De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 3/13/2026

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The March 2026 edition of the De-Carbonization / Distributed Energy Resources (DER) Report includes these articles:

- FERC Approves Package of Mandatory Grid Reliability Standards
- Spectrum News 1: NYSERDA Memo on State's 2019 Climate Law Signals Coming Fight Over its Mandates
- Canary Media - Can a Big Battery Help Boston Save Billions on the Power Grid? Maybe
- New Orleans' Latest Bid for a Better Grid: A Citywide Virtual Power Plant
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- A Closer Look at Large Loads in the NYISO Interconnection Queue
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FERC Approves Package of Mandatory Grid Reliability Standards

On February 19th, NERC announced a Statement on the FERC February open meeting in which FERC issued an order approving five Reliability Standards developed as part of NERC's "Milestone 3" work addressing Order No. 901 directives on inverter-based resource (IBR) data sharing and modeling. For background, here is information on Milestone 2. Additional supporting information can be found here: FERC Meeting Summary with Video.

The approval covers three revised Reliability Standards:

- MOD-032-2 - Establish consistent modeling data requirements and reporting procedures for development of planning horizon cases necessary to support analysis of the reliability of the interconnected transmission system
- IRO-010-6: Prevent instability, uncontrolled separation, or Cascading outages that adversely impact reliability by ensuring each Reliability Coordinator has the data and information it needs to plan, monitor and assess the operation of its Reliability Coordinator Area
- TOP-003-8: Addresses improved data collection for IBRs and aggregate distributed energy resources (DER) in the operations and planning horizons
- Reliability Standard MOD-033-3 (Revised) - addresses improved system model validation processes that expressly account for IBRs and DERs present on the system
- MOD-026-2: Combines currently effective Reliability Standards MOD-026-1 and MOD-027-1 and includes new and enhanced requirements to improve how entities verify and validate the models used in planning and interconnection analyses.

The standards were developed in response to FERC's October 2023 Order No. 901 (download link), which directed NERC to develop Reliability Standards to address issues associated with the growth of IBRs on the bulk power system. Milestone 4 work, addressing directives relating to planning and operational studies, is currently underway with an expected completion date in advance of FERC's November 4, 2026 deadline.

As part of the agenda item *Customer Matters, Reliability, Security, and Market Operations*, NERC presented findings (Video) from their *2025 Long-Term Reliability Assessment*.

Other assessments and reports include the following:

- Seasonal Reliability Assessments: The Summer Reliability Assessment (SRA) and Winter Reliability Assessment (WRA) provide overall perspective on the adequacy of the generation resources and the transmission systems necessary to meet projected seasonal peak demands. They also identify reliability issues of interest and areas of concern for the upcoming season. Seasonal assessments are published annually prior to each respective season.

- Special Reliability Assessments: In addition to the long-term and seasonal reliability assessments, NERC also conducts special reliability assessments on a regional, interregional, and Interconnection basis as conditions warrant, or as requested by the NERC Board of Trustees or governmental authorities. Special reliability assessments are performed and published on an as-needed basis.
- State of Reliability Report (SOR): The SOR contains an unbiased, data-driven look at BPS reliability for the calendar year, identifying ongoing challenges and informing future-looking reliability assessments. It seeks to inform regulators, policymakers, and industry leaders of the most significant reliability risks facing the BPS and describe the actions that the ERO Enterprise has taken, and will take, to address them. The SOR is published annually, containing analysis of BPS performance data from the prior year.
- Event Analysis Reports: NERC publishes reports of major system events and off-normal system occurrences as one output of the ERO Event Analysis Program. This program employs rigorous post-event analysis and promotes broad understanding of the causes and effects of reliability events. NERC also publishes Lessons Learned for industry.

Spectrum News 1: NYSERDA Memo on State's 2019 Climate Law Signals Coming Fight Over its Mandates

This Article summarizes a NYSERDA memo released (on X) February 26th, in which the Hochul administration is looking to make the case for changes to the state's 2019 Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Download Links: Exec Summary / Full Plan), tying the law to rising energy costs and the potential for significant household impacts. The memo, addressed to Director of State Operations Jackie Bray from NYSERDA President and CEO Doreen Harris, outlines those costs.

To perform the analysis, NYSERDA operated under hypothetical cap-and-invest regulations that would not include limits to the cost of allowances companies could purchase in order to exceed their emissions caps. In this instance, the authority started in the ballpark of $120 per ton of carbon emission, rising to $179.80 per ton in 2031. Per the memo, such rules would be needed in order to fully comply with the requirement to reduce New York's emissions by 40% by 2030.

The memo states: "If fully implemented with regulations to meet the 2030 targets, CLCPA's original design - differing accounting standards from the internationally accepted approach and inflexible near-term targets - would combine to yield high costs to New York households and businesses. Addressing this cost escalation is essential to deliver a policy that supports affordability and economic competitiveness and is necessary to ensure progress on decarbonization policy."

The memo goes on to state that "Absent changes, by 2031, the impact of CLCPA on the price of gasoline could reach or exceed $2.23 per gallon on top of current prices at that time; the cost for a MMBtu of natural gas $16.96; and comparable increases to other fuels. Upstate oil and natural gas households would see costs in excess of $4,000 a year, and New York City natural gas households could anticipate annual gross costs of $2,300. Only a portion of these costs could be offset by current policy design."

However, it wasn't entirely bleak. The memo actually predicts net savings for "high-efficient electrification" households that have converted to nearly all-electric power. Accounting for affordability benefits, "high-efficient electrification" households upstate could save about $1,500, while those in New York City could save $800.

Further Information can be found at this link to City and State NY Article

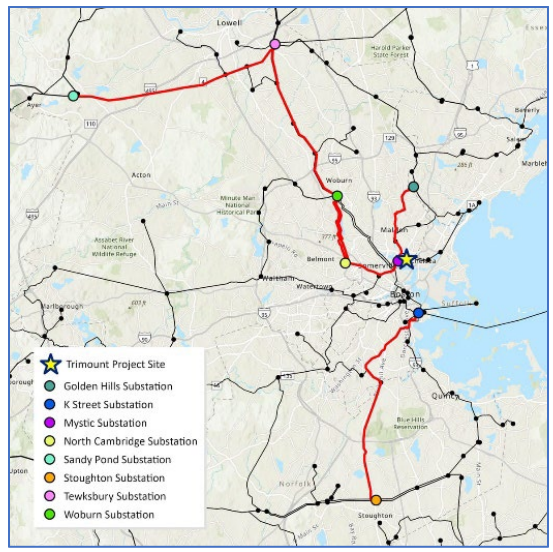
Canary Media - Can a Big Battery Help Boston Save Billions on the Power Grid? Maybe

This Article describes the Trimount battery project, proposed by Jupiter Power, illustrates how large-scale energy storage could function as a transmission asset to address grid congestion and reliability challenges in dense urban load centers like Boston. State officials recently granted energy company Jupiter Power approval to construct the largest battery storage facility in Massachusetts and New England.

Located four miles north of the city at a former Exxon Mobil oil-storage site in Everett, the project would connect to a critical substation linking Boston to the broader New England grid. The project will use lithium-ion batteries housed in 816 above-ground enclosures, providing 700 megawatts of capacity and 2.8 gigawatt-hours of storage. The facility will help the state's clean energy transition, serving as a key connector site for wind power and renewable energy projects, and supporting the Commonwealth's goal of net-zero emissions by 2050.

Boston is a recognized load pocket, where peak electricity demand can exceed transmission capacity during extreme weather or contingency events. These stress periods are typically short in duration, making batteries well suited to store excess power during normal conditions and discharge during peak demand or emergencies. Similar storage-as-transmission applications have already deferred costly grid upgrades in Australia, Europe, and South America, though adoption in the U.S. has been limited.

To evaluate Trimount's value, Jupiter Power commissioned RLC Engineering to study how the battery could mitigate risks identified in ISO New England's Boston 2033 Needs Assessment, particularly during N-1-1 transmission outage scenarios. RLC found that the battery's strategic location could prevent widespread outages and avoid the need for multiple underground transmission upgrades. The analysis estimates an avoided transmission cost benefit of approximately $2.27 billion, positioning the battery as a far more cost-effective reliability solution than traditional grid expansion.



Right: Map of the transmission network in eastern Massachusetts. Transmission lines in red will face stress or overload conditions by the mid-2030s, absent mitigating action.

Despite these benefits, regulatory barriers remain. Under ISO-NE's storage as a transmission-only asset (SATOA) framework (Similar to NYISO Storage as Transmission), approved by federal regulators in 2023, batteries providing transmission services are prohibited from earning revenue in energy or ancillary service markets. This restriction undermines project economics and limits incentives for transmission owners, who otherwise earn guaranteed returns on traditional grid investments. Trimount, for example, will rely on the Massachusetts Clean Peak Energy Standard, and utility storage procurement mandates rather than transmission related revenues. The state mandate calls for procuring five gigawatts of energy storage by 2030.

Looking ahead, ISO-NE may revisit these constraints as it works to comply with FERC's order 1920 to modernize long-term transmission planning, which encourages advanced transmission technologies that expand grid flexibility. While regulatory reform remains uncertain, Trimount demonstrates that large urban-adjacent batteries can deliver substantial reliability, cost, and market benefits—potentially saving customers $1.6 billion in capacity market costs over 20 years—while offering a compelling alternative to disruptive and expensive transmission build-outs.

New Orleans' Latest Bid for a Better Grid: A Citywide Virtual Power Plant

This Article describes how New Orleans is advancing a citywide virtual power plant (VPP) initiative to enhance grid resilience, reduce system costs, and improve community preparedness in a region highly exposed to extreme weather. The New Orleans City Council has directed Entergy New Orleans to develop a $28 million battery incentive program, with an additional $2 million for administration and implementation, funded entirely through a utility settlement and therefore imposing no direct cost on ratepayers.

The program is expected to support battery installations at approximately 1,500 homes and 150 businesses, nonprofits, and community institutions within city limits. These distributed battery systems will provide on-site backup power during outages while also being aggregated and dispatched to support the broader electric system during periods of high demand. The citywide initiative builds directly on Entergy New Orleans' pilot virtual power plants, which enrolled nearly 140 customer-owned battery systems across the city, primarily residential along with about a dozen Community Lighthouse sites, such as churches equipped to serve as powered refuges during outages.

During its first full year of operation, the pilot VPP was dispatched six times, primarily to validate system functionality rather than to address severe grid stress. Participating households were compensated up to $600 per year for allowing their batteries to be discharged to the grid during two-hour dispatch events when demand was elevated.

The pilot generated "great data," according to Entergy, and produced several key operational insights. These included identifying connectivity challenges, such as internet lapses that prevented some batteries from responding to dispatch signals, as well as system-level configuration issues that occasionally limited battery availability. Addressing these issues during the pilot phase enabled Entergy and its technology partner to troubleshoot controls, refine dispatch protocols, and build confidence in the reliability of aggregated customer-owned assets.

Although the pilot initially planned to increase dispatch frequency to as many as 30 events per year, relatively mild grid conditions during the summer of 2025 reduced the need for battery support. This conservative operational approach reflected Entergy's intent to protect customer-owned assets while incrementally scaling system usage based on demonstrated need and performance.

At full implementation, the expanded incentive program is expected to support roughly 10 megawatts (MW) of residential battery capacity and 10 MW of nonresidential capacity, all located within the city of New Orleans. This concentration of distributed capacity within a compact geographic footprint is expected to increase the effectiveness of the VPP compared with programs spread across much larger service territories.

Once scaled, Entergy may be able to bid aggregated battery capacity into the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) wholesale market, with potential revenues used to offset system costs for the broader customer base. More broadly, the utility can use its detailed knowledge of local grid conditions to dispatch batteries in areas facing capacity constraints, voltage management challenges, or variability associated with rooftop solar generation.

Equity considerations are embedded in the program design. Incentives can reduce upfront battery costs, to support broader participation while stimulating local clean-energy markets. New Orleans' experience demonstrates how a carefully structured pilot can de-risk deployment, generate operational data, and enable rapid scaling of distributed energy resources. If successful, the city's virtual power plant could provide data driven case for using aggregated customer-owned batteries as a cost-effective alternative to traditional grid infrastructure, delivering measurable reliability and resilience benefits for the entire customer base.

More States Look to Virtual Power Plants to Fight Rising Electric Bills
This Article describes how a dozen state legislatures are pushing measures to launch or expand programs that rely on customers' thermostats, batteries, and EVs to relieve the grid. As of last year, 34 states have programs that call on utilities to use smart thermostats and water heaters, batteries and EV chargers, and energy management systems at businesses and factories to combat rising electricity rates.

Along with the high cost of building new power plants and expanding and maintaining poles, wires, transformers, and substations, utilities face additional costs and bottlenecks in getting additional sources of electricity online. Gas turbine manufacturers are backlogged through the end of this decade, and the cost of gas power plants has grown significantly over the past few years. Meanwhile, solar and wind are constrained by both a too-small transmission grid and Trump administration policies.

The artificial intelligence boom has put the limitations of the existing grid into sharp focus. Prospective data centers are being told there's not enough gigawatts to serve them, even as the cost of expanding future capacity to meet their demands is pushing up rates in data center hot spots. The same constraints have made it hard for EV charging depots and other power-hungry customers to get connected in other parts of the country.

Utilities have long been uneasy about relying on customer devices they don't directly control. The biggest VPPs in the country remain tied to providing emergency grid relief, rather than being included in long-term plans that would allow them to serve as an alternative to building new power plants or updating the grid. Most of the regulatory and legislative directives pushing utilities to use VPPs are taking an incremental approach, launching pilot projects, evaluating their capabilities, and then scaling up over time.

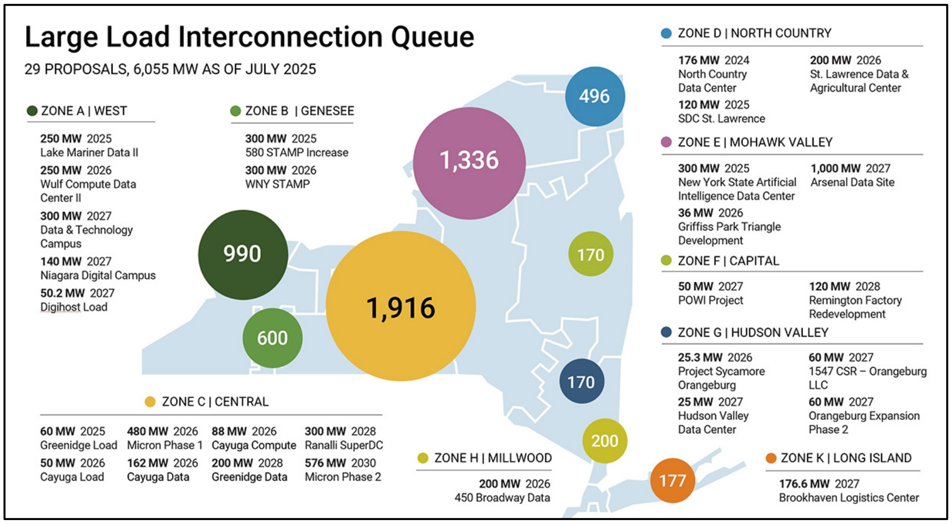
Residential VPP capacity tends to start with smart thermostats and controllable air conditioning and electric heating that can be modulated to reduce peak-power stresses. This may leave people feeling hotter or colder than they'd like. But energy-efficiency improvements and smart precooling or preheating strategies can minimize those impacts — and appropriate payments can make the discomfort worth it. Meanwhile, some appliances, like water heaters, can be turned off without people noticing, as long as they're not turned off for too long.

Solar systems, batteries, and EVs bring something more to the table: the potential to generate and store power that can go back to the grid. Solar-battery VPPs from companies like Tesla and Sunrun, or "bring-your-own battery" programs managed by utilities, are providing big boosts to grids in Puerto Rico and states including California and Vermont. And "managed charging" programs for EVs are a key tool for utilities to turn a potential grid stress into a grid asset, or even to tap EV batteries in "vehicle-to-grid" programs.

Traditionally, utilities have managed these technologies separately and slowly scaled them up. It's also important to remember that investor-owned utilities earn guaranteed profits for investments in power plants and grids, which disincentivizes them from pushing hard on alternatives that might erode those profits — including VPPs. But with energy affordability now driving big political pushback in Virginia, New Jersey, and other states, VPP advocates argue that it's time to move fast — and that state lawmakers can set the terms for making that happen.

A dozen states are considering legislation this year that could launch or expand VPPs, including Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Similar bills passed in Illinois and Virginia in 2025 and in Maryland and Colorado in 2024. Additional information can be found at the Smart Electric Power Alliance. The U.S. DOE has calculated that the country could achieve 80 to 160 gigawatts of VPP capacity by 2030, roughly three to five times what's out there today, from these "demand side" resources. That could save utility customers about $10 billion in annual grid costs.

A Closer Look at Large Loads in the NYISO Interconnection Queue (Link to NYISO Blog with Map Image)



Large Loads from the NYISO Interconnection Queue as of February 20th, 2026

	Zone	County	Queue Pos.	Project Name	Points of Interconnection	Utility	SP (MW)	Date of IR	Last Updated Date	In Svc Date
1	A	Niagara	1465	Digihost load	Walck Rd. 115kV	NM-NG	50	11/14/2022	4/30/2025	08-2027
2	A	Niagara	1670	Lake Mariner Data II	Kintigh 345kV Substation	NYSEG	250	1/23/2024	4/30/2025	06-2025
3	A	Niagara	1681	Niagara Digital Campus	Adams to Packard 115kV lines 187 and 188	NM-NG	140	4/9/2024	3/31/2025	12-2027
4	A	Erie	1726	Data & Technology Campus	Huntley - Packard 230kV line 78	NM-NG	300	1/31/2025	12/31/2025	01-2027
5	A	Niagara	1732	Wulf Compute Data Center II	Kintigh 345kV sub-station	NYSEG	250	3/29/2025	12/31/2025	06-2026
6	A	Niagara	1741	North East Data LLC Data Center	230kV lines 77 and 78	NM-NG	56	8/29/2025	12/31/2025	05-2027
7	A	Niagara	1747	Globe Digital Holdings - 1	Line 197 and 198	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	1/31/2026	01-2027
8	A	Nagara falls	1748	GLOBE DH 2	LINE 197 AND 198	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	1/31/2026	06-2027
9	A	Nagara falls	1749	Globe DH 3	lines 187 and 188	National Grid	100	10/17/2025	1/31/2026	01-2027
10	B	Genesee	0580	WNY STAMP	Kintigh/Niagara - New Rochester 345kV	NYPA	300	9/27/2016	3/31/2025	05-2026
11	B	Genesee	1484	580 STAMP load increase	115 kv STAMP substation	NM-NG	300	12/2/2022	12/31/2023	12-2025
12	C	Yates	0776	Greenidge Load	Greenidge 115kV	NYSEG	60	10/22/2018	4/30/2024	06-2025
13	C	Cayuga	0850	Cayuga Load	Milliken 115kV	NYSEG	50	5/21/2019	4/30/2024	12-2026
14	C	Onondaga	1536	White Pine Phase 1	Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	480	3/11/2023	2/29/2024	06-2026
15	C	Onondaga	1627	Micron Fab 2	National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	576	10/31/2023	6/30/2024	09-2030
16	C	Tompkins	1683	Cayuga Compute	Milliken substation 115kV	NYSEG	88	4/24/2024	5/31/2025	10-2026
17	C	Yates	1725	Greenidge 200 MW Data Center Project	NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV Substation	NYSEG	200	12/20/2024	12/31/2025	10-2029
18	C	Tompkins	1733	Cayuga Data	Milliken 115kV Substation	NYSEG	162	3/29/2025	12/31/2025	08-2026
19	C	Onondaga	1736	Ranalli SuperDC	Clay to Pannell ckts PC-1 and PC-2	NYPA	300	5/7/2025	8/31/2025	05-2028
20	C	Onondaga	1746	OOWWTP Expansion Program	National Grid' Clay-Teall LN#11 and LN#17	National Grid	50	10/15/2025	1/31/2026	09-2029
21	C	Broome	1752	Broome County Tech Park	345 kV POI loop on the Oakdale-Fraser Line 32	NYSEG	250	10/30/2025	1/31/2026	12-2029
22	D	St. Lawrence	0979	North Country Data Center	Reynolds 115kV	NYPA	176	1/22/2020	7/31/2023	12-2024
23	D	St. Lawrence	1213	St Lawrence Data and Agricultural Center	Dennison 115kV substation	NM-NG	200	6/28/2021	1/14/2023	01-2026
24	D	St. Lawrence	1315	SDC St. Lawrence	Moses-Reynolds MRG-1 and MRG-2 at 115kV	NYPA	120	12/20/2021	9/30/2022	08-2025
25	D	St. Lawrence	1743	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 2	NYPA's 230kV Moses Massena 1 (MMS-1)	NYPA	1,935	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	07-2030
26	D	St; Lawrence	1751	Alcoa East Energy Allocation Project	NYPA - HW1 and HW2 (345kV) Lines - at Haverstock	NYPA	200	10/21/2025	1/31/2026	07-2027
27	E	St Lawrence	1745	Pontoon Bridge Road Data Center	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission lines	NYPA	250	10/9/2025	1/31/2026	10-2026
28	E	St Lawrence	1728	Arsenal Data Site 250	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
29	E	St Lawrence	1729	Arsenal Data Site 500	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
30	E	St Lawrence	1730	Arsenal Data Site 1000	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	467	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
31	E	St. Lawrence	1731	New York State Artificial Intelligence Data Center	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission line HA-2	NYPA	300	3/14/2025	12/31/2025	10-2026
32	E	Oneida	1737	Griffiss Park Triangle Development	Gulf to Rome 115kV line	NM-NG	56	6/3/2025	1/31/2026	12-2027
33	E	Herkimer	1740	Remington Factory Redevelopment	Line 1: 345KV from EDIC to Fraser	NYPA	400	8/29/2025	9/30/2025	08-2028
34	E	St. Lawrence	1742	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 1	NYPA HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line	NYPA	860	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	12-2029
35	F	Albany	1646	POWI Project	New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line	NM-NG	50	11/30/2023	7/31/2024	01-2027
36	F	Herkimer	1735	Remington Factory Redevelopment	Ilion Municipal 115kV substation	IMEU	100	5/2/2025	1/31/2026	07-2027
37	F	Albany	1750	AI Tech Steel Site	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	12/31/2025	06-2027
38	F	Albany	1753	NYS Health Lab (Harriman Campus, Albany NY)	Woodlawn-State Campus #12 115kV feeder	National Grid	20	11/4/2025	1/31/2026	01-2030
39	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	Albany?Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
40	F	Albany	1755	Site Master Plan Expansion Phase I	Patroon Creek and McKnownville	National Grid	45	12/18/2025	1/31/2026	01-2029
41	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Orangeburg	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	6/30/2025	01-2026
42	G	Rockland	1714	Hudson Valley Data Center	Line 60 138KV - Ramp to Tallman	O&R	50	7/2/2024	6/30/2025	02-2027
43	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC	138kV Line 703 between Corp Drive - Harings Corner	O&R	30	7/2/2024	6/30/2025	01-2027
44	G	Orange	1716	Orangeburg Expansion Phase 2	Oak St 38kV substation	O&R	30	8/5/2024	6/30/2025	12-2027
45	H	Westchester	1717	Datacenters at 450 Broadway, Buchanan, NY	Buchanan 138kV Substation	ConEd	200	8/7/2024	9/30/2025	09-2026
46	H	Dutchess	1738	1 Gig Data Center East Fishkill, NY	East Fishkill to Wood Street 345 kV lines (38 and 39)	CONED	1,000	7/17/2025	1/31/2026	10-2028
47	K	Suffolk	1721	Brookhaven Logistics Center	138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd	LIPA	177	10/28/2024	7/31/2025	01-2027
							11,756			

Month over month decrease in Project Count = 1, along with a net decrease in Total Project Load = 190 MW.

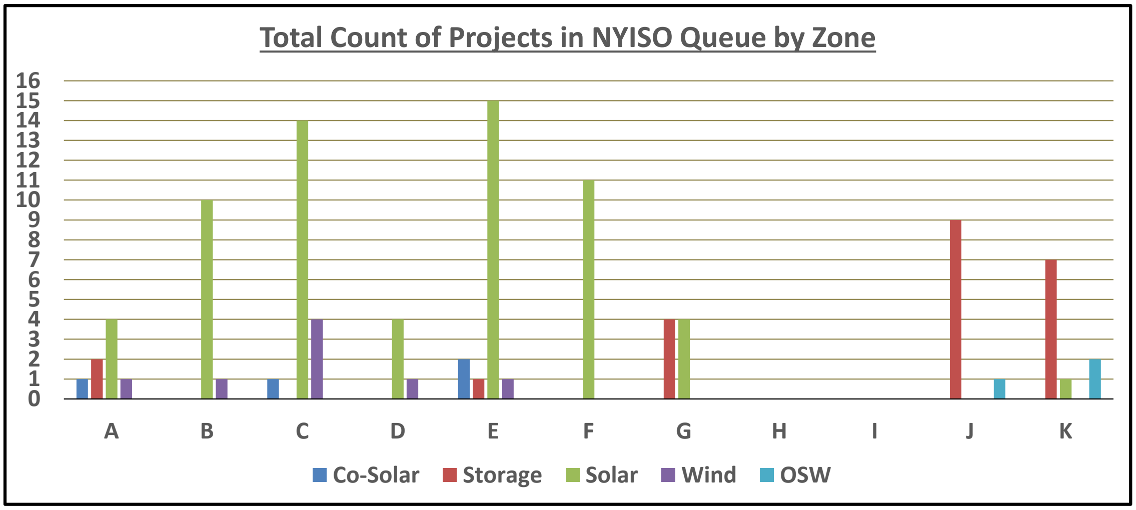
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

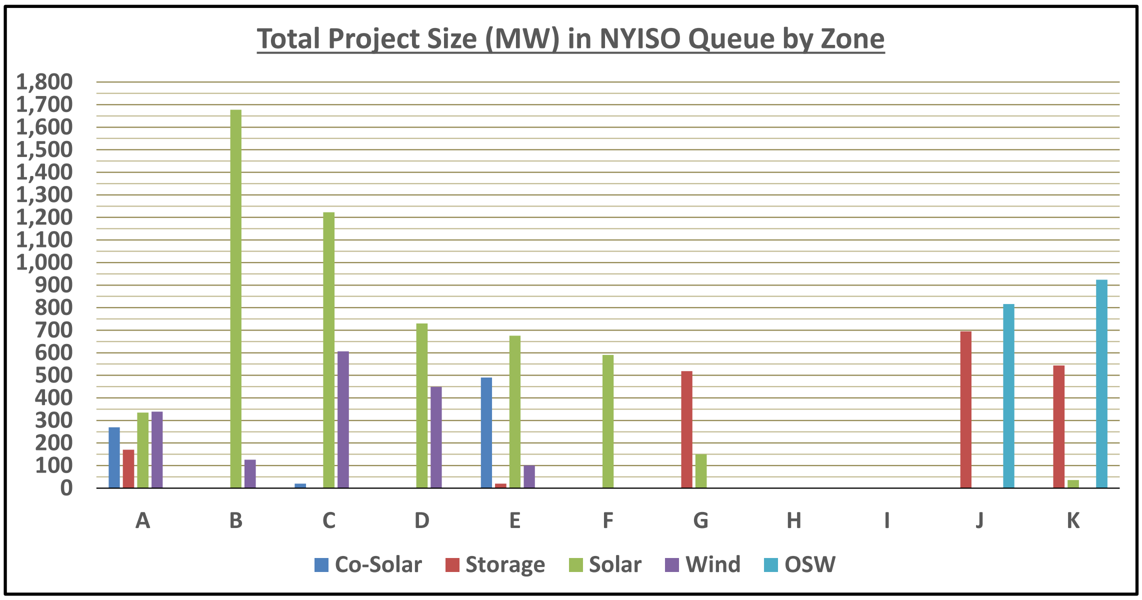
The intent is to track the growth of Co-Located Solar / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and in total for the state. The information was obtained from the NYISO Interconnection Website, based on information published on February 20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of January 31st. Note that two projects were added, and three projects were withdrawn during the month of January.

Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	1	2	4	1	
B			10	1	
C	1		14	4	
D			4	1	
E	2	1	15	1	
F			11		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	22	63	8	3

Total Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	270	170	335	339	
B			1,678	126	
C	20		1,223	607	
D			730	449	
E	490	20	676	101	
F			591		
G		499	150		
H					
I					
J		695			816
K		544	36		924
State	780	1,928	5,418	1,622	1,740

Average Size (MW) of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	270	85	84	339	
B			168	126	
C	20		87	152	
D			183	449	
E	245	20	45	101	
F			54		
G		166	38		
H					
I					
J		77			816
K		78	36		462
State	195	88	86	203	580


Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW


Total Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone
1,800
1,700
1,600
1,500
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
A
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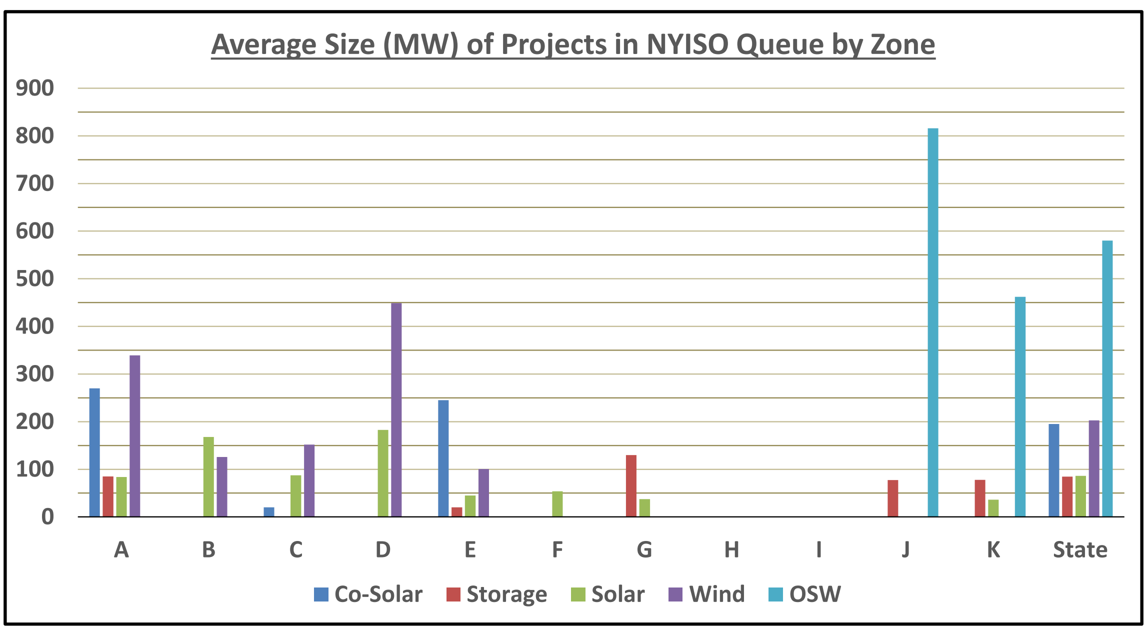
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW


Average Size (MW) of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
State
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW

Cluster Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

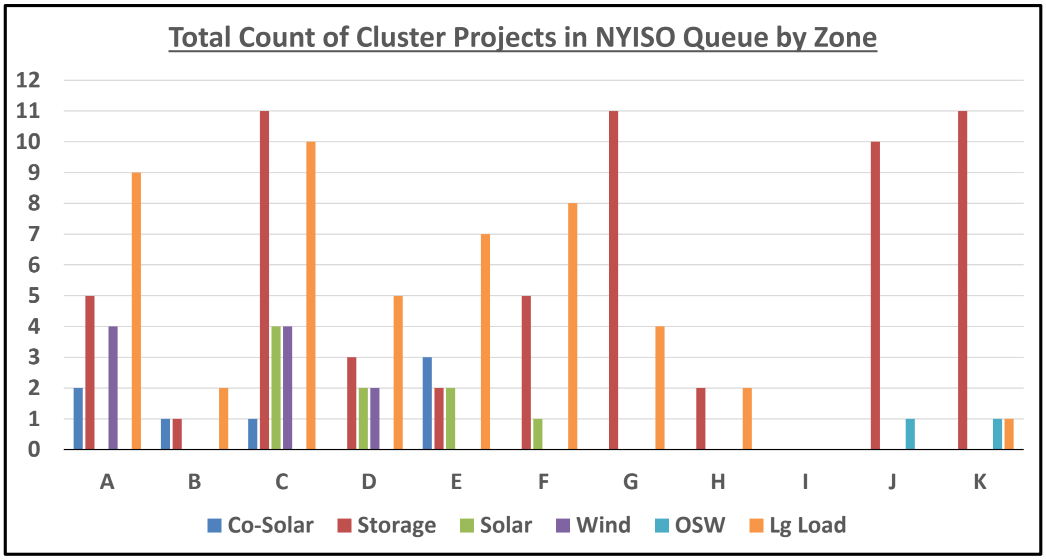
The intent is to track the growth of the Cluster-based projects, including Co-Located Solar and Wind / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and total for state. The information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of December 31st, and published on January 20th.

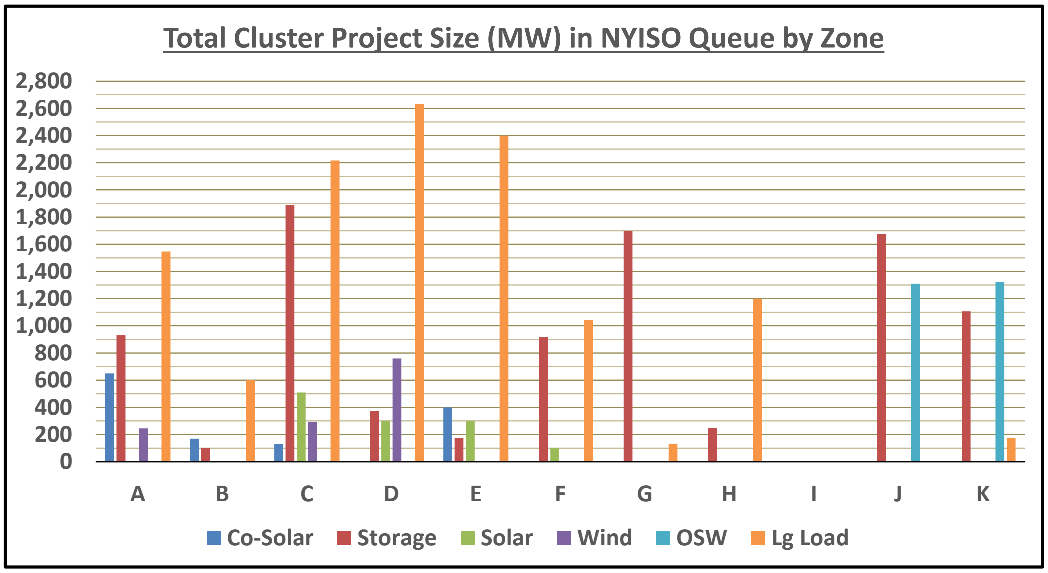
Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly totals remain the same at 92 projects totaling 15,610 MW. There was no change from the previous month. A total of 284 projects representing 59,873 MW are listed as having been withdrawn to date.

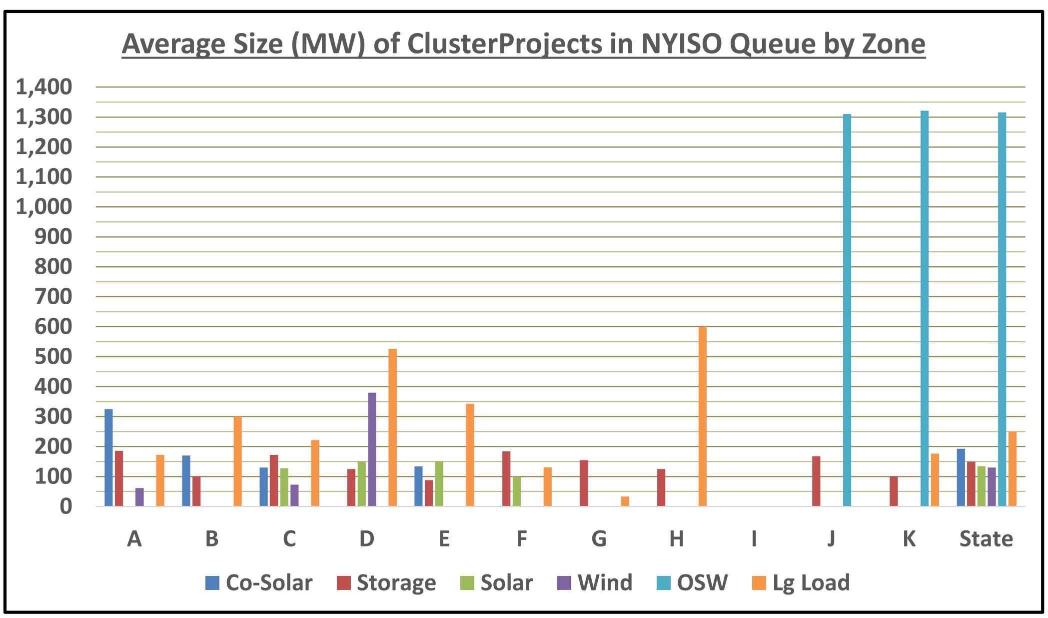
Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	2	5		4		9
B	1	1				2
C	1	11	4	4		10
D		3	2	2		5
E	3	2	2			8
F		5	1			6
G		11				4
H		2				2
I						
J		10			1	
K		11			1	1
State	7	61	9	10	2	47

Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	650	930		246		1,546
B	170	100				600
C	130	1,890	510	292		2,216
D		375	300	760		2,631
E	400	175	300			2,799
F		920	100			455
G		1,699				132
H		250				1,200
I						
J		1,676			1,310	
K		1,107			1,321	177
State	1,350	9,122	1,210	1,298	2,631	11,756

Average Size (MW) Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	325	186		61		172
B	170	100				300
C	130	172	127	73		222
D		125	150	380		526
E	133	88	150			350
F		184	100			76
G		154				33
H		125				600
I						
J		168			1,310	
K		101			1,321	177
State	193	150	134	130	1,316	250


Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW
Lg Load


Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW
Lg Load


Average Size (MW) of ClusterProjects in NYISO Queue by Zone
1,400
1,300
1,200
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
State
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW
Lg Load