmental Customers.

The Authority's other Southeastern New York (SENY) Governmental Customers are Westchester County and numerous municipalities, school districts, and other public agencies located in Westchester County (collectively, the "Westchester Governmental Customers"). The Authority has entered a supplemental electricity supply agreement with all 103 Westchester Governmental Customers. Among other things, under the agreement, an energy charge adjustment mechanism is applicable, and customers are allowed to partially terminate service from the Authority on at least two months' notice prior to the start of the NYISO capability periods. Full termination is allowed on at least one year's notice, effective no sooner than January 1 following the one year notice.

(c) Small, Clean Power Plants and 500-MW Plant

To meet capacity deficiencies and ongoing load requirements in the New York City metropolitan area that could also adversely affect the statewide electric pool, the Authority has in operation, the Small, Clean Power Plants (SCPPs), consisting of eleven natural-gas-fueled combustion-turbine electric units, each having a nameplate rating of 47 MW at six sites in New York City and one site in the service region of LIPA.

As a result of the settlement of litigation relating to certain of the SCPPs, the Authority has agreed under the settlement agreement to cease operations at one of the SCPP sites, which houses two units, under certain conditions and if the Mayor of New York City directs such cessation. No such cessation has occurred.

(d) Legal and Related Matters

St. Regis Litigation

In 1982 and again in 1989, several groups of Mohawk Indians, including a Canadian Mohawk tribe, filed lawsuits against the State, the Governor of the State, St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Authority and others, claiming ownership to certain lands in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties and to Barnhart, Long Sault and Croil islands (St. Regis litigation). These islands are within the boundary of the Authority's St. Lawrence-FDR Project and Barnhart Island is the location of significant Project facilities. Settlement discussions were held periodically between 1992 and 1998. In 1998, the Federal government intervened on behalf of all Mohawk plaintiffs.

The parties agreed to a land claim settlement, dated February 1, 2005, which if implemented would include, among other things, the payment by the Authority of $2 million a year for 35 years to the tribal plaintiffs, the provision of up to 9 MW of low cost Authority power for use on the reservation, the transfer of two Authority-owned islands; Long Sault and Croil, and a 215 acre parcel on Massena Point to the tribal plaintiffs, and the tribal plaintiffs withdrawing any judicial challenges to the Authority's new license, as well as any claims to annual fees from the St. Lawrence FDR project.

The legislation required to effectuate the settlement was never enacted and the litigation was reactivated. In November 2006, all defendants moved to dismiss the three Mohawk complaints as well as the United States' complaint based on the lengthy delay in asserting the land claims (i.e., the laches defense).

On September 28, 2012, the U.S. Magistrate recommended dismissal of all land claims brought against the Authority by three St. Regis tribal factions as well as the Federal government. The Magistrate upheld the Authority's laches defense and also recommended dismissal on the same grounds of all claims by the same plaintiffs against the other defendants relating to all but one of the other challenged mainland parcels.

In orders dated July 2013, the Judge assigned to the case accepted the Magistrate's recommendation and granted the Authority judgment on the pleadings. The Judge accepted all but one of the Magistrate's other recommendations, which results in dismissal of all land claims against the other defendants except those relating to two mainland parcels. Barring an appeal by the plaintiffs, all claims against the Authority have been dismissed and the lawsuit against the Authority is concluded.

The State and the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (Tribe) have been discussing a settlement of the land claims, as well as other issues between the State and the Tribe. On May 28, 2014, the State of New York, the Tribe, St. Lawrence County and the Authority executed a Memorandum of Understanding (St. Regis MOU) that outlined a framework for the possible settlement of all the St. Regis land claims. In the St. Regis MOU, the Authority endorses a negotiated settlement that, among other terms and conditions, would require the Authority to pay the Tribe $2 million a year for 35 years and provide up to 9 MW of its hydropower at preference power rates to serve the needs of the Tribe's Reservation. The St. Regis MOU would require an Act of Congress to forever extinguish all Mohawk land claims prior to such a settlement becoming effective.

Any settlement agreement, including the terms endorsed in the St. Regis MOU, would in the first instance need to be negotiated and agreed upon by all parties to the St. Regis litigation. In addition, on or before a final settlement of the litigation, all parties to the St. Regis litigation would have to agree to a settlement of all outstanding claims, including parties that did not execute the St. Regis MOU, such as the two other Mohawk groups, the federal government and Franklin County. Before any settlement becomes effective and the Authority is obligated to make any payments contemplated by the St. Regis MOU, however, federal and state legislation must be enacted which approves the settlement and extinguishes all Mohawk land claims.

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Tropical Storm Irene

In August 2012, the County of Schoharie, eight towns and villages therein, and one school district ("Municipalities") initiated a lawsuit in Schoharie County Supreme Court against the Authority involving the heavy rains and widespread flooding resulting from Tropical Storm Irene's passage through the Northeast in August 2011. The Municipalities essentially alleged that they sustained property damage and lost tax revenues resulting from lowered assessed valuation of taxable real property due to the Authority's negligence in its operations at the Blenheim-Gilboa pumped-storage hydroelectric facility located on the Schoharie Creek in Schoharie County, New York. The Municipalities complaint seeks judgment "in an amount to be determined at trial with respect to each [of the ten plaintiffs] in the sum of at least $5,000,000, plus punitive damages in the sum of at least $5,000,000" as well as attorney fees. As of October 31, 2014, all of the Municipalities have discontinued their lawsuits against the Authority.

In February 2012, a private landowner filed a similar lawsuit in such court on behalf of a park campground and makes nearly the same allegations with the plaintiff seeking at least $5 million in damages, at least $5 million in punitive damages, as well as attorney's fees. In December 2012, the Authority was served with a third lawsuit by five plaintiffs arising out of Tropical Storm Irene and the Authority's operation of its Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Project. Plaintiffs previously filed timely notices of claim. The five plaintiffs include three individual landowners and two corporations. The three individual landowners own properties located in Schoharie, NY and Central Bridge, NY and are claiming damages in the aggregate amount of $1.55 million. The two corporations also own properties in Schoharie, NY and are claiming damages in the aggregate amount of $1.05 million. On October 27, 2014, the Court granted NYPA's motion to change the place of trial. The Court directed the Clerk of Court to transfer the proceedings to Albany County. Discovery is ongoing in these two remaining actions, which are joined for discovery.

While the Authority cannot presently predict the outcome of this or any related litigation, the Authority believes that it has meritorious defenses and positions with respect thereto. However, adverse decisions of a certain type in the matters discussed above could adversely affect Authority operations and revenues. While the Authority is unable to predict whether and to what extent any lawsuits will be initiated based on notices of claim or similar claims that may be filed in the future, or the outcome of any litigation, the Authority believes that it has meritorious defenses and positions with respect thereto. Conversely, adverse decisions of a certain type in the matters discussed above could adversely affect Authority operations and revenues.

Other Actions or Claims

In January 2014, one of the Sound Cable Project underwater cables was severely impacted by an anchor and /or anchor chain dropped by one or more vessels, causing the entire electrical circuit to fail and the circuit to trip. As a result of the impact to the cable, dielectric fluid was released into Long Island Sound. The Authority estimates it sustained damages of approximately $35 million. The Authority has incurred approximately $23 million for repairs and is recorded in other long-term assets in the statement of net position at December 31, 2014. The Authority believes that it will be able to recover the full amount of its damages through legal proceedings, insurance coverage and contractual obligations.

In addition to the matters described above, other actions or claims against the Authority are pending for the taking of property in connection with its projects, for negligence, for personal injury (including asbestos-related injuries), in contract, and for environmental, employment and other matters. All of such other actions or claims will, in the opinion of the Authority, be disposed of within the amounts of the Authority's insurance coverage, where applicable, or the amount which the Authority has available therefore and without any material adverse effect on the business of the Authority.

(e) New York State Budget and Other Matters

Section 1011 of the Power Authority Act (Act) constitutes a pledge of the State to holders of Authority obligations not to limit or alter the rights vested in the Authority by the Act until such obligations together with the interest thereon are fully met and discharged or unless adequate provision is made by law for the protection of the holders thereof. Bills are periodically introduced into the State Legislature, which propose to limit or restrict the powers, rights and exemption from regulation that the Authority currently possesses under the Act and other applicable law or otherwise would affect the Authority's financial condition or its ability to conduct its business, activities, or operations, in the manner presently conducted or contemplated by the Authority. It is not possible to predict whether any such bills or other bills of a similar type which may be introduced in the future will be enacted.

In addition, from time to time, legislation is enacted into New York law that purports to impose financial and other obligations on the Authority, either individually or along with other public authorities or governmental entities. The applicability of such provisions to the Authority would depend upon, among other things, the nature of the obligations imposed and the applicability of the pledge of the State set forth in Section 1011 of the Act to such provisions. There can be no assurance that in the case of each such provision, the Authority will be immune from the financial obligations imposed by such provision. Examples of such legislation affecting only the Authority include legislation, discussed below and elsewhere herein, relating to the Authority's voluntary contributions to the State, the Authority's temporary transfer of funds to the State, and contributions and transfers to fund temporary and permanent programs administered by the Authority and other State entities.

Budget

The Authority is requested, from time to time, to make financial contributions or transfers of funds to the State. Any such contribution or transfer of funds must (i) be authorized by law (typically, legislation enacted in connection with the State budget), and (ii) satisfy the requirements of the Bond Resolution. The Bond Resolution requirements to withdraw moneys "free and clear of the lien and pledge created by the (Bond) Resolution" are as follows: (1) such withdrawal must be for a "lawful corporate purpose as determined by the Authority," and (2) the Authority must determine "taking into account, among other considerations, anticipated future receipt of Revenues or other moneys constituting part of the Trust Estate, that the funds to be so withdrawn are not needed" for (a) payment of reasonable and necessary operating expenses, (b) an Operating Fund reserve for working capital, emergency repairs or replacements, major renewals, or for retirement from service, decommissioning or disposal of facilities, (c) payment of, or accumulation of a reserve for payment of, interest and principal on senior debt, or (d) payment of interest and principal on subordinate debt.

In May 2011, the Authority's Trustees adopted a policy statement (Policy Statement) which relates to, among other things, voluntary contributions, transfers, or other payments to the State by the Authority after that date. The Policy Statement provides, among other things, that in deciding whether to make such contributions, transfers, or payments, the Authority shall use as a reference point the maintenance of a debt service coverage ratio of at least 2.0, in addition to making the other determinations required by the Bond Resolution. The Policy Statement may at any time be modified or eliminated at the discretion of the Authority's Trustees.

Legislation enacted into law, as part of the 2000-2001 State budget, as amended up to the present time, has authorized the Authority as deemed feasible and advisable by the trustees, to make a series of voluntary contributions into the State treasury in connection with the PFJ Program and for other purposes as well. The PFJ Program, which had been extended to June 30, 2012, has ended and was replaced by the RNYPP, as discussed above in note 11(a) "Recharge New York Power Program" of the notes to the financial statements. Cumulatively through December 31, 2012, the Authority has made voluntary contributions to the State totaling $475 million in connection with the ended PFJ Program.

In 2014 and 2013, the Authority made $90 million and $65 million, respectively, in contributions to the State that are not related to the PFJ Program and which were recorded as nonoperating expenses in the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. These contributions

NEW YORK POWER AUTHORITY
Notes to the Financial Statements
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were authorized by the Authority's Trustees and were consistent with the related State fiscal year budgets. The 2014 contributions totaling $90 million were transferred directly to ESD in furtherance of ESD's statewide economic development initiatives. The 2013 contributions of $65 million include $45 million that was paid to Empire State Development (ESD) to support the New York State Open for Business economic development initiative in lieu of the voluntary contributions to the State's General Fund for the State fiscal year 2013-2014. Cumulatively, between January 2008 and December 31, 2014, the Authority has made voluntary contributions to the State totaling $582 million unrelated to the PFJ program. The Authority made a contribution of $42 million to ESD on February 26, 2015 with an additional $23 million to be considered for payment by March 31, 2015.

The Governor's Executive Budget proposed for State Fiscal Year 2015-2016 contains language authorizing the Authority, as deemed feasible and advisable by its Trustees, to (i) make a contribution to the State treasury to the credit of the General Fund, or as otherwise directed in writing by the Director of the Budget, in an amount of up to $90 million for the State fiscal year commencing April 1, 2015, the proceeds of which will be utilized to support energy-related initiatives of the State or for economic development purposes, and (ii) transfer up to $25 million of any such contribution by June 30, 2015 and the remainder of any such contribution by March 31, 2016.

Temporary Asset Transfers

In addition to the authorization for voluntary contributions, as a result of budget legislation enacted in February 2009, the Authority was requested to provide temporary asset transfers to the State of funds held in reserves. Pursuant to the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding dated February 2009 (MOU) between the State, acting by and through the State's Director of Budget, and the Authority, the Authority agreed to transfer approximately $215 million associated with its Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves (Asset B) by March 27, 2009. The Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves are funds that had been set aside for payment to the federal government sometime in the future when the federal government accepts the spent nuclear fuel for permanent storage (see note10(b) "Nuclear Fuel Disposal". The MOU provides for the return of these funds to the Authority, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature and the other conditions described below, at the earlier of the Authority's payment obligation related to the transfer and disposal of the spent nuclear fuel or September 30, 2017. Further, the MOU provides for the Authority to transfer within 180 days of the enactment of the 2009-2010 State budget $103 million of funds set aside for future construction projects (Asset A), which amounts would be returned to the Authority, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature and the other conditions described below, at the earlier of when required for operating, capital or debt service obligations of the Authority or September 30, 2014. In February 2009, the Authority's Trustees authorized the execution of the MOU relating to the temporary transfers of Asset B ($215 million) and Asset A ($103 million) and such transfers were made in March 2009 and September 2009, respectively, following Trustee approval.

The MOU provides that the obligation of the State to return all or a portion of an amount equal to the moneys transferred by the Authority to the State is subject to annual appropriation by the State Legislature. Further, the MOU provides that as a condition to any such appropriation for the return of the moneys earlier than September 30, 2017 for the Spent Nuclear Fuel Reserves and earlier than September 30, 2014 for the construction projects, the Authority must certify that the monies available to the Authority are not sufficient to satisfy the purposes for which the reserves, which are the source of the funds for the transfer, were established.

In lieu of interest payments, the State has waived certain future payments from the Authority to the State. The waived payments include the Authority's obligation to pay until September 30, 2017 the amounts to which the State is entitled under a governmental cost recovery process for the costs of central governmental services. These payments would have been approximately $5 million per year based on current estimates but the waiver is limited to a maximum of $45 million in the aggregate during the period. Further, the obligation to make payments in support of certain State park properties and for the upkeep of State lands adjacent to the Niagara and St. Lawrence power plants is waived from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2017. These payments would have been approximately $8 million per year but the waiver would be limited to a maximum of $43 million for the period. The present value of the waivers approximates the present value of the forgone interest income.

On April 24, 2014, the Authority and the State executed an Amendment to the MOU which provides that the State shall, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature, return the $103 million (Asset A) in five installments in the following amounts and by no later than September 30 of each of the following State fiscal years: (1) $18 million for State Fiscal Year 2014-2015; (2) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2015-2016; (3) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2016-2017; (4) $21 million for State Fiscal Year 2017-2018; and (5) $22 million for State Fiscal Year 2018-2019. By its terms, the Amendment to the MOU became effective when it was approved and ratified by the Authority's Board of Trustees on July 29, 2014. The Authority received the first $18 million installment on October 1, 2014. The Assets A and B transfers are reported in miscellaneous receivable and other ($21 million at December 31, 2014) and in other noncurrent assets ($279 million and $318 million at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively) in the statements of net position.

New York State-Upstate Fuel Reserve Initiative

In response to significant storm events that damaged fuel terminals and shut down gasoline suppliers and stations, creating gaps in the supply of gasoline for use by first responders and utility repair crews, and hampered rescue and recovery efforts, the State, in 2013, commenced a strategic fuel reserve initiative, consisting of a Downstate Strategic Gasoline Reserve and an Upstate Strategic Fuel Reserve (USFR), which are being administered by the New York State Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). The Authority supplies power to hundreds of public and private entities throughout Upstate NY, and has an interest in seeing that safe and reliable electric service is restored and maintained in the event of a storm or other emergency, and that first responders and utility crews, including personnel who would perform repair work on Authority and other utility assets that are necessary for the transmission of power to Authority customers, can access fuels needed for rescue, recovery and restoration of utility restoration efforts. Accordingly, in October 2014, the Authority transferred $10 million to NYSERDA to support the USFR initiative.

(f) Relicensing of Niagara

By order issued March 15, 2007, FERC issued the Authority a new 50-year license for the Niagara project effective September 1, 2007. In doing so, FERC approved six relicensing settlement agreements entered into by the Authority with various public and private entities. By decision dated March 13, 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit denied a petition for review of FERC's order filed by certain entities, thereby concluding all litigation involving FERC's issuance of the new license. In 2007, the Authority estimated that the capital cost associated with the relicensing of the Niagara project would be approximately $495 million. This estimate does not include the value of the power allocations and operation and maintenance expenses associated with several habitat and recreational elements of the settlement agreements. As of December 31, 2014, the balance in the recorded liability associated with the relicensing on the statement of net position is $301 million ($22 million in current and $279 million in other noncurrent liabilities). As of December 31, 2013, the balance in the liability associated with the relicensing on the statement of net position is $277 million ($31 million in current and $246 million in noncurrent liabilities).

In addition to internally generated funds, the Authority issued additional debt obligations in October 2007 to fund, among other things, Niagara relicensing costs. The costs associated with the relicensing of the Niagara project, including the debt issued therefore, were incorporated into the cost-based rates of the project beginning in 2007.

(g) Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and Air Pollution Rule

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is a cooperative effort by Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states, including New York, to hold carbon dioxide emission levels steady from 2009 to 2014 and then reduce such levels by 2.5% annually in the years 2015 to 2018 for a total 10% reduction. Central to this initiative is the implementation of a multi-state cap-and-trade program with a market-based emissions trading system. The program requires electricity generators to hold carbon dioxide allowances in a compliance account in a quantity that matches their total emissions of carbon dioxide for the compliance period. The Authority's Flynn plant, SCPPs, and 500-MW Plant are subject to the RGGI requirements as is AEII. The Authority has participated in

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program auctions commencing in September 2008 and expects to recover RGGI costs through its power sales revenues. For 2014, the number of allowances offered in the auction by RGGI cap and trade program was reduced (from allowances covering 165 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions in 2013 to 91 million tons in 2014), and will continue to decline by 2.5% each year from 2015 through 2020. This reduction may well likely increase the price for carbon dioxide allowances, which NYPA acquires to cover operation of its fossil- fuelled power plants and the AEII plant. The Authority is monitoring federal legislation and proposed programs that would impact RGGI.

During 2011, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a series of rulings to establish the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR"). The CSAPR establishes emission allowance budgets for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides for eastern states, including New York, and requires power plants in those states to hold allowances to cover their emissions. Certain trading of allowances is authorized under the CSAPR. Following decisions by the U.S. Court of Appeals (D.C. Circuit) and the U.S. Supreme Court, the EPA issued an interim final rule on November 21, 2014 to amend the compliance deadline from 2012 and 2013 to 2015 and 2016 for CSAPR's Phase 1 emissions budgets, and from 2014 to 2017 for Phase 2 emissions budgets and assurance provisions. The Authority continues to operate its fossil-fueled plants within the allocated allowances and anticipates that operation of its fossil fueled power plants will not be impacted by CSAPR.

In 2013, President Obama sent a memorandum to EPA on "Power Sector Carbon Pollution Standards" (Presidential Memorandum) as part of the President's Climate Action Plan. The Presidential Memorandum requires the EPA to propose carbon pollution standards for power plants. In 2013, the EPA met the first milestone in the Presidential Memorandum by proposing stringent new carbon pollution standards affecting new large and small gas-fired and coal-fired generating units. On June 2, 2014, the EPA met another milestone by releasing its Clean Power Plant Proposed Rule for existing power plants. The objective of the proposed rule is to cut by 2030 carbon pollution (carbon dioxide emissions) from the power sector by 30% from 2005 levels. Also on June 2, 2014, the EPA proposed related carbon pollution standards for modified and reconstructed power plants. The Authority continues to monitor developments in this area.

(h) Wind and Solar Initiatives

The Long-Island-New York City Offshore Wind Collaborative (Collaborative), which consists of the Authority, Consolidated Edison of New York, and the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), is evaluating the potential development of between 350 MW and 700 MW of offshore wind. The Collaborative is currently planning the next steps in project evaluation. On September 15, 2011, the Authority, on behalf of the Collaborative, submitted an application to the BOEM for a commercial lease on the Outer Continental Shelf approximately 13 nautical miles off the south shore of Long Island. Pursuant to federal regulations, the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) issued a request in January 2013 to determine whether there is competitive interest in wind power development in federal waters off the coast of the Rockaway Peninsula and Long Island. Two potential competitors indicated interest in obtaining a commercial lease for possible offshore wind projects situated in the Collaborative's proposed lease site. At this time, BOEM is currently considering whether competitive interest for the lease site exists. If BOEM determines that competitive interest exists, it may result in an auction to determine an award of the commercial lease site.

In March 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized up to $30 million in funding over five years for a solar market acceleration program involving solar research, training, and demonstration projects. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority has approved the award of contracts with cumulative value of up to approximately $19 million.

(i) Construction Contracts and Net Operating Leases

Estimated costs to be incurred on outstanding contracts in connection with the Authority's construction programs aggregated approximately $500 million at December 31, 2014.

Noncancelable operating leases primarily include leases on real property (office and warehousing facilities and land) utilized in the Authority's operations. Rental expense for years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was $1.6 million and $2 million, respectively. Commitments under noncancelable operating leases are as follows:

	Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter
				(In millions)			
Operating leases	$ 1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—

(j) Other Developments

New York Energy Highway

In January 2012, the Governor of New York announced the New York Energy Highway initiative, which is envisioned as a public-private partnership to upgrade and modernize the State's electric power system. The Governor formed a task force comprised of various State officials to oversee implementation of the initiative (Task Force) which is co-chaired by the Authority's President and Chief Executive Officer. In April 2012, the Task Force issued a request for information seeking ideas and proposals in furtherance of the initiative. Approximately 85 organizations responded to the Task Force's request for information and the responses included a large number of different generation and transmission project proposals. Based on the response of all these organizations, the Energy Highway Task Force issued an action plan in October 2012. The resulting Energy Highway Blueprint, calling for public and private investments in the State's energy system of about $5.7 billion over the next five to 10 years, proposed 13 specific actions, divided among four major categories: Expand and Strengthen the System, Accelerate Construction and Repair, Support Clean Energy and Technology Innovation.

In November 2012, the New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC) announced new proceedings addressing various actions described in the Blueprint including (i) the initiation of electric transmission upgrades to move excess power from upstate to downstate (AC Transmission), (ii) the creation of a contingency plan to prepare for a large generator retirement (Generation Retirement Contingency Plan) and (iii) the expansion of natural gas delivery to homeowners and businesses in New York State.

In response to the request for information and the Generation Retirement Contingency Plan and AC Transmission proceedings, the New York Transmission Owners (NYTOs), comprised of the State's largest private utilities, LIPA, and the Authority, indicated that they were exploring the creation of a new Statewide transmission entity (NY Transco) to pursue development, construction, operation, and ownership of new transmission projects. The NYTOs proposed to the Task Force and to the NYPSC several transmission projects that could be undertaken by a NY Transco entity. Participation of the Authority in the NY Transco would be contingent on the enactment of legislation by the State that enables the Authority to participate. As of the 2014 legislative session, which ended in June 2014, such enabling legislation has not been passed. On November 24, 2014, affiliates of the NYTOs formed a transmission entity (Four-Party Transco) that does not include LIPA or the Authority but would permit their participation should the necessary enabling legislation be passed.

In its November 4, 2013 Generation Retirement Contingency Plan Order, the NYPSC selected three transmission projects (TOTS projects) to be built by Consolidated Edison, New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) and the Authority. The NYPSC also requested that the NYTOs seek Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval for the three TOTS projects. On December 4, 2014, the NYTOs on behalf of themselves and the Four-Party Transco filed applications at FERC to permit the transfer of certain transmission

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assets to the Four-Party Transco. The Four-Party Transco also filed an application for cost allocation and recovery for five projects, including the three TOTS projects. On January 16, 2015, the Authority filed at FERC in opposition of the cost allocation methodology proposed by the Four-Party Transco. The Authority is co-developing one of the TOTS projects with NYSEG and plans to make a filing at FERC to recover the costs of its portion of that project in the first half of 2015.

Build Smart NY Initiative

On December 28, 2012, the Governor of New York issued Executive Order No. 88 (EO 88) directing state agencies collectively to reduce energy consumption in state-owned and managed buildings by 20 percent within seven years – an initiative designed to produce significant savings for New York taxpayers, generate jobs, and significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To meet this initiative, the Governor launched Build Smart NY, a plan to strategically implement EO 88 by accelerating priority improvements in energy performance. The Authority has offered to provide $450 million in low-cost financing for this initiative for state owned buildings and an additional $350 million for towns and municipalities. Such low-cost financing would be funded by proceeds of the Authority's commercial paper or another form of debt. The Authority's costs of financing would be recovered from the energy efficiency customers in this program. In addition, as provided for in EO 88, the Authority has established a central management and implementation team to carry out the Build Smart NY plan. In 2014, the Authority has in aggregate provided approximately $150 million in financing for energy efficiency projects at State agencies and authorities covered by EO 88.

Energy Efficiency Market Acceleration Program

In June 2012, the Authority's Trustees authorized up to $30 million in funding over five years for an energy efficiency market acceleration program involving energy efficiency research, demonstration projects, and market development. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority's Trustees have approved the award of contracts with a cumulative value of up to approximately $26 million.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED)

Exhibit No. PA-105

New York Power Authority

Required Supplementary Information

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Funding Progress for the Retiree Health Plan

(In millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)--- Projected Unit Credit Method (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2014	$ 422	$ 575	$ 153	73%	$ 145	105%
January 1, 2012	283	517	234	55	143	163
January 1, 2010	218	400	182	55	141	129
January 1, 2008*	100	337	237	30	133	178

* During 2007, a trust for the Authority's OPEB obligations was funded with an initial amount of $100 million. This amount is reflected in the table above as of the 1/1/08 Actuarial Valuation Date.

Global Reporting Initiative

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is an international network established to help companies and organizations measure and report on their sustainability performance in terms of economic, environmental and social impacts. Its reporting framework provides consistency for the thousands of entities that are working toward more sustainable operations worldwide.

These Sustainability Reporting Guidelines are the foundation of GRI's framework. They feature sustainability disclosures that participating companies and organizations can adopt flexibly and incrementally, enabling them to be transparent about their performance in key sustainability areas.

As part of NYPA's sustainability efforts, select GRI indicators have been chosen for their materiality and relevance to operations. The index provided on this page allows readers to easily locate items of interest.

Additional details about the GRI network are available at: www.globalreporting.org. For questions about NYPA's sustainability activities, email: **GeneratingSustainability@nypa.gov.**

Environmental Performance Indicators

Number and Volume of Significant Spills . . . . . 11 spills totaling 142 gallons of oil

Total Weight of Waste Recycled . . . . . 15.098 tons

2014 Generating Facility Emissions (Combustion Byproducts)

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) . . . . . 2.24 million tons
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_x) . . . . . 275.1 tons
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) . . . . . 22.7 tons
Particulate matter (PM_{10}) . . . . . 46.7 tons

Index of Select GRI Indicators

Number	Standard Disclosures	Page Number
Environmental Performance Indicators		
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation	12
EN6	Energy efficiency & renewable energy initatives	4, 6, 8-12, 15, 16
EN16	Total greenhouse gas emissions ^	82
EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	14
EN20	NOx, SO_2 and other significant emissions^	82
EN22	Total weight of waste*	82
EN23	Total number and volume of significant spills	82
Labor Practices Performance Indicators		
LA1	Total workforce	17
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EU6	Management approach to ensure reliability	6-7, 9
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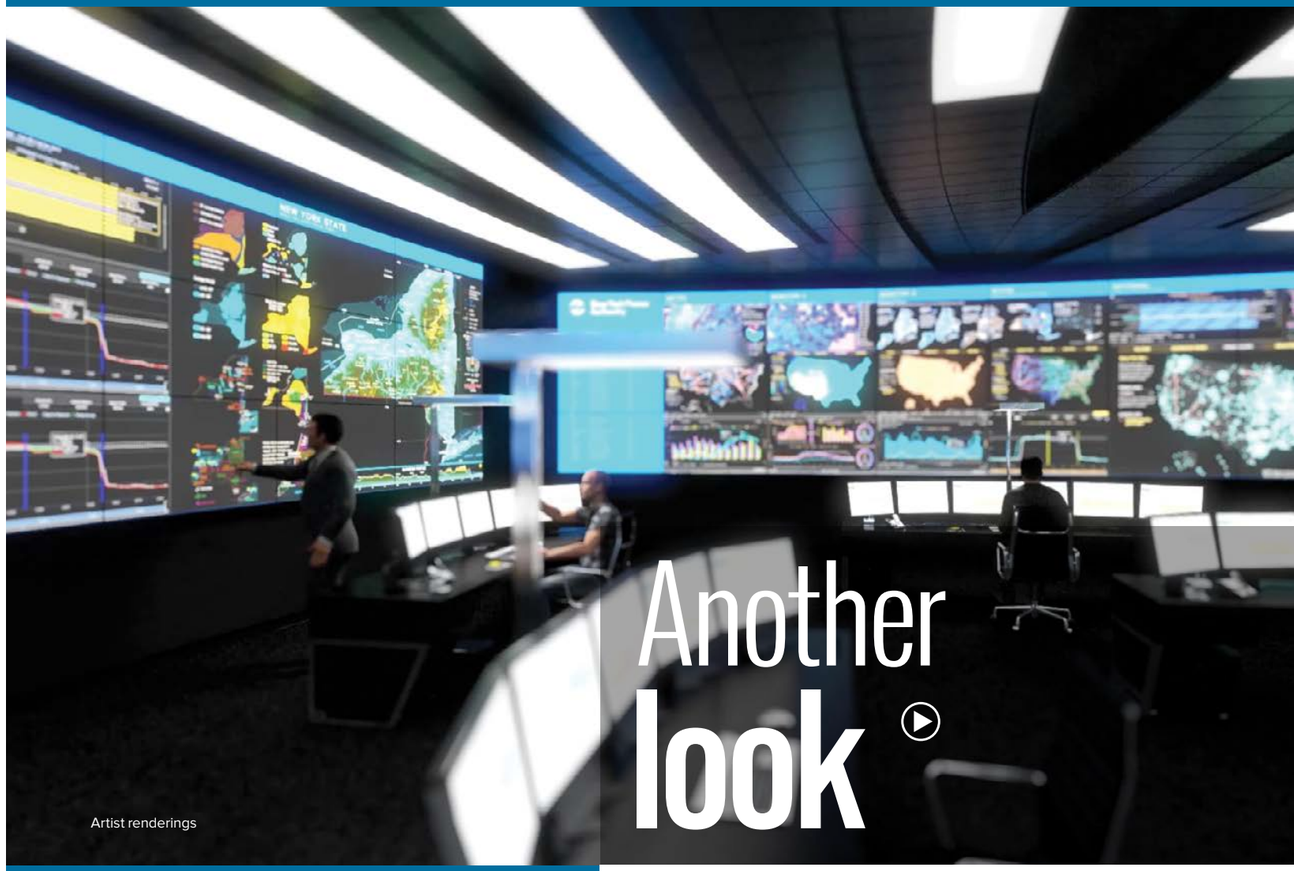
Electric Utility Sector Supplement Product Responsibility Disclosures		
EU28	Forced outage factor (# of forced outage hours/8760)	18
EU29	Power outage duration (# of total outage hours/# of total outages)	18
EU30	Average plant availability factor (% of hours available to produce power/8760)	18

*Partial Reporting

^2014 data

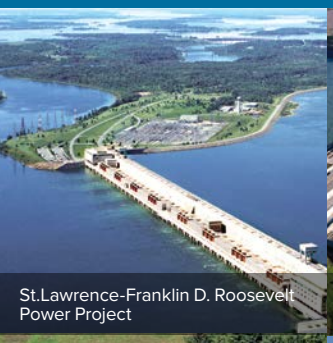


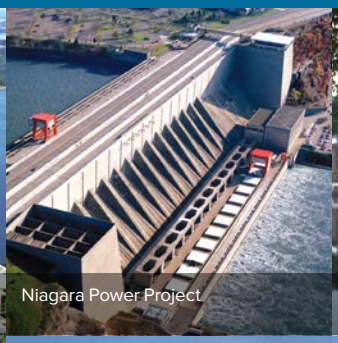
Another look

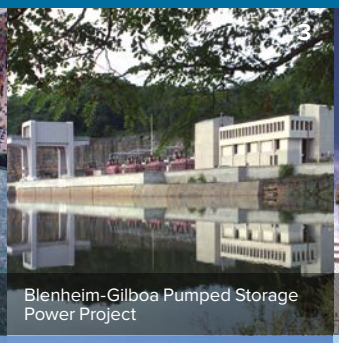
Artist renderings

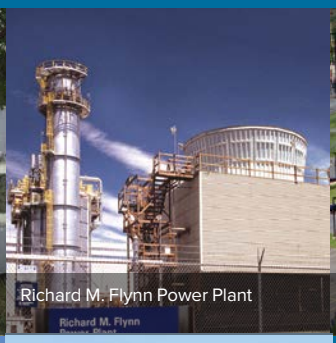
In fall 2014, the New York Power Authority introduced New York State's first energy management network operations center—NY Energy Manager (NYEM)—which provides public facilities with real-time data on their energy use. Take a tour of what NYEM's future home will look like by visiting https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_kpz56OW4Js and see Page 15 for more information on NYEM.

Exhibit No. PA-105


St.Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project


Niagara Power Project


Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project

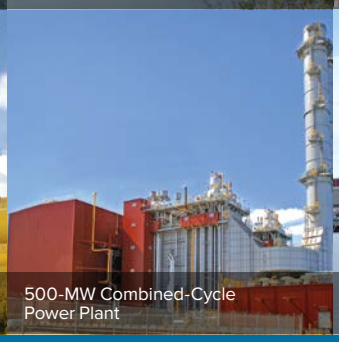


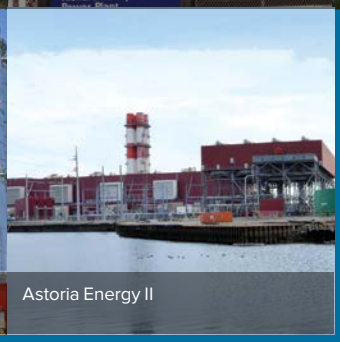
Richard M. Flynn Power Plant


Frederick R. Clark Energy Center


Small Hydro Facilities


Small Clean Power Plants


500-MW Combined-Cycle Power Plant


Astoria Energy II

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.

NY Power Authority

123 Main Street
White Plains, NY
10601-3170
www.nypa.gov

buckconsultants

Exhibit No. PA-106

xerox

Other Postemployment Benefit Plans (OPEB)

New York Power Authority

GASB 43 & 45
Valuation Report
as of January 1, 2014

January 29, 2015

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Exhibit No. PA-106

Stephen R. Oates

ASA, EA, MAAA, FCA

Principal

Buck Consultants, LLC
200 Berwyn Park
Suite 110
Berwyn, PA 19312

stephen.oates@xerox.com

January 29, 2015

Mr. Howard Berg
Senior Accountant
New York Power Authority
123 Main Street
White Plains, NY 10601

Re: Actuarial Valuation of the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans (OPEB)

Dear Mr. Berg:

The New York Power Authority (NYPA) requested that Buck Consultants, LLC calculate the Actuarial Accrued Liability and Annual Required Contribution for the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans (OPEB) provided by NYPA. Actuarial valuations are completed biennially as of January 1 of every other year. The date of this actuarial valuation is January 1, 2014. The results of this analysis are also intended to serve as the basis of financial accounting for NYPA's financial statements.

The Actuarial Accrued Liability and Annual Required Contribution shown in this report were calculated according to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, (GASB 45). The Actuarial Accrued Liability and Assets shown in this report are presented according to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, (GASB 43), which provides guidance on financial reporting for postemployment benefit plans other than pension plans (OPEB plans) primarily for trust funds.

The valuation is based on census data, claims and premium information, plan provisions, and asset information provided by personnel of NYPA. The data was not reviewed for consistency or completeness beyond that necessary to develop the analysis. Such a detailed review of the data and its sources is beyond the scope of this analysis. To the extent that the data is incomplete or incorrect, the results of the analysis are also incomplete or incorrect. Our calculations do not reflect any other postemployment benefits other than those described in this report.

This report is prepared for NYPA to be used as a source of information for NYPA's financial statements. Use of this report for any other purpose may not be appropriate and may result in mistaken conclusions due to failure to understand applicable assumptions, methodologies, or inapplicability of the report for that purpose. No one may make any representations or warranties based on any statements or conclusions contained in this report without the written consent of Buck.

Our firm has prepared all of the schedules presented in the actuarial report, except as noted. The pre-retirement decrements (except for mortality) and salary scale assumptions were selected based on the experience under the New York State & Local Retirement Systems (NYSLRS). These assumptions can be found in the report *Development of Recommended Actuarial Assumptions for New York State/SUNY*

GASB 45 Valuation – Participating Employer Version produced by Buck Consultants on December 27, 2012. The mortality assumption is based on the RP-2014 mortality tables released by the Society of Actuaries in November 2014. The discount rate was selected by NYPA. Evaluating the suitability of these assumptions is outside of the scope of this assignment. These assumptions were supplemented by assumptions developed for this analysis, which we consider reasonable for this purpose. The following assumptions have been updated since the prior valuation as of January 1, 2012:

- Pre-retirement decrements (except for mortality) and salary scale have been updated based on the experience under the New York State & Local Retirement Systems (NYSLRS)
- Mortality decrements for pre-retirement, post-retirement, and disabled participants have been updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables projected with scale MP-2014 released by the Society of Actuaries (SOA) in November 2014.
- Percentage of retirees electing coverage for spouses has been updated for future male retirees from 50% to 85%
- Healthcare cost trend rates have been updated based on market trends and expectations for the future
- Age morbidity factors applied to per capita costs have been updated based on the recent study performed by Dale Yamamoto for the Society of Actuaries

Based on the foregoing, the cost results and actuarial exhibits presented in this report were determined on a consistent and objective basis in accordance with applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice and generally accepted actuarial procedures. They fully and fairly disclose the actuarial position of the Plan based on the employee and plan cost data submitted.

The passage of healthcare reform in March 2010 ushered in a number of changes that might be expected to impact postretirement medical plans over time. We analyzed the effects of these changes for NYPA and summarized the results in Appendix E of the report.

We certify that the valuation was performed in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and practices. In particular, the assumptions and methods used for funding purposes meet the parameters of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 43 and 45. The report was prepared under the supervision of Stephen Oates and Kevin Penderghest, who are both Associates of the Society of Actuaries and Members of the American Academy of Actuaries and have met the Qualification Standards of the American Academy of Actuaries to render the actuarial opinion contained herein. Mr. Oates and Mr. Penderghest are available to answer questions about this analysis.

Sincerely,
Buck Consultants, LLC

Stephen R. Oates, EA, ASA, MAAA
Principal, Consulting Actuary

Kevin J. Penderghest, ASA, MAAA
Senior Consultant, Actuary

Background

The Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB) is a single employer, defined benefit plan provided by NYPA. Active employees who retire under the plan (with varying benefits based on covered group) and current retirees under the plan are eligible to receive NYPA subsidized postretirement medical and life insurance benefits.

Specifically, NYPA pays the entire medical premium cost for retired employees and covered dependents. Additionally, NYPA pays for the cost of life insurance policies minus premiums paid by retirees depending upon covered group. Finally, NYPA reimburses retirees and covered dependents a portion of their Medicare Part B premium, depending on the covered group.

According to GASB 45, OPEB benefits are to be accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by active employees.

The Annual Required Contribution is comprised of:

- Normal Cost, representing the sum of benefits allocated to the current plan year for active employees,
- Amortization of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability over a period not to exceed 30 years, and
- Interest on benefit payments expected in the upcoming fiscal year.

In performing this valuation, we have calculated the Actuarial Accrued Liability and Annual Required Contribution according to the guidelines in the GASB Statement No. 45. We have conformed to generally recognized and accepted actuarial principles and practices consistent with principles prescribed by the Actuarial Standards Board (ASB) and the Code of Professional Conduct, and Qualification Standards for Public Statements of Actuarial Opinion of the American Academy of Actuaries.

The Actuarial Accrued Liability as of January 1, 2014 is lower than the amount that would have been expected based on the results of the January 1, 2012 valuation. The major contributing factor to this decrease was the updated per capita cost assumptions.

Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions	
Valuation Date	1/1/2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Level Dollar
Remaining Amortization Period Pre-2010 2010 & later	 Closed basis, with 8 years remaining Open basis, over 20 Years
Discount Rate	7.00%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

Data

NYPA provided Buck with detailed census data for all active employees and retirees as of January 1, 2014. The active employee data provided included date of birth, hire date, gender, pay, bargaining unit, and a person ID, among other fields. For retirees, we were provided much of the same detailed data. Detailed medical plan descriptions, premium rates, and claims information were also provided by NYPA. We reviewed all data for reasonableness.

For each employee, we calculated their actuarial accrued liability as of the valuation date based on their current pay, age, and years of service. For retirees and those currently disabled, the actuarial accrued liability is the present value of all future benefits under the plan as of the valuation date. The valuation result is the sum of these individual calculations based on the provisions of the plan. The demographic assumptions used for the valuation are summarized in Appendix A. These assumptions (except for mortality) are based on the experience under the NYSLRS.

The census data is summarized below:

Census Data	**Total**
Actives	1,610
Retirees (including covered spouses)*	2,441
Total Counts	4,051

Additional information regarding the data can be found in Appendix C.

* Includes only those with medical coverage

Valuation Results

Presented below are the January 1, 2014 valuation results, presented alongside the results from the January 1, 2012 valuation performed by Deloitte. Dollar amounts are in thousands

Exhibit I
Summary of Actuarial Valuation Results as of January 1, 2014
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	1/1/2014	1/1/2012
a. Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$ 574,849	$ 516,811
b. Market Value of Assets	$ 422,254	$ 283,217
c. Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	$ 152,595	$ 233,594
d. Funded ratio: (b) / (a)	73%	55%
e. UAAL as a percentage of Covered Payroll (c) / (g)	105%	163%
f. Normal Cost (with interest)	$ 13,136	$ 10,478
g. Covered Payroll	$ 144,722	$ 143,270
h. Expected first year benefit payments	$ 24,063	$ 21,342
i. Discount Rate	7.00%	7.00%

Exhibit II
Actuarial Accrued Liability by Source as of January 1, 2014
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	As of 1/1/2014			As of 1/1/2012		
	Pre-65	Post 65	Total	Pre-65	Post 65	Total
Actives	$ 76,852	$ 151,694	$ 228,546	$ 52,182	$ 142,868	$ 195,050
Retirees	58,029	288,274	346,303	53,284	268,477	321,761
Total	$ 134,881	$ 439,968	$ 574,849	$ 105,466	$ 411,345	$ 516,811

The amortization of the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) below is based on a Level-Dollar method. The discount rate is 7.00%, and a 20 year (open) amortization period is used in the ARC calculation for all gains and losses occurring January 1, 2009 and after. For gains and losses occurring prior to January 1, 2009, a closed, 20-year period was used.

Exhibit III

Development of Annual Required Contribution and Annual OPEB Expense*
For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2014
(dollar amounts in thousands)

a. Normal Cost (with interest)	$	13,136
b. Amortization Payment of the Initial Unfunded AAL (see Exhibit IV)		20,454
c. Interest on Expected Benefit Payments		(828)
d. Annual Required Contribution (ARC) (a) + (b) + (c)	$	32,762
e. Interest on Net OPEB Obligation		(5,049)
f. ARC Adjustment		(10,427)
g. Annual OPEB Expense (d) + (e) - (f)	$	38,140

* Expense calculations based on gains/losses and contribution deficit/excess amounts presented in the 2012 actuarial valuation report projected forward, and the 12/31/2013 Net OPEB Asset provided by NYPA

Development of Annual Required Contribution and Annual OPEB Expense*
For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2015
(dollar amounts in thousands)

a. Normal Cost (with interest)	$	13,727
b. Amortization Payment of the Initial Unfunded AAL (see Exhibit IV)		19,865
c. Interest on Expected Benefit Payments		(889)
d. Annual Required Contribution (ARC) (a) + (b) + (c)	$	32,703
e. Interest on Net OPEB Obligation		(5,049)
f. ARC Adjustment		(10,881)
g. Annual OPEB Expense (d) + (e) - (f)	$	38,535

* Expense calculations based on gains/losses and contribution deficit/excess amounts presented in the 2012 actuarial valuation report projected forward, and the 12/31/2013 Net OPEB Asset provided by NYPA

Exhibit IV
Development of Amortization Payment of UAAL
For Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2014
(dollar amounts in thousands)

	Remaining Balance*	2014 Amortization Period	Amortization Amount
Pre-2010 Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	$132,317	8	$ 22,159
Pre-2010 Contribution Deficit/(Excess)	(49,517)	8	(8,293)
2010 & Later Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	92,400	20	8,722
2010 & Later Contribution Deficit/(Excess)	(22,605)	20	(2,134)
Total	$152,595		$ 20,454

* Remaining balance for Pre-2010 gains/losses and contribution deficit/excess calculated based on 2012 actuarial report.

Exhibit V
Development of Net OPEB Obligation*
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Based on the projected Net OPEB Obligation from 1/1/2012 Valuation:

1. Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2012	$	(70,987)
2. Annual OPEB Expense for Fiscal 2013		41,440
3. Actual Contribution for Fiscal 2013		42,575
4. Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2013 (1) + (2) - (3)	$	(72,122)

Based on the 12/31/2013 Net OPEB Obligation and the OPEB Expense developed in Exhibit III, the 12/31/2014 Net OPEB Obligation is:

5. Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2013 (4)	$	(72,122)
6. Annual OPEB Expense for Fiscal 2014		38,140
7. Expected Contributions for Fiscal 2014		38,140
8. Projected Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2014 (5) + (6) - (7)	$	(72,122)

The projected 12/31/2015 Net OPEB Obligation is:

9. Projected Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2014 (8)	$	(72,122)
10. Estimated Annual OPEB Expense for Fiscal 2015		38,535
11. Expected Contributions for Fiscal 2015		38,535
12. Projected Net OPEB Obligation as of 12/31/2015 (9) + (10) - (11)	$	(72,122)

* Net OPEB Obligation for 12/31/2012 and 12/31/2013 and 2013 expense amounts provided by NYPA

Exhibit VI
Summary of January 1, 2014 Valuation Results by Covered Group
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Determination of Amortization of Unfunded Liability as of January 1, 2014

	Salaried	UWUA	IBEW	Teamsters	Total
Actuarial Accrued Liability:					
Actives Pre-65	$ (45,123)	$ (3,069)	$ (28,660)	$ -	$ (76,852)
Actives Post-65	(105,910)	(3,168)	(42,616)	-	(151,694)
Retirees Pre-65	(29,776)	(3,594)	(24,562)	(97)	(58,029)
Retirees Post-65	(182,523)	(13,317)	(90,983)	(1,451)	(288,274)
Total AAL	$ (363,332)	$ (23,148)	$ (186,821)	$ (1,548)	$ (574,849)
Fair Value of Plan Assets*	266,885	17,003	137,229	1,137	422,254
Unfunded Liability	$ (96,447)	$ (6,145)	$ (49,592)	$ (411)	$ (152,595)
Amortizations**	$ 12,928	$ 824	$ 6,647	$ 55	$ 20,454

Annual Required Contribution for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2014

Normal Cost**	$ 8,592	$ 231	$ 4,313	$ -	$ 13,136
Amortization Payment**	12,928	824	6,647	55	20,454
Interest on Expected Benefit Payments	(491)	(39)	(294)	(4)	(828)
Annual Required Contribution	$ 21,029	$ 1,016	$ 10,666	$ 51	$ 32,762

*Allocated by proportion of AAL
**Includes interest to the end of the fiscal year

Schedule of Funding Progress
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (b – a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll (b – a)/(c)
1/1/2002	$0	$271,088	$271,088	0%	$106,635	254%
1/1/2004	$0	$279,086	$279,086	0%	$116,257	240%
1/1/2006	$0	$300,954	$300,954	0%	$129,913	232%
1/1/2008	$100,002	$337,144	$237,142	30%	$133,745	177%
1/1/2010	$218,258	$399,698	$181,440	55%	$140,541	129%
1/1/2012	$283,217	$516,811	$233,594	55%	$143,270	163%
1/1/2014	$422,254	$574,849	$152,595	73%	$144,722	105%

Schedule of Employer Contribution
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Expense (a)	Employer Contribution (b)	Percentage Contributed (b / a)	Net OPEB Obligation (a - b)
2002	$30,292	$7,168	24%	$23,124
2003	$31,175	$7,971	26%	$46,328
2004	$30,914	$9,490	31%	$67,752
2005	$32,305	$10,744	33%	$89,313
2006	$35,037	$10,874	31%	$113,476
2007	$36,911	$112,155	304%	$38,232
2008	$32,234	$139,771	434%	($69,305)
2009	$24,462	$16,172	66%	($61,015)
2010	$32,067	$17,074	53%	($46,022)
2011	$35,000	$60,000	171%	($71,247)
2012	$41,728	$41,468	99%	($70,987)
2013	$41,440	$42,575	103%	($72,122)
2014	$38,140	N/A	N/A	N/A

Amounts for fiscal years 2010 and earlier reported by Deloitte; amounts for fiscal years 2011-2013 reported by NYPA. 2014 Expense based on Buck's calculations.

N/A represents not available.

Development of OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Asset)
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended 12/31	(a) Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	(b) Interest on NOO	(c) ARC Adjustment	(d) Annual OPEB Cost (a + b - c)	(e) Employer Contribution	(f) Change in NOO (d) - (e)	(g) NOO EOY LY + (f)
2008	$33,930	$2,676	$4,372	$32,234	$139,771	($107,537)	($69,305)
2009	$21,021	($4,851)	($8,292)	$24,462	$16,172	$8,290	($61,015)
2010	$28,503	($4,271)	($7,835)	$32,067	$17,074	$14,993	($46,022)
2011	$31,000	($3,000)	($7,000)	$35,000	$60,000	($25,000)	($71,247)
2012	$37,201	($4,972)	($9,499)	$41,728	$41,468	$260	($70,987)
2013	$41,440	($4,500)	($4,500)	$41,440	$42,575	($1,135)	($72,122)
2014	$32,762	($5,049)	($10,427)	$38,140	N/A	N/A	N/A

Amounts for fiscal years 2010 and earlier reported by Deloitte; amounts for fiscal years 2011-2013 reported by NYPA. 2014 amounts based on Buck's calculations.

N/A represents not available.

Cash Flow Projection

Projected future benefit payments including subsidy costs are provided below. The amounts do not include benefits for future hires.

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Medical Benefits	Part B Reimbursements	Life Insurance	Total
2014	$21,544	$1,678	$841	$24,063
2015	$23,081	$1,853	$899	$25,833
2016	$24,538	$2,058	$960	$27,556
2017	$26,452	$2,231	$1,025	$29,708
2018	$29,013	$2,408	$1,089	$32,510
2019	$30,969	$2,605	$1,157	$34,731
2020	$33,173	$2,803	$1,227	$37,203
2021	$35,097	$3,035	$1,301	$39,433
2022	$37,145	$3,242	$1,372	$41,759
2023	$39,112	$3,477	$1,447	$44,036

Appendix A

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

1. Economic Assumptions

a. Discount rate — 7.00%; NYPA has chosen to keep the discount rate assumption used in the previous valuation.

b. Future Salary Increase: — Varies by service. Based on experience under the NYSLRS; sample rates are shown below. This assumption has been updated for the January 1, 2014 valuation.

Service	Unisex
0	10.30%
5	5.92%
10	4.86%
15	4.40%
20	4.06%
25	3.81%
30	3.68%
35	3.56%
40+	3.36%

2. Demographic Assumptions

a. Retirement

Varies by age, service, and retirement system tier. Rates are based on the experience under the NYSLRS. Sample rates given below:

Members hired before 7/1/1973:

	Attained Age			
Service	55	60	65	70
10	15.66%	9.82%	20.50%	100.00%
15	15.66%	9.82%	20.50%	100.00%
20	29.77%	16.00%	25.53%	100.00%
25	29.77%	16.00%	25.53%	100.00%
30+	55.86%	19.30%	23.21%	100.00%

Members hired between 7/1/1973 and 12/31/2009:

	Attained Age			
Service	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**
10	5.92%	4.89%	15.76%	100.00%
15	5.92%	4.89%	15.76%	100.00%
20	8.21%	7.81%	25.79%	100.00%
25	8.21%	7.81%	25.79%	100.00%
30+	41.85%	19.94%	27.75%	100.00%

Members hired after 1/1/2010:

	Attained Age			
Service	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**
10	4.77%	3.93%	15.76%	100.00%
15	4.77%	3.93%	15.76%	100.00%
20	6.62%	6.30%	25.79%	100.00%
25	6.62%	6.30%	25.79%	100.00%
30+	41.85%	19.94%	27.75%	100.00%

This assumption has been updated for the January 1, 2014 valuation.

b. Termination

Varies by age and service. Rates are based on the experience under the NYSLRS. Sample rates given below:

	Attained Age		
Service	**25**	**35**	**45**
0	16.36%	13.26%	11.66%
5	4.70%	4.47%	3.55%
10+	2.73%	2.22%	1.62%

This assumption has been updated for the January 1, 2014 valuation.

c. Mortality

RP-2014 Mortality Tables released by the Society of Actuaries (SOA) in November 2014. The White Collar table is used for those active employees and healthy retirees and dependents defined as Salaried, while the Blue Collar table is used for those active employees and healthy retirees and dependents defined as IBEW, UWUA, or Teamsters. The Disabled Retiree table was used for future disabled participants. All rates were projected on a fully generational basis from 2014 using scale MP-2014 to account for future mortality improvement.

This assumption has been updated for the January 1, 2014 valuation.

d. Disability

Varies by service. Rates are based on the experience under the NYSLRS. Sample rates given below:

Age	Unisex
25	0.07%
30	0.07%
35	0.07%
40	0.16%
45	0.24%
50	0.39%
55	0.58%
60	0.91%

This assumption has been updated for the January 1, 2014 valuation.

e. Plan Participation

100% of participants are assumed to elect coverage at retirement.

f. Marital Characteristics

Current Retirees:	Actual spousal data is used.
Future Retirees:	85% of male employees and 50% of female retirees will elect spousal coverage at retirement. This assumption was developed for the January 1, 2014 valuation and was based on census data provided. Female spouses assumed to be three years younger than their male spouses.

3. Benefit Assumptions

a. Plan Election:

Plan election rates for those who participate in the retiree medical plan are assumed to elect various benefit plan options. The assumption below is consistent with current active and retiree benefit plan elections, and has been updated since the previous valuation. The active population contains no Teamsters employees, so no assumption for this group was necessary for this valuation.

	Group		
Plan	**Salaried**	**UWUA**	**IBEW**
NYPA PPO	60%	85%	75%
Oxford	10%	12%	0%
MVP	2%	3%	3%
CDPHP Capital District	5%	0%	6%
Independent Health	12%	0%	15%
Community Blue	1%	0%	1%
UHC Choice	10%	0%	0%

b. Medical Costs**:**

Annual calendar year per capita claims cost for a male participant at age 65 for retirees and spouses based on plan (not including administrative expenses):

	Pre-Medicare		Post-Medicare	
Plan	**Medical**	**Rx**	**Medical**	**Rx**
NYPA PPO				
Salaried	12,690	3,184	2,350	2,709
UWUA				
Pre 1/1/2009 Retiree	12,868	3,533	2,830	2,996
Post 1/1/2009 Retiree	12,763	3,172	2,605	2,673
IBEW				
Pre 1/1/1992 Retiree	12,690	3,538	2,528	2,992
1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001 Retiree	12,690	3,553	2,528	3,003
1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006 Retiree	12,690	3,524	2,528	2,982
1/1/2007 - 12/31/2009 Retiree	12,690	3,278	2,528	2,749
Post 1/1/2010 Retiree	12,690	3,229	2,528	2,707
Teamsters	12,563	3,553	2,785	3,003
HMO's				
Oxford	13,273	3,330	2,458	2,833
MVP	11,202	2,810	2,074	2,391
CDPHP Capital District	10,808	2,771	2,001	2,307
Independent Health	10,563	2,650	1,956	2,255
Community Blue	10,954	2,748	2,029	2,338
UHC Choice	8,184	2,053	1,516	1,747

The per capita costs for the NYPA PPO were developed using claims, census experience, paid hospital premiums, and plan provisions provided by NYPA. Differences in costs due to plan design were estimated using manual rate tools. Adjustments for healthcare cost trend and experience were made when appropriate. Costs for the HMO plans were developed using premium rates provided by NYPA. While we understand that NYPA pays a single premium for all participants, regardless of Medicare status, it is our understanding based on discussion with NYPA that the HMO's adjudicate claims with Medicare for participants 65 and over.

c. Age Morbidity Factors:

The Age Morbidity Curve developed by Dale Yamamoto for the Society of Actuaries was used to measure the annual increases in per capita claim costs for each age, adjusting the age 65 per capita claims cost. Please see Appendix D for the full table of factors used.

d. Medical Cost Trend Rates:

Rates are applied to go into effect as of the end of the applicable fiscal year.

Year	Pre-Medicare	Post-Medicare	Medicare Part B
2014	8.00%	7.00%	5.50%
2015	7.75%	6.75%	5.40%
2016	7.50%	6.50%	5.30%
2017	7.25%	6.25%	5.20%
2018	7.00%	6.00%	5.10%
2019	6.75%	5.75%	5.00%
2020	6.50%	5.50%	4.90%
2021	6.25%	5.25%	4.80%
2022	6.00%	5.00%	4.70%
2023	5.75%	4.75%	4.60%
2024	5.50%	4.50%	4.50%
2025	5.25%	4.50%	4.50%
2026	5.00%	4.50%	4.50%
2027	4.75%	4.50%	4.50%
2028	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%

e. Administrative Expense Costs:

Per retiree per month administrative fees and hospital access fees for participants in self-insured plans are shown below:

	Pre-Medicare	Post-Medicare
Admin Fee	39.50	26.52
Hospital	3.11	3.11

Administrative costs are assumed to increase 3% per year.

Life insurance administrative costs are assumed to be 10% of gross benefits.

4. Actuarial Methods

a. Actuarial Cost Method

The Actuarial Cost Method used in this valuation to determine the AAL and the ARC was the Projected Unit Credit Method with benefits attributed to full eligibility.

b. Asset Valuation Method: Market Value

c. Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability:

The initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) is amortized over a closed 20-year period (commencing January 1, 2002) as are all gains and losses accumulated through January 1, 2009. Gains and losses recognized in 2010 and after are amortized over an open 20-year period. Both periods use the level dollar method.

Pursuant to GASB No. 45 paragraph 13(f)(1), the maximum acceptable amortization period for the total UAAL is thirty years. The total UAAL may be amortized as one amount, or components of the total may be separately amortized, as selected by NYPA. However, when components are amortized over different periods, the individual amortization periods should be selected so that the equivalent single amortization period for all components combined does not exceed the maximum acceptable period. We confirmed that NYPA's amortization of UAAL on a component basis meets this requirement.

d. Measurement Date:

The valuation is performed as of January 1, 2014.

Appendix B

Summary of Plan Provisions

1. Plans Available

The following medical plans are currently available for retirees: NYPA PPO, Oxford, MVP, CDPHP Capital District, Independent Health Flex Fit, Community Blue HMO, and UHC Choice.

2. Eligibility

Employees are eligible to retire with medical and life insurance benefits at 55 years of age with 10 years of service. Employees who become disabled after 10 years of service who have filed for and get approved for retirement disability under the NYSLRS are eligible for retiree medical and life insurance benefits.

Covered spouses are eligible for benefits for their lifetime. Children can be covered until age 26. If an active employee dies but has met age 55 with at least 10 years of service, his dependents can be covered under the plan.

Exhibit No. PA-106

Covered Group		Salaried	UWUA	IBEW	Teamsters
Medical	Deductible	NYPA PPO Plan In Network / Out of Network Individual: None / $450 Employee + One: None / $900 Family: None / $1,450	Pre-1/1/2009 Retiree In Network / Out of Network Individual: None / $175 Family: None / $525 Post-12/31/2008 Retiree Individual: None / $250 Family: None / $750	Retirement Date / Individual / Family Pre-1/1/1992: $90 / $270 1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001: $100 / $300 1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006: $200 / $600 Post-12/31/2006: $200 / $600	Individual $140 Family $420
	Coinsurance	In Network: 100% after $25 copayment Out of Network: 80% of the reasonable & customary cost in excess of the deductible	In Network Pre-1/1/2009 Retiree: 100% after $8 EE/$16 SP copay Post-12/31/2008 Retiree: 100% after $20 copay Out of Network: 80% of the reasonable & customary cost in excess of the deductible	In Network 1/1/2007 - 12/31/2008 Retiree: 100% after $20 copay Post-12/31/2008 Retiree: 100% after $25 copay Out of Network: 80% of the reasonable & customary cost in excess of the deductible	80% of the reasonable and customary cost in excess of the deductible
	Out of Pocket Max	Individual: $1,000 Family: $1,800	Individual Family Pre-1/1/2009 Retiree: $700 Post-12/31/2008 Retiree: $1,000	Retirement Date / Individual Pre-1/1/1992: $425 1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001: $475 1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006: $650 Post-12/31/2006: $650	Individual $500
	Hospitalization	100% coverage Out-of-network inpatient physician services are covered 80% after deductible	100% coverage Out-of-network inpatient physician services are covered 80% after deductible	Room and board are covered 100% Physician services are covered 100% to $1,800, then 80% after the deductible or subject to a copay, depending on whether the provider is in-network or out-of-network.	Annual Deductible $0 Emergency Room Copay $0
	Prescription Drug Copayment	Retail / Mail Order (90 day supply) Generic: $5 / $10 Preferred Brand: $20 / $40 Non-Preferred Brand: $35 / $70	Pre-1/1/2009 Retiree Retail / Mail Order (90 day supply) Generic: $0 / $0 Preferred Brand: $2 / $0 Non-Preferred Brand: $8 / $0 Post-12/31/2008 Retiree Generic: $5 / $12.50 Preferred Brand: $20 / $50.00 Non-Preferred Brand: $35 / $87.50	Retirement Date / Generic / Brand* / Mail Order Pre-1/1/1992: $1 / $1 / $0 1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001: $0 / $2 or $8 / $0 1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006: $0 / $5 or $20 / 1 x 1/1/2007 - 12/31/2009: $5 / $15 or $30 / 2.5 x Post-12/31/2009: $5 / $20 or $35 / 2.5 x *Lower copay applies if no generic drug is available	Generic $0 Brand* $2 or $8 Mail Order $0 *Lower copay applies if no generic drug is available
	Medicare Coordination	Carve-out	Government exclusion	Government exclusion	Government exclusion
	Lifetime Maximum	$0	Retirement Date Pre-1/1/2000: $1,000,000 1/1/2000-12/31/2008: $2,000,000 Post-12/31/2008: $0	Retirement Date Pre-1/1/1992: $250,000 1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001: $1,000,000 1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006: $2,000,000 Post-12/31/2006: $0	$1,000,000
	Retiree Contribution	None	None	None	None
Medicare Part B Reimbursement		Base amount, ignoring potential surcharge, for both retiree and spouse	$50 per month for retiree	$100 per month for retiree	None
Life Insurance	Benefit	40% of Salary, $20,000 minimum and $50,000 maximum payment For VPs and Regional Managers, 1 x Salary For Senior Executives, 2 x Salary, $400,000 maximum payment	1.5 x Salary, $20,000 maximum payment	1.5 x Salary, $25,000 maximum payment	1.5 x Salary, $20,000 maximum payment
	Retiree Contribution	None	50% of monthly premium ($1.26 per $1,000 coverage)	50% of monthly premium ($2.63 per $1,000 coverage)	50% of monthly premium ($1.08 per $1,000 coverage)

Appendix C

Summary of Employee Data

1. Number of Active members Distributed by Age and Service

	Service									
Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Total
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
25 to 29	81	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
30 to 34	79	36	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
35 to 39	85	36	42	3	0	0	0	0	0	166
40 to 44	67	35	60	9	9	0	0	0	0	180
45 to 49	83	37	57	18	47	17	0	0	0	259
50 to 54	51	21	46	11	57	57	58	1	0	302
55 to 59	33	25	43	15	39	62	49	5	0	271
60 to 64	17	10	21	10	22	19	14	2	0	115
65 to 69	4	8	3	1	6	4	5	2	0	33
70 & Up	0	4	0	3	0	2	3	3	0	15
Total	527	232	298	70	180	161	129	13	0	1,610

Total Number of Active Participants:	1,610
Average Age of Active Participants:	47.30
Average Service of Active Participants:	13.01

2. Number of Retirees and Spouses with Medical Coverage by Age

Age	Retirees & Surviving Spouses	Spouses
Under 50	11	14
50 to 54	11	48
55 to 59	142	150
60 to 64	307	257
65 to 69	315	201
70 to 74	241	127
75 to 79	185	84
80 to 84	136	48
85 to 89	101	15
90 & Up	46	2
Total	1,495	946

Total Number of Retirees and Spouses with Medical Coverage:	2,441
Average Age of Retirees and Spouses with Medical Coverage:	68.93

3. Retiree Participation by Plan

Plan	Retirees and Spouses
NYPA PPO	
Salaried	1,227
UWUA	
Pre 1/1/2009 Retiree	86
Post 1/1/2009 Retiree	32
IBEW	
Pre 1/1/1992 Retiree	167
1/1/1992 - 12/31/2001 Retiree	181
1/1/2002 - 12/31/2006 Retiree	122
1/1/2007 - 12/31/2009 Retiree	66
Post 1/1/2010 Retiree	126
Teamsters	10
HMO's	
Oxford	69
MVP	41
CDPHP Capital District	63
Independent Health	188
Community Blue	47
UHC Choice	16
Total	2,441

Appendix D

Age Morbidity Factors

Pre-Medicare Factors*

Age	Male Medical & Rx	Female Medical & Rx
50	0.4612	0.5736
51	0.4884	0.593
52	0.5194	0.6124
53	0.5465	0.6318
54	0.5775	0.6512
55	0.6085	0.6667
56	0.6434	0.686
57	0.6744	0.7054
58	0.7093	0.7287
59	0.7481	0.7519
60	0.7829	0.7791
61	0.8217	0.8101
62	0.8643	0.845
63	0.907	0.8798
64	0.9535	0.9186

* Factors relative to medical cost of a 65-year old male.

Post-Medicare Factors*

	Male		Female	
Age	**Medical**	**Rx**	**Medical**	**Rx**
65	1.0000	1.0000	0.8862	0.9884
66	1.0125	1.0720	0.8912	1.0591
67	1.0252	1.1350	0.8962	1.1208
68	1.0376	1.1915	0.9012	1.1761
69	1.0501	1.2404	0.9067	1.2224
70	1.0623	1.2841	0.9120	1.2622
71	1.0612	1.3213	0.9175	1.2943
72	1.0642	1.3522	0.9275	1.3226
73	1.0711	1.3779	0.9399	1.3445
74	1.0805	1.3997	0.9543	1.3638
75	1.0911	1.4177	0.9707	1.3792
76	1.1030	1.4319	0.9881	1.3920
77	1.1174	1.4447	1.0083	1.3997
78	1.1340	1.4550	1.0318	1.4062
79	1.1544	1.4614	1.0587	1.4100
80	1.1788	1.4614	1.0900	1.4087
81	1.2065	1.4550	1.1248	1.4036
82	1.2378	1.4396	1.1633	1.3933
83	1.2710	1.4165	1.2037	1.3792
84	1.3061	1.3869	1.2447	1.3625
85	1.3424	1.3522	1.2851	1.3419
86	1.3795	1.3149	1.3255	1.3188
87	1.4160	1.2763	1.3651	1.2943
88	1.4517	1.2404	1.4030	1.2699
89	1.4863	1.2044	1.4376	1.2468
90	1.5190	1.1722	1.4680	1.2237
91	1.5500	1.1414	1.4916	1.2018
92	1.5793	1.1118	1.5060	1.1812
93	1.6059	1.0861	1.5087	1.1620
94	1.6302	1.0604	1.4985	1.1427
95	1.6518	1.0360	1.4727	1.1247
96	1.6692	1.0141	1.4301	1.1080
97	1.6839	0.9923	1.3709	1.0913
98	1.6944	0.9730	1.2937	1.0746

* Factors relative to medical cost of a 65-year old male.

Appendix E

Health Care Reform Considerations

Health care delivery is going through a revolution due to the enactment of Health Care Reform. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), was signed March 23, 2010, with further changes enacted by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (HCEARA), signed March 30, 2010. This valuation uses various assumptions that were modified based on considerations under Health Care Reform legislation. This Section discusses particular legislative changes that were reflected in our assumptions. We have not identified any other specific provision of Health Care Reform that would be expected to have a significant impact on the measured obligation. As additional guidance on the legislation is issued, we continue to monitor any potential impacts.

- **Individual Mandate for Insurance** — Under Health Care Reform, individuals (whether actively employed or otherwise) must be covered by health insurance or else pay a penalty tax to the government. While it is not anticipated that Health Care Reform will result in universal coverage, it is expected to increase the overall portion of the population with coverage. We believe that this will result in an increased demand on health care providers, resulting in higher trend for medical services for non-Medicare eligible retirees. (Medicare costs are contained by Medicare payment mechanisms already in place, plus additional reforms added by PPACA and HCEARA.) While we believe that the mandate could result in somewhat higher participation in general, this is not an issue for NYPA as we assume 100% participate.

- **Employer Mandate** — Health Care Reform includes various provisions mandating employer coverage for active employees, with penalties for non-compliance. Those provisions do not directly apply to the postemployment coverage included in this valuation.

- **Expansion of Child Coverage to Age 26** — Health Care Reform mandates that coverage be offered to any child, dependent or not, through age 26, consistent with coverage for any other dependent. Current enrollment patterns reflect this expansion. We have reflected the cost of child coverage by including claims incurred by children in our development of per capita costs.

- **Elimination of Annual or Lifetime Maximums** — Health Care Reform provides that annual or lifetime maximums have to be eliminated for all “essential services”. We assume that current NYPA premium rates and claims already reflect the required elimination of any historic maximums.

- **Minimum Loss Ratio** — Health Care Reform includes a provision that provides that medical benefit costs paid under large group health insurance insured premiums must be at least 85% of the premiums. It is anticipated that this provision will not have any significant impact on benefits or premium levels.

- **Cadillac Tax (High Cost Plan Excise Tax)** — Health Care Reform includes various revenue raisers. One of the more complex revenue raisers is the High Cost Plan Excise Tax, also known as the Cadillac Tax. While its stated intent is to tax only high cost plans that provide what might be considered "Cadillac" benefits, as legislated, it is likely to have much broader impact. The tax limits above which the benefits are taxed increase only at CPI (assumed to be 2.75% in this valuation), while we continue to assume that health care costs will increase faster, reflecting real growth in GDP and technology innovations. Given that assumption, any health benefit, no matter how frugal initially, will ultimately be assumed to cost more than the limit resulting in a tax. We assume that the cost of any Cadillac tax is included in the form of higher premiums, and have estimated the impact by use of a higher "loaded" trend rate assumption. The impact of the Cadillac Tax is estimated to be about a 4% increase in liability.

- **Other Revenue Raisers** — The Health Care Reform includes a variety of other revenue raisers that involve additional costs on providers (such as medical device manufacturers) and insurers. We considered these factors when developing the trend assumptions.

Appendix F

Glossary of Terminology

Active Plan Participant - Any active employee who has rendered service during the credited service period and is expected to receive benefits, including benefits to or for any beneficiaries and covered dependents, under the postretirement benefit plan.

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - The actuarial present value of benefits attributed to employee service rendered to a particular date.

Actuarial Assumptions - Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension or OPEB costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement and retirement; changes in compensation and Government provided pension or OPEB Benefits; rates of investment earnings and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the Actuarial Value of Assets; characteristics of future entrants for Open Group Actuarial Cost Methods; and other relevant items.

Actuarial Cost Method - A procedure for determining the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits or OPEB Benefits and expenses and for developing an actuarially equivalent allocation of such value to time periods, usually in the form of a Normal Cost and an Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Actuarial Present Value - The value, as of a specified date, of a future benefit cost or a series of benefit costs, with each amount adjusted to reflect (a) the time value of money (through discounts for interest and (b) the probability of payment (for example, by means of decrements for events such as death, disability, withdrawal or retirement) between the specified date and the expected date of payment.

Actuarial Valuation - The determination, as of a valuation date, of the Normal Cost, Actuarial Accrued Liability, Actuarial Value of Assets, and related Actuarial Present Values for a pension plan or OPEB plan.

Actuarial Valuation Date - The date as of which an Actuarial Valuation is performed.

Amortization (of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability) - That portion of the pension plan or OPEB plan contribution which is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability or the Unfunded Frozen Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Amortization Period (Open Basis) - A period that begins again or is recalculated at each Actuarial Valuation Date. Within a maximum number of years specified by law or policy (for example, thirty years), the period may increase, decrease, or remain stable.

Annual OPEB Cost (AOC) - An accrual-basis measure of the periodic cost of an employer's participation in a Defined Benefit OPEB plan.

Annual Required Contribution - Consists of the normal cost and a portion of the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL). The normal cost and UAAL are derived from the actuarial present value of benefits, the actuarial cost method and the plan assets.

Discount Rate - The interest rate used in developing present values to reflect the time value of money.

Employer's Contributions - Contributions made in relation to the Annual Required Contributions of the employer (ARC). An employer has made a contribution in relation to the ARC if the employer has (a) made payments of benefits directly to or on behalf of a retiree or beneficiary, (b) made premium payments to an insurer, or (c) irrevocably transferred assets to a trust, or equivalent arrangement, in which Plan Assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retirees and their beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the plan and are legally protected from creditors of the employer(s) or plan administrator.

Funded Ratio - The Actuarial Value of Assets expressed as a percentage of the Actuarial Accrued Liability.

Health Care Cost Trend Rate - An assumption about the annual rate(s) of change in the cost of health care benefits currently provided by the postretirement benefit plan, due to factors other than changes in the composition of the plan population by age and dependency status, for each year from the measurement date until the end of the period in which benefits are expected to be paid. The Health Care Cost Trend Rate implicitly considers estimates of health care inflation, changes in health care utilization or delivery patterns, technological advances, and changes in the health status of plan participants. Differing types of service, such as hospital care and dental care, may have different trends.

Level Percent of Payroll Amortization Method - Amortization payments are calculated so that they are a constant percentage of the projected payroll of active Plan Members over a given number of years. The dollar amount of the payments generally will increase over time as payroll increases due to inflation; in dollars adjusted for inflation, the payments can be expected to remain level.

Net OPEB Obligation - The cumulative difference since the effective date of GASB Statement No. 45 between Annual OPEB Cost and the Employer's Contributions to the plan, including the OPEB Liability (asset) at Transition, if any, and excluding (a) short-term differences and (b) unpaid contributions that have been converted to OPEB-Related Debt.

Normal Cost - That portion of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits or OPEB Benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year by the Actuarial Cost Method

OPEB Expense - The amount recognized by an employer in each accounting period for contributions to an OPEB plan on the accrual basis of accounting.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB Benefits) - Postemployment benefits other than Pension Benefits. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) include Postemployment Healthcare Benefits, regardless of the type of plan that provides them, and all

Postemployment benefits provided separately from a pension plan, excluding benefits defined as Termination Offers and Benefits.

Pay-As-You-Go - A method of financing a pension plan or OPEB plan under which the contributions to the plan are generally made at about the same time and in about the same amount as benefit payments and expenses becoming due.

Postemployment - The period between termination of employment and retirement as well as the period after retirement.

Postemployment Healthcare Benefits - Medical, dental, vision, and other health-related benefits provided to terminated or retired employees and their dependents and beneficiaries.

Select and Ultimate Rates - Actuarial Assumptions that contemplate different rates for successive years. Instead of a single assumed rate with respect to, for example, the Investment Return Assumption, the actuary may apply different rates for the early years of a projection and a single rate for all subsequent years. For example, if an actuary applies an assumed investment return of 8 percent for year 2013, 7.5 percent for 2014, and 7 percent for 2015 and thereafter, then 8 percent and 7.5 percent are Select Rates, and 7 percent is the Ultimate Rate.

Substantive Plan - The terms of a postretirement benefit plan as understood by an employer that provides postretirement benefits and the employees who render services in exchange for those benefits. The substantive plan is the basis for the accounting for that exchange transaction. In some situations an employer's cost-sharing policy, as evidenced by past practice or by communication of intended changes to a plan's cost-sharing provisions, or a past practice of regular increases in certain monetary benefits may indicate that the substantive plan differs from the extant written plan.

Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Unfunded Actuarial Liability) - The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability over the Actuarial Value of Assets.

Exhibit No. PA - 107

Billing Units used in NYPA NTAC Calculation[1]
(internal load, exports and wheel-throughs subject to NTAC charges)

1999-2001 Billing Units: **133,386,541 MWh**[2]

2002 Billing Units: **160,360,942 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2003 NTAC)

2003 Billing Units: **160,778,247 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2004 NTAC)

2004 Billing Units: **163,553,824 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2005 NTAC)

2005 Billing Units: **169,811,516 MWh** (used beginning with the April 2006 NTAC)

2006 Billing Units: **164,971,467 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2007 NTAC)

2007 Billing Units: **172,356,083 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2008 NTAC)

2008 Billing Units: **172,341,168 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2009 NTAC)

2009 Billing Units: **157,835,274 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2010 NTAC)

2010 Billing Units: **163,738,353 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2011 NTAC)

2011 Billing Units: **161,840,055 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2012 NTAC)

2012 Billing Units: **165,978,522 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2013 NTAC)

2013 Billing Units: **165,600,498 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2014 NTAC)

2014 Billing Units: **159,513,295 MWh** (used beginning with the March 2015 NTAC)

[1] The NYISO is required by Section 14.2.2.2.3 of Attachment H of the NYISO OATT to post this data on its OASIS.

[2] For the period prior to March 2003, NYPA used the Billing Determinants from Page No. 232 of Attachment H of the NYISO OATT in its NTAC rate development.

New York Power Authority

New York State ISO Tariff Attachment H
2014

Exhibit No. PA-108 Page 1 of 2

Formula for remainder of ISO Operation - Total Revenue Requirement (RR) = $175,500,000

NTAC = {(RR/12) - EA - (IR/12) - SR - CRN- WR - ECR - NT - NR}/(BU/12)

Where:

	Notes	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
RR/12	1/	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000	$ 14,625,000
EA	2/	$ 3,553,224	$ 3,458,864	$ 2,851,502	$ 3,315,129	$ 3,282,286	$ 3,333,578	$ 3,096,196	$ 3,219,442	$ 3,001,450	$ 3,097,287	$ 3,100,785	$ 2,839,773
IR/12	3/	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000	$ 1,419,000
SR	4/	$ 1,496,181	$ 1,002,042	$ 1,560,175	$ 893,947	$ 832,393	$ 228,921	$ 2,115,455	$ 1,159,148	$ 1,149,312	$ 1,162,080	$ 1,150,835	$ 399,100
CRN	5/	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
WR	6/	$ 109,114	$ 524,687	$ 748,907	$ 524,718	$ 395,869	$ 108,776	$ 104,818	$ 130,565	$ 103,810	$ 83,354	$ 78,578	$ 100,886
ECR	7/	$ (1,925,604)	$ (2,947,783)	$ 1,568,542	$ (8,521,874)	$ (2,223,584)	$ (1,340,357)	$ (637,828)	$ (1,019,668)	$ (243,766)	$ (293,532)	$ (1,070,368)	$ (1,974,279)
NT	8/	$ 1,880,837	$ 1,585,481	$ 711,140	$ (157,242)	$ 1,071,428	$ (300,206)	$ 2,490,126	$ 3,874,341	$ 1,950,749	$ 958,017	$ (143,880)	$ (886,078)
NTAC Revenue requirement		*$ 8,092,248*	*$ 9,582,709*	*$ 5,765,734*	*$ 17,151,323*	*$ 9,847,608*	*$ 11,175,288*	*$ 6,037,235*	*$ 5,842,171*	*$ 7,244,445*	*$ 8,198,794*	*$ 10,090,050*	*$ 12,726,597*
BU/12 (mWh)	9/	13,831,544	13,831,544	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042
NTAC	**Per MWh**	**$0.59**	**$0.69**	**$0.42**	**$1.24**	**$0.71**	**$0.81**	**$0.44**	**$0.42**	**$0.52**	**$0.59**	**$0.73**	**$0.92**

Notes

1/ RR — **NYISO OATT, Attachment H** $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000 | $ 175,500,000
Divided by 12 Months — **RR/12** $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000 | $ 14,625,000

2/ EA consists of revenues associated with Attachment L Existing Transmission Agreements of NYISO Tariff, plus imputed transmission revenues associated with bundled FitzPatrick Project and Blenheim-Gilboa power sales. Data are from NYPA billing records.

Attachment L of EA Total Monthly Revenues excluding IR	$ 3,402,002	$ 3,308,861	$ 2,702,044	$ 3,157,116	$ 3,118,432	$ 3,166,923	$ 2,928,636	$ 3,050,359	$ 2,831,655	$ 2,926,024	$ 2,948,803	$ 2,687,424
Imputed FitzPatrick & Blenheim -Gilboa Revenues	$ 151,222	$ 150,003	$ 149,458	$ 158,012	$ 163,854	$ 166,655	$ 167,560	$ 169,083	$ 169,795	$ 171,263	$ 151,982	$ 152,349
TOTAL EA	$ 3,553,224	$ 3,458,864	$ 2,851,502	$ 3,315,129	$ 3,282,286	$ 3,333,578	$ 3,096,196	$ 3,219,442	$ 3,001,450	$ 3,097,287	$ 3,100,785	$ 2,839,773

3/ IR = 600 MW x $2.365 / kw-month — **NYISO OATT, Attachment H** $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000 | $ 17,028,000
Divided by 12 months — **IR/12** $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000 | $ 1,419,000

4/ Total Monthly Residual Revenue TCC Allocation for SR

5/ CRN represents excess TCC congestion collection on SENY TCCs. Usually zero.

6/ WR is NYPA TSC revenues on exports/wheels-through over its interconnections.

7/ ECR equals NYPA's allocated share of ISO's (shortfall) / excess of TCC congestion payments

8/ NT includes billing adjustments from prior months and manual adjustments by NYISO for Attachment N Congestion Rent Shortfalls

9/ Total annual billing units (BU), updated by NYISO each March	165,978,522	165,978,522	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498
Divided by 12 months — **BU/12**	13,831,544	13,831,544	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042

New York Power Authority

New York State ISO Tariff Attachment H
2014

Formula for remainder of ISO Operation - Total Revenue Requirement (RR) = $192,388,117

NTAC = {(RR/12) - EA - (IR/12) - SR - CRN- WR - ECR - NT - NR}/(BU/12)

Where:

	Notes	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
RR/12	1/	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343	$ 16,032,343
EA	2/	$ 3,553,224	$ 3,458,864	$ 2,851,502	$ 3,315,129	$ 3,282,286	$ 3,333,578	$ 3,096,196	$ 3,219,442	$ 3,001,450	$ 3,097,287	$ 3,100,785	$ 2,839,773
IR/12	3/	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856	$ 1,555,856
SR	4/	$ 1,496,181	$ 1,002,042	$ 1,560,175	$ 893,947	$ 832,393	$ 228,921	$ 2,115,455	$ 1,159,148	$ 1,149,312	$ 1,162,080	$ 1,150,835	$ 399,100
CRN	5/	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
WR	6/	$ 109,114	$ 524,687	$ 748,907	$ 524,718	$ 395,869	$ 108,776	$ 104,818	$ 130,565	$ 103,810	$ 83,354	$ 78,578	$ 100,886
ECR	7/	$ (1,925,604)	$ (2,947,783)	$ 1,568,542	$ (8,521,874)	$ (2,223,584)	$ (1,340,357)	$ (637,828)	$ (1,019,668)	$ (243,766)	$ (293,532)	$ (1,070,368)	$ (1,974,279)
NT	8/	$ 1,880,837	$ 1,585,481	$ 711,140	$ (157,242)	$ 1,071,428	$ (300,206)	$ 2,490,126	$ 3,874,341	$ 1,950,749	$ 958,017	$ (143,880)	$ (886,078)
NTAC Revenue requirement		*$ 9,362,734*	*$ 10,853,196*	*$ 7,036,221*	*$ 18,421,810*	*$ 11,118,095*	*$ 12,445,775*	*$ 7,307,722*	*$ 7,112,658*	*$ 8,514,932*	*$ 9,469,281*	*$ 11,360,537*	*$ 13,997,084*
BU/12 (mWh)	9/	13,831,544	13,831,544	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042
NTAC	**Per MWh**	**$0.68**	**$0.78**	**$0.51**	**$1.33**	**$0.81**	**$0.90**	**$0.53**	**$0.52**	**$0.62**	**$0.69**	**$0.82**	**$1.01**

Notes

1/ RR — **NYISO OATT, Attachment H** $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117 | $ 192,388,117
Divided by 12 Months — **RR/12** $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343 | $ 16,032,343

2/ EA consists of revenues associated with Attachment L Existing Transmission Agreements of NYISO Tariff, plus imputed transmission revenues associated with bundled FitzPatrick Project and Blenheim-Gilboa power sales. Data are from NYPA billing records.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Attachment L of EA Total Monthly Revenues excluding IR	$ 3,402,002	$ 3,308,861	$ 2,702,044	$ 3,157,116	$ 3,118,432	$ 3,166,923	$ 2,928,636	$ 3,050,359	$ 2,831,655	$ 2,926,024	$ 2,948,803	$ 2,687,424
Imputed FitzPatrick & Blenheim -Gilboa Revenues	$ 151,222	$ 150,003	$ 149,458	$ 158,012	$ 163,854	$ 166,655	$ 167,560	$ 169,083	$ 169,795	$ 171,263	$ 151,982	$ 152,349
TOTAL EA	$ 3,553,224	$ 3,458,864	$ 2,851,502	$ 3,315,129	$ 3,282,286	$ 3,333,578	$ 3,096,196	$ 3,219,442	$ 3,001,450	$ 3,097,287	$ 3,100,785	$ 2,839,773

3/ IR = 600 MW x $2.593 / kw-month — **NYISO OATT, Attachment H** $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273 | $ 18,670,273
Divided by 12 months — **IR/12** $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856 | $ 1,555,856

4/ Total Monthly Residual Revenue TCC Allocation for SR

5/ CRN represents excess TCC congestion collection on SENY TCCs. Usually zero.

6/ WR is NYPA TSC revenues on exports/wheels-through over its interconnections.

7/ ECR equals NYPA's allocated share of ISO's (shortfall) / excess of TCC congestion payments

8/ NT includes billing adjustments from prior months and manual adjustments by NYISO for Attachment N Congestion Rent Shortfalls

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
9/ Total annual billing units (BU), updated by NYISO each March	165,978,522	165,978,522	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498	165,600,498
Divided by 12 months **BU/12**	13,831,544	13,831,544	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042	13,800,042

New York Power Authority
Transmission Revenue Requirement

Exhibit No. PA-109

Estimated Monthly* Impacts of NYPA NTAC Increase on Typical IOU Customer Bills**

	Typical Residential 600 kWh	Commercial 50 kW 12,600 kWh	Industrial 2000 kW 720,000 kWh
Con Edison - New York City			
Current Monthly Bill ($)	166.90	3,063.00	151,702.00
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	27.82	24.31	21.07
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%
Monthly Bill w/ Increase ($)	166.96	3,064.16	151,768.26
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	27.83	24.32	21.08
Central Hudson			
Monthly Bill ($)	112.67	1,751.85	73,165.21
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	18.78	13.90	10.16
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.05%	0.07%	0.09%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	112.73	1,753.01	73,231.47
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	18.79	13.91	10.17
LIPA			
Monthly Bill ($)	123.81	2,326.39	114,923.69
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	20.63	18.46	15.96
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	$66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	123.86	2,327.55	114,989.95
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	20.64	18.47	15.97
National Grid			
Monthly Bill ($)	87.00	1,491.00	59,334.00
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	14.50	11.83	8.24
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.06%	0.08%	0.11%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	87.06	1,492.16	59,400.26
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	14.51	11.84	8.25
NYSEG			
Monthly Bill ($)	70.00	1,451.00	64,742.00
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	11.67	11.52	8.99
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	70.06	1,452.16	64,808.26
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	11.68	11.53	9.00
Orange & Rockland			
Monthly Bill ($)	137.10	2,305.09	111,555.59
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	22.85	18.29	15.49
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	137.16	2,306.25	111,621.85
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	22.86	18.30	15.50
RG&E			
Monthly Bill ($)	81.00	1,893.00	76,830.00
Monthly Bill (¢/kWh)	13.50	15.02	10.67
NTAC Effect ($)	0.06	1.16	66.26
NTAC Effect (%)	0.07%	0.06%	0.09%
Monthly Bill w/ NTAC ($)	81.06	1,894.16	76,896.26
Monthly Bill w/ Increase (¢/kWh)	13.51	15.03	10.68

*Monthly bill based on annual 2014 average (where available), includes sales taxes

**Based in part on data published by NYS Department of Public Service located at

http://www3.dps.ny.gov/W/PSCWeb.nsf/ArticlesByTitle/0B9E6D4CE48E09EE852578570055E27B?OpenDocument