

CASE 26-E-0017 - In the Matter of 2025 Electric Reliability Performance in New York State

2025 ELECTRIC RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE REPORT

Office of Resilience, Utility Security, Nuclear Affairs and Emergency Preparedness

June 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the Department of Public Service staff's (Staff) assessment of electric reliability performance in New York State for 2025. The Public Service Commission (Commission) primarily relies on two metrics commonly used in the industry to measure reliability performance: the System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI or frequency) and the Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI or duration).[1] Frequency is influenced by factors such as system design, capital investment, maintenance, and weather. The impacts of decisions made by utilities today on capital expenditures and maintenance policies, however, can take several years to be fully reflected in the frequency measure. Duration, on the other hand, is affected by workforce levels, management of the workforce, and geography.

The Commission has established several requirements to monitor the level of service provided to New York State customers. First, the Commission requires that electric utilities submit detailed monthly interruption data to the Commission.[2] The utilities group interruption data into 10 categories that delineate the cause of the interruption (cause code).[3] Analysis of the cause code data allows the utilities and Staff to identify areas where increased capital investment or maintenance is needed. As an example, if outage data shows that a circuit is prone to lightning-caused interruptions, the utility could install arrestors on that circuit to minimize the effect of future lightning strikes. In general, electric service interruptions typically result from major storms,

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1 SAIFI is the average number of times that a customer is interrupted for five minutes or more during a year. CAIDI is the average interruption duration time in hours for those customers that experience an interruption during the year.

2 The regulated electric utilities are Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison), Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (Central Hudson), New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, d/b/a National Grid (National Grid), Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E), and Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc. (Orange & Rockland). PSEG Long Island LLC (PSEG LI) provides interruption data that Staff used to calculate statewide performance in this report.

3 Sixteen NYCRR §97.5 provides for and defines the following ten cause codes that the utilities use to reflect the nature of the interruptions: major storms, tree contacts, overloads, operating errors, equipment failures, accidents, prearranged interruptions, customer equipment, lightning, and unknown. Con Edison exclusively uses an additional seven cause codes for its underground network system which are: service connections, street mains cable; equipment failure; accidents; prearranged; customer equipment; and unknown.

equipment failures, tree contacts, and accidents.[4] Staff maintains interruption data from 1989 to the present in a database, which allows for the observation of trends in the provision of electric service.

Next, the Commission adopted Service Standards, which among other things, set minimum performance levels for both the frequency and duration of service interruptions for each major electric utility's operating divisions.[5] The Commission also adopts as part of each utility's rate plan, Reliability Performance Mechanisms (RPMs). The RPMs include company-wide targets for outage frequency and duration;[6] some RPMs provide for additional measures to address specific concerns unique to an individual company. Pursuant to the RPMs, a utility will incur negative revenue adjustments (NRA) if it fails to meet the electric reliability targets established in its rate plan.[7] Unlike the investor-owned utilities, PSEG LI, as the operator of the Long Island Power Authority's electric system, does not have Commission-established RPMs, however, PSEG LI may receive incentive compensation by meeting performance metrics associated with reliability pursuant to its Operating Service Agreement.[8]

Prior to Staff's review, the utilities must perform an annual reliability analysis. Each utility is required to submit an annual report by March 31 of each calendar year containing detailed assessments of performance, including historical performance for the preceding five years, outage trends in the utility's various geographic regions, reliability improvement projects, analyses of worst-performing feeders, and, where needed, corrective action plans. Each utility must also compare recent data with historical performance to identify positive or negative trends.

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4 The accident cause code covers events not entirely within in the utilities' control including vehicular accidents, sabotage, and animal contacts. Lightning is reported under a separate cause code.

5 There are no revenue adjustments for failure to meet a minimum level under the electric service standards; utilities are, however, required to include a corrective action plan as part of the annual report.

6 The targets exclude the impacts of outages caused by major storms.

7 Negative revenue adjustments are paid by shareholders and not by ratepayers.

8 Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement between Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA and PSEG Long Island LLC, Dated as of April 1, 2022. (https://www.lipower.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/2nd-AR-OSA-in-effect-on-4-1-2022.pdf).

By compiling the interruption data provided by the individual utilities, the average statewide frequency and duration of interruptions present a picture of the overall reliability of electric service in New York State. Excluding major storms, the statewide interruption frequency performance for 2025 was 0.63.[9] This is slightly worse than performance in 2024 and equal to the statewide five-year average (as shown in Figure 1 on page 7). The 2025 frequency performance for all utilities other than Con Edison was 1.01, which is also slightly worse than their performance in 2024, and equal to the five-year average. Statewide, the four major causes of interruptions, excluding storms, were equipment failures, tree contacts, accidents, and prearranged outages. These four categories combined account for approximately 90 percent of all interruptions.

Excluding major storms, the statewide interruption duration performance was 1.93 hours. This is slightly worse than the 2024 duration index, and slightly worse than the five-year average (as shown in Figure 2 on page 9). The statewide interruption duration index performance, excluding Con Edison, was 1.82.[10] This is an improvement from the utilities' 2024 performance by approximately 2.4 minutes and better than the statewide five-year average by approximately 2.4 minutes.

In 2025, the state experienced 25 separate storm events that qualified as major storms. This represents 17 fewer events than occurred in 2024. As a result, the number of customers affected by major storms decreased by approximately 35 percent and customer hours of interruption due to major storms decreased by 40 percent.

Central Hudson, Con Edison, National Grid, and Orange & Rockland met their reliability targets in 2025. PSEG LI did not meet its frequency incentive target of 0.68. Its actual frequency was 0.76, which is worse than its five-year average of 0.71. PSEG LI also did not meet its System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI or

[9] Sixteen NYCRR §97.1 defines a Major Storm as any storm which causes service interruptions of at least ten percent of customers in an operating area, or if the interruptions last for 24 hours or more. To balance between service interruptions under a utility's control, such as equipment failures, and those which a utility's control is more limited, such as an ice storm, Staff reviews reliability data both including and excluding severe weather events.

[10] Con Edison's underground system is less prone to interruptions than overhead systems and Con Edison serves approximately a third of the state's electric customers. This combination can skew the statewide metrics.

Availability) incentive target of 56.5. Its actual availability performance was 62.3, which is worse than its five-year average of 57.7. Equipment failures were the leading cause of system interruptions for PSEG LI in 2025, resulting in approximately 48 percent of all interruptions. RG&E failed to meet its frequency threshold of 0.90, incurring a negative revenue adjustment of $5 million for 2025. Its actual frequency was 0.94, which is worse than its five-year average of 0.89. Tree contacts were the leading cause of system interruptions for RG&E in 2025, resulting in approximately 36 percent of all interruptions.

On February 23, 2026, RG&E filed a petition requesting the Commission to authorize the Company to exclude certain outages from the calculation of SAIFI performance in its RPM for calendar year 2025.[11] In the petition, RG&E states that these outages resulted from causes such as Ash Tree Decay and Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) infestation, Loss of Supply from a Foreign Utility, and Required Make Ready Work. The petition is subject to a comment period, after which the Commission will have the opportunity to take action in the future. As such, this report will not address the merits of the petition.

NYSEG failed to meet its frequency target for the seventh consecutive year. NYSEG recorded frequency of 1.29, which is below the five-year average of 1.36, but above the annual threshold of 1.20 and incurring a negative revenue adjustment of 3.5 million dollars. In 2025, and like previous years, tree contacts continued to be the single largest contributor to system interruptions for NYSEG, accounting for 48 percent of interruptions and affecting approximately 580,000 customers. This is approximately 12 percent, or 60,000 customers, greater than last year's performance, indicating the significant impact of the 2025 weather season on NYSEG's service territory, as well as NYSEG's unreclaimed circuit miles continuously encroaching overhead power lines and the need for NYSEG to remove hazard trees outside of the right-of-way. In recognition of the impact that a well-executed vegetation management program has on reliability

[11] Case 22-E-0319, RG&E – Electric Rates, RGE SAIFI Exemption Petition and Attachments (filed February 23, 2026).

performance, the Commission, as part of the 2023 NYSEG Rate Order, authorized an expanded distribution vegetation management budget for NYSEG to continue its Reclamation and Danger Tree Programs and perform system-wide routine trimming on a six-year cycle.[12] NYSEG predicts that as it continues to reclaim its system and clear its rights-of-way to specification, it will not only halt degradation of unreclaimed circuits' reliability performance, but also improve system reliability. Since the issuance of the 2023 NYSEG Rate Order, NYSEG has provided monthly updates on its progress towards meeting its six-year cycle plan. Despite these efforts, NYSEG's reliability continues to suffer. Staff will continue to monitor NYSEG's vegetation management progress and key capital program expenditures, as addressing these performance issues remains a critical focus of the Department.

[12] Case 22-E-0317, NYSEG – Electric Rates, Order Adopting Joint Proposal (issued October 12, 2023) (2023 NYSEG Rate Order), p. 40.

2025 RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE

The following sections provide a summary discussion of the reliability performance statewide and for each of the major utilities. Sections regarding individual utilities identify issues or actions that influenced that company's performance in 2025 and indicate company-specific trends where applicable. Each year, Staff prepares an Interruption Report summarizing the monthly interruption data submitted by New York's utilities. The 2025 Interruption Report contains detailed interruption data for each utility and statewide statistics for the past five years. The Interruption Report for 2025 is attached as an Appendix to this report.

This report presents interruption data in two ways – including and excluding major storms. Staff excludes major storm interruptions from the data used in calculating performance levels for service standards and reliability performance mechanisms. This exclusion achieves a balance between service interruptions under a utility's control, such as equipment failures and line maintenance, and those over which a utility's control is more limited, such as a severe ice storm or a heavy wet snowstorm. Reliability performance data inclusive of major storms reflects the overall customer experience during a year.

STATEWIDE - Excluding Major Storms

For many years, Staff has combined individual utility performance statistics into overall statewide statistics. By doing so, Staff can evaluate the level of reliability provided statewide and identify statewide trends. Since Con Edison's system includes many large, highly concentrated distribution networks that are generally less prone to interruptions than overhead systems, its interruption frequency may be extremely low (better) compared to that of the other utilities. This, combined with the fact that it serves the largest number of customers in the state, typically results in a skewing of the performance measures. As a result, Staff examines and presents aggregated data both including and excluding Con Edison's data.

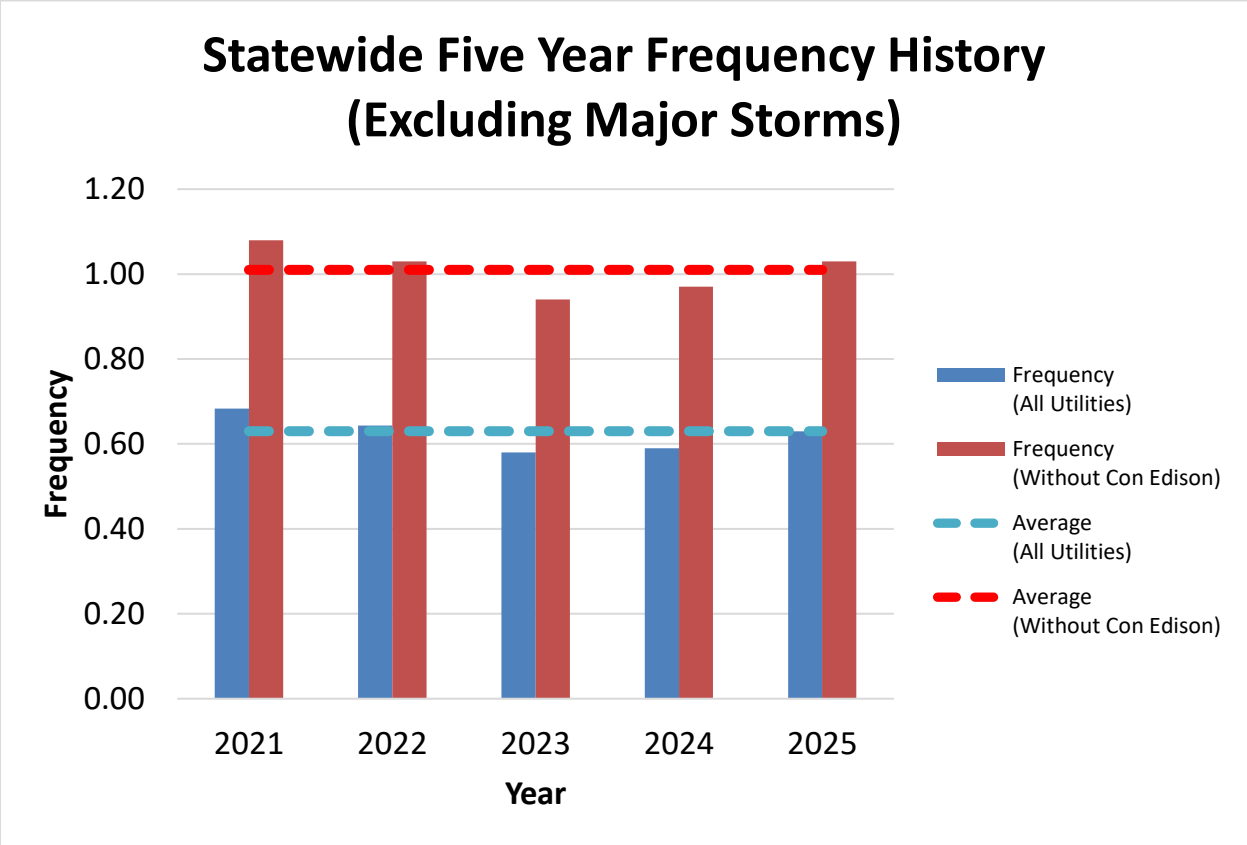


Figure 1: Statewide Frequency Performance

Statewide, as shown in Figure 1, the frequency of interruptions performance (frequency performance) in 2025 was worse than the frequency performance in 2024. Excluding major storms, the frequency performance was 0.63 in 2025, which is approximately seven percent lower than 2024's frequency performance of 0.59. The 2025 frequency performance is equal to the five-year average of 0.63. Excluding major storms and the impact of Con Edison's system, the frequency performance in 2025 for all other utilities was 1.03, which is approximately six percent worse than the performance in 2024 of 0.97, and approximately two percent worse than the five-year average performance of 1.01. When including major storms, the statewide frequency performance was 0.79 and 1.33 for all utilities and for all utilities other than Con Edison, respectively. This indicates the effect that the large number of customers interrupted and customer hours of interruption due to major storms would have on the other utilities'

reliability performance in 2025 if these interruptions were not excluded from calculations.

The major causes of interruptions excluding storms were equipment failures, tree contacts, accidents, and prearranged outages. These four causes combined account for nearly 90 percent of all interruptions in 2025. To reduce the frequency of interruptions, the utilities invest in numerous capital projects, inspections, and maintenance activities. Projects that can reduce equipment failures include adding, updating, or replacing equipment and strengthening transmission and distribution lines. For example, to reduce the possibility of outages, utilities install reclosers and other protective devices on circuits. Detailed project descriptions aimed at reducing the frequency of interruptions can be found in the utility-specific sections of this report.

Figure 2, below, shows the historical statewide interruption duration index, excluding major storms. The 2025 overall statewide interruption duration index of 1.93 hours is 0.6 minutes better than 2024's duration index of 1.94 hours and also 0.6 minutes better than the statewide five-year average of 1.94 hours. The statewide interruption duration index, excluding Con Edison, was 1.82 hours in 2025, which is 2.4 minutes better than 2024 and 2.4 minutes better than the statewide five-year average of 1.86 hours. This example shows the significant impact that the inclusion of Con Edison's performance data has on the statewide statistics.

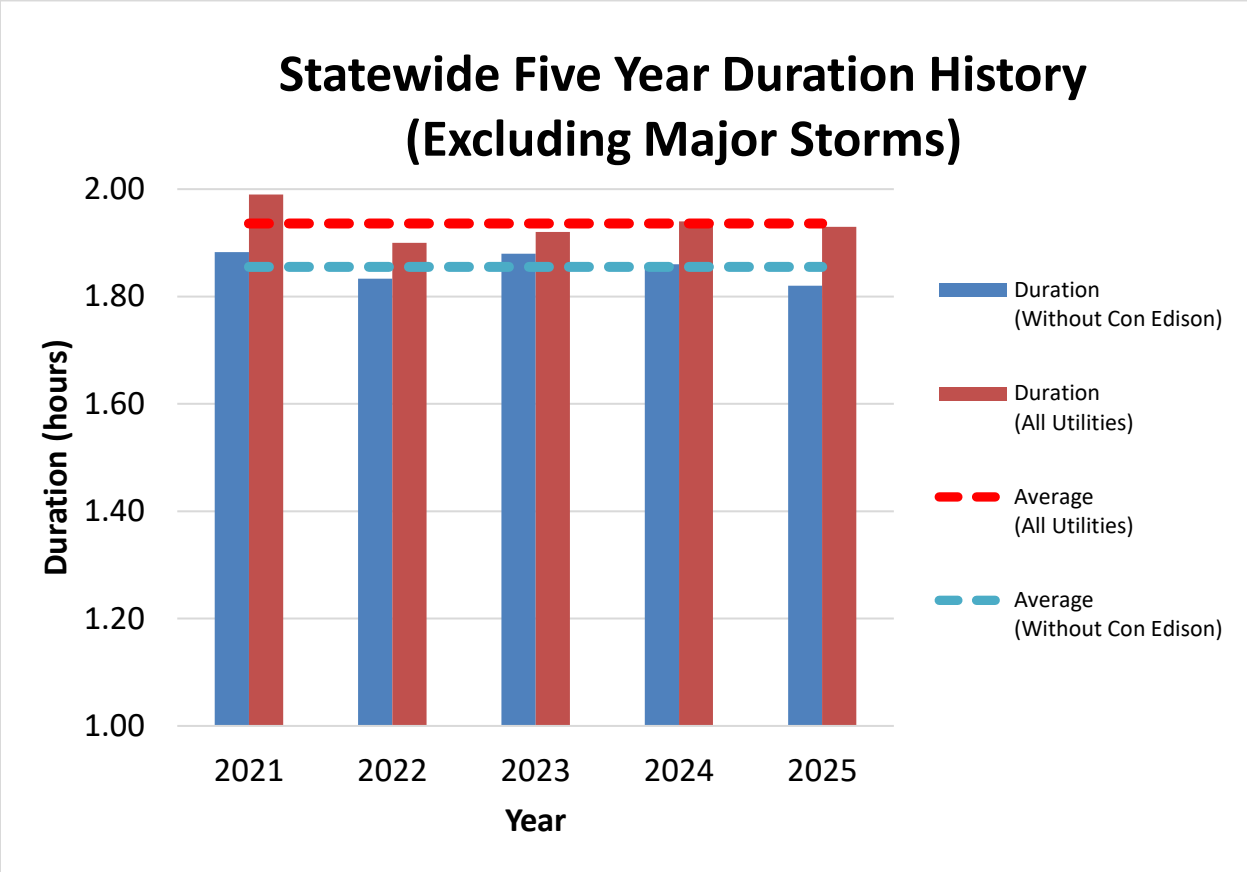


Figure 2: Statewide Duration Performance

STATEWIDE - Including Major Storms

As detailed below, fewer major storms occurred in 2025 than in 2024. Including major storms, performance improved as measured by both the statewide interruption frequency index and the statewide interruption duration index. The 2025 overall statewide interruption duration index, excluding Con Edison, of 2.52 hours is approximately 93 minutes less than the 2024 duration index of 4.08 hours and approximately 79 minutes less than the statewide five-year average of 3.85 hours. Including Con Edison, the statewide interruption duration index was 2.56 hours in 2025, which is 88 minutes shorter than the 2024 duration index of 4.04 hours and 93 minutes shorter than the statewide five-year average of 4.11 hours.

New York State experienced 25 separate storm events that qualified as major storms in 2025. These storms subjected the utilities' electric systems to damaging winds, rain, thunderstorms, snow, and/or ice. Of the 25 major storm events, six impacted

Central Hudson, nine impacted Con Edison, 11 impacted National Grid, 18 impacted NYSEG, 10 impacted Orange & Rockland, one impacted PSEG LI, and 10 impacted RG&E. Customer interruptions associated with major storms in 2025 decreased by approximately 35 percent from 2024 and customer hours of interruption decreased by approximately 40 percent from 2024. As can be seen in Figure 3, below, 2025 was impacted less than average by major storms.

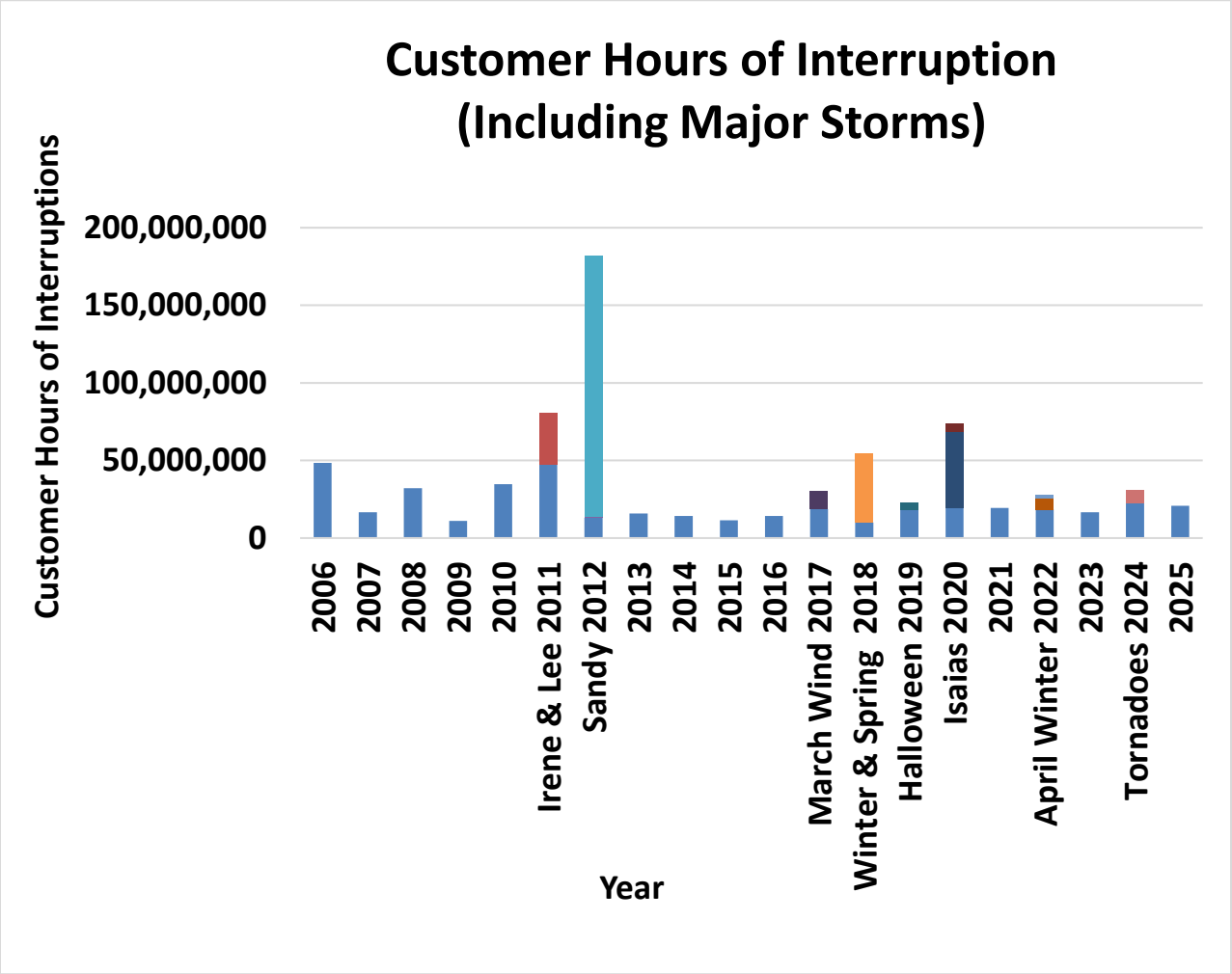


Figure 3: Customer Hours of Interruption (Including Major Storms)

In 2025, New York State faced impacts from a heat wave that occurred across the Tri-State area beginning Sunday, June 22 and ending Wednesday, June 25. A heat wave occurs when temperatures reach or exceed 90° Fahrenheit (F) for three or more consecutive days. Hot temperatures peaked in the upper 90s and low 100s, combined with high humidity, resulting in heat indices of approximately 100°F to 110°F. During this time, over 40 locations throughout the state recorded their all-time high temperature. The Whitehall Mesonet site weather station set the highest feels-like temperature in Mesonet's recorded history at 117°F.[13] The June heat wave particularly impacted Con Edison, NYSEG, National Grid, and PSEG LI customers. The intense heat resulted in high load levels on utility equipment, straining the capacity of the electrical system. Transmission, distribution, and substation assets were subjected to decreased capacity and equipment failures causing outages that impacted approximately 318,000 customers throughout the state including approximately 96,000 Con Edison customers, 12,000 NYSEG customers, 179,000 National Grid customers, and 31,000 PSEG LI customers.

Winter Storm Ezra also occurred in 2025, with arctic air settling over the northeast late December 25 night into December 26 as high pressure built over New England. Low pressure moving out of the Great Lakes overran the arctic air with moisture through the day on December 26, and moderate to heavy snow developing in bands during the night. Some locations briefly observed 1-3 inch per hour snowfall rates across Long Island. Warmer air in the middle levels of the atmosphere quickly brought a mixture of snow and sleet across the New York City metro area. Snowfall totals were highest across eastern Long Island ranging from 5 to 8 inches.[14] The total snowfall in Central Park of 4.3 inches was the largest snowfall event for Central Park since the winter

[13] 2025 Weather Recap Briefing created by State Weather Risk Communication Center at University of Albany on December 22, 2025.

[14] https://www.weather.gov/okx/20251226_27

blizzard on January 28 and 29, 2022.[15] Winter Storm Ezra caused electrical outages that impacted approximately 276,000 customers throughout the state including approximately 152,000 National Grid customers, 84,000 NYSEG customers, 5,000 PSEG LI customers, and 35,000 RG&E customers.

CON EDISON

Table 1: Con Edison's Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Network Systems							
Frequency (SAIFI)	0.0170	0.0174	0.0117	0.0156	0.0166	0.0186[16]	0.0157
Duration (CAIDI)	6.57	6.23	6.13	6.20	6.70	6.89	6.37
Radial System							
Frequency (SAIFI)	0.489	0.467	0.398	0.373	0.439	0.495	0.433
Duration (CAIDI)	1.93	1.86	1.91	1.88	2.02	2.04	1.92

Con Edison serves approximately 3.8 million customers in New York City and Westchester County. Con Edison supplies electricity to 2.85 million customers through its network system, while it supplies the remaining 960,000 customers through its radial system. The network system mostly consists of underground wires housed in conduits, whereas the radial system has a generally overhead configuration. The two systems are subject to different reliability metric targets specific to each configuration.

Network Systems Performance

On its network system, Con Edison achieved its system-wide frequency threshold of 0.0186 and its duration performance threshold of 6.89 hours with

[15] December 2025 Summary report created by State Weather Risk Communication Center at University of Albany on January 5, 2026.

[16] In addition to the previously defined Major Storms, Con Edison's current RPM excludes snow/ice events affecting the underground system, and customers impacted by a storm who are served via overhead lines connected to the underground network system from network system reliability target calculations. Case 25-E-0072, Con Edison – Electric Rates, Order Adopting Terms of A Joint Proposal and Establishing Electric and Gas Rate Plans (issued January 22, 2026), Attachment A (Joint Proposal), Appendix 17, pp. 6-7. The values presented in the Appendix to this report do not reflect these exclusions.

performance values of 0.0166 and 6.70 hours, respectively. Con Edison's network frequency performance of 0.0166 declined six percent from its 2024 performance and is worse than the five-year average. Con Edison's network duration performance of 6.70 in 2025 reflects a seven percent decline from its 2024 performance and is worse than its five-year average. When compared to their 2024 performance, network systems in Queens experienced less frequent outages, while duration improved in The Bronx and Queens.

The largest contributing events that impacted Con Edison's network performance continue to be underground equipment failures in manholes during the winter and cable burnouts during the summer. During the winter months, rain, snow, and salt can mix and seep into underground electrical structures. This can impact underground cables and lead to service interruptions. From February 1 to February 17, Con Edison's service territory experienced the worst Winter Ice/Snowstorm of the year, with accumulation between five to six inches throughout New York City. During this snow event, 9,900 customers were interrupted with an average duration of 15.25 hours due to several underground events throughout the city. This event qualified for an ice/snow event exclusion as part of Con Edison's RPM.

Con Edison works to improve the reliability of its underground distribution system through its network relief and reliability programs. Con Edison implements these programs system-wide to reduce both network outage frequency and duration. Equipment issues in the underground system are harder to identify than on the overhead system and generally do not materialize until an outage occurs. To specifically address interruptions due to equipment failure within the underground system, Con Edison has several capital programs focused on proactively replacing poorly performing equipment, such as vintage cable types, outdated splices and joints, and obsolete underground switches. One such proactive replacement program is Con Edison's Underground Secondary Rebuild Program. This program removes and replaces specific types of main cables in Con Edison's underground secondary system that are associated with manhole

events. This proactive replacement both reduces the possibility of an outage and mitigates the public safety risk associated with these types of cable.

Radial Performance

On its radial, or overhead system, Con Edison achieved its system-wide frequency threshold of 0.495 and its duration performance threshold of 2.04 hours with performance values of 0.439 and 2.02 hours, respectively. Con Edison's 2025 radial outage frequency performance decreased by approximately 15 percent compared to 2024 and is worse than its five-year average. Additionally, Con Edison's 2025 radial outage duration performance decreased by 18 minutes compared to 2024 and is approximately six minutes worse than its five-year average. When compared to 2024 performance, network systems in Queens had less frequent outages, while outage duration improved in The Bronx network and radial systems.

As shown in Figure 4 below, the leading causes of interruptions to Con Edison's radial system continue to be equipment failures, representing approximately 72.4 percent of total interruptions in 2025, followed by prearranged outages and tree contacts at 12.1 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively.[17] The number of interruptions due to equipment failure increased by approximately five percent compared to 2024, and the number of interruptions due to prearranged outages and tree contacts increased by approximately 14.0 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively. The largest factor contributing to Con Edison's radial performance continues to be outages occurring during heat events. One such radial incident that significantly impacted both Con Edison's outage frequency and duration performance occurred between June 23 and 26, when heat events impacted Con Edison's service territory. This outage affected approximately 52,000 customers with an average outage duration of more than three and a half hours.

[17] Sixteen NYCRR §97.5 defines prearranged interruptions as "…interruptions resulting from actions deliberately taken by the utility upon advance notice to the customer affected. Deliberate interruptions without prior notice to the customers affected are reported under the classification most directly related to the reasons the outages were needed.

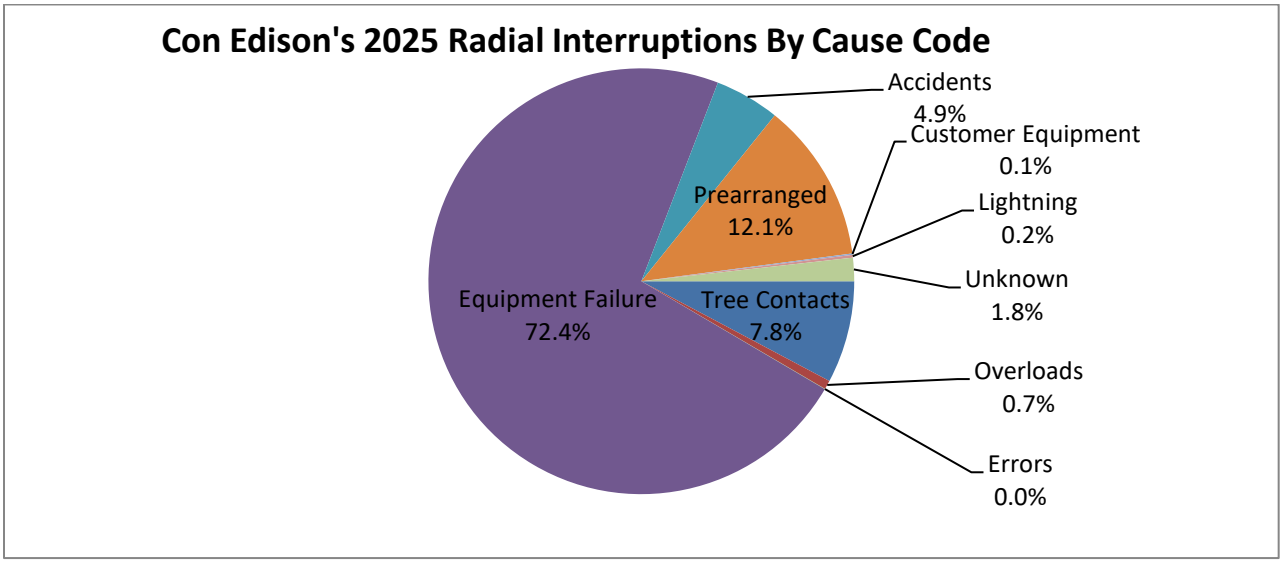


Figure 4: Con Edison 2025 Radial Interruptions by Cause (Excluding Major Storms)

To improve the reliability and resiliency of its radial system, Con Edison manages numerous ongoing capital and preventive maintenance programs that both reinforce the system and prevent outages from occurring. As part of its Auto Loop reliability initiative, Con Edison hardens its radial system to improve storm performance using several different measures. In 2025, Con Edison completed various projects as part of this program, including the installation or replacement of reclosers and other sectionalizing switches on circuits throughout The Bronx, Westchester, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. These switches improve both outage frequency and duration performance by limiting the customer impact of an outage and allowing Con Edison to better target failed feeder sections and restore them to service quicker. To address radial interruptions due to tree contacts, Con Edison implements a vegetation management program for its distribution system. Con Edison uses a two-year tree trimming cycle for its 33 kV and 27 kV primary wires, and a three-year cycle for its 4 kV and 13 kV primary wires. In 2025, Con Edison trimmed a total of 1,468 linear miles of distribution circuitry, 2 miles more than in 2024.

NATIONAL GRID

Table 2: National Grid Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	1.06	1.06	0.92	0.96	1.04	1.08	1.01
Duration (CAIDI)	1.89	1.95	2.04	2.05	1.99	2.10	1.98

National Grid serves approximately 1.69 million customers across upstate New York. National Grid's territory includes metropolitan areas, such as Albany, Buffalo, and Syracuse, as well as many rural areas in northern New York and the Adirondacks. For 2025, National Grid met both the frequency and duration reliability thresholds. Its 2025 frequency level of 1.04 is approximately four percent below its threshold, and three percent above its five-year average. National Grid's 2025 duration performance of 1.99 hours is 3.6 minutes better than 2024's duration performance of 2.05 hours, five percent below its threshold, and 0.1 percent above the five-year average.

As shown in Figure 5 below, the three largest events contributing to interruptions in National Grid's territory are tree contacts, equipment failure, and accidents. These three categories accounted for approximately 80 percent of the interruptions on National Grid's electric system. Tree contacts caused approximately 38.4 percent of the interruptions, followed by equipment failures causing approximately 26.1 percent of the interruptions, and accidents causing the remaining approximately 16 percent. Customers experienced approximately 898 more tree contact events in 2025 than in 2024 and the number of tree contact interruption hours increased by eight percent.

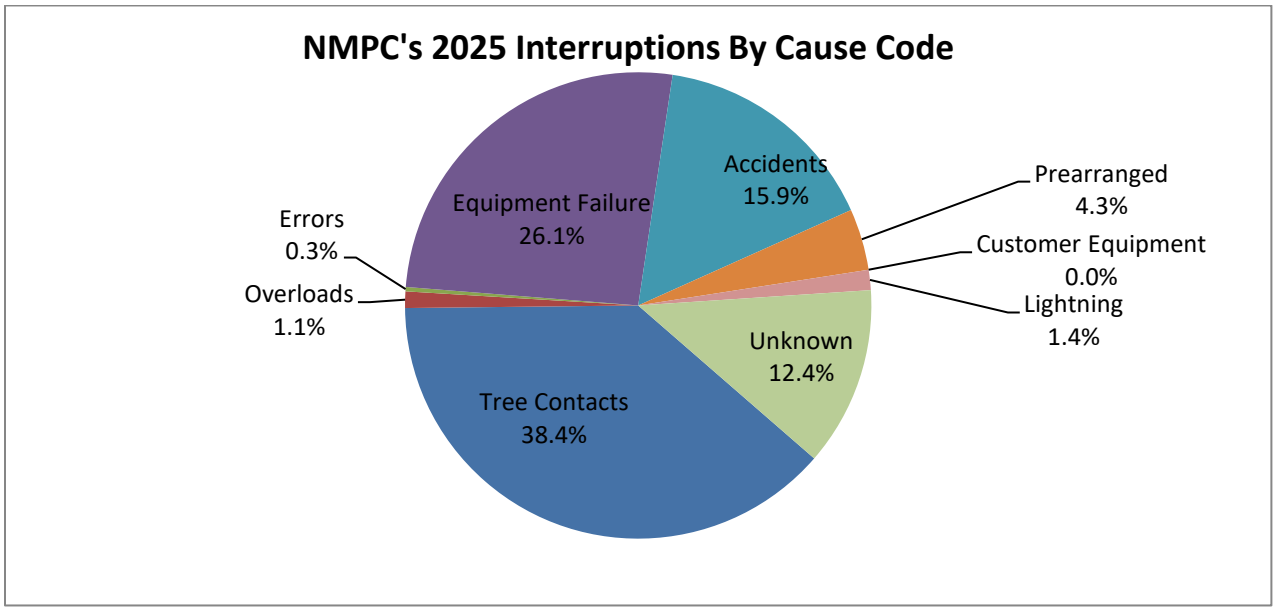


Figure 5: National Grid 2025 Interruptions by Cause (Excluding Major Storms)

National Grid uses six subcodes to further breakdown the cause of tree contact interruptions (excluding major storms): tree fell; broken limb; growth; vines; EAB tree fell; and EAB broken limb. Within tree contact interruptions, tree fell accounted for nearly 76.2 percent of the customer interruptions in 2024, followed by limb failures at 22.6 percent. The volume of tree fell and broken limb interruptions demonstrates the importance of a robust hazard tree removal program. The small number of tree and vine growth interruptions indicate that National Grid's current pruning cycle and specifications are effective in minimizing interruptions related to vegetation growth. In addition to subcodes, National Grid uses inspections, number of customers served, and circuit configuration to identify and prioritize circuits for the removal of hazards trees.

Since 2017, National Grid has developed a robust hazard tree program to lessen the impact of the EAB infestation on the electric system. National Grid removed approximately 33,235 hazard trees near its distribution and transmission systems in 2025. National Grid's hazard tree program also includes a process to monitor the number of interruptions caused by tree type. According to National Grid, this will aid in distributing vegetation management resources appropriately. This process has become more important as ash tree failures account for 24 percent of tree fell outages in 2025, an

increase from 17 percent from 2024. Additionally, National Grid's system continues to experience more failures of white pine, sugar maple, and other tree species due to invasive fungi and insects that compromise tree health and structure.

Equipment failures accounted for approximately 26 percent of interruptions in 2025, which is the same as 2024. National Grid has several capital and maintenance programs in place to ensure it maintains and improves reliability on the electric system. Each year, National Grid selects several circuits from the worst performing circuit list for an Engineering Reliability Review. This review entails an analysis of the circuit characteristics and performance, and potential remedial actions. Examples of improvements identified and implemented through these efforts include adding fault indicators, feeder ties, capacitor banks, switches, reclosers, load balancing, and reconductoring. National Grid also uses its Inspection and Maintenance Program to identify and correct equipment issues.

Accidents accounted for approximately 16 percent of National Grid's interruptions in 2025, a four percent increase compared to 2024. Motor Vehicle Accidents continue to be one of the largest causes of its interruptions. National Grid investigates all poles that are involved in vehicle accidents to identify hazardous locations and relocates poles if necessary. Unknown causes were the fourth largest cause of interruptions in 2025 at approximately 12 percent, a decrease of approximately two percent compared to 2024.

Throughout 2025, National Grid completed several projects to maintain and improve the reliability of its system. In 2025, outages due to equipment failure accounted for nearly 27 percent of customer-hours of interruption in its Capital Division. To further improve reliability within National Grid's service area, it has implemented an Electric Substation Preventive Maintenance Program. Under this program, National Grid conducts inspections and maintenance activities to ensure that different types of substation equipment, such as transformers and circuit breakers, meet applicable standards. During calendar year 2025 National Grid performed and documented 14,888 substation maintenance activities across its service area. This work enables National

Grid to identify potential risks and mitigate any future outages.

NYSEG

Table 3: NYSEG Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	1.46	1.45	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.20	1.36
Duration (CAIDI)	2.02	1.88	1.96	1.90	1.88	2.08	1.93

Note: Data presented in red represents a failure to meet the threshold for a given year.

NYSEG serves approximately 915,000 electric customers across upstate New York and some areas of Westchester and Putnam Counties. NYSEG electric serves a primarily rural area that covers approximately 40 percent of New York, including 42 counties, 151 cities and villages, and 379 towns. The NYSEG service territory has 4,549 circuit miles of transmission lines and 44,407 circuit miles of primary distribution lines served from 430 substations.

NYSEG failed to meet its frequency threshold for the seventh consecutive year since 2019, resulting in an outage frequency of 1.29 in 2025. This is less than a one percent improvement in its metrics compared to its performance in 2024 and a five percent improvement compared to its five-year average of 1.36. NYSEG achieved its duration performance threshold of 2.08 hours with a higher performance value of 1.88 hours than in 2024 and its five-year average. As shown in Figure 6 below, NYSEG reports that the three major causes of interruptions, tree contacts, prearranged outages, and equipment failures, account for approximately 82 percent of all interruptions in its service territory.

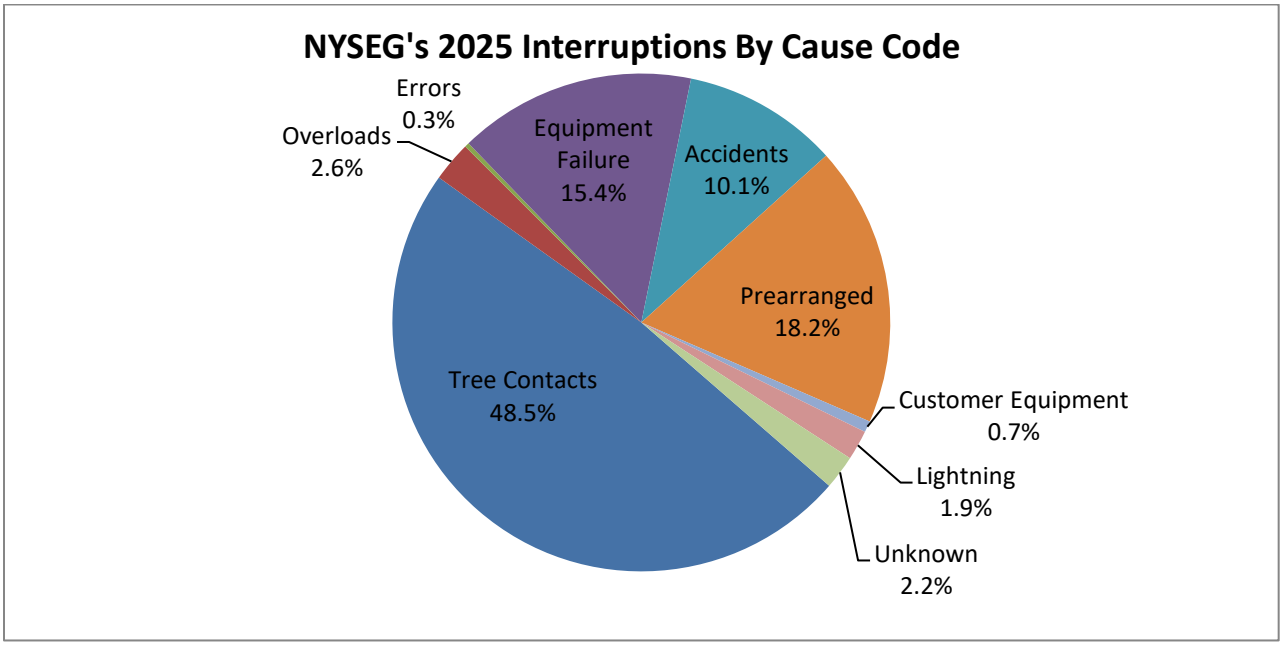


Figure 6: NYSEG 2025 Interruptions by Cause
(Excluding Major Storms)

Tree contacts remain the primary cause of NYSEG's system interruptions, representing approximately 49 percent of total interruptions in 2025 and impacting 587,382 customers. This is approximately a 12 percent increase in tree contact interruptions, with an additional 67,751 affected customers compared to 2024. In 2025, NYSEG had 1,597 more tree contact interruptions compared to 2024. In 2025, NYSEG saw substantial increases of 45 percent, 24 percent, and 27 percent in the number of interruptions, customers affected, and customer hours, respectively, all attributed to contacts with trees located outside its rights-of-way. NYSEG also continues to have trouble with tree contact from within its right-of-way. A large portion of tree contact outages originated from tree contacts within its rights-of-way on unreclaimed circuits, or those circuits that NYSEG has not trimmed in several years.

As shown in Figure 6, in addition to tree contacts, prearranged outages and equipment failures were the next two predominant causes of interruptions throughout NYSEG's service territory. In 2025, prearranged outages increased by

4.1 percent, or 114 interruptions compared to 2024. Equipment failures have increased by 7.4 percent compared to 2024. Prearranged and equipment failures account for 18.2 percent and 15.4 percent of interruptions in NYSEG for 2025, respectively.

In its annual electric reliability report, NYSEG outlines the corrective actions it implemented in 2025 to enhance its reliability performance, as well as the initiatives planned for 2026. These initiatives include, but are not limited to, the installation of trip savers to reduce customer outages, increased tree trimming, and targeted trimming for identified hot spots. NYSEG also states that it intends to continue its Danger Tree Removal program, thereby mitigating potential outages due to tree contacts caused by falling trees outside of the utility's right-of-way.

Staff recognizes the critical role that a well-executed vegetation management program plays in enhancing reliability performance. The continuity of these programs across rate years and the successful implementation of high-quality vegetation management contracts are essential to slowing circuit degradation and ensuring reliability of the electric system. High-quality vegetation management contracts should contain clear, measurable and enforceable work that aligns with the trimming cycle identified for each utility and include defined quality control and inspection procedures. In recognition of the impact that a well-executed vegetation management program has on reliability performance, the Commission authorized an expanded distribution vegetation management budget for NYSEG to continue its Reclamation and Danger Tree programs and perform system-wide routine trimming on a six-year cycle.[18]

NYSEG reports that it had anticipated that as it worked to reclaim its system and clear its rights-of-way to specification, its reliability performance would improve. Since the issuance of the 2023 NYSEG Rate Order, Staff and NYSEG have met frequently to monitor its progress on expanding the program scope to meet the six-year cycle plan. NYSEG reports at the meetings that it is actively engaged in

[18] 2023 NYSEG Rate Order, p. 40.

improving its vegetation management efforts to better address the ongoing challenges associated with providing reliable electric service. In the 2023 NYSEG Rate Order, the Commission directed NYSEG to use the $3.5 million in NRAs it incurred for failing to meet annual SAIFI performance metrics to accelerate its Reclamation Program with the goal of improving electric reliability performance. Despite this and other additional funding that the Commission authorized in the 2023 NYSEG Rate Order for various reliability, resiliency, and vegetation initiatives, NYSEG has not yet met its outage frequency threshold.

In its 2025 Annual Reliability Report, NYSEG identified 60 circuits as the worst performing circuits and included details about the corrective measures implemented to improve the circuit performance. Of those 60 worst performing circuits in 2025, there were 16 circuits that had also been identified in the 2024 Annual Reliability Report as worst performing circuits. This represents approximately 27 percent recurrence of the worst performing circuits between 2024 and 2025. The primary cause of this recurrence remains tree contact, underscoring the importance of an effectively managed vegetation program to maintain system reliability. Although progress has been gradual, NYSEG's reliability metrics remain affected, underscoring the need for NYSEG to intensify its efforts and overcome the obstacles involved in implementing an effective distribution vegetation management strategy. Staff will continue to monitor NYSEG's progress throughout 2026, as addressing these performance issues remains a critical focus of the Department.

In response to a series of significant storms in 2018, NYSEG and RG&E developed a Resiliency Plan as part of an overall approach to harden their respective electric distribution systems. As part of this plan, NYSEG invested in resiliency projects on 34 circuits, of which 33 projects were completed in 2025, and one project was extended into 2026. The project extended into 2026 involves rebuilding and converting over 11 miles of lines, including the installation of new poles and wires, tree wire where necessary, four three-phase supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) reclosers, and eight step-down transformers. These activities will be

carried out in the Geneva Division on circuit Flat 597. The 33 projects completed in 2025 were across the Hornell, Auburn, Geneva, Plattsburgh, Mechanicville, and Lancaster Divisions. This work included installing trip savers, SCADA reclosers and switches, reprogrammed recloser settings for accuracy, as well as added or relocated multiple fuses. These enhancements provide NYSEG with improved system visibility and enable targeted sectionalization of circuits and spans. In addition, these efforts are intended to reduce outage frequency by limiting customer impact when outages occur and to improve NYSEG's outage duration by decreasing the need for Company truck rolls to diagnose issues, thereby shortening restoration times. Since these resiliency projects were completed during 2025, the full benefits to NYSEG's reliability will be demonstrated through its 2026 performance and beyond.

In its attempt to improve its reliability, NYSEG claims to have adopted a more data-driven and reliability-focused approach to both capital expenditure and operational expense programs. The primary focus is on initiatives such as the Distribution Line Deficiencies program/Transmission Line Deficiencies Replacement program,[19] Animal Guard, Trip Saver, and Vegetation programs. The reliability focused approaches involve assessing current rankings based on weighted customer impact and incident frequency, establishing a scaled prioritization strategy to allocate investments where data indicates they will have the most significant impact on circuit reliability. NYSEG provided details regarding the planned corrective measures, each specifically tailored to address the respective circuit issues.

Additionally, Staff recognizes that programs like the Distribution Line Inspection program are important for addressing asset condition issues, however, the timing of repairs under this program is primarily driven by safety standards. Consequently, these repairs do not necessarily target circuits that NYSEG has repeatedly identified as poorly performing, and they result in improvements to reliability performance metrics only indirectly or tangentially. Staff will continue

[19] These deficiency programs address crossarm, insulator and miscellaneous overhead equipment failures.

monitoring and evaluating NYSEG's performance, as the company addresses the underlying causes of reliability failures identified through the distribution inspection program.

RG&E

Table 4: RG&E Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	1.13	0.83	0.71	0.83	0.94	0.90	0.89
Duration (CAIDI)	1.81	1.64	1.70	1.64	1.57	1.90	1.67

Note: Data presented in red represents a failure to meet the threshold for a given year.

RG&E serves approximately 389,000 electric customers across its service territory, located in and around Rochester, New York. RG&E's electric service territory comprises four Divisions: Canandaigua; Genesee Valley; Lakeshore; and Rochester. The Rochester Division accounts for approximately 80 percent of RG&E's total customer base. RG&E's service territory has 1,120 circuit miles of transmission and 12,144 miles of primary distribution lines served from 156 substations.

Over the past 20 years, RG&E has consistently maintained a high standard of electric reliability in terms of both outage frequency and duration with the exception of 2021 and 2025 where it did not meet its frequency targets. RG&E attributed its failure to meet the 2025 frequency threshold primarily to a significant large-scale outage, as well as three additional substation outages resulting in an outage frequency of 0.94. The majority of these impacts are focused within the Canandaigua and Sodus divisions. On February 23, 2026, RG&E filed a petition requesting the Commission to authorize the Company to exclude certain outages from the calculation of SAIFI performance in its RPM for calendar year 2025.[20] The petition is subject to a comment period, after which

[20] Case 22-E-0319, RG&E – Electric Rates, RGE SAIFI Exemption Petition and Attachments (filed February 23, 2026).

the Commission will take action in the future. As such, this report will not address the merits of the petition.

Tree contacts emerged as the primary cause of outages in 2025, accounting for approximately 36 percent of total system interruptions and affecting 119,263 customers. This represents an approximate 12 percent increase in tree contact related outages, with an additional 12,423 customers impacted compared to 2024. In 2025, RG&E experienced 461 more tree contact events than in the previous year, all of which were attributed to contacts with trees within and outside of the rights-of-way. To address tree related interruptions, RG&E completed slightly more than 1,000 miles of tree trimming in 2025 and states it will continue with scheduled trimming throughout 2026.

As shown in Figure 7, below, in addition to tree contacts, equipment failures and prearranged outages were the next two primary causes of service interruptions across RG&E's service territory. Equipment failures increased by 18.1 percent compared to 2024. In 2025, prearranged outages dropped to the third leading cause of interruptions, reflecting an improvement of nearly five percent when compared to 2024.

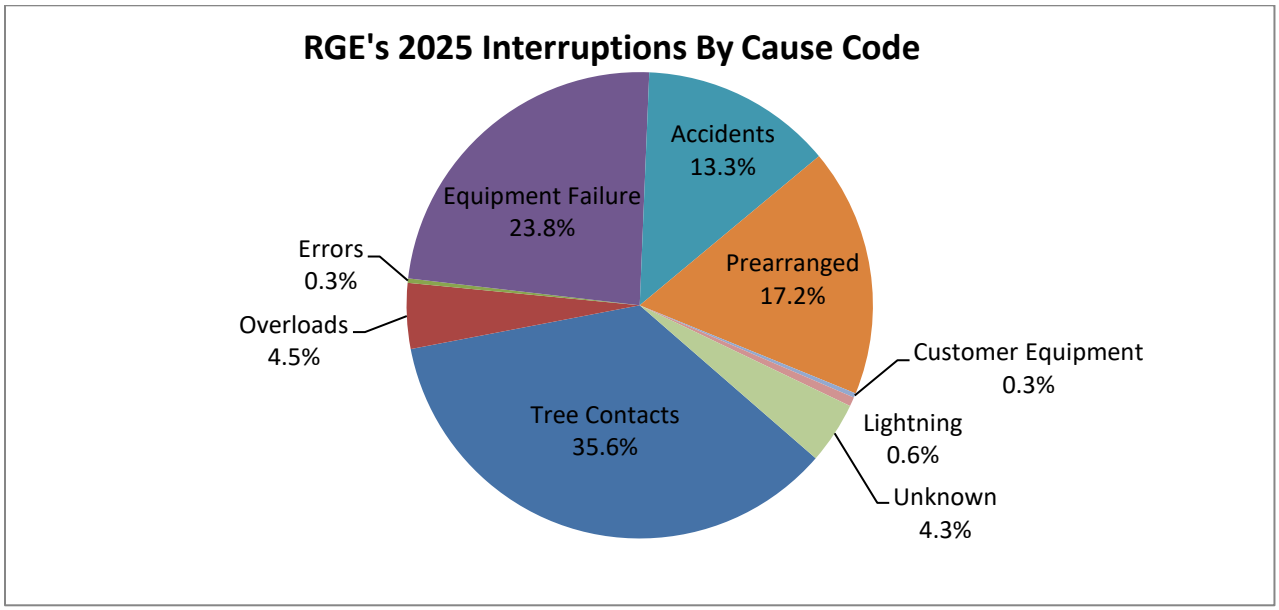


Figure 7: RG&E 2025 Interruptions by Cause

(Excluding Major Storms)

RG&E and NYSEG are both subsidiaries of Avangrid Inc., and as a result, they implement many of the same programs and procedures aimed at reducing the frequency and duration of outages, as well as enhancing overall reliability. These initiatives include vegetation management programs, the Circuit Breaker Replacement Program, Distribution and Transmission Line Inspection Programs, the Distribution Line Deficiency Program, and the Distribution Circuit Resiliency and Hardening Program.

On its overhead system, RG&E relies on its Distribution Line Inspection program data and other inspection programs to find, prioritize, and repair equipment issues. Inspection based programs are important for addressing asset condition issues, however, the timing of repairs pursuant to these programs is primarily driven by RG&E meeting safety standards. Consequently, these repairs do not necessarily target circuits that RG&E has repeatedly identified as poorly performing and they only indirectly or tangentially result in improvements to reliability performance metrics. Additionally, in 2025, RG&E undertook work as part of a multi-year resiliency project involving Station 156. This work included cable conversions for the Station's circuits 255 and 257, as well as the installation of three-phase SCADA reclosers. These initiatives are designed to improve RG&E's outage frequency and duration performance; however, the reliability benefits of these efforts may take some time to impact the Company's performance.

CENTRAL HUDSON

Table 5: Central Hudson Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	1.42	1.27	1.08	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.24
Duration (CAIDI)	2.67	2.25	2.31	2.33	2.27	2.50	2.38

Note: Data presented in red represents a failure to meet the threshold for a given year.

Central Hudson serves approximately 321,500 customers in parts of eight counties of New York's Mid-Hudson River Valley. Counties served by Central Hudson include Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, and Ulster. Central Hudson's five operating divisions are Catskill, Fishkill, Kingston, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Approximately 70 percent of Central Hudson's customer base is located within the Kingston, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie Divisions.

Central Hudson met both its outage frequency and duration thresholds for 2025. Central Hudson's outage frequency increased in 2025, however, outage duration improved from its performance in 2024. Tree contacts were responsible for approximately 41.3 percent of Central Hudson's total interruptions in 2025, reflecting a 5.6 percent increase in frequency compared to 2024. The largest contributor to tree contact interruptions were limbs and trees from outside the clearance zone, accounting for approximately 77 percent of non-storm SAIFI impact. Central Hudson indicates it plans to continue to focus on vegetation management to improve its outage frequency and duration performance.

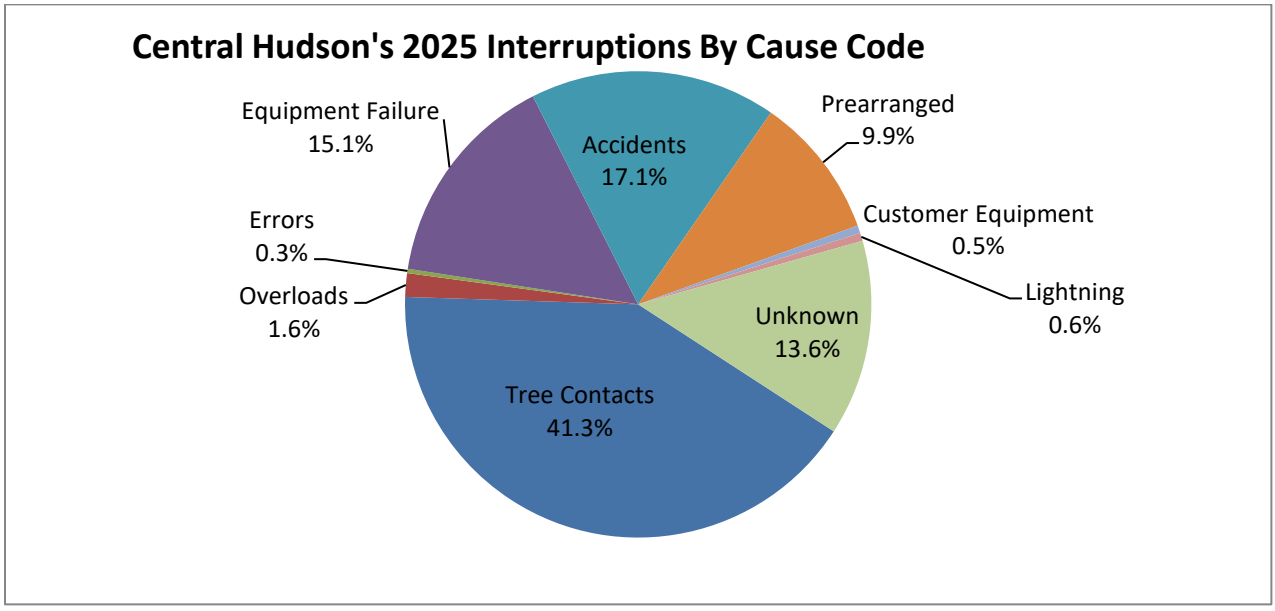


Figure 8: Central Hudson 2025 Interruptions by Cause (Excluding Major Storms)

According to Central Hudson, its Distribution Engineering Asset Strategy and Vegetation Management teams, collaborate to identify circuits with suboptimal performance that require targeted hazard tree removal. As of the end of 2025, Central Hudson has completed hazard tree removals on approximately 161 circuits. Central Hudson reports that it performed an analysis showing that circuits on which it has removed hazard trees between the program's start in 2018 and the end of 2025, have experienced an average 22 percent reduction in non-storm SAIFI for outages caused by tree contact compared to the three-year historical averages for those circuits. Beginning in 2025, Central Hudson leveraged modeling software to prioritize tree removals at the protective device level based on historical reliability performance. While Central Hudson's overall tree-related outages decreased in 2025 compared to its five-year average, more time will be needed to fully measure the results of the tree removal prioritization changes. In 2026, Staff will continue to monitor Central Hudson's vegetation management spending, program execution, and reliability performance.

As highlighted in Figure 8, interruptions caused by accidents or events not under the utility's control were Central Hudson's second leading driver of customer interruptions in 2025, representing approximately 17.1 percent of all its interruptions for the year. Interruptions caused by accidents have decreased approximately 32.9 percent compared to 2024, with vehicle pole hits and squirrel related outages being the most significant contributors. Central Hudson reports that over the last five years, the number of interruptions caused by accidents in its service territory has decreased by approximately eight percent, which can partially be attributed to the company's Automatic Load Transfer (ALT) Switch installation program which installs reclosers to transfer load during an interruption.

Interruptions caused by equipment failures were the third highest frequency driver for Central Hudson. Compared to 2024, interruptions caused by equipment failures decreased by approximately 4.3 percent, with an instance of transmission equipment failure being the most significant contributor. The transmission failure was the result of repeated lightning arrester failures on Central Hudson's 69kV E Line; an

issue that Central Hudson has since addressed. Central Hudson's engineering department performs thermal scans of overhead wires to proactively identify and address potential hot spots. Since 2010, Central Hudson has conducted annual infrared surveys on the three-phase mainlines of all its distribution circuits. In addition to monitoring its winter peaking circuits, Central Hudson performs surveys to identify equipment at risk of overheating and failure, so proactive measures can be taken to prevent outages. In 2025, Central Hudson completed all planned urgent infrastructure repairs. Central Hudson classifies these repairs as routine maintenance and manages them at the operating area level.

Central Hudson's duration performance of 2.27 hours is approximately nine percent better than its CAIDI threshold of 2.50 and approximately four percent better than its most recent five-year average CAIDI value of 2.38. Central Hudson's duration performance of 2.27 hours is approximately 3.6 minutes shorter than its 2024 CAIDI performance of 2.33 hours, primarily driven by outages due to tree contacts, specifically trees or limbs from outside the clearance zone. Central Hudson continues to work on improving its duration performance by using distribution switching to restore as many customers as possible before completing repairs and investing in multiple distribution reliability projects.

Central Hudson's electric capital forecast allocates capital for distribution improvements over the next five years, focusing on infrastructure upgrades necessary for maintaining reliability and addressing operational needs. This includes day-to-day expenditures for ongoing operations, which encompasses projects such as pole replacements, distribution improvements and road/bridge relocations. Central Hudson also targets condition-based infrastructure replacements to enhance service reliability, which include programs such as Underground Residential Distribution (URD) Cable Replacements, Primary Network Cable and Equipment Replacement, 5 kV Aerial Cable Replacements, and Overhead Secondary Replacement. Specific initiatives include

upgrading aging equipment, improving network infrastructure, and implementing distribution automation technologies to optimize system efficiency and reduce outages.[21]

Central Hudson's Distribution Automation (DA) Program continues in 2025 with the installation of switched capacitors, voltage regulators, and electronic reclosers. The additional components are intended to enhance reliability, safety, and efficiency of the system, and are required for complex operations such as Automatic Load Transfer, Fault Location, Isolation, Service Restoration and Volt-Var Optimization. Overall, these investments are intended to modernize the distribution system, ensuring reliable electricity delivery to customers while addressing emerging operational challenges.

ORANGE & ROCKLAND

Table 6: Orange & Rockland Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Threshold	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	1.14	0.93	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.06
Duration (CAIDI)	1.57	1.76	1.72	1.70	1.65	1.85	1.68

Orange & Rockland serves approximately 244,000 customers in Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan Counties in southern New York. For operational purposes, Orange & Rockland separates its service territory into Central, Eastern, and Western divisions. Orange & Rockland met both its established outage frequency and duration threshold for 2025. Orange & Rockland's outage frequency performance of 1.10 was better than its established threshold of 1.20, but slightly worse than its five-year average of 1.06. Similarly, Orange & Rockland's outage duration performance of 1.65 hours was better than its established threshold of 1.85 hours, and slightly better than its five-year average of 1.68 hours. Overall, Orange & Rockland's performance have been

[21] Case 23-E-0418, Central Hudson - Electric Rates, FINAL 5 Year Cap Invest Plan - July 2025 (filed July 1, 2025), p. 16.

continuously better than its threshold levels – a good indication that its reliability initiatives continue to have a positive impact on reliability performance.

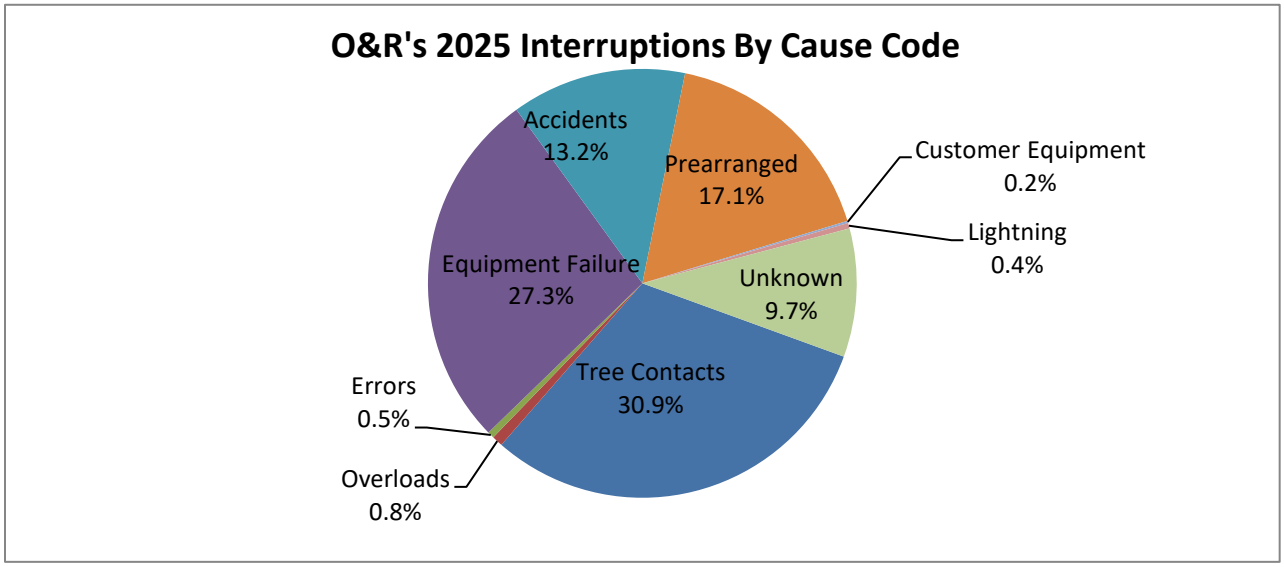


Figure 9: Orange & Rockland 2025 Interruptions by Cause (Excluding Major Storms)

As shown in Figure 9, above, equipment failures and tree contacts continue to be the major causes of interruptions for Orange & Rockland. In 2025, these two categories accounted for 58 percent of all interruptions and approximately 64 percent of all customers affected.[22] Prearranged, or scheduled, outages and accidents were the next two leading causes of interruptions for Orange & Rockland, each accounting for approximately 17 and 13 percent respectively of all its interruptions in 2025. When compared to 2024 values, interruptions caused by equipment failures decreased by approximately 4.3 percent in 2025. For Orange & Rockland's overhead system, secondary wiring and cabling as well as overhead transformer failures, were the most common causes of equipment failure interruptions. In 2025, its underground system experienced approximately seven percent fewer interruptions due to equipment failure

[22] Case 26-E-0017, 2025 ORU Annual Service Performance Report (filed March 31, 2026), p. 29, Figure 2.3.7 - Outage Statistics by Cause.

compared to 2024 and the five-year average, primarily due to pad mounted transformer failures.

In 2025, Orange & Rockland experienced approximately a 10 percent increase in the number of interruptions due to tree contacts compared to 2024. Orange & Rockland continues to invest in projects that intend to reduce the number of interruptions due to tree contact. There were several projects completed in 2025 to strengthen the resiliency and reliability of its electric distribution system. One key initiative is the Dunderberg Road Storm Hardening project which involved replacing 4,500 feet of open wire primary to reduce vegetation exposure and improve reliability of Circuit 71-3-13 out of the Harriman Substation. This circuit had a history of storm-related damage due to heavy vegetation and is on the list of top five worst performing circuits in the Central Division. By reconductoring the circuit to a Hendrix cable system, the project will significantly improve storm resilience and reliability for approximately 2,400 customers in the area.

Orange & Rockland also continued its efforts to modernize and enhance distribution automation. In Suffern, Orange & Rockland upgraded existing 336 All Aluminum Conductor (AAC), to a higher capacity 477 AAC. The upgrades help improve reliability by enhancing lightning protection and increasing the AACs ability to withstand both tree and miscellaneous branch contacts, which reduces temporary faults. Additionally, Orange & Rockland upgraded an area near Blooming Grove from 4.8 kV to 13.2 kV and installed additional circuit switches. These improvements reduce the likelihood of outages, increase capacity for future demand, and enhance the overall performance of the electric distribution system.

Orange & Rockland designs its grid modernization, distribution automation and climate resilience programs to reduce the number of outages experienced by the typical customer. These programs continue to play a role in Orange & Rockland's overall performance. In 2025, Orange & Rockland accelerated the installation of field devices throughout its system and installed 159 Motor Operated Air Break switches, 34 more than originally planned. Orange & Rockland uses these switches to sectionalize

circuits into 250 customer segments, limiting customer impact when a fault on the circuit occurs further upstream.

According to Orange & Rockland, its service reliability programs are designed to reduce interruption frequency and duration through inspection and maintenance of equipment installed on the transmission and distribution systems. Orange & Rockland uses these programs to identify activities that will most cost effectively meet customer reliability needs. For its reliability programs, Orange & Rockland established inspection intervals, minimum component testing, minimum performance requirements, and maintenance procedures to be performed during each inspection. Orange & Rockland monitors the performance of all equipment types to detect any potential failures, identify trends, and take mitigation measures as necessary.

PSEG LI

Table 7: PSEG LI Historic Performance Excluding Major Storms

Performance Metric	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Current Target	Five-Year Average
Frequency (SAIFI)	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.68	0.71
Duration (CAIDI)[23]	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	None	1.36

Note: Data presented in red represents a failure to meet the threshold for a given year.

PSEG LI serves approximately 1,155,000 customers on Long Island, including Nassau County, Suffolk County, and the Rockaway Peninsula in Queens County. PSEG LI began operating and maintaining the electric system for the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) on January 1, 2014. To assist in its statewide analyses, PSEG LI supplies annual interruption data to the Department. Unlike the other utilities, the Commission does not issue rate orders for PSEG LI. Instead, reliability performance metrics were established in PSEG LI's Amended Operating Service Agreement (OSA)

[23] As of 2022, PSEG LI no longer uses CAIDI as a performance metric, however it still publishes the result in its Annual Reliability Report.

with LIPA.[24]

PSEG LI did not meet its outage frequency OSA target in 2025, recording an outage frequency level of 0.76, exceeding the OSA target of 0.68 and surpassing the five-year average of 0.71. In 2025, PSEG LI did not use CAIDI as its OSA duration target as part of its performance metrics and instead used the SAIDI incentive targets to measure its average duration performance.[25] Nonetheless, the Department still maintains and tracks PSEG LI's CAIDI performance for comparison with the other utilities for purposes of monitoring the historical performance. In 2025, PSEG LI's outage duration of 1.37 hours was slightly higher than the five-year average performance of 1.36 hours, but consistent with its performance over the prior three years.

In 2025, PSEG LI used SAIDI as its OSA target for outage duration performance. This index is calculated by dividing the total number of customer minutes of interruption by the total number of customers served. PSEG LI did not meet the OSA target of 56.5 minutes for SAIDI with a performance of 62.3 minutes. The primary factor contributing to PSEG LI's inability to meet each of its reliability metrics in 2025 was the higher number of storms affecting its service territory compared to previous years. In 2025, PSEG LI experienced a total of 15 storms, including one excludable major storm. This represents an increase from 13 total storm events in 2024. The number of non-major storms (which contribute to SAIDI and SAIFI) also increased to 14 in 2025. As a result, the rise in the number of customer interruptions and interruption durations caused by non-major storms was a key factor contributing to the failure to meet SAIDI and SAIFI targets. In addition to the increased minor storms, PSEG LI also experienced two major accidents which contributed significantly towards SAIFI and SAIDI.[26]

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[24] First Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Operations Services Agreement between Long Island Lighting Company d/b/a LIPA and PSEG Long Island LLC, dated as of December 22, 2025. (https://www.lipower.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2nd-OSA.pdf)

[25] PSEGLI 2024 Performance Metrics Package at https://www.lipower.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/LIPA-2024-Performance-Metrics.pdf

[26] On February 20, 2025, a motor vehicle accident (MVA) involving a transmission pole resulted in a loss of supply to multiple substations, affecting approximately 32,402 customers on the North and South Forks of Eastern Long Island. On June 29 and July 10, 2025, outages at Dayton Towers impacted approximately 4,154 customers due to failures and damage to two network feeders in Rockaway Beach.

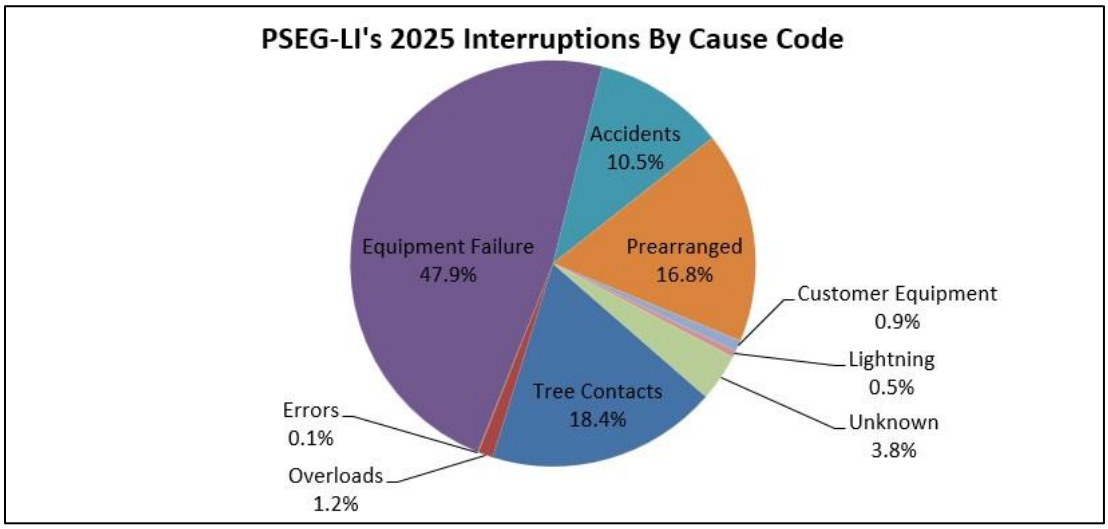


Figure 10: PSEG LI 2025 Interruptions by Cause (Excluding Major Storms)

As shown in Figure 10, equipment failures, tree contacts, and prearranged outages were the three largest outage categories in PSEG LI's service territory in 2025. These three categories account for about 83 percent of all interruptions. The increased minor storms contributed significantly to both equipment failures and tree contacts.

Compared to 2024, interruptions caused by equipment failures increased by approximately 5.3 percent in 2025 and were the largest contributor to customer interruptions for the year. The three primary drivers of equipment failure were primary line tap broken or burned open, primary underground cable failure, and damaged/substandard primary wire. According to PSEG LI, every year, as part of its Circuit Improvement Program (CIP), it inspects, prioritizes, and repairs hundreds of miles of distribution lines to ensure its equipment are in good working order. According to PSEG LI, to improve reliability its CIP will focus on 54 separate circuits (branchline and mainline) during 2026. As part of the CIP, PSEG LI will take various actions to improve reliability including installing polymer type lighting arrestors on all riser poles and identifying hazardous trees that have a potential to fall causing damage to electrical facilities. Additionally, PSEG LI states it is working to improve the reliability of circuits serving communities that experience six or more sustained interruptions in the year

through its Multiple Interruption Program. Projects included in this program are equipment replacements, such as replacing open-wire secondary with triplex secondary, cracked poles and crossarms, and the identifying hazardous vegetation. The program may also include reconfiguration of the circuit for improved reliability.

Interruptions caused by tree contacts increased by approximately 5.1 percent in 2025 compared to 2024 and were the second largest contributor to customer interruptions for the year. PSEG LI continues to address tree contact issues through its Enhanced Vegetation Management Program, which considers historical reliability performance and field observations when prioritizing circuits. The Enhanced Vegetation Management Program has a positive effect on reliability due to the increased distribution line clearance specification. Specifically, the circuits with a full year history of being trimmed to the new specification, have demonstrated a 26.5 percent reduction, on average, in customers interrupted (including major storms) after the first year.

Interruptions caused by prearranged outages increased by approximately 3.5 percent in 2025 compared to 2024 and was the third leading cause of interruptions for the year. Unlike equipment failures and tree contacts, these outages are intentionally planned and arranged by PSEG LI, with advance notice provided to customers. PSEG LI uses the prearranged outage events to complete utility work such as equipment repair or upgrades.

PSEG LI continues to invest in storm hardening efforts with the ongoing PowerOn Program. The PowerOn Program consists of storm hardening improvements pursuant to which PSEG LI targets the system's entire mainline for circuits with poor performance.[27] Storm-hardening improvements include installing stronger poles designed to withstand storm force winds. In addition, PSEG LI will install stronger cross arms and conductors with more insulation on poles to help wires deflect falling branches and limbs. The program also allows for the installation of up to 1,300 automatic switches and the upgrade or replacement of deteriorated equipment as necessary.

[27] The PowerOn Program is an extension of the completed Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) overhead mainline hardening program that was completed in 2020.

APPENDIX

The 2025 Interruption Report

Office of Resilience, Utility Security, Nuclear Affairs and Emergency Preparedness
June 2026

Definitions and Explanations of Terms Used in
The 2025 Interruption Report

Interruption is the loss of service for five minutes or more.

Customer Hours is the time a customer is without electric service.

Customers Affected is the number of customers without electric service.

Customer Served is the number of customers as of the last day of the current year. For example, for the calendar year of 2025, customers served is the number of customers as of December 31, 2025. For indices using customers served, the previous year is used.

Frequency (SAIFI) measures the average number of interruptions experienced by customers served by the utility. It is the customers affected divided by the customers served at the end of the previous year.

Duration (CAIDI) measures the average time that an affected customer is out of electric service. It is the customer hours divided by the customers affected.

Availability (SAIDI) is the average amount of time a customer is out of service during a year. It is the customer hours divided by the number of customers served at the end of the year. Mathematically it is SAIFI multiplied by CAIDI.

Interruptions per 1,000 Customers Served is the number of interruptions divided by the number of customers served at the end of the previous year, divided by 1,000.

Major Storm is defined as any storm which causes service interruptions of at least 10 percent of customers in an operating area, or if the interruptions last for 24 hours or more.

Operating Area is the geographical subdivision of each electric utilities franchise territory. These are also called regions, divisions, or districts.

Most of the data is presented in two ways, with major storms included and major storms excluded. Major storms tend to distort a utility's performance trend. Tables and graphs that exclude major storms illustrate interruptions that are under a utility's control. This portrays a utility's system facilities under normal conditions, although this can be misleading because interruptions during "normal" bad weather are included, and it is difficult to analyze from year to year.

The first two tables show frequency and duration indices for the last five years for each utility and Statewide with and without Con Edison data. Much of the Con Edison distribution system consists of a secondary network. In a secondary network, multiple supplies feed a customer, significantly reducing the probability of interruption.

COMPARISON OF SERVICE RELIABILITY INDICES
(EXCLUDING MAJOR STORMS)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
CENTRAL HUDSON						
FREQUENCY	1.42	1.27	1.08	1.17	1.24	1.25
DURATION	2.67	2.25	2.31	2.34	2.27	2.37
CON EDISON						
FREQUENCY	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14
DURATION	2.99	2.58	2.34	2.79	3.02	2.74
PSEG-LI *						
FREQUENCY	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.72
DURATION	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
NATIONAL GRID						
FREQUENCY	1.06	1.06	0.92	0.96	1.03	1.01
DURATION	1.89	1.95	2.04	2.05	1.99	1.99
NYSEG						
FREQUENCY	1.46	1.45	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.36
DURATION	2.02	1.88	1.96	1.90	1.88	1.93
ORANGE & ROCKLAND						
FREQUENCY	1.14	0.93	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.04
DURATION	1.57	1.76	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.67
RG&E						
FREQUENCY	1.13	0.83	0.71	0.82	0.94	0.89
DURATION	1.81	1.64	1.70	1.64	1.57	1.69
STATEWIDE (WITHOUT CON EDISON)						
FREQUENCY	1.08	1.03	0.94	0.97	1.03	1.01
DURATION	1.88	1.83	1.88	1.86	1.82	1.86
STATEWIDE (WITH CON EDISON)						
FREQUENCY	0.68	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.63
DURATION	1.99	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.94

COMPARISON OF SERVICE RELIABILITY INDICES
(INCLUDING MAJOR STORMS)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
CENTRAL HUDSON						
FREQUENCY	1.81	1.87	1.46	1.58	1.49	1.73
DURATION	3.44	6.29	3.95	3.68	3.24	4.63
CON EDISON						
FREQUENCY	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.17
DURATION	3.70	2.65	2.62	3.55	3.11	5.74
PSEG-LI *						
FREQUENCY	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.79	0.85
DURATION	1.54	1.44	1.46	1.42	1.43	3.25
NATIONAL GRID						
FREQUENCY	1.31	1.49	1.14	1.69	1.38	1.42
DURATION	2.82	3.98	3.04	5.01	2.90	3.80
NYSEG						
FREQUENCY	2.16	2.28	1.88	2.34	1.85	2.10
DURATION	2.81	4.91	3.02	4.65	2.72	3.92
ORANGE & ROCKLAND						
FREQUENCY	1.28	1.00	1.49	1.57	1.44	1.45
DURATION	1.77	1.86	2.51	2.45	1.80	3.48
RG&E						
FREQUENCY	1.37	1.18	0.84	1.07	1.22	1.12
DURATION	3.40	2.76	2.02	2.15	1.81	2.36
STATEWIDE (WITHOUT CON EDISON)						
FREQUENCY	1.37	1.43	1.19	1.52	1.33	1.41
DURATION	2.71	4.00	2.79	4.08	2.52	3.85
STATEWIDE (WITH CON EDISON)						
FREQUENCY	0.85	0.87	0.72	0.91	0.79	0.87
DURATION	2.79	3.90	2.77	4.04	2.56	4.11

STATEWIDE (WITHOUT CON EDISON) Calculations:
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	62,839	66,845	65,041	66,681	72,543	66,790
Number of Customer-Hours	9,410,601	8,811,149	8,219,249	8,533,191	8,841,592	8,763,156
Number of Customers Affected	4,999,962	4,808,092	4,374,540	4,584,683	4,848,781	4,723,212
Number of Customers Served	4,647,421	4,661,199	4,676,793	4,708,438	4,720,560	4,682,882
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.88	1.83	1.88	1.86	1.82	1.86
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.04	1.90	1.76	1.82	1.88	1.88
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	13.61	14.38	13.95	14.26	15.41	14.32
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.08	1.03	0.94	0.97	1.03	1.01

STATEWIDE (WITH CON EDISON) Calculations:
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	78,461	82,288	75,721	80,076	87,418	80,793
Number of Customer-Hours	10,948,854	10,075,244	9,157,429	9,672,896	10,342,357	10,039,356
Number of Customers Affected	5,515,006	5,298,241	4,775,468	4,992,715	5,345,635	5,185,413
Number of Customers Served	8,146,146	8,224,654	8,303,399	8,394,786	8,540,577	8,321,912
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.99	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.94
Average Duration Per Customers Served	1.34	1.24	1.11	1.16	1.23	1.22
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	9.62	10.10	9.21	9.64	10.41	9.80
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.68	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.62

STATEWIDE (WITHOUT CON EDISON)
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	74,176	82,748	75,984	90,563	84,630	81,620
Number of Customer-Hours	17,229,084	26,625,493	15,559,707	29,170,598	15,749,831	20,866,943
Number of Customers Affected	6,368,352	6,661,387	5,584,830	7,154,249	6,255,249	6,404,813
Number of Customers Served	4,647,421	4,661,199	4,676,793	4,708,438	4,720,560	4,682,882
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.71	4.00	2.79	4.08	2.52	3.22
Average Duration Per Customers Served	3.73	5.73	3.34	6.24	3.35	4.48
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	16.06	17.81	16.30	19.36	17.97	17.50
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.37	1.43	1.19	1.52	1.33	1.37

STATEWIDE (WITH CON EDISON)
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	91,010	98,751	87,423	105,247	99,937	96,474
Number of Customer-Hours	19,351,098	27,980,280	16,693,582	30,879,574	17,403,027	22,461,512
Number of Customers Affected	6,941,133	7,173,472	6,017,371	7,635,900	6,786,896	6,910,954
Number of Customers Served	8,146,146	8,224,654	8,303,399	8,394,786	8,540,577	8,321,912
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.79	3.90	2.77	4.04	2.56	3.21
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.37	3.43	2.03	3.72	2.07	2.73
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	11.16	12.12	10.63	12.68	11.90	11.70
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.85	0.87	0.72	0.91	0.79	0.83

CENTRAL HUDSON

Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	7,525	7,574	6,689	7,495	8,067	7,470
Number of Customer-Hours	1,181,259	900,449	792,075	878,570	903,775	931,226
Number of Customers Affected	442,323	399,975	342,370	375,664	397,353	391,537
Number of Customers Served	311,785	313,732	315,627	321,537	321,233	316,783
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.67	2.25	2.31	2.34	2.27	2.37
Average Duration Per Customers Served	3.82	2.89	2.52	2.78	2.81	2.97
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	24.33	24.29	21.32	23.75	25.09	23.76
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.42	1.27	1.08	1.17	1.24	1.24

CENTRAL HUDSON

Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	8,925	9,668	8,456	9,402	8,975	9,085
Number of Customer-Hours	1,939,104	3,683,676	1,813,727	1,873,195	1,553,193	2,172,579
Number of Customers Affected	564,376	585,260	459,475	508,701	479,433	519,449
Number of Customers Served	311,785	313,732	315,627	321,537	321,233	316,783
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	3.44	6.29	3.95	3.68	3.24	4.12
Average Duration Per Customers Served	6.27	11.81	5.78	5.93	4.83	6.93
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	28.86	31.01	26.95	29.79	27.91	28.90
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.81	1.87	1.46	1.58	1.49	1.64

CON EDISON (SYSTEM)
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	15,622	15,443	10,680	13,395	14,875	14,003
Number of Customer-Hours	1,538,254	1,264,095	938,180	1,139,705	1,500,765	1,276,200
Number of Customers Affected	515,044	490,149	400,928	408,032	496,854	462,201
Number of Customers Served	3,498,725	3,563,455	3,626,606	3,686,348	3,820,017	3,639,030
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.99	2.58	2.34	2.79	3.02	2.74
Average Duration Per Customers Served	0.44	0.36	0.26	0.31	0.41	0.36
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	4.42	4.41	3.00	3.69	4.04	3.91
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13

CON EDISON (SYSTEM)
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	16,834	16,003	11,439	14,684	15,307	14,853
Number of Customer-Hours	2,122,014	1,354,787	1,133,875	1,708,976	1,653,196	1,594,569
Number of Customers Affected	572,781	512,085	432,541	481,651	531,647	506,141
Number of Customers Served	3,498,725	3,563,455	3,626,606	3,686,348	3,820,017	3,639,030
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	3.70	2.65	2.62	3.55	3.11	3.13
Average Duration Per Customers Served	0.60	0.39	0.32	0.47	0.45	0.45
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	4.76	4.57	3.21	4.05	4.15	4.15
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14

CON EDISON (NETWORK)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	8,632	7,934	3,959	6,363	7,300	6,838
Number of Customer-Hours	685,954	472,142	239,631	485,275	645,001	505,601
Number of Customers Affected	72,670	64,155	35,148	59,874	72,082	60,786
Number of Customers Served	2,593,235	2,650,502	2,706,918	2,752,432	2,852,814	2,711,180
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	9.44	7.36	6.82	8.10	8.95	8.13
Average Duration Per Customers Served	0.26	0.18	0.09	0.18	0.23	0.19
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	3.29	3.06	1.49	2.35	2.65	2.57
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.028	0.024	0.013	0.022	0.025	0.02

CON EDISON (RADIAL)
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	6,990	7,934	3,959	6,363	7,300	6,509
Number of Customer-Hours	852,299	791,953	698,549	654,430	855,763	770,599
Number of Customers Affected	442,374	425,994	365,780	348,158	424,772	401,416
Number of Customers Served	905,490	912,953	919,688	933,916	967,203	927,850
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.93	1.86	1.91	1.88	2.01	1.92
Average Duration Per Customers Served	0.93	0.87	0.77	0.71	0.92	0.84
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	7.67	8.76	4.34	6.92	7.82	7.10
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.489	0.467	0.398	0.373	0.439	0.43

CON EDISON (RADIAL)
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	8,202	16,003	11,439	14,684	15,307	13,127
Number of Customer-Hours	1,436,059	882,645	894,244	1,223,700	1,008,195	1,088,969
Number of Customers Affected	500,111	447,930	397,393	421,777	459,565	445,355
Number of Customers Served	905,490	912,953	919,688	933,916	967,203	927,850
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.87	1.97	2.25	2.90	2.19	2.44
Average Duration Per Customers Served	1.58	0.97	0.98	1.33	1.08	1.19
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	9.00	17.67	12.53	15.97	16.39	14.31
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.55	0.49	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.48

PSEG LI
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	19,555	21,372	21,582	22,717	23,868	21,819
Number of Customer-Hours	1,037,492	1,067,733	1,075,684	1,138,165	1,199,696	1,103,754
Number of Customers Affected	773,082	779,221	787,062	830,265	877,637	809,453
Number of Customers Served	1,138,340	1,144,195	1,146,481	1,151,740	1,155,937	1,147,339
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36
Average Duration Per Customers Served	0.91	0.94	0.94	0.99	1.04	0.97
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	17.24	18.77	18.86	19.81	20.72	19.08
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.71

PSEG LI
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	20,366	22,275	22,318	23,194	24,733	22,577
Number of Customer-Hours	1,276,823	1,190,274	1,193,450	1,218,188	1,309,995	1,237,746
Number of Customers Affected	827,804	827,533	816,040	858,984	914,086	848,889
Number of Customers Served	1,138,340	1,144,195	1,146,481	1,151,740	1,155,937	1,147,339
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.54	1.44	1.46	1.42	1.43	1.46
Average Duration Per Customers Served	1.13	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.14	1.08
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	17.96	19.57	19.51	20.23	21.47	19.75
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.75	0.79	0.74

NATIONAL GRID

Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	14,883	14,738	13,844	14,927	16,290	14,936
Number of Customer-Hours	3,334,033	3,478,746	3,149,825	3,332,986	3,495,308	3,358,179
Number of Customers Affected	1,767,661	1,781,841	1,544,023	1,628,249	1,754,282	1,695,211
Number of Customers Served	1,673,962	1,677,625	1,679,956	1,693,150	1,695,397	1,684,018
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.89	1.95	2.04	2.05	1.99	1.98
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.00	2.08	1.88	1.98	2.06	2.00
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	8.95	8.80	8.25	8.89	9.62	8.90
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.06	1.06	0.92	0.96	1.03	1.01

NATIONAL GRID

Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	18,559	20,914	16,999	24,148	20,993	20,323
Number of Customer-Hours	6,177,279	9,920,022	5,822,707	14,322,228	6,789,356	8,606,318
Number of Customers Affected	2,190,203	2,493,613	1,915,421	2,856,340	2,343,690	2,359,853
Number of Customers Served	1,673,962	1,677,625	1,679,956	1,693,150	1,695,397	1,684,018
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.82	3.98	3.04	5.01	2.90	3.55
Average Duration Per Customers Served	3.71	5.93	3.47	8.53	4.01	5.13
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	11.16	12.49	10.13	14.37	12.40	12.11
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.31	1.49	1.14	1.69	1.38	1.40

NYSEG

Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	11,774	13,839	14,882	13,638	15,441	13,915
Number of Customer-Hours	2,658,719	2,458,728	2,297,715	2,241,846	2,223,324	2,376,067
Number of Customers Affected	1,317,127	1,310,034	1,172,341	1,180,562	1,184,461	1,232,905
Number of Customers Served	905,005	905,435	911,323	913,654	915,430	910,169
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.02	1.88	1.96	1.90	1.88	1.93
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.96	2.72	2.54	2.46	2.43	2.62
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	13.09	15.29	16.44	14.97	16.90	15.34
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.46	1.45	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.35

NYSEG

Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	15,963	19,584	19,044	24,307	19,678	19,715
Number of Customer-Hours	5,509,346	10,137,576	5,182,858	9,942,732	4,607,227	7,075,948
Number of Customers Affected	1,958,103	2,064,781	1,714,076	2,138,776	1,691,548	1,913,457
Number of Customers Served	905,005	905,435	911,323	913,654	915,430	910,169
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	2.81	4.91	3.02	4.65	2.72	3.62
Average Duration Per Customers Served	6.13	11.20	5.72	10.91	5.04	7.80
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	17.75	21.64	21.03	26.67	21.54	21.73
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	2.16	2.28	1.88	2.34	1.85	2.10

ORANGE & ROCKLAND
Excluding Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	3,858	4,027	4,001	4,103	4,299	4,058
Number of Customer-Hours	418,697	384,873	436,283	420,395	440,875	420,224
Number of Customers Affected	267,493	219,180	254,224	251,355	267,136	251,878
Number of Customers Served	234,333	235,938	237,591	240,359	242,571	238,158
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.57	1.76	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.67
Average Duration Per Customers Served	1.81	1.64	1.85	1.77	1.83	1.78
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	16.66	17.18	16.96	17.27	17.89	17.19
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.14	0.93	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.06

ORANGE & ROCKLAND
Including Major Storms

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	4,127	4,118	4,585	5,074	4,855	4,552
Number of Customer-Hours	529,830	438,501	889,791	926,810	626,833	682,353
Number of Customers Affected	299,986	235,364	354,331	378,082	348,864	323,325
Number of Customers Served	234,333	235,938	237,591	240,359	242,571	238,158
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.77	1.86	2.51	2.45	1.80	2.08
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.29	1.87	3.77	3.90	2.61	2.89
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	17.83	17.57	19.43	21.36	20.20	19.28
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.28	1.00	1.49	1.57	1.44	1.36

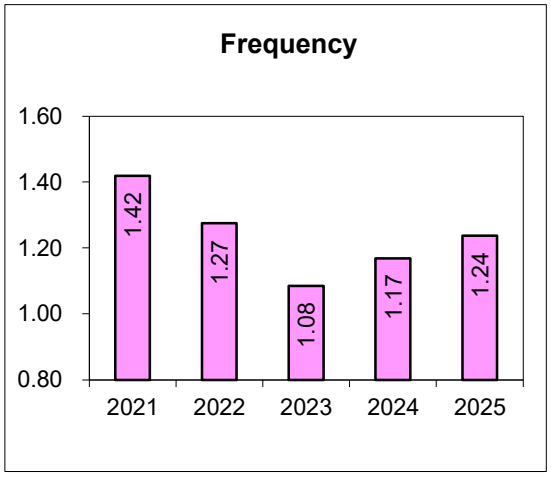
RG&E
Excluding Major Storms

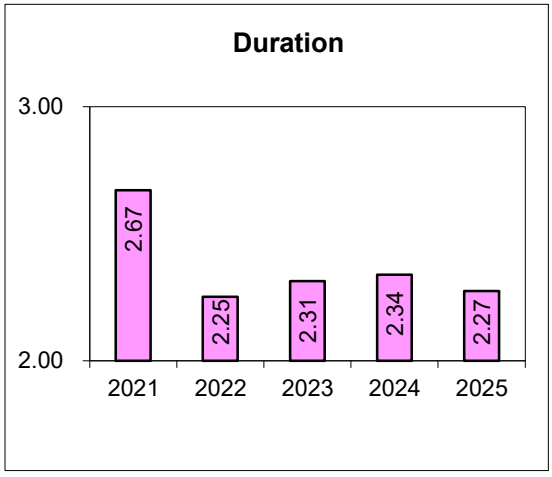
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	5,244	5,295	4,043	3,801	4,578	4,592
Number of Customer-Hours	780,401	520,620	467,666	521,228	578,615	573,706
Number of Customers Affected	432,276	317,841	274,520	318,588	367,912	342,227
Number of Customers Served	383,996	384,274	385,815	387,998	389,992	386,415
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	1.81	1.64	1.70	1.64	1.57	1.67
Average Duration Per Customers Served	2.05	1.36	1.22	1.35	1.49	1.49
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	13.75	13.79	10.52	9.85	11.80	11.94
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.13	0.83	0.71	0.82	0.94	0.89

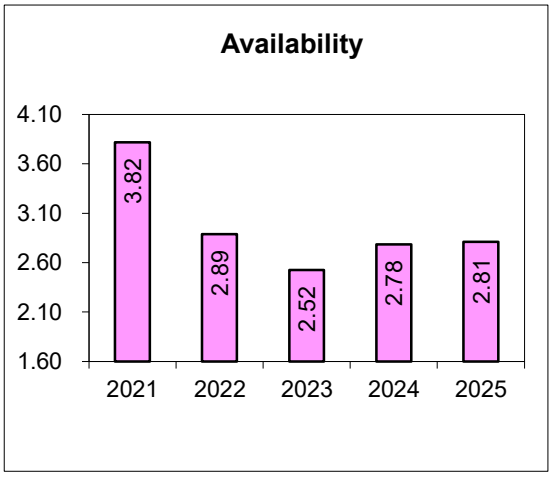
RG&E
Including Major Storms

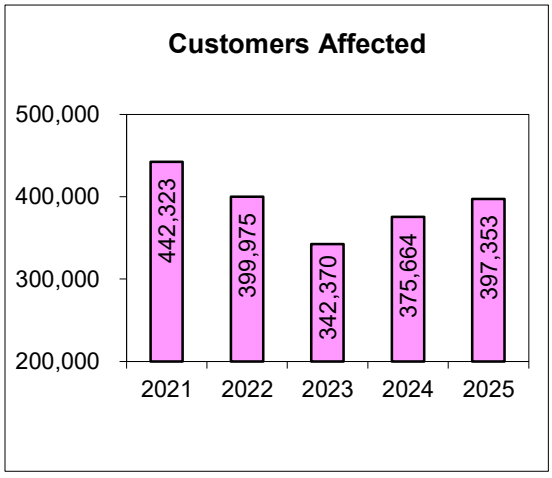
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5 YR AVG
Number of Interruptions	6,236	6,189	4,582	4,438	5,396	5,368
Number of Customer-Hours	1,796,702	1,255,444	657,175	887,444	863,227	1,091,998
Number of Customers Affected	527,880	454,836	325,487	413,366	477,628	439,839
Number of Customers Served	383,996	384,274	385,815	387,998	389,992	386,415
Average Duration Per Customer Affected (CAIDI)	3.40	2.76	2.02	2.15	1.81	2.43
Average Duration Per Customers Served	4.71	3.27	1.71	2.30	2.22	2.84
Interruptions Per 1000 Customers Served	16.35	16.12	11.92	11.50	13.91	13.96
Number of Customers Affected Per Customer Served (SAIFI)	1.37	1.18	0.84	1.07	1.22	1.14

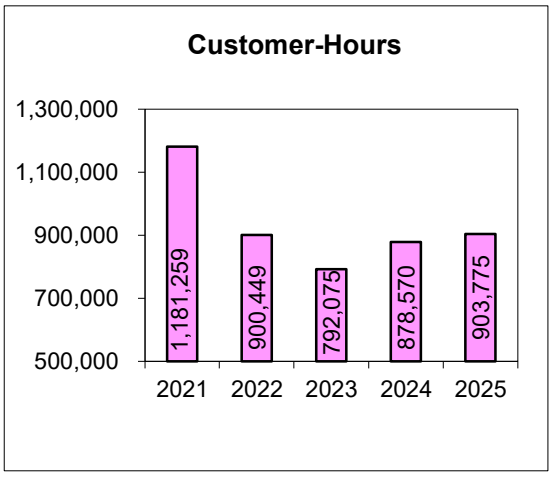
CENTRAL HUDSON
(Excluding Major Storms)

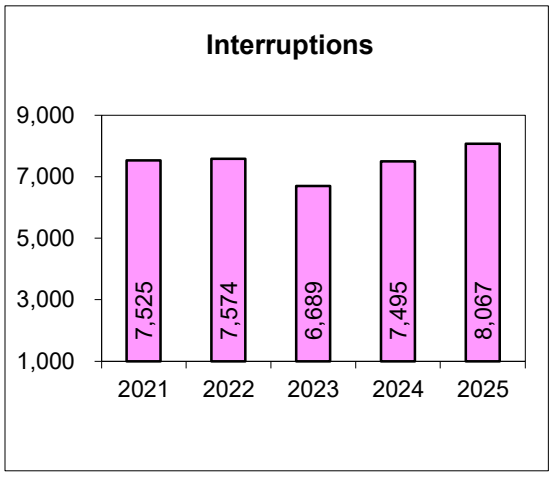




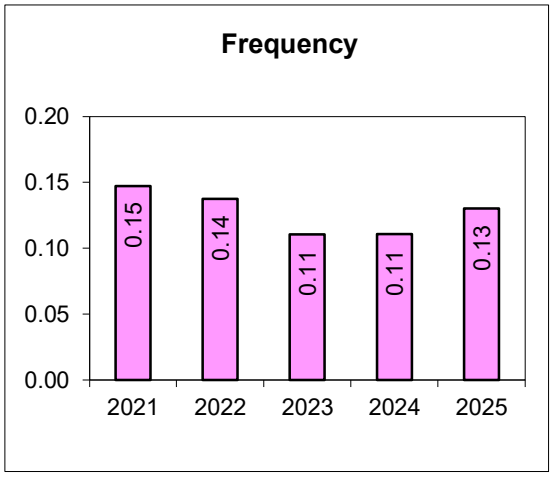


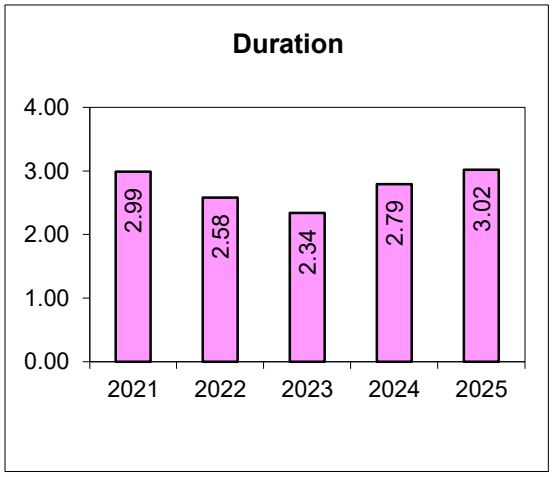


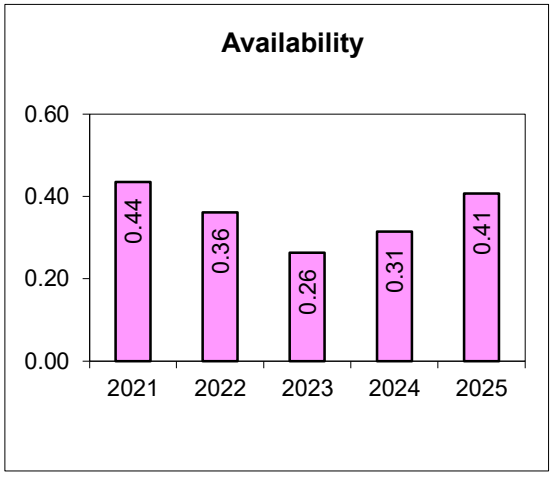


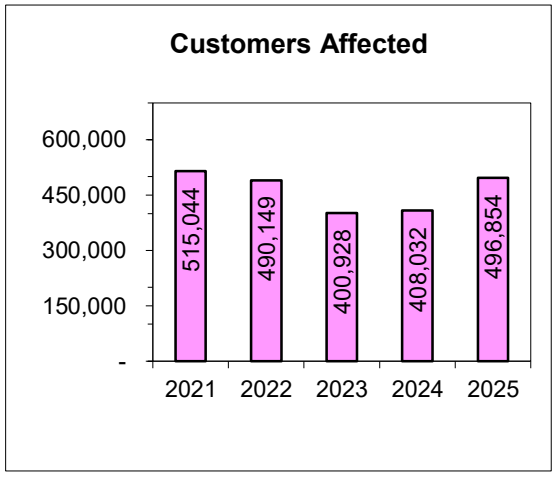


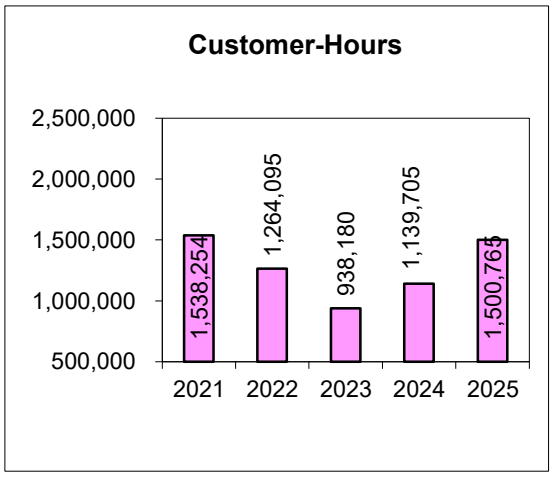
CON EDISON - System
(Excluding Major Storms)

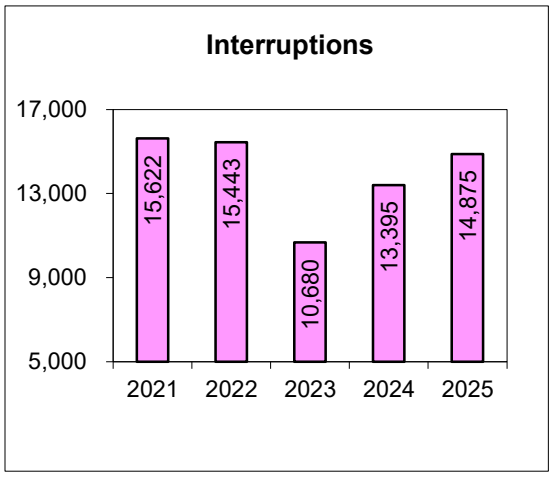




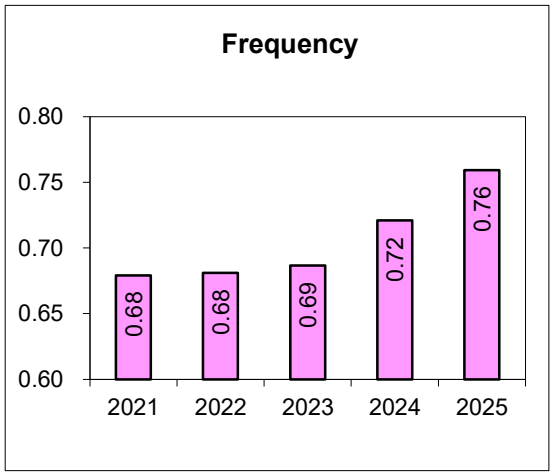


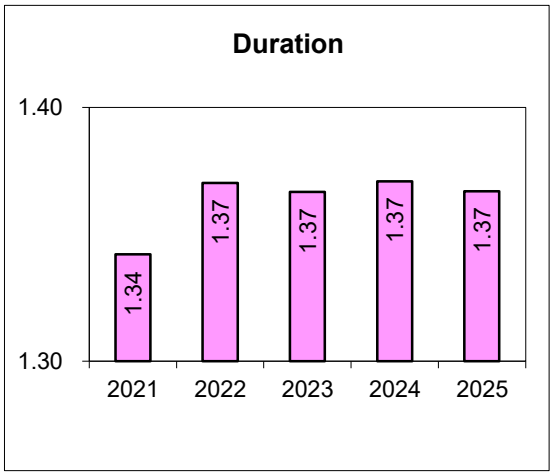


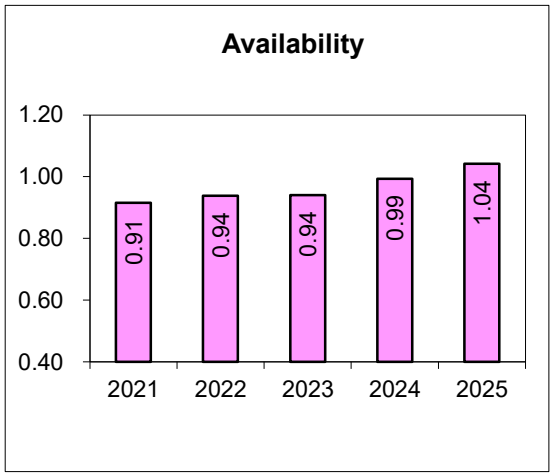


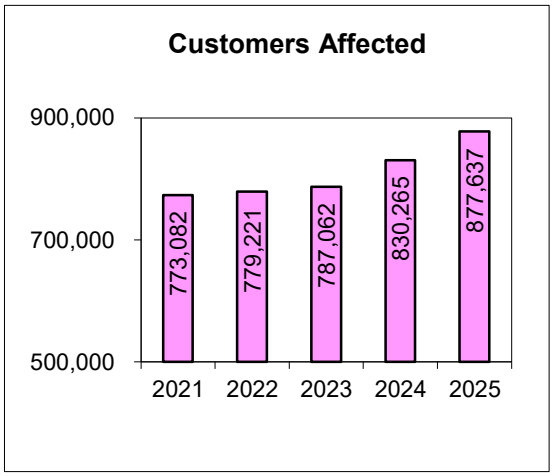


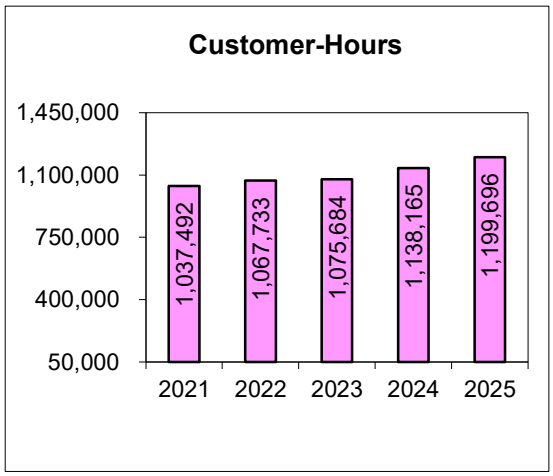
PSEG LI
(Excluding Major Storms)

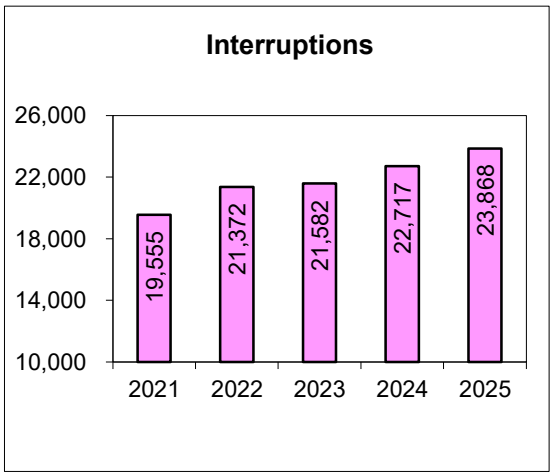




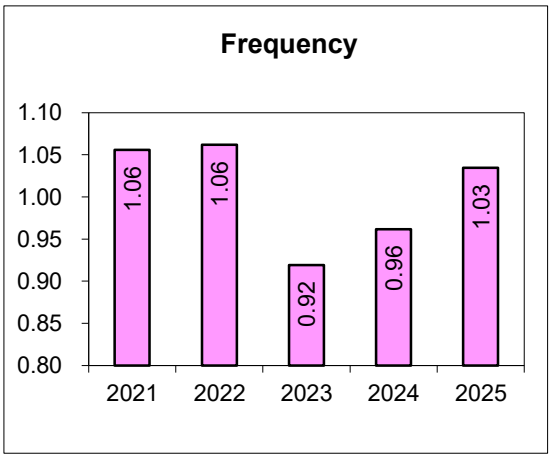


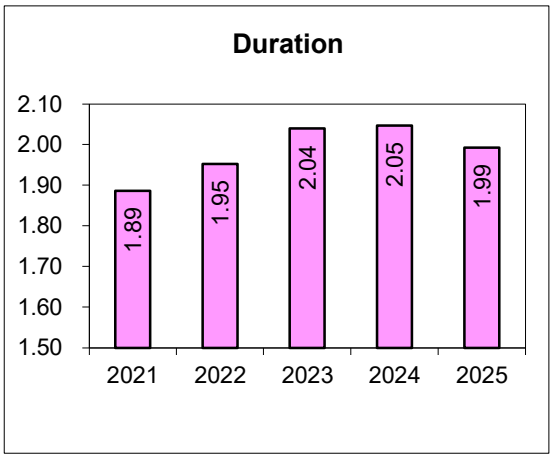


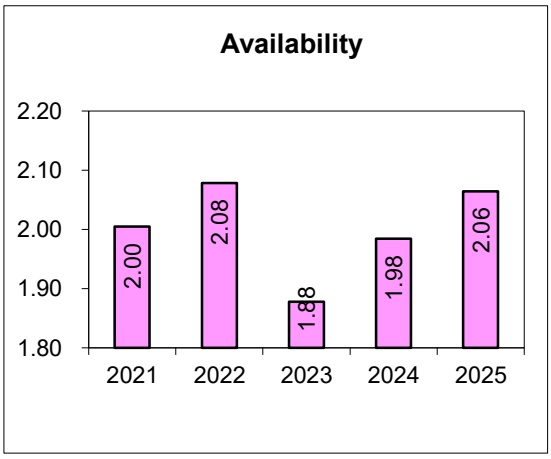


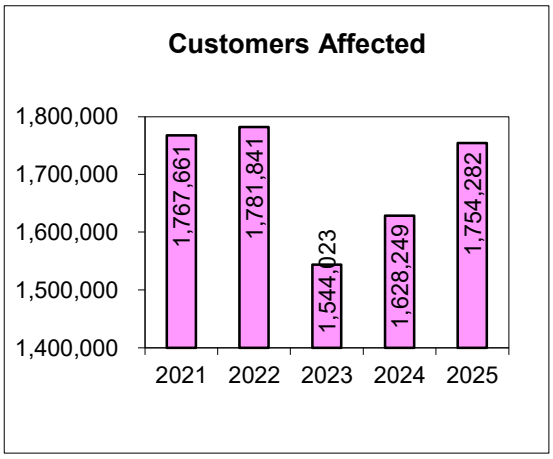


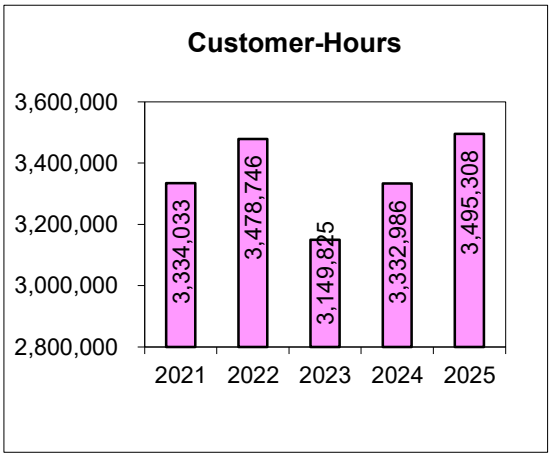
NATIONAL GRID
(Excluding Major Storms)

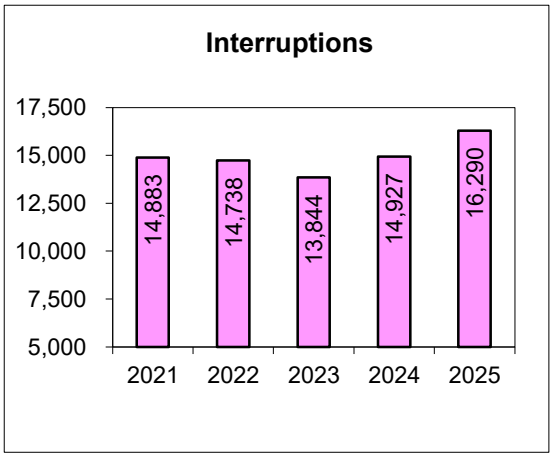




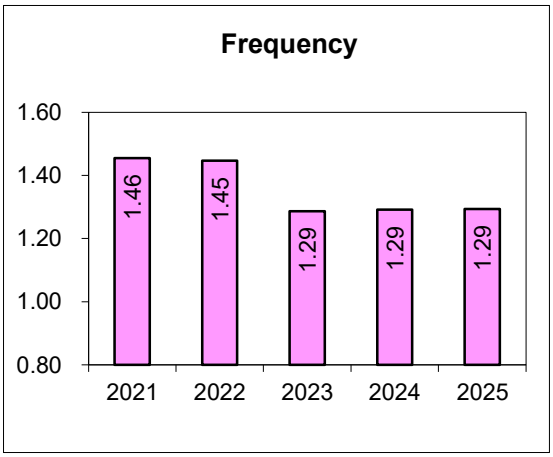


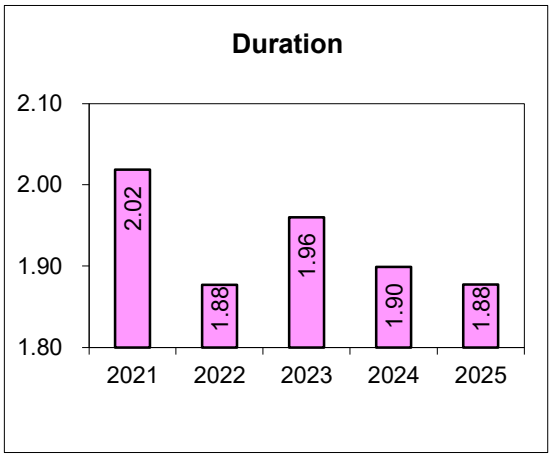


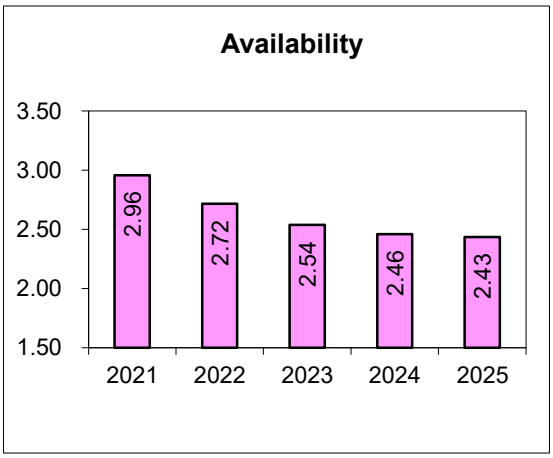


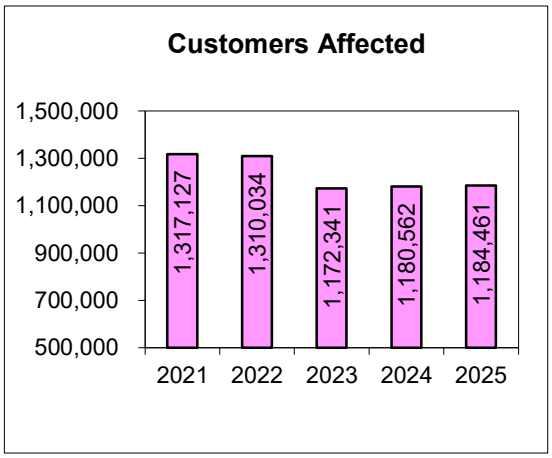


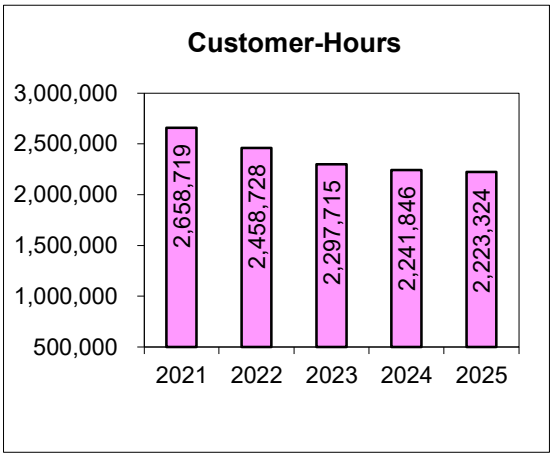
NYSEG
(Excluding Major Storms)

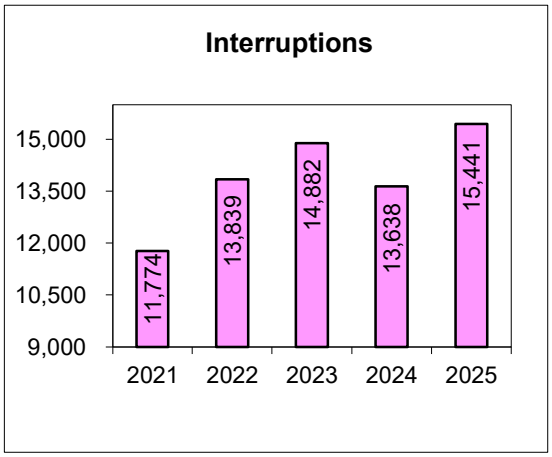




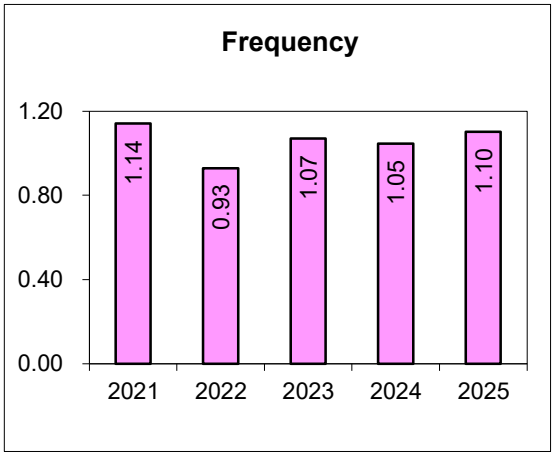


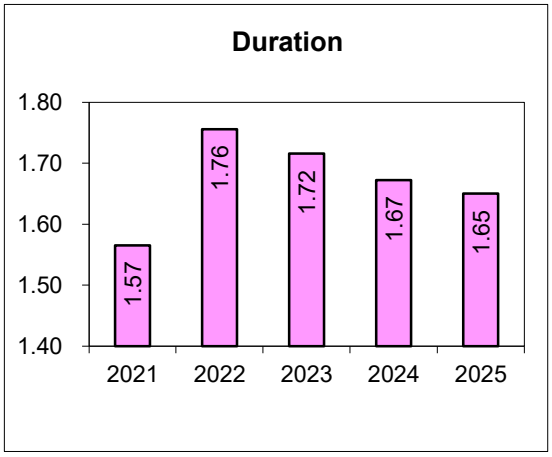


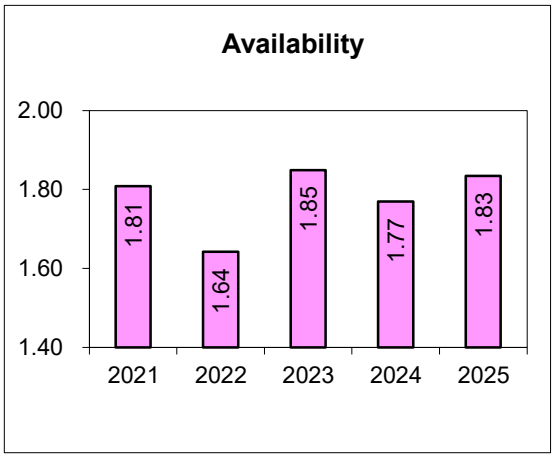


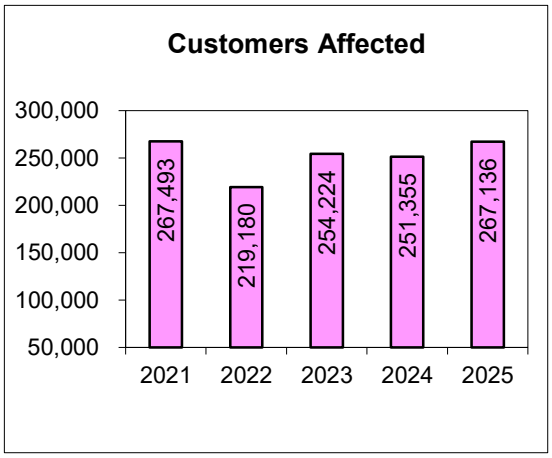


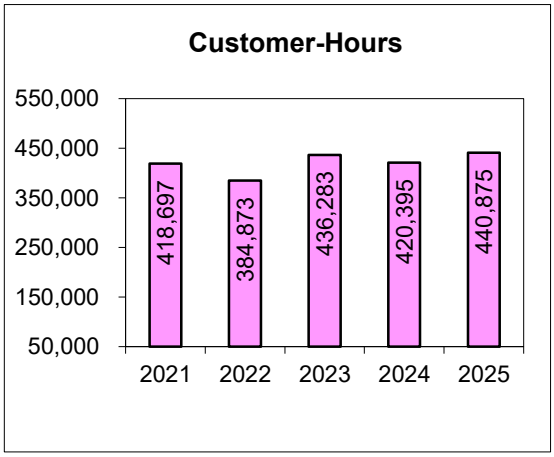
ORANGE & ROCKLAND
(Excluding Major Storms)

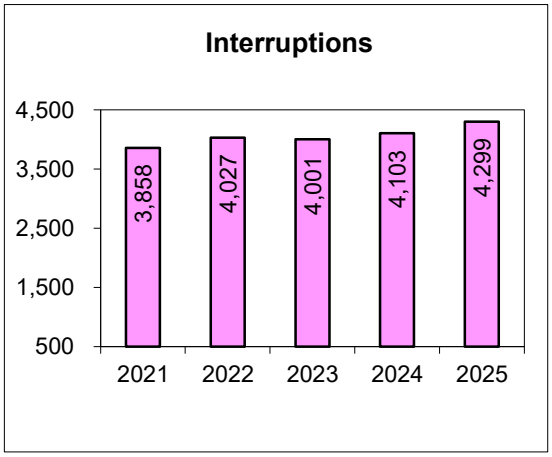












RG&E
(Excluding Major Storms)

