



**2010
NPCCC STATISTICAL
BROCHURE**

October 2010

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ABOUT NPCC

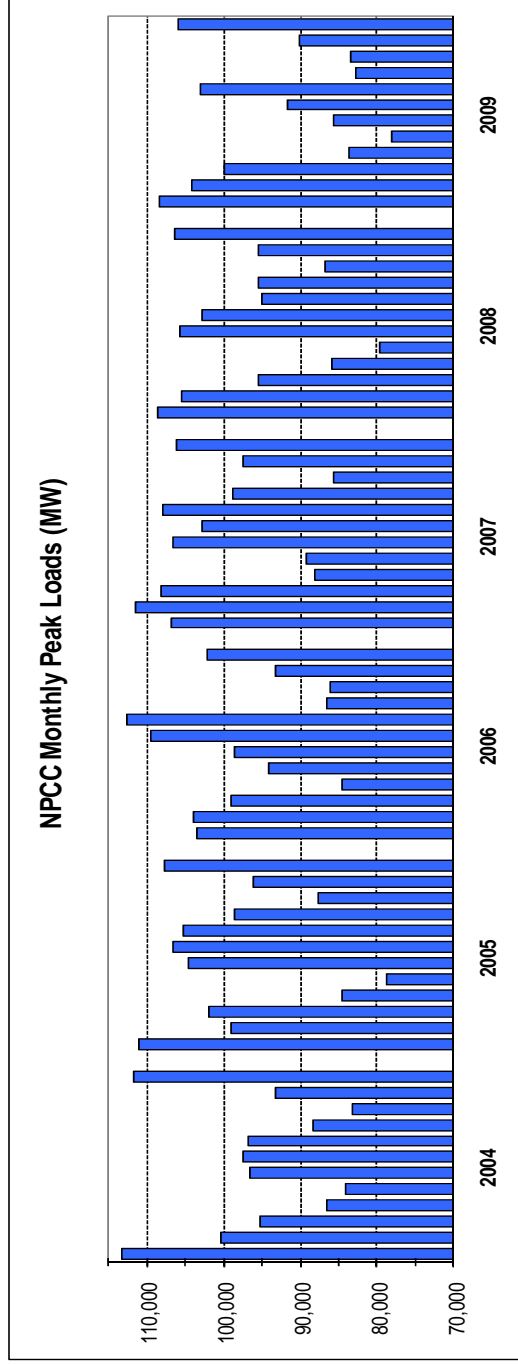
Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. (NPCC) is a 501(c)(6) not-for-profit corporation in the state of New York responsible for promoting and improving the reliability of the international, interconnected bulk power systems in Northeastern North America through (i) the development of Regional Reliability Standards and compliance assessment and enforcement of continent-wide and Regional Reliability Standards, coordination of system planning, design and operations, and assessment of reliability, (collectively, Regional Entity active ties), and (ii) the establishment of Regionally-specific criteria, and monitoring and enforcement of compliance with such criteria (collectively, criteria services activities). NPCC provides the functions and services for Northeastern North America of a cross-border Regional Entity through a regional entity division, as well as Regionally-specific criteria services for Northeastern North America through a criteria services division. NPCC's website is www.npcc.org.

Geographically, the NPCC Region covers nearly 1.2 million square miles and is populated by more than 55 million people. NPCC U.S. includes the six New England states (New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, & Maine) and the state of New York. NPCC Canada includes the provinces of Ontario, Québec and the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In total, from a net energy for load perspective, NPCC is approximately 45% U.S. and 55% Canadian. With regard to Canada, approximately 70% of Canadian net energy for load is within the NPCC Region.

On May 27, 2007, NPCC executed an agreement with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) for the purpose of delegating to NPCC certain responsibilities and authorities of a cross-border Regional Entity as defined by *Section 215* of the Federal Power Act in the U.S. In addition, NPCC has executed Memoranda of Understanding with Canadian provincial regulatory and/or governmental authorities in Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The NPCC Board of Directors, at its April 27, 2010 meeting, unanimously endorsed an *Amended and Restated NPCC Regional Delegation Agreement* which was unanimously approved by the NERC Board of Trustees at its May 12, 2010 meeting.

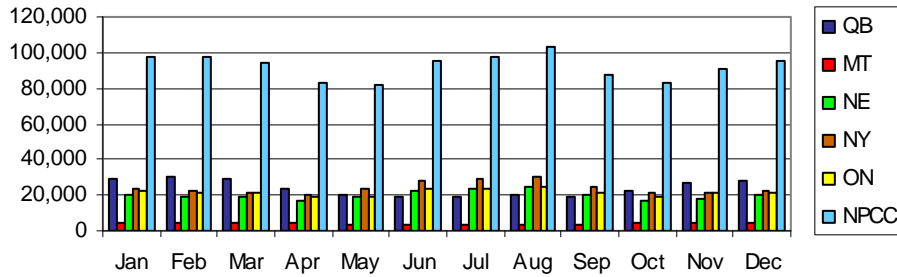
General Membership in NPCC is voluntary and is open to any person or entity, including any entity participating in the Registered Ballot Body of NERC, that has an interest in the reliable operation of the Northeastern North American bulk power system. Full Membership is available to entities which are General Members that also participate in electricity markets in the international, interconnected bulk power system in Northeastern North America. The Full Members of NPCC include independent system operators (ISO), regional transmission organizations (RTOs), Transcos and other organizations or entities that perform the Balancing Authority function operating in Northeastern North America. The current membership in NPCC exceeds fifty entities.

Source: NPCC Load, Capacity, Energy, Fuels and Transmission Report

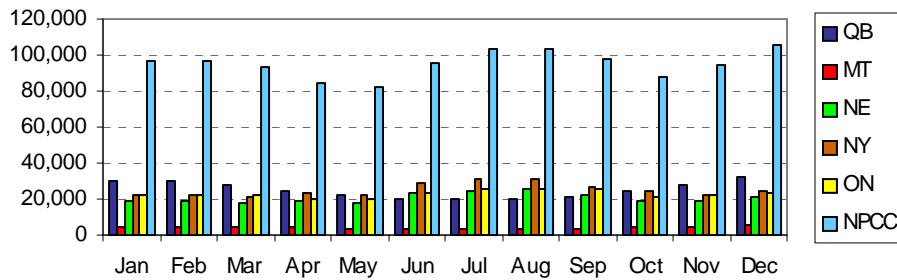


NPCC Monthly Peak Loads (2001- 2003)
 Source: NPCC Load, Capacity, Energy, Fuels and Transmission Report

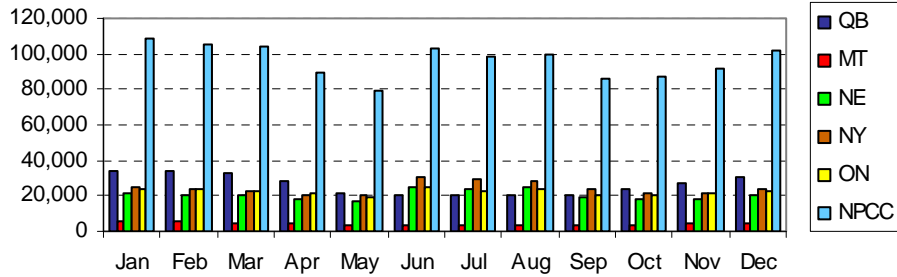
2001 Monthly Peaks Loads (MW)



2002 Monthly Peak Loads (MW)



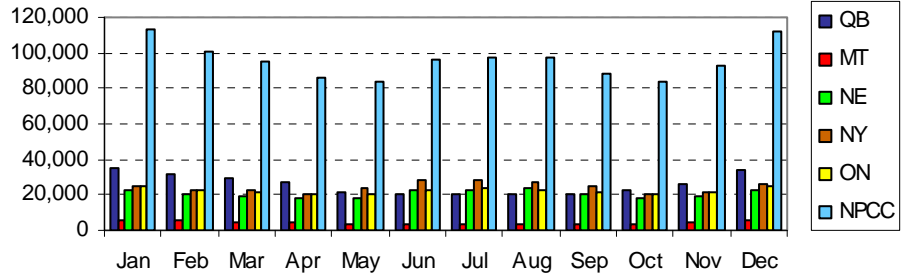
2003 Monthly Peak Loads (MW)



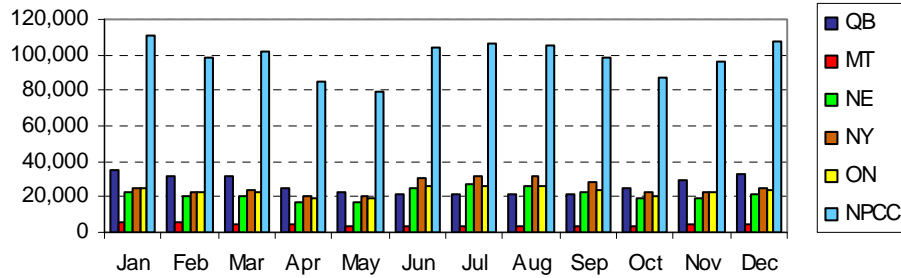
NPCC Monthly Peak Loads (2004 - 2006)

Source: NPCC Load, Capacity, Energy, Fuels and Transmission Report

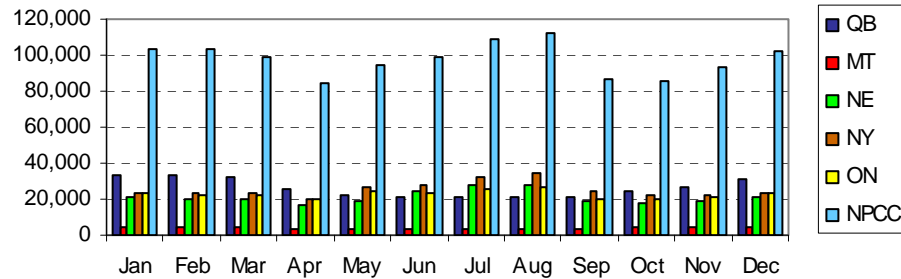
2004 Monthly Peak Loads (MW)



2005 Monthly Peak Loads (MW)

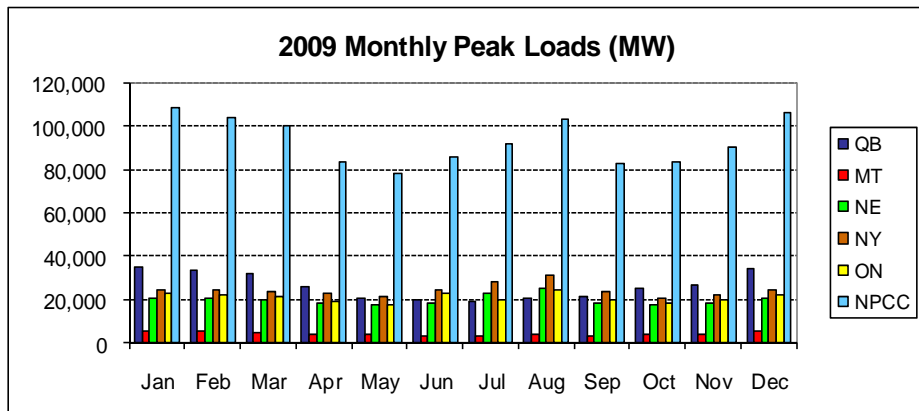
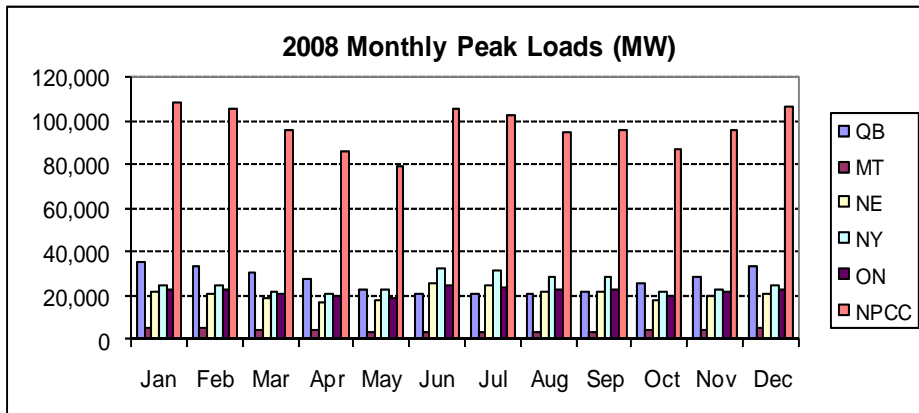
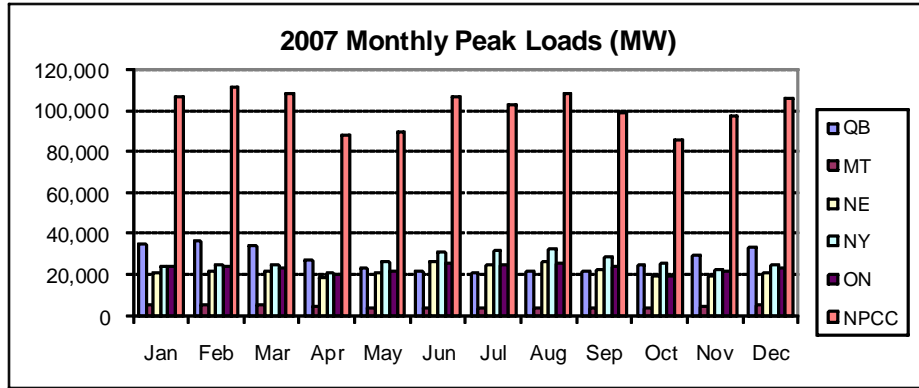


2006 Monthly Peak Loads (MW)



NPCC Monthly Peak Loads (2007 - 2008)

Source: NPCC Load, Capacity, Energy, Fuels and Transmission Report



Regional Self Assessment

Source: *NPCC Reliability Assessment for Summer 2010*

NPCC

Due to their geographic and electrical diversity, the reliability of NPCC is monitored through the assessment of the five NPCC areas: the Maritimes (the New Brunswick System Operator, Nova Scotia Power Inc., the Maritime Electric Company Ltd., and the Northern Maine Independent System Administrator, Inc), New England (the ISO New England Inc.), New York (the New York ISO), Ontario (the Independent Electricity System Operator) and Québec (Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie). Three of these areas are summer peaking in nature: New England, New York, and Ontario. The remaining two Canadian areas, the Maritimes, and Québec, are winter peaking systems.

Demand

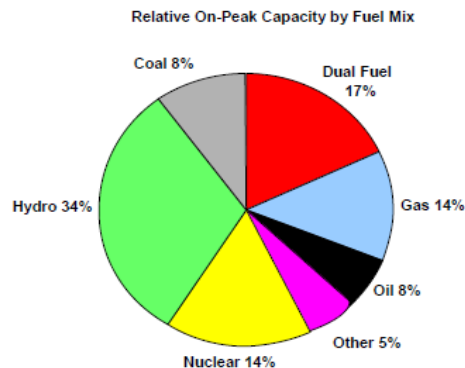
Ambient weather conditions are the single most important variable impacting the demand forecasts during the summer months. The Maritimes and Québec Provinces experience late spring demands that are influenced primarily by heating loads that occur during the defined summer time period.

The non-coincident forecasted peak demand for NPCC for the summer of 2010 is 111,328 MW. This peak demand translates to a coincident peak demand of 107,931 MW which is expected during July 18. This forecast was 9,481 MW less than the all time NPCC summer peak of 112,384 MW that occurred on August 1, 2006 HE16 EDT.

The actual NPCC coincident peak demand during the summer of 2009 was 102,903 MW occurring on August 17 at HE17 EDT.

NPCC Region Capacity by Type — Summer 2010

Source: *NERC 2010 Summer Assessment*



Regional Assessment Highlights

Source: *NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment*

New England

ISO New England Inc. (ISO-NE) forecasts no major reliability issues with respect to fuel supply, availability of both supply or demand-side resources, or the capability of the regional transmission system to serve the projected seasonal peak demands and energy requirements of the six-state New England region.

New England, a subregion of NPCC, is a summer peaking system. The 2009 summer actual peak demand was 25,100 MW which was 2,775 lower than the last year's 2009 *Long-Term Reliability Assessment* projection for the 2009 summer peak demand of 27,875 MW. A non-typical, rainy summer season in 2009 in New England produced very few peak demand days. The Total Internal Demand projected for the 2010 summer is 27,190 MW and for the 2019 summer is 30,730 MW. This year's forecast of the ten-year (2010-2019) 50/50 summer peak demand compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is 1.4 percent. For the entire assessment period, the Net Internal Demand equals the Total Internal Demand.

For the 2010 summer, the Existing Capacity totals 32,567 MW which is 1,422 MW lower than last year's value of 33,989 MW. For the 2010 summer, the Existing, Certain capacity totals 32,251 MW which is 1,166 MW lower than last year's value of 33,417 MW. Approximately 3,010 MW of Future Capacity Additions are projected to be commercialized by the 2019 summer. Approximately one third (1,000 MW) of these overall capacity additions are new Demand Response Expected On-Peak and no major retirements of capacity is forecast through the end of the assessment period.

New England's 2010 summer reserve margin is 19.7 percent. The summer reserve margin for Existing, Certain, and Net Firm Transaction ranges from a high of 24.0 percent in 2011 to a low of 4.6 percent in 2019. Based on the forecast of the region's Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR) for 2019, it is estimated that New England's actual 2019 summer reserve margin would be no lower than 13.3 percent.

Regional Assessment Highlights

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

Maritimes

The Maritimes Area is comprised of the provinces of New Brunswick (served by the New Brunswick System Operator - NBSO), Nova Scotia (served by Nova Scotia Power Inc. - NSPI), Prince Edward Island - PEI (served by the Maritime Electric Company Ltd. - MECL) and the Northern Maine Independent System Administrator, Inc (NMISA). NMISA serves approximately 40,000 customers in northern Maine and is radially connected to the New Brunswick power system. The Maritimes Area is a winter peaking region.

Forecast peak demand for the Maritimes Area in 2010/11 is 5,655 MW. Forecast average annual growth rate is negative at -0.5%, and is mostly due to higher demand side management (DSM) projections.

Existing capacity resources for 2010/11 total 7,338 MW, including 504 MW of wind generation. Due in part to the projection of a negative total load growth rate, there is no future plans to add more conventional generation capacity in the Maritimes Area within the next 10 years. However, wind generation is forecast to grow by 414 MW by 2019/20 driven by regional renewable energy targets. For each year of the forecast, the reserve margin of the Maritimes Area exceeds 34% and thus meets the 20% reserve margin criterion used for planning purposes.

Quebec

The demand forecast growth for the 2010 NERC Long Term Reliability Assessment (LTRA) over the 2010-2019 period is revised downward compared to the 2009 NERC LTRA. The compound average growth is about 0.9 percent over the current assessment period, and this is 0.4 percent lower than in the 2009 LTRA. This downward revision of the demand forecast is explained by the introduction of a new and higher energy savings target and a by a general economic slowdown affecting mostly the large industrial sector. The Total Internal Demand in the 10th year (2019/2020) of this assessment is 40,099 MW while the Net Internal Demand is 38,849 MW.

The Existing Capacity resource for the period 2010/2011 totals 42,320 MW, of which 38,855 MW is categorized as Existing Certain. Wind power capacity contribution is accounted for in this 2010 LTRA. A portion of wind power installed capacity is under contract with Hydro-Québec Production but it is still de-rated by 100 percent as it was in earlier LTRA assessments. All other wind generation sites are under contract with Hydro-Québec Distribution and a capacity credit of 30 percent is retained for this portion. In 2011, the Gentilly-2 nuclear generating station (G.S.) (675 MW) is temporarily out of service for a complete refurbishment. Gentilly-2 will be back in service for Quebec's 2012-2013 peak period with an additional capacity of 25 MW for a total capacity of 700 MW.

Regional Assessment Highlights

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

New York

The compound annual demand forecast growth rate for the New York Control Area (NYCA) reported this year is 0.64 percent versus the 0.65 percent reported last year. The primary drivers are a recovery from the recession in the short term and additional energy efficiency impacts. Total Internal Demand in the 10th year is projected to be 34,986 MW while the Net Internal Demand is projected to be 34,792 MW.

Capacity classified as “Existing Certain” resources totals 39,260 MW. This includes 317 MW of new generation added since the prior reporting year and 982 MW of generation retirements. New capacity additions planned to be in-service over the assessment timeframe total 1,941 MW, of which 1,722 MW are combined cycle units. The current Installed Reserve Margin requirement, as determined by the New York State Reliability Council (NYSRC), for the New York Control Area for the Capability Year 2010 – 2011 is 18.0 percent. The projected reserve margins reported on the 2010 Long Term Reliability Spreadsheet exceed the current required reserve margin throughout the assessment period

New York State is considering a number of environmental initiatives under the federal Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and state law that could affect the availability of generation resources in New York or lead to retirements. The NYISO monitors those programs and analyzes their potential reliability impact through its Reliability Needs Assessment (RNA) and Comprehensive Reliability Plan (CRP). At this time there are no environmental or regulatory restrictions that adversely impact reliability during the 2010-2019 timeframe within the NYCA.

The NYISO’s Reliability Planning Process is a long-range assessment of both resource adequacy and transmission reliability of the New York bulk power system conducted over five-year and ten-year planning horizons to ensure that the New York State bulk power system meets or exceeds the planned loss of load expectation (LOLE) that, at any given point in time, is less than or equal to an involuntary load disconnection that is not more frequent than once in every 10 years, or 0.1 days per year. Preliminary results of 2010 draft RNA demonstrate that the LOLE for the New York Control Area does not exceed 0.10 days per year in any year through 2020 under Base Case conditions.

Regional Assessment Highlights

Source: *NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment*

Ontario

Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) is the Reliability Coordinator for the province of Ontario. The IESO manages the wholesale electricity market and oversees the reliable operation of the provincial electricity grid.

The average annual demand growth rate for Ontario is revised upward by 0.5% compared to what was reported last year. The Reserve Margin is projected to be 27.7% in 2011, dropping to 20.1% in 2015 and then increasing to 27.8% in 2019, all above the target levels.

This year's demand forecast net of conservation has an average annual growth rate of -0.4% over the period 2010-2019 compared to last year's average growth of -0.9% for the 2009-2018 timeframe. The average growth rate is higher this year as the recessionary year of 2009 is no longer part of the calculation. However, the negative demand growth continues as a result of increased conservation efforts, growth in embedded (distributed) generation and restructuring in the energy-intense industrial sector.

Ontario's forecast of demand is based on Monthly Normal (50/50) weather. The economic forecast is based on the most recent available information and predicts a slow economic recovery over the near term (2010-2011) before returning to its long-term growth trend based on demographic factors. Electricity demand is expected to lag the general economic recovery as structural changes take place in Ontario's economy. Conservation savings and the growth in embedded generation are expected to more than offset the growth in demand from increased population and economic expansion. Reliability analysis is based on this demand forecast.

The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) is responsible for coordinating conservation programs throughout the province. To date, there are a number of initiatives that will reduce electricity demand. These programs range from lighting and appliance replacement to building retrofits targeted towards the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Measurement and verification is the responsibility of the OPA as part of their mandate. Incremental conservation savings are expected to reach 3,300 MW over the forecast horizon.

NPCC Wind Capacity

Source: NPCC Reliability Assessment for Summer of 2010

Relatively little wind generation is on the NPCC system. For the summer of 2010, installed wind capacity accounts for approximately 2.5% of the total NPCC installed capacity. After applying the derate factor, the amount of wind generation counted towards capacity is only approximately 0.4%. NPCC Areas have different ways of accounting for this generation. The NPCC Areas are developing their knowledge regarding operation of wind generation in terms of capacity forecasting and utilization factor. More and more of this type of generation is expected to come on-line in the next few years and NPCC will unify reporting methods.

The following table illustrates the nameplate wind capacity in NPCC for the summer of 2010. Some NPCC Areas include the entire nameplate capacity in the Installed Capacity section of the Load and Capacity Tables and use a derate value in the Known Maintenance/Constraints section to account for the fact that some of the capacity will not be online at the time of peak. Others simply reduce the nameplate capacity by a factor and report this reduced capacity directly.

NPCC Area	Nameplate Capacity 2010 (MW)	Capacity After Applied Derate Factor (MW)
Maritimes	567*	125
New England	207	188
New York	1,275	127.5
Ontario	1,084	108.4
Québec	642	0
Total	3,775	548.9

*Includes the on-line wind generation expected for the summer of 2010.

NPCC Wind Capacity

Source: NPCC Reliability Assessment for Summer of 2010

Maritimes

The Maritimes Area currently has approximately 537 MW of nameplate installed wind capacity. Since the summer 2009 Period, 189 MW of new wind generation has come on-line with an additional 30 MW of new wind capacity scheduled to come on-line during the Summer Operating Period. After applying derates, the current installed wind capacity is 116 MW. With the expected additional on-line it will be 125 MW.

New England

Approximately 104 MW of wind capacity based on nameplate ratings has gone into service in New England since summer 2009. That brings the total wind capacity to 207 MW, with 188 MW of that amount counted toward installed capacity.

New York

New York currently has 1,275 MW of installed nameplate wind capacity. Since 2009, 471 MW of wind generation has come on-line. New York applies a 90% derate factor for wind generation resulting in 127.5 MW counted towards installed capacity.

Ontario

The IESO presently has 1,084 MW of wind capacity. There have not been any additions to this capacity since the summer of 2009, and there will be no additions made for the summer of 2010.

The IESO uses a 10% capacity derate factor for summer (June, July, August), 24% for shoulder months (March, April, May, September, October, November) and 35% for winter months (December, January, February). These percentages are under annual review.

Québec

All of the wind capacity in Québec is generated by Independent Power Producers. The summer 2010 capacity is 642 MW. This is entirely situated in the Matapédia region of the system — around the Gaspésia peninsula near the Gulf of St-Lawrence.

For the summer of 2010, the entire wind generation capacity is derated. This is different from the winter procedure where 70% of the Québec nameplate wind capacity is derated.

NPCC Area Transmission Expansion Summary

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

Maritimes

New Brunswick is studying a 345 kV transmission line project between Coleson Cove and Salisbury. This line would be 103 miles in length, and is targeted for 2016. As this project is still Conceptual, there are no reliability impacts in not meeting its proposed in-service date.

There are no transmission constraints in the Maritimes Area affecting reliability. No other significant substation equipment additions are planned for the Maritimes Area within the next 10 years.

New England

Transmission projects are developed to serve the entire New England region reliably and are fully coordinated with other regions. The following are significant additions projected to be placed in-service through the end of the assessment period:

- The Maine Power Reliability Program (MPRP) establishes an additional 345 kV path through the state of Maine, beginning at Orrington. The new path continues south to Surowiec and ultimately ends at a new switching station at Three Rivers, near the Maine-New Hampshire border.
- The New England East–West Solution (NEEWS) series of projects had been identified to improve system reliability. These projects include the addition of significant 345 kV transmission in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The continued need for all of the NEEWS projects is currently under review.
- The Vermont Southern Loop Project installs a 51-mile 345 kV line between Vermont Yankee and Coolidge along with two 345/115 kV autotransformers at Newfane and Vernon.

Over the course of the assessment period, the two most significant issues facing the northern New England area have been to maintain the general performance of the long 345 kV corridors, particularly through Maine, and to maintain the reliability of supply to meet demand. Studies show that the region could potentially face thermal, voltage performance, and stability concerns, without the addition of system improvements identified by the region. The area is also reliant on several Special Protection Systems (SPS) that have increasing exposure to incorrect or undesired operation. System upgrades, which are either in progress or have been recently completed, provide required relief for these areas.

Although recent improvements have been made, longer term studies of the southern New England system indicate possible future thermal, low-voltage, high-voltage, and short-circuit concerns under certain system conditions. The most significant concerns involve maintaining the reliability of supply to serve demand and developing the transmission infrastructure to integrate generation throughout this area. Similar to northern New England, many system upgrades, which are either in progress or have been recently completed, will address these concerns.

NPCC Area Transmission Expansion Summary

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

New York

Con Edison's M29 project consists of a 345 kV cable from Sprainbrook to Sherman Creek across the Dunwoodie South Interface. This project is planned to be in service in May 2011. Con Edison is also increasing the rating of two 345 kV cable circuits between Farragut and East 13th St. by installing refrigerated cooling.

The interface into New York City and Long Island from Westchester, New York, namely Dunwoodie South, could become significantly limiting and impact reliability if there are unanticipated delays in new projects, unexpected retirements, or unanticipated load growth. These scenarios are monitored by the NYISO, and if any happen, the NYISO will determine whether there will be a significant reliability impact. If the impact is imminent, the NYISO will request that the New York Transmission Owners (TOs) implement a Gap Solution under the Comprehensive System Planning Process (CSPP). If there is a significant reliability impact to the system that will manifest itself during the next CSPP cycle, the NYISO will address the issue in the next Reliability Needs Assessment.

Ontario

Construction of a new 176 km (110 mile) 500 kV double-circuit line from the Bruce Power complex to Milton Switching Station (SS) is in progress, with completion expected in 2012. This new line is required to accommodate the output of all eight generating units at the Bruce complex together with approximately 500 MW of existing wind-generating capacity, as well as a further 1,200 MW of new renewable generating capacity that is forecasted for development within the area. With the new generating facilities, the combined generation in the Bruce area is projected to total approximately 8,100 MW.

The existing Bruce special protection system (SPS) is also to be enhanced not only to accommodate the two new 500 kV circuits between the Bruce complex and Milton SS but also to address other contingency conditions not presently covered by the SPS. The intent of the expanded coverage is to limit the extent of restrictions imposed on the output from the Bruce units during transmission element outage conditions while also assisting with the re-preparation of the system following a permanent fault when subsequent contingency conditions may become more critical. This SPS will be a permanent feature to deal with contingencies and is not intended to avoid or delay the construction of bulk transmission facilities.

Since the current version of the Bruce SPS has now been in-service for over 16 years and some of the equipment has been superseded by more advanced technology, a project has been initiated by Hydro One Networks to replace the existing facilities. The replacement SPS is scheduled to be in-service by late-2012.

NPCC Area Transmission Expansion Summary

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

Ontario (continued)

To coincide with the completion of the new Bruce to Milton 500 kV line, a 350 MVAR SVC is to be installed at Nanticoke SS, connected to the 500 kV bus bar, and another 350 MVAR SVC is to be installed at Detweiler TS, connected to the 230 kV bus bar. These SVCs are required to provide dynamic reactive support following a critical contingency involving either of the 500 kV circuits between the Bruce complex and Milton SS.

In 2010, approximately 1,500 MVAR of 230 kV-connected shunt capacitor banks are to be installed at Nanticoke SS and Middleport TS. Although these capacitor banks are required primarily to provide reactive support following the anticipated shut-down at the end of 2014 of the generating facilities at Nanticoke GS, they are also an integral component of the measures required during the interim period prior to the completion of the new Bruce to Milton 500 kV line.

In late 2010, installation of series capacitors is to be completed at Nobel TS, the approximate mid-point of the two 500 kV circuits between Hanmer TS (Sudbury) and Essa TS (Barrie). To complement these series capacitors, installation of a 300/-100 MVAR SVC is to be installed at Porcupine TS (Timmins) and a 200/-100 MVAR SVC is to be installed at Kirkland Lake TS. Together, these facilities will increase the transfer capability of the Flow-South Interface from 1,300 MW to approximately 2,100 MW.

Phase angle regulators (PARs) are installed on the Ontario-Michigan interconnection at Lambton TS, representing two of the four interconnections with Michigan, but are not currently operational until completion of agreements between the IESO, the MISO, Hydro One and International Transmission Company. The expected in service date is not known at this time. The operation of these PARs along with the PAR on the Ontario-Michigan interconnection near Windsor will control flows to a limited extent, and assist in the control of Lake Erie Circulation.

The capability to control flows on the Ontario-Michigan interconnection between Scott TS and Bunce Creek is unavailable. The PAR installed at Bunce Creek in Michigan has failed and is scheduled for replacement by the beginning of Q3 in 2010. Without all four PARs in-service, there is no capability to control Lake Erie Circulation.

In October 2009, Ontario launched a feed-in tariff (FIT) program which generated interest in more than 9,000 MW of renewable generation – predominantly wind and solar generation during the first two months of the program. Contracts for FIT program projects totaling over 2,000 MW were executed based on existing transmission capability. This includes transmission and distribution connected projects.

NPCC Area Transmission Expansion Summary

Source: NERC 2010 Long-Term Reliability Assessment

Québec

In June 2010, a new double-circuit 315 kV transmission line from Chénier to Chomedey, and a fourth 1,650 MVA 735/315 kV transformer at Chénier will also be added, which will permit full use of the 1,250 MW interconnection capacity with Ontario's Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO). A fourth 1,650 MVA 735/315 kV transformer at Chénier was commissioned in July. A third 345 MVAR capacitor bank is also to be installed at Chénier. This is the largest transmission project presently under construction in Québec.

Another sizable 315 kV project under construction is at the Anne-Hébert 315/25 kV transformer station near Québec City. A new 8.2 mile 315 kV line tapped from an existing circuit is being built to feed this station.

A number of wind transmission projects with voltages ranging from 120 kV to 315 kV are either under construction or in planning stages to integrate tenders for bids for wind generation have been issued by Hydro-Québec Distribution in the past years. These wind generation projects are distributed in many areas of the Province of Québec, but most are near the shores of the Gaspésia Peninsula, along the Gulf of St. Lawrence down to the New Brunswick border.

A System Reinforcement Project submitted to and approved by the *Régie de l'énergie du Québec* includes two SVCs to be installed at Chénier 735-kV substation and series compensation on a number of 735-kV lines. The *Régie* has also approved the addition of two -200 Mvar inductive branches on the future SVCs to be installed at Chénier substation to account for the filing of the 2 X 1,200 MW firm point to point transmission service by Hydro-Québec Production on the HQT-MASS and HQT-NE ties using the Châteauguay and Phase II interconnections. The project also includes the addition of an SVC at Bout-de-l'Île substation in 2013 along with the addition of a 735 kV section at Bout-de-l'Île and Bergeronnes series compensation upgrade in 2014.

Hydro-Québec Production has now started construction of the Romaine River Complex on the Lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence River. TransÉnergie is now in the planning stage for the integration of this project to the system. Four Generating Stations will be integrated on a 735 kV infrastructure initially operated at 315 kV. The first G.S. to be commissioned, Romaine-2 (645 MW), will be integrated in 2014 at Arnaud 735/315 kV substation. The other Generating Stations will be integrated through 2020.

TransÉnergie is also planning the addition of a 735 kV section at Bout-de-l'Île substation in Montréal for the 2013-2014 peak period; a new 735 kV switching station named Aux Outardes is presently being considered near the actual Micoua substation. It is needed to alleviate capacity problems at Micoua and to reduce the impact from certain loss-of-two-line events at Micoua after 2015.

NPCC Membership

Sector 1: Transmission Owners

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation
Central Maine Power Company
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
FPL
Hydro One Inc.
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie
Long Island Power Authority
National Grid USA
New Brunswick Power Transmission Corp.
New York Power Authority
New York State Electric & Gas Corporation
Northeast Utilities
Nova Scotia Power Inc.
NSTAR Electric Company
Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc.
Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation
The United Illuminating Company, Inc.
Vermont Transco

Sector 2: Reliability Coordinators

Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie
Independent Electricity System Operator (Ontario)
ISO New England, Inc.
New Brunswick System Operator
New York Independent System Operator

Sector 3: TDUs, Distribution and LSEs

Braintree Electric Light Department
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Hingham Municipal Lighting Plant
Hydro One, Inc.
Hydro-Québec Distribution
Ipswich Municipal Light Department
Long Island Power Authority
National Grid USA
New York Power Authority
Northeast Utilities
Orange and Rockland utilities, Inc.
Shrewsbury Electric & Cable Operations
Sterling Municipal Light Department
Vermont Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Wakefield Municipal Gas and Light Department

Sector 4: Generator Owners

AES North America East
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Covanta Energy
Dominion Resources
Dynergy Inc.
Entergy Nuclear Northeast, Inc.
Exelon Generation Company, LLC
Exeter Energy Limited Partnership
First Wind
Hydro-Québec Production

NPCC Membership

Sector 4: Generator Owners (continued)

International Power America
Long Island Power Authority
Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (pending)
New York Power Authority
NextEra Energy Resources, LLC
NRG Energy, Inc.
Northeast Utilities
Nova Scotia Power Inc.
Ontario Power Generation, Inc.
Power City Partners
PurEnergy LLC
PSEG Power New York LLC
US Power Generating Company, LLC
Wheelabrator Westchester LP

Sector 5: Marketers, Brokers, Aggregators

Brookfield Power Corporation
Conectiv Energy Supply, Inc.
Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Consolidated Edison Energy/Development, Inc.
Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc.
GDF Suez Energy Marketing NA, Inc. (pending)
HQ Energy Marketing Inc.
HQ Energy Services (U.S.) Inc.
Long Island Power Authority
Massachusetts Municipal Wholesale Electric Company (pending)
Nalcor Energy
New York Power Authority
PPL EnergyPlus, LLC
Shell Energy North America
Utility Services LLC
Windy Bay Power LLC

Sector 6: Customers

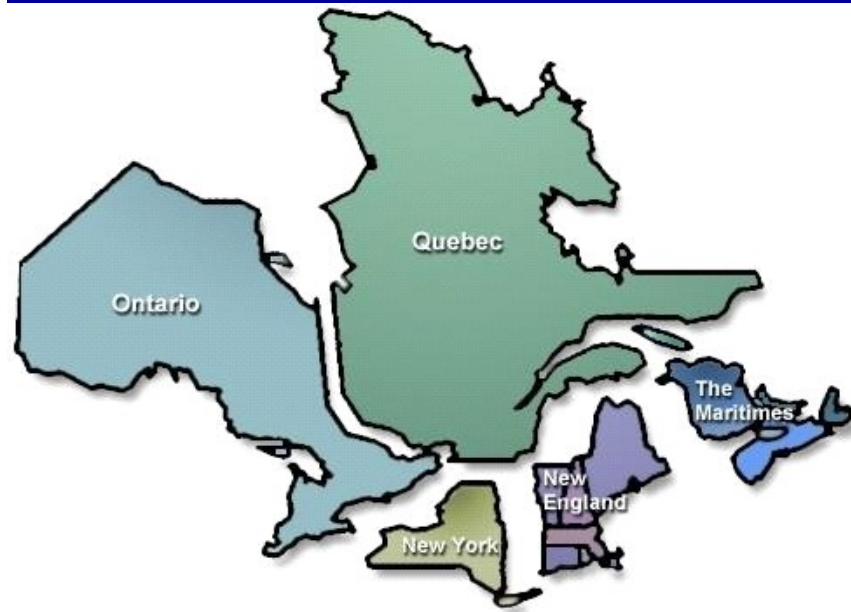
Ascendant Energy Services, LLC
Oxbow – Sherman Energy, LLC

Sector 7: State and Provincial Regulators & Governmental Authorities

Long Island Power Authority
Maine Public Utilities Commission
New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission
New York Power Authority
New York State Department of Public Service
Vermont Department of Public Service

Sector 8: Sub Regional Reliability Councils, REs and Others

ERL Phase Power Technologies
4g Technologies LP
HDR Engineering, Inc.
Midwest Reliability Organization
New York State Reliability Council, LLC
VIASYN, Inc



Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc.

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