

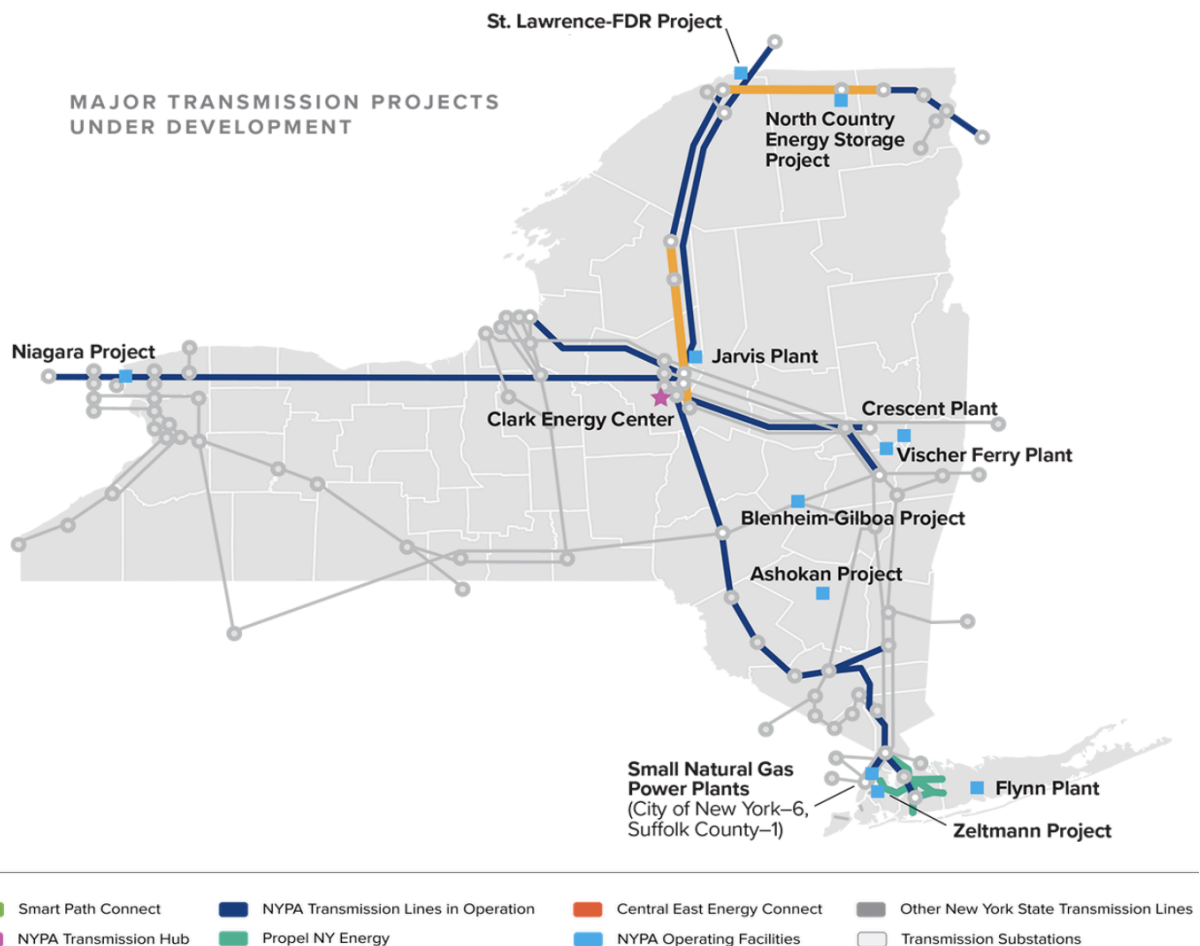
What is NYPA?

NYPA, the New York Power Authority, is the nation's largest state public power organization, operating 17 generating facilities and over 1,550 circuit-miles of transmission lines. More than 80% of its electricity comes from clean, renewable hydropower. NYPA finances its operations primarily through bond sales and revenue from electricity sales.

Can NYPA own their own transmission projects?

Yes. As stated on NYPA's [transmission overview page](#), "The NY Power Authority owns and operates approximately one-third of New York's transmission backbone, bringing clean, reliable energy where it is needed most." The remaining two-thirds of New York's transmission infrastructure is either co-owned through partnerships or privately owned.

The following map shows the transmission infrastructure owned by NYPA:



[Here](#) is another map that shows the 2025 transmission project overview by ownership.

What transmission projects can NYPA invest in?

NYPA can participate in both wholly public and public-private collaborative projects -- but all projects NYPA invests in must be in the public interest.

In Construction

- [Propel NY Energy](#): NYPA and New York Transco are strengthening 100 miles of transmission lines across Long Island, New York City, and Westchester County. Joint ownership: NYPA and NY Transco will jointly build, operate, and maintain the project, pending regulatory approval.
- [Smart Path Connect](#): NYPA and National Grid are rebuilding approximately 100 miles of transmission lines -- NYPA upgrading 55 miles on the east-west corridor and National Grid rebuilding 45 miles on the north-south corridor. Joint ownership: NYPA owns its northern assets and part of the substations; National Grid owns its remaining assets and substations.
- [Central East Energy Connect](#): NYPA and LS Power Grid New York are rebuilding approximately 93 miles of transmission between Marcy and New Scotland. Joint ownership: NYPA holds a 37.5% stake.

Completed

- [Smart Path](#): NYPA rebuilt its 86-mile Moses-Adirondack transmission line. Entirely public.
- [Long Island Cable Reconductoring](#): NYPA invested \$70 million to modernize its Nassau County segment of the Long Island Sound Cable Entirely public.

How does NYPA differ from the MCEA proposed under LD 838?

Under LD 838, the MCEA “may not own a stake of a project established pursuant to this chapter,” meaning it can only facilitate, finance, and coordinate projects, while ownership and operation remain with utilities or private developers. This creates several fundamental differences between NYPA and the MCEA.

Feature	NYPA	MCEA
Ownership of Projects	Can own and operate generation and transmission assets	Only plans, finances, and facilitates development
Role in Transmission	Directly builds, operates, and maintains transmission lines	Identifies corridors, funds projects via competitive solicitations, utilities/developers own and operate

Revenue/Financing	Generates revenue from selling electricity; can issue bonds	Uses revenue bonds, revolving loan funds, grants to fund projects; no direct electricity sales
Labor/Project Oversight	Manages own workforce	Sets labor standards for projects it funds (prevailing wage, apprenticeship)
Scope	Statewide energy generation and transmission	Primarily transmission planning, financing, and infrastructure buildout to meet clean energy goals

How do electricity costs and reliability vary in Maine vs. New York?

At present, total average rates for both states are at about 26 cents/kWh. However, average residential rates in New York City are 31 cents, badly skewing the average. Rural New York State – more comparable to Maine – thus pays considerably lower rates. Total outage minutes in Maine between 2019 and 2023 were over 5 times the outage minutes of New York, according to one recent analysis. However, here too it is possible that New York City may skew the overall average.