

De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 5/8/2026

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The May 2026 edition of the De-Carbonization / Distributed 6 Resources (DER) Report includes these articles:

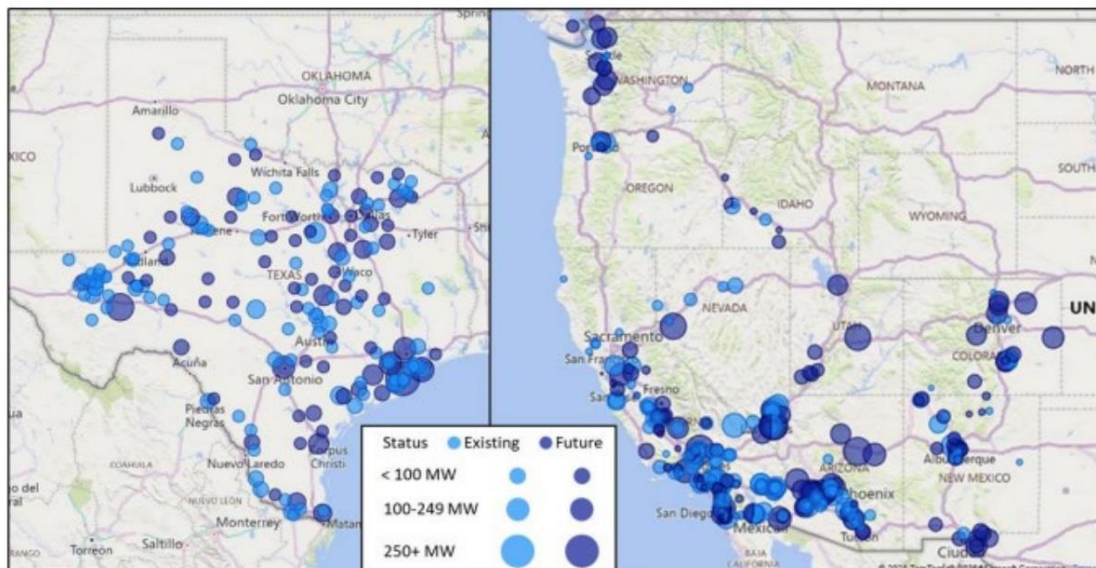
- Reliability Insights: Battery Energy Storage System Contributions and Considerations for Evolving Grid
- US Department of the Interior Announces Agreements to End Three Offshore Wind Projects
- NYISO Blogs: Winter Storm Fern Tests New York’s Grid vs. Wholesale Prices Down as Weather Warms
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Reliability Insights: Battery Energy Storage System Contributions and Considerations for an Evolving Grid

This latest [Reliability Insights Technical Document](#) from the [NERC Newsroom](#) provides a comprehensive summary of the state of energy storage and capabilities of energy storage in the USA. NERC has recently conducted analyses that underscore challenges presented by the shift in the resource mix toward weather-dependent, inverter-based resources (IBR) and an increasing reliance on natural-gas-fired generation. The variability of IBRs and the potential fuel constraints associated with natural gas generators may necessitate additional resources to maintain bulk power system (BPS) reliability. NERC continues to emphasize the importance of ensuring that the grid has sufficient Essential Reliability Services (ERS), such as frequency response, ramping, and voltage support, not all of which can be provided by IBRs. Both energy availability constraints and reduced ERSs resulting from retirements of synchronous machines create risks to the BPS. The increasing deployment of inverter-based battery energy storage systems (BESS) presents opportunities to reduce these risks, but this is counterbalanced by key considerations needed to ensure that integration is supported by reliable operation.

The Proliferation of BESS on the BPS

BESS are projected to continue growing at an increasing pace across the North American footprint. The Energy Information Agency’s February 2026 [Short Term Energy Outlook](#) forecasts battery storage to double from about 44 GW at the end of 2025 to about 89 GW by the end of 2027. The Texas RE and WECC Regions, particularly, are seeing extensive growth in BESS, as depicted in the figure below. Advances in battery technology, decreases in cost, availability of incentives, and changes to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and other market rules constitute key drivers for BESS growth.



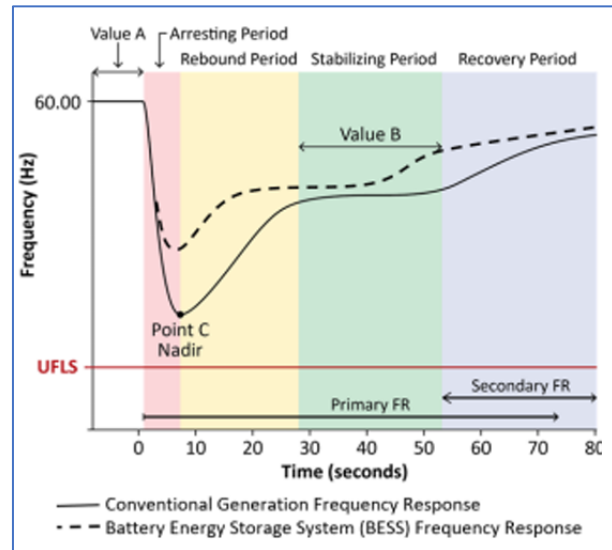
Applications of BESS and the ERS Potential

BESS have a variety of applications across the grid, as depicted in the figure below. BESS can store energy that can help address the variability of certain generation resources and shift energy availability to new peaking conditions. Furthermore, BESS may be able to enhance grid reliability and resilience by providing certain ERSs, including fast-frequency response. NERC's [Reliability Guideline](#) and [Joint Study with WECC](#) publications provide recommendations to support the reliable integration of increasing numbers of BESS onto the BPS. The guideline noted that BESS can be operated in a way that does not rely on external system strength for stable operations; in other words, BESS resources can be "grid forming." Furthermore, if charged, BESS may have the ability to support system restoration as a blackstart resource. In addition, these studies highlighted the potential benefits that BESS can provide for fast-frequency response to avert the use of underfrequency load shedding in response to generation losses, especially when BESS are strategically located.



[NERC's 2025 State of Reliability \(SOR\) report](#) also noted that events in the Western Interconnection demonstrated that BESS availability can provide frequency response support when a large resource loss occurs, such as depicted in the figure below. When reviewing individual frequency disturbances and analyzing the response by different unit types, there have been disturbances where BESS have provided over 70% of the overall MW response.

In Texas RE, BESS provision of frequency support is mandated through Reliability Standard BAL-001-TRE-2 as well as ERCOT rules for frequency response and related ancillary services. These requirements, combined with the increasing amount of installed BESS capacity with significant stored energy and quick response times, have positioned these installations as a key part of the Texas Interconnection's frequency response. BESS is also an increasing portion of ERCOT's ancillary service market, primarily for frequency regulation services, responsive reserve services, fast-frequency response, contingency reserve services, and non-spinning reserves. In 2024, ERCOT experienced several periods where batteries provided up to 100% of the total response capacity for frequency regulation services.



Additional Considerations as BESS Deployment Increases

While BESS present significant opportunities to address certain energy and ERS needs on the BPS, there are potential challenges that require consideration. As demonstrated through [grid events in California](#), BESS may have issues related to ride-through, similar to other IBRs. Second, [security concerns](#) have arisen due to standardization of BESS components and reliance on foreign-sourced materials. Third, as seen in the [Moss Landing](#) and [McMicken Fires](#), there are specific considerations that are critical for design and operational fire safety.

US Department of the Interior Announces Agreements to End Three Offshore Wind Projects

On April 23rd, the U.S. Department of the Interior [Announced](#) a landmark agreement with [TotalEnergies](#) for the company to redirect capital from offshore wind leases towards natural gas projects. The Company was planning to construct a 1.3 GW of offshore wind connecting to New Jersey, with potential future expansion to supply New York. TotalEnergies has committed to invest approximately \$1 billion - the value of its renounced offshore wind leases - in oil and natural gas and LNG production in the United States. Following their new investment, the United States will reimburse the company up to the amount they paid in lease purchases for offshore wind. In addition, in light of the national security concerns, TotalEnergies has pledged not to develop any new offshore wind projects in the United States.

For its part, TotalEnergies will invest \$928 Million on the following projects in 2026:

- The development of Train 1 to 4 of Rio Grande LNG plant in Texas
- The development of upstream conventional oil in Gulf of America and of shale gas production.

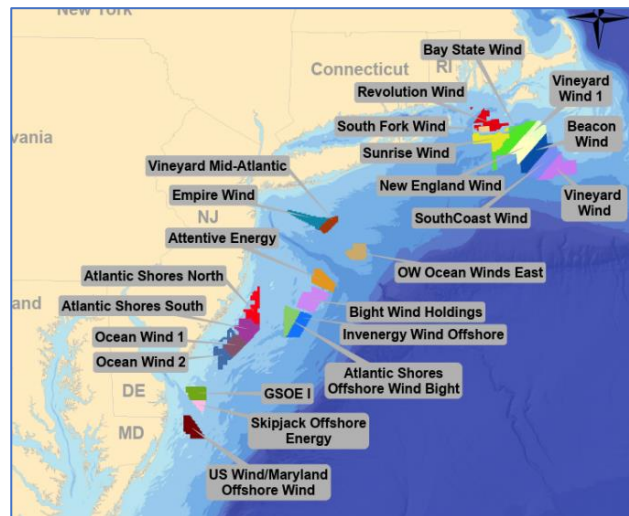
Following TotalEnergies' \$928 million in investments in U.S. energy projects, the United States will terminate the following leases and reimburse the company:

- Lease No. OCS-A 0545. The lease is located in Carolina Long Bay area. This lease was fully executed by TotalEnergies Renewables USA, LLC on June 1, 2022, after payment of \$133.3 Million.
- Lease No. OCS-A 0538. The lease site is located in the New York Bight area. The lease was fully executed by [Attentive Energy, LLC](#) on May 1, 2022, after payment of \$795 Million.

On April 27th the Department of the Interior [Announced](#) two additional agreements with Bluepoint Wind and Golden State Wind, in which each company has agreed to voluntarily end their offshore wind leases, with the respective affiliate companies agreeing to make financial investments in reliable conventional energy projects.

Bluepoint Wind agreement:

The [Bluepoint Wind project](#) (originally Ocean Winds East) was intended to provide up to 2.4 GW to New York State via an HVDC tie to the Brooklyn Clean Energy Hub in New York City. Global Infrastructure Partners, a part of BlackRock, has committed to invest up to \$765 million, the original bid amount for the Bluepoint Wind offshore wind project (Lease No. OCS-A 0537), into a U.S.-based liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility. Following this accelerated investment, Interior will cancel the lease and reimburse the company's bid payment in the amount invested in the LNG project. Additionally, Bluepoint Wind has decided not to pursue any new offshore wind developments in the United States.



[Map from BOEM Website](#)

Golden State Wind agreement:

Golden State Wind had proposed to establish a [floating offshore wind project](#) providing up to 2 GW to California. The company has now committed to voluntarily end its offshore wind lease located in the Morro Bay Wind Energy Area (Lease OCS-P 0564). Under the terms of the agreement, Golden State Wind will be eligible to recover approximately \$120 million in lease fees after an investment has been made of an equal amount in the development of U.S. oil and gas assets, energy infrastructure, and/or LNG projects along the Gulf Coast. Golden State Wind has also decided not to pursue any new offshore wind projects in the United States.

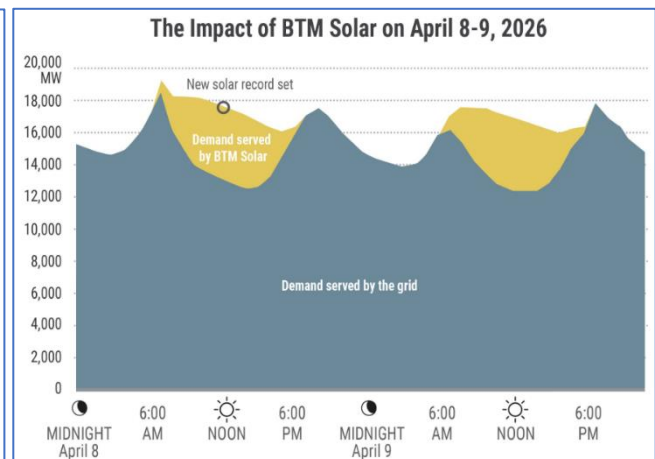
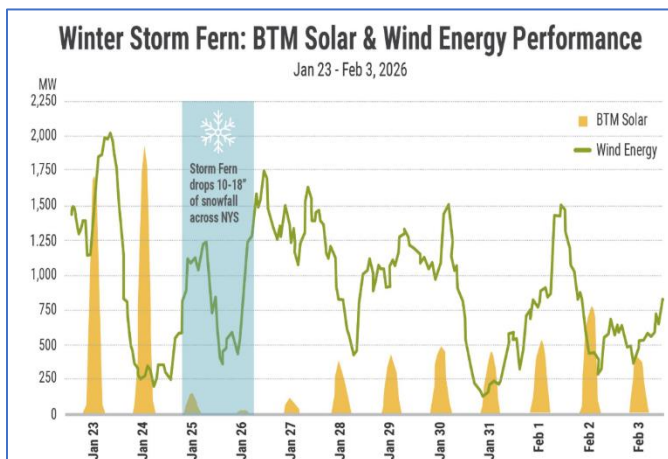
NYISO Blogs: Winter Storm Fern Tests New York’s Grid vs. Wholesale Prices Down as Weather Warms

Two recent NYISO Blogs ([Winter Storm Fern](#), [Prices Down as Weather Warms](#)) highlight the impact of Wind and Behind-The-Meter (BTM) solar on both reliability and real-time market pricing conditions, comparing their performances during Winter Storm Fern in late January versus moderate weather conditions in April. Currently, the NYISO manages 34 utility-scale wind farms with an operating capacity of 2,869 MW. Total solar capacity is about 5.7 GW, with over 3 GW more in development.

The snapshot below-left shows how Winter Storm Fern’s combination of snow, sustained cold and limited sun exposure rendered solar production almost zero. Snowfall covered the panels and the deep freeze prevented melting. In fact, solar output remained significantly reduced for a week after the storm. However, variable wind resources contributed as much as 2,000 MW at one point but as little as 150 MW at other times.

By contrast, the early April period saw higher than average solar and wind generation, particularly overnight and during midday hours. In fact, a new solar generation record was set on April 8 during the noon hour. At that time, behind-the-meter solar resources reduced demand on the grid by 4,687 MW while front-of-the-meter solar resources directly supplied the grid with 553 MW. The substantial BTM solar production helped to reduce demand on the grid to less than 13,000 MW, which was lower than overnight demand.

Because renewables have zero fuel cost and reduce the need to dispatch higher-priced fossil units, they help reduce the price of electricity in most parts of the state. The snapshot below-right shows how behind-the-meter solar output shaved demand on the grid for several hours each day.



Real-time prices reflect just a small portion, roughly five percent, of daily electricity transactions. Most of the electricity sold through the wholesale markets is purchased a day in advance of when it’s needed, through a competitive bidding process in the “day-ahead market.” In early April, NYISO’s wholesale energy markets saw real-time electricity prices average around \$30-40 per megawatt hour – down from an average of \$141 in January and \$114 in February. Early April is typically one of the lowest-price periods of the year for New York’s wholesale markets. More available solar and wind, combined with ample gas supply, combined with easing demand due to warming weather, kept fuel costs low for generators in April. Henry Hub gas prices were near or slightly below \$3/MMBtu, down from spikes reaching around \$300/MMBtu in late January.

For background, the NYISO Presentation [Wind and Solar Intermittent Power Resources \(IPR\) Participation Model](#) provides a comprehensive summary of modeling and reporting requirements for wind and solar, along with a description of participation in the Energy Market, Energy Market Settlements, and Installed Capacity Market.

NYSERDA Announcement: Land-Based Renewable Energy Solicitation

On April 24th, NYSERDA [announced the launch of the tenth annual land-based Renewable Energy Standard \(RES\) request](#) for proposals (RESRFP26-1). This competitive solicitation seeks to procure renewable energy certificates from eligible mature projects, such as land-based wind, hydroelectric and solar energy projects, with a focus on qualifying projects for which expiring federal tax credits will be accessed. Leveraging sunset federal clean energy tax credits will reduce costs for ratepayers and ensure that as many projects as possible can successfully move to construction and begin providing clean power to New York homes and businesses.

The solicitation incorporates best practices and lessons learned from prior procurements, including key provisions on component cost indexing, labor provisions, stakeholder engagement requirements, disadvantaged community commitments, and agricultural land preservation practices to ensure an equitable energy transition that benefits all New Yorkers. To expedite the timeline to commence contracting with successful projects, NYSERDA continues to streamline bid requirements, with full details outlined in the solicitation documents.

RESRFP26-1 will be implemented through a two-step process, consisting of:

- **Step One Eligibility Application:** A qualifying step through which the proposer provides evidence that the Bid Facility is Tier 1 eligible and other general information about the Proposer and the Bid Facility.
- **Step Two Bid Proposal:** A competitive Bid Proposal step, through which NYSERDA:
 - Examines Bid Proposals to determine whether the Bid Price does not exceed the Benchmark Levelized Net REC Cost (LNRC) and that the Bid Facility and Proposer meet the Minimum Threshold Requirements; and
 - For Bid Proposals that meet those minimum requirements, perform a competitive evaluation based on price and non-price factors.

To start and submit a Step One Eligibility Application, proposers are required to register on the [solicitation website](#) by May 19th. Step Two Bid Proposal Non-Price submissions are due on Thursday, June 25th at 3:00 pm, and Step Two Bid Proposal Price submissions are due on Thursday, July 30th at 3:00 pm. Proposers are expected to be notified of initial awards by September 2026.

New York's current pipeline of large-scale renewable energy is comprised of 61 solar, land-based wind, hydroelectric and offshore wind projects under development that are expected to deliver over 9 gigawatts of clean power to the grid once completed - enough to power 4.1 million New York homes.

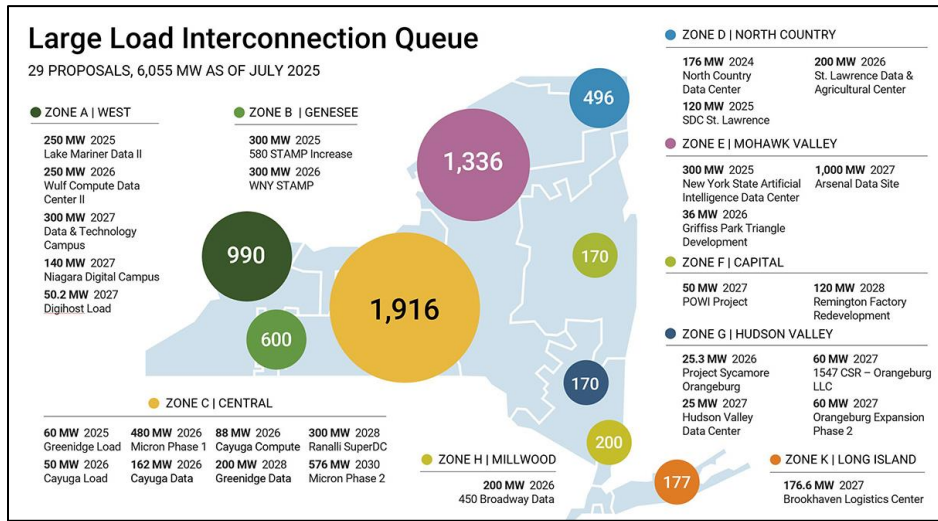
More details on the land-based renewable energy solicitation are available on the [Large-Scale Renewables Solicitation page](#) on NYSERDA's website. A map of locations of the previous year's proposals [can be found here](#).

Other supporting documents include:

- [RESRFP26-1 Request for Proposals \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 1. Resource Assessment and Energy Production Estimate Requirement \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 2. RESRFP26-1 Smart Solar Siting Scorecard \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 3: On Site Wetlands Screening \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 4: Incremental Economic Benefits Guidelines \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 5: Permitting Plan Requirements and Guidelines \[PDF\]](#)
- [Appendix 6: Agricultural Co-Utilization Plan Requirements and Guidance \[PDF\]](#)

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 March 31st, 2026

	Zone	County	Queue Pos.	Project Name	Points of Interconnection	Utility	SP (MW)	Date of IR	Last Updated Date	In Svc. Date
1	A	Erie	1726	Data & Technology Campus	Huntley - Packard 230kV line 78	NM-NG	300	1/31/2025	12/31/2025	01-2027
2	A	Niagara	1465	Dighost load	Walck Rd. 115kV	NM-NG	50	11/14/2022	4/30/2025	08-2027
3	A	Niagara	1670	Lake Mariner Data II	Kintigh 345kV Substation	NYSEG	250	1/23/2024	4/30/2025	06-2025
4	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
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	500	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	6/1-2027
8	A	niagara falls	1748	GLOBE DH 2	LINE 197 AND 198	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	1/31/2026	06-2027
9	A	niagara falls	1749	Globe DH 3	lines 187 and 188	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	1/31/2026	10/1/2026
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	Broome	1752	Broome County Tech Park	345 kV POI via a loop on Oakdale-Fraser Line 32	NYSEG	250	10/30/2025	1/31/2026	12-2029
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	Onondaga	1736	Ranalli SuperDC	Clay to Pannell ckt PC-1 and PC-2	NYPA	300	5/7/2025	8/31/2025	05-2028
17	C	Onondaga	1746	OOWWTP Expansion Program	National Grid's 115kV Clay-Teall and Clay-Woodard	National Grid	50	10/15/2025	1/31/2026	2/1/2029
18	C	Tompkins	1683	Cayuga Compute	Milliken substation 115kV	NYSEG	88	4/24/2024	5/31/2025	10-2026
19	C	Tompkins	1733	Cayuga Data	Milliken 115kV Substation	NYSEG	162	3/29/2025	12/31/2025	08-2026
20	C	Yates	0776	Greenidge Load	Greenidge 115kV	NYSEG	60	10/22/2018	3/31/2026	04-2030
21	C	Yates	1725	Greenidge 200 MW Data Center Project	NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV Substation	NYSEG	200	12/20/2024	12/31/2025	10-2029
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) and MMS-2)	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) Haverstock Substation	NYPA	200	10/21/2025	1/31/2026	07-2027
27	E	Herkimer	1740	Incr Remington Factory Redevelopment	Line 1: EDIC to Fraser. 2: Marcy to Coopers Corners	NYPA	400	8/29/2025	9/30/2025	08-2028
28	E	Oneida	1737	Griffiss Park Triangle Development	Gulf to Rome 115kV line	NM-NG	66	6/3/2025	1/31/2026	12-2027
29	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
30	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
31	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
32	E	St Lawrence	1731	NYS Artificial Intelligence Data Center	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission line HA-2	NYPA	300	3/14/2025	12/31/2025	10-2026
33	E	St Lawrence	1742	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 1	NYPA HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line	NYPA	860	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	12-2029
34	E	St Lawrence	1745	Pontoon Bridge Road Data Center	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission lines	NYPA	250	10/9/2025	1/31/2026	10-2026
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	Albany	1750	Al Tech Steel Site	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	12/31/2025	06-2027
37	F	Albany	1753	NYS Dept. of Health Lab (Harriman Campus)	Woodlawn-State Campus and Menands-State Campus	National Grid	20	11/4/2025	1/31/2026	01-2030
38	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	Albany/Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
39	F	Albany	1755	Site Master Plan Expansion Phase I	Patroon Creek and McKnownville	National Grid	45	12/18/2025	1/31/2026	01-2029
40	F	Herkimer	1735	Remington Factory Redevelopment	Ilion Municipal 115kV substation	IMEU	100	5/2/2025	1/31/2026	07-2027
41	F	Schenectady	1758	GE Vernova 2690 Balltown Road High Yard	Rosa Road - General Electric R&D National Grid #14	National Grid	20	1/29/2026	2/28/2026	08-2027
42	F	Saratoga	1759	Saratoga Expansion	Adjacent to existing 34.5kV, new 115kV substation	National Grid	40	3/25/2026	3/31/2026	01-2028
43	G	Dutchess	1760	IPark 84 Data Center Interconnection	New 115kV line from CHG&E East Fishkill Substation	Central Hudson	150	3/25/2026	3/31/2026	09-2028
44	G	Orange	1716	Orangeburg Expansion Phase 2	Oak St 38kV substation	O&R	30	8/5/2024	6/30/2025	12-2027
45	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Orangeburg	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	6/30/2025	01-2026
46	G	Rockland	1714	Hudson Valley Data Center	Line 60 138kV - Ramp to Tallman	O&R	50	7/2/2024	6/30/2025	02-2027
47	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC	138kV Line 703 between Corp Dr and Harings Corner	O&R	30	7/2/2024	6/30/2025	01-2027
48	H	Dutchess	1738	1 Gig Data Center East Fishkill, NY	East Fishkill to Wood Street 345 kV lines (38 and 39)	Con Ed	1,000	7/17/2025	1/31/2026	10-2028
49	H	Westchester	1717	Proposed Datacenters Buchanan, NY	Buchanan 138kV Substation	Con Ed	200	8/7/2024	9/30/2025	09-2026
50	K	Suffolk	1721	Brookhaven Logistics Center	138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd	LIPA	177	10/28/2024	7/31/2025	01-2027
							Total	12,520		

Month over month increase in Project Count = 2, along with a net increase in Total Project Load = 276 MW.

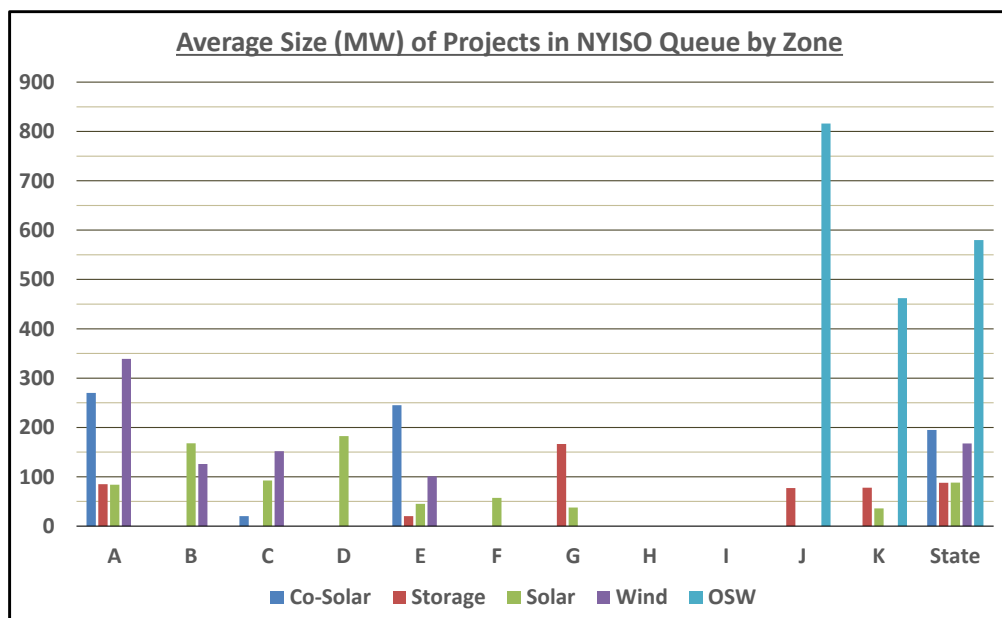
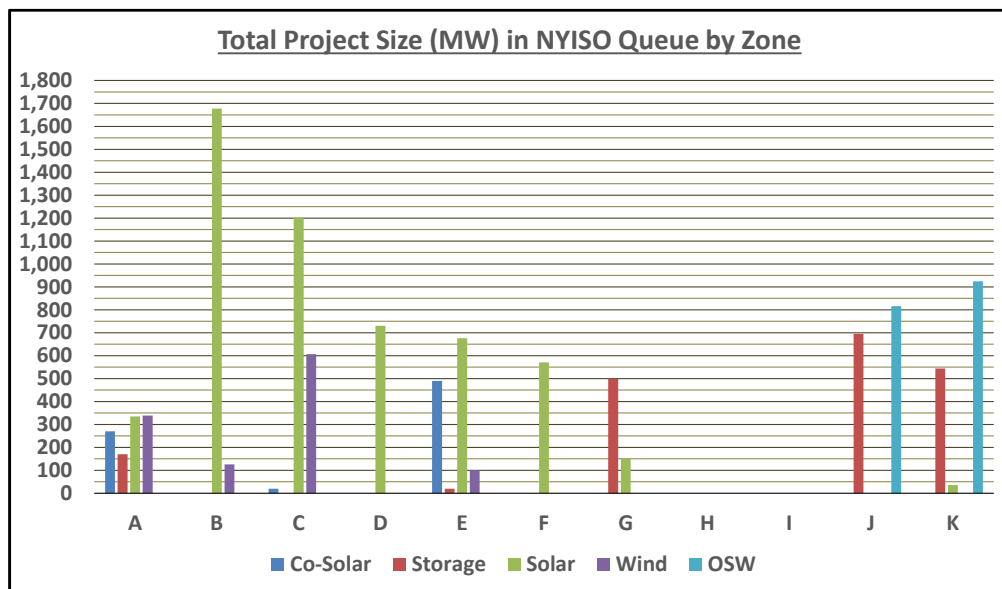
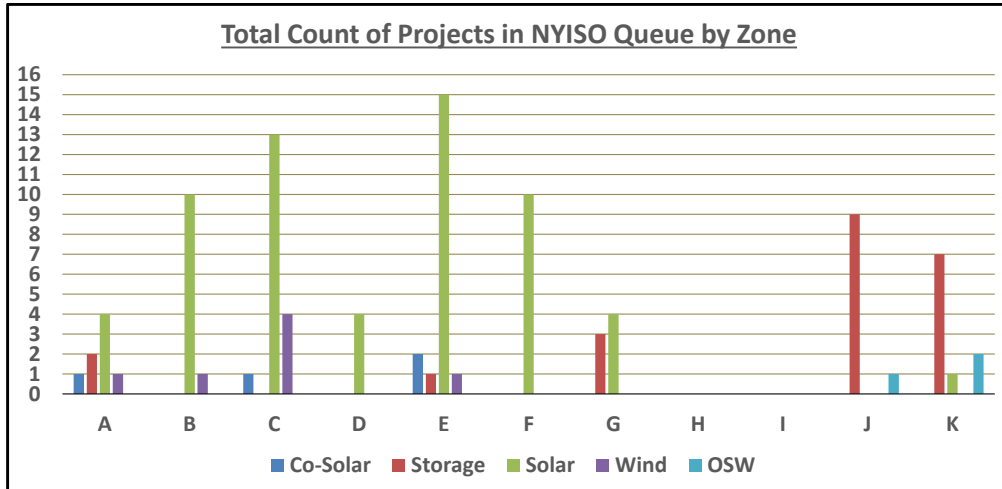
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

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 April 20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of March 31st. Note that two projects were added, and one project was withdrawn during the month of March.

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		13	4	
D			4		
E	2	1	15	1	
F			10		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	22	61	7	3

Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW
A	270	170	335	339	
B			1,678	126	
C	20		1,203	607	
D			730		
E	490	20	676	101	
F			571		
G		499	150		
H					
I					
J		695			816
K		544	36		924
State	780	1,928	5,378	1,173	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		93	152	
D			183		
E	245	20	45	101	
F			57		
G		166	38		
H					
I					
J		77			816
K		78	36		462
State	195	88	88	168	580



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. Information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of March 31st, and published on April 20th. Large Load summary information has been added to these tabulations and graphs for comparative context.

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			8
G		11				5
H		2				2
I						
J		10			1	
K		11			1	1
State	7	61	9	10	2	50

Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	650	930		246		2,090
B	170	100				600
C	130	1,890	510	292		2,216
D		375	300	760		2,631
E	400	175	300			2,809
F		920	100			515
G		1,699				282
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	12,520

Average Size (MW) Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	325	186		61		232
B	170	100				300
C	130	172	127	73		222
D		125	150	380		526
E	133	88	150			351
F		184	100			64
G		154				56
H		125				600
I						
J		168			1,310	
K		101			1,321	177
State	193	150	134	130	1,316	250

