**De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 7/17/2026**

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

- Utility Dive: Northeast States Collaborative Publishes Reports to Advance Offshore HVDC Transmission
- Energy Department Unveils Draft Electric Transmission Needs Study
- NYSERDA Announcements on Nuclear Energy
- Canary Media: These states are the best for EV buyers and drivers
- A Closer Look at Large Loads in the NYISO Interconnection Queue
- Snapshots of the NYISO Interconnection Queue and Cluster Queue: Storage / Solar / Wind / Co-located

**Utility Dive: Northeast States Collaborative Publishes Reports to Advance Offshore HVDC Transmission**

This Article describes how three reports published on June 15th lay out recommendations for development of an offshore transmission system and highlight the potential for high voltage direct current technology. The reports were developed by the Planning Offshore Interregional Network Standardization Consortium (POINTS), a research effort that launched in 2025.

On Monday, the Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission published a trio of reports around technical standards and policy recommendations to advance a high-voltage direct current network. The three reports cover recommendations for standardizing offshore transmission network design; HVDC procurement and contracting strategies; and approaches to develop standardized HVDC transmission and modernized reliability standards. The Planning Offshore Interregional Network Standardization (POINTS) consortium developed the reports with support from the U.S. Department of Energy and other organizations. Brattle Group, which consulted on the reports, called their release "a key milestone in advancing interregional transmission pathways that can maximize the benefits of offshore wind deployment."

**1 - Offshore Transmission Standardization Recommendations for the Atlantic Region**

This report focuses on creating a common technical foundation for future offshore transmission development and identifies opportunities to improve coordination among Atlantic Coast states. Key Recommendations include:

- Establish common technical standards for offshore transmission infrastructure
- Standardized voltage levels, equipment specifications, and design requirements where practical
- Develop common definitions and requirements for "network-ready" transmission systems
- Improve interoperability among transmission systems developed by different entities
- Create a foundation for future coordinated planning and shared offshore transmission infrastructure

**2 - Procurement and Contracting Strategies**

This report examines global HVDC supply-chain constraints and identifies procurement approaches that can improve project delivery timelines, reduce costs, and strengthen market certainty.

*Key Recommendations*

- Develop a Northeast offshore transmission orderbook to demonstrate long-term market demand and provide greater certainty to manufacturers and suppliers.
- Pursue framework agreements, preferred supplier arrangements, and capacity reservation agreements to secure manufacturing capacity and critical equipment.
- Coordinate transmission procurement schedules and technical specifications across states.
- Establish cost-allocation frameworks for shared offshore transmission infrastructure.
- Explore innovative financing tools and insurance products to support large-scale transmission investments.

**3 - Pathways Toward Standardized HVDC Transmission and Modernized Reliability Criteria for HVDC Systems**

This report examines how existing reliability planning frameworks affect deployment of large-capacity HVDC transmission systems (larger than the 1,200 MW limit that currently exists in New England) and identifies opportunities to modernize planning criteria while maintaining reliability.

*Key Recommendations*

- Establish a Northeast technical working group to evaluate HVDC integration challenges and opportunities and create a NERC-led task force focused on HVDC technologies and reliability frameworks.
- Reevaluate contingency classifications and planning assumptions for modern HVDC systems.
- Update regional planning criteria to reflect current HVDC technologies, operating capabilities, and international experience.
- Evaluate solutions such as grid-forming battery storage, fast frequency response, dynamic reactive power devices, and transmission upgrades that can support integration of larger HVDC facilities.
- Conduct comprehensive cost-benefit analyses to identify the most effective pathways for expanding transmission capability while maintaining reliability.

Taken together, the three reports provide:

- Recommendations for standardizing offshore transmission network design across the Atlantic Region
- Procurement and contracting strategies for High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) across States and across regional boundaries
- Pathways toward standardized HVDC transmission and updated reliability standards for HVDC system

The reports conclude that improved transmission planning practices, coordinated procurement strategies, and updated reliability frameworks can help lower costs, improve reliability, strengthen supply chains, and accelerate deployment of interregional transmission and offshore energy infrastructure.

**Additional Background: The Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission**

The Northeast States Collaborative on Interregional Transmission (States Collaborative) is made up of representatives from the state commissions, agencies or governors' offices of nine states – Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont – that have come together to coordinate on transmission grid expansion efforts in coordination with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Much of the work of the States Collaborative is coordinated by the Ralph O'Connor Sustainable Energy Institute (ROSEI) at Johns Hopkins University.

On June 15, 2026, nine States plus the District of Columbia signed a revised Memorandum of Understanding to formalize the States Collaborative's efforts and accelerate the siting and permitting of regional and inter-regional transmission facilities, including both on-shore and offshore options (the historical MOU, now superseded, is available here). The MOU reflects that:

- Identifying shared transmission priorities and proactively integrating them into regional transmission planning processes may yield substantial benefits to the citizens of each state
- Federal policy and programmatic support is desirable to facilitate regional and interregional transmission planning for offshore wind and other clean energy objectives; and
- The establishment of common technical standards for offshore wind transmission facilities that would have the potential to reduce the cost of meeting federal and State offshore wind goals and ensure current transmission procurements are compatible with future interregional transmission projects.

**Energy Department Unveils Draft Electric Transmission Needs Study**

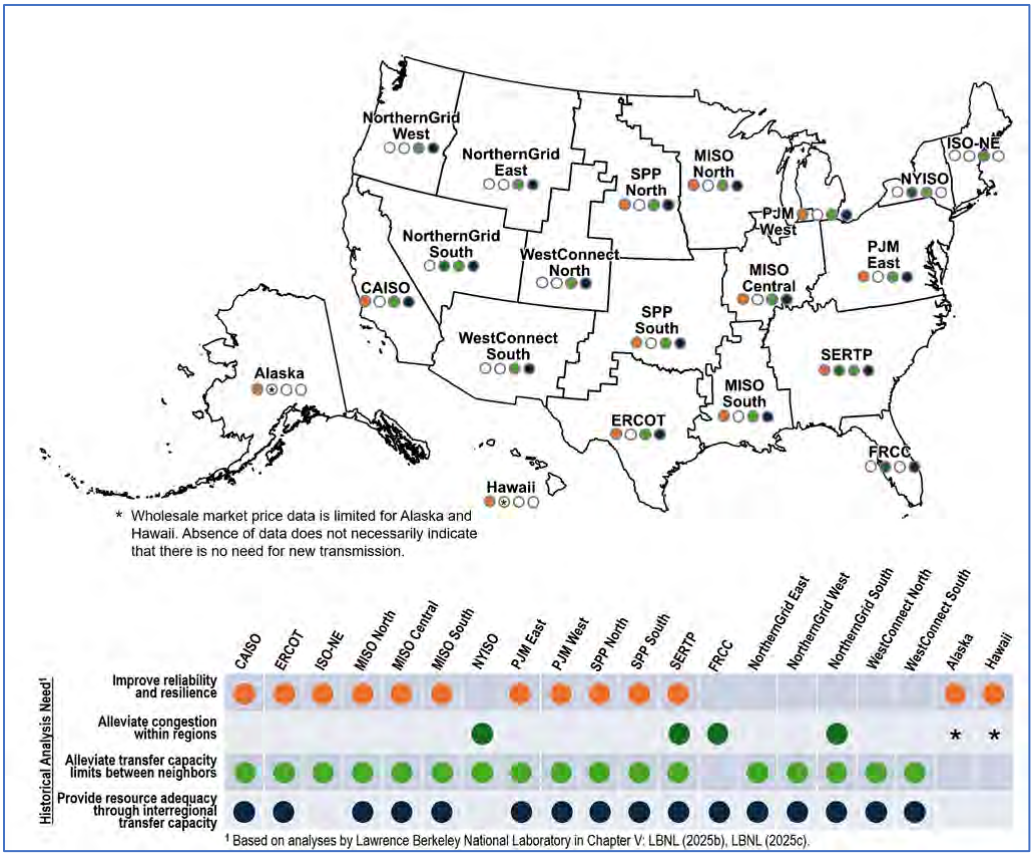
On July 9th, the Department of Energy released their draft triennial National Transmission Needs Study, which endeavors to identify the nation's greatest electricity transmission needs, and calls for more planning and investment that would clear up costly congestion on the interstate power grid. The study lands as the country confronts growing demand from data centers, manufacturing, and other large industrial electricity loads. It provides new analysis on how transmission investment can help maintain reliability, provide congestion relief and account for new generation and grid interconnection.

Congestion costs are particularly concentrated during times with "significant day-ahead to real-time market price variance," high net load, cold weather and high intermittent generation. Regions like the New York Independent System Operator and Midcontinent Independent System Operator show the highest potential for inter-regional grid expansions to relieve high congestion costs.

The report notes that U.S. transmission investments maintained "a steady pace" from 2016 to 2023, but the rate of investment varies significantly by region. The Electric Reliability Council of Texas, the grid operator for most of Texas, installed the most circuit-miles of transmission. The study found that regions including ISO New England and NYISO showed "notably" high capital costs for transmission investment per unit of load.

About 40 percent of the total circuit-miles across the nation were related to reliability needs. And incumbent utilities or transmission owners largely dominated transmission facility development nationwide, the report found, having built 98 percent of all circuit-miles between 2016 and 2024. The report also pointed to a recent analysis by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory that shows inter-regional and cross-interconnection linkages have the best potential value to relieve transmission congestion.

*Below: Summary of current needs identified in the Needs study by geographic region*



**Text related to NYISO:**
Lower natural gas prices, fewer transmission outages, and new transmission infrastructure caused day-ahead and real-time transmission congestion values in NYISO to fall dramatically from over $1.0 billion and $1.2 billion in 2022 to $311 million and $399 million in 2023, respectively. Decreasing by 69%, day-ahead congestion revenues neared the lowest level observed over the past decade.

Approximately 46% of day-ahead congestion revenues occurred in the first quarter of 2023 when cold weather caused natural gas price spikes, leading to increased congestion from central to east New York (Potomac Economics, 2024e). The completion of the Smart Path project, the Central East Energy Connect (increased transfer capability by 1 gigawatt (GW)), and the AC Transmission Segment A and Segment B projects in 2023 reduced congestion in and out of central New York, particularly the Central East interface. However, roughly 53% of all 2023 congestion still occurred in the Central East interface. Another 19% of 2023 congestion occurred in Long Island where extended forced outages of lines impacted transmission capacity (Potomac Economics, 2024e). Additionally, the interconnection of new wind resources in the Finger Lakes area drove slightly increased congestion along the transmission paths from west to central New York, limiting west-to-east flows on bottlenecks along the Southern Tier of central New York. Lastly, substantial amounts of variable intermittent generation in the north zone, coupled with significant, low-cost, often inflexible imports from Québec and volatile loop flows passing through from neighboring systems, produced volatile congestion pricing at many transmission bottlenecks in northern New York.

Without system upgrades, NYISO indicates that new intermittent generation sited upstream of the Central East transmission interface, in western, central, and northern New York, will lead to significant curtailment of upstate intermittent generation. NYISO recommends adding dynamic reactive power support to the grid in this area to reduce congestion and maximize transmission capability of the Central East interface, and suggests that monitoring opportunities for further transmission investment. NYISO also notes that anticipated large loads in upstate New York may help decrease local transmission congestion and curtailment in intermittent generation pockets, helping alleviate bulk transmission congestion on the Dysinger East and Central East interfaces.

**Key general findings from the Needs Study are summarized below:**

- Transmission investments have maintained a steady pace since 2016, although the rate of investment varies considerably by region, with reliability primarily driving historical transmission investment and incumbent utilities installing the vast majority of these projects.
- Transmission investments have maintained a steady pace since 2016, although the rate of investment varies considerably by region, with reliability primarily driving historical transmission investment and incumbent utilities installing the vast majority of these projects.
- Interregional and cross-interconnection linkages have the highest potential value to relieve transmission congestion and provide resource adequacy benefits.
- In addition to reliability, RTOs/ISOs, utilities, and other planning entities are seeing future transmission needs primarily driven by load growth. To meet these needs, transmission operators are planning for substantial amounts of new regional transmission.
- Long-term, national-scale modeling studies find that significant transmission investment is needed to cost-effectively meet future demand through 2050.
- Long-term regional and interregional transmission needs should be identified through planning processes to make cost-effective investments that will support U.S. load growth and grid reliability

The draft is now subject to a 60-day public comment period.

Supplemental Materials and more information can be found here.
Here is a link to the DOE's previous 2023 report, which in contrast, provides greater focus on renewables.

**NYSERDA Announcements on Nuclear Energy**

On June 11th, NYSERDA initiated a proceeding to establish the process for evaluating mechanisms to integrate new nuclear energy into New York's electric grid in a timely and cost-effective manner. This builds on Governor Hochul's State of the State address in which she directed the DPS to consider, review, and facilitate a pathway to 4 gigawatts (GW) of new advanced nuclear energy for the state. New York, and her June 2025 directive for the New York Power Authority (NYPA) to develop and construct at least 1 GW of advanced nuclear in upstate New York.

On June 12, 2026, NYSERDA and DPS announced the release of an Advanced Nuclear Policy Options Paper (Options Paper), which contains evaluation of the policy mechanisms to support new grid-scale advanced nuclear projects, including assessing barriers to commercial viability, risk management, potential financial support and funding, technology selection and procurement approaches that can enable project viability. The Options Paper contains a broad range of issues that can be considered by the Public Service Commission (PSC) and other state entities. It also represents an important first piece of the Master Plan for Responsible Advanced Nuclear Development in New York (Advanced Nuclear Master Plan) under development and expected to be published by the end of 2026.

The Options Paper contains a broad range of issues that can be considered by the PSC and other state entities. The Paper along with its appendices is available at these links:

- Advanced Nuclear Policy Options Paper [PDF]
    - Appendix A: Preliminary Economic Impact Analysis [PDF]
    - Appendix B: Market Assessment [PDF]
    - Appendix C: Cost Analysis – Inputs and Methodologies [PDF]
    - Appendix D: Cost Analysis – Results [PDF]
    - Appendix E: Technology Maturity Assessment [PDF]

All DPS related information and links for this initiative can be found at the DPS Document and Matter Management (DMM) website and entering Case Number ***26-E-0335*** in the input box labeled "Search for Case/Matter Number". Here is the download link for the actual Case Order Establishing a Nuclear reliability Backbone Process. Comments can be filed by August 10th, and will be considered by DPS, NYSERDA, and other state entities, as well as by the PSC, for action to enable commercial project viability of advanced nuclear projects.

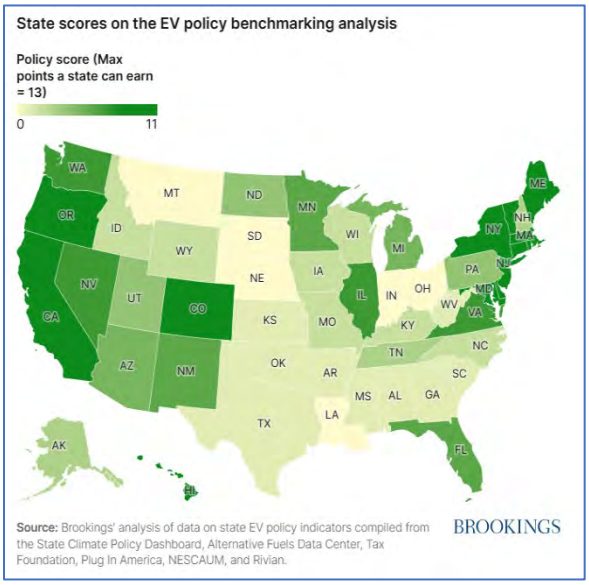
For additional background: On January 14, 2025, Governor Hochul announced the start of a process to develop a Master Plan for Responsible Advanced Nuclear Development in New York, developed by NYSERDA, the DPS, and other State Agencies. As a first step, NYSERDA published a Blueprint for Advanced Nuclear Energy Technologies (download link) that sets out the scope of issues to be considered in the Master Plan process.

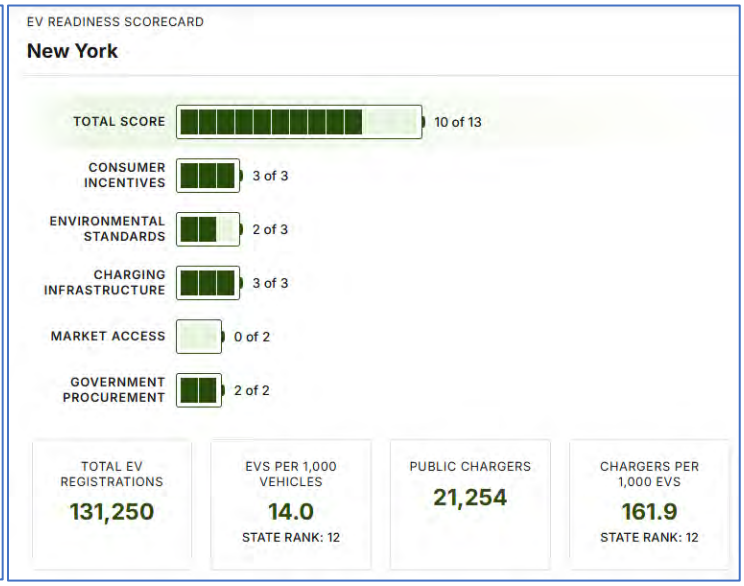
**Canary Media: These states are the best for EV buyers and drivers**

America's EV industry has suffered a series of bad breaks over the last year and a half. The end of federal tax credits for electric vehicles sent sales of new EVs off a cliff last fall. A nationwide buildout of chargers has been slow to get rolling. And the Trump administration has been dismantling air pollution regulations that were nudging the country away from gas cars. But in the absence of a federal push for EVs, several states have been picking up the slack by building strong charging networks, introducing consumer incentives, and adopting other policies that make going electric a sweeter prospect.

This Article from Canary Media summarizes a new analysis from the Brookings Institution that investigates the qualities that makes a state an EV oasis, and scores states based on how far they've gone to promote vehicle electrification. Findings indicate that EV policies are concentrated in a relatively small group of states. At the top are California and Massachusetts, with each scoring 11 out of 13 possible points for overall EV readiness.

They are followed by a group of states scoring 10: Colorado, Oregon, Maryland, New York, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine. These states have adopted policies across several parts of the EV policy landscape rather than relying on one policy area alone.



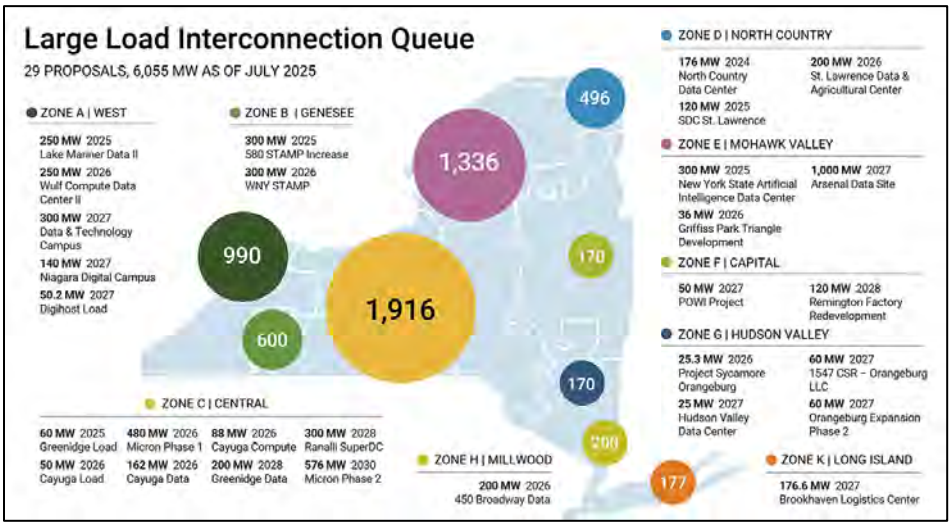




Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut, meanwhile, have three major incentives to encourage average drivers to buy EVs: purchase rebates or tax credits, benefits like toll credits or parking benefits, along with no annual EV registration fees. Massachusetts and New York are the winners here, as they both have robust public charging networks, rebates that help people install chargers, and special utility rates for charging.

And yet Massachusetts still has room for improvement, according to Brookings. For one, EV manufacturers aren't allowed to service vehicles in the state, which also lacks a plan for building out EV-charging infrastructure. As for California, the state's annual registration fee for EV owners and lack of special utility rates for charging are weak spots.

At the other end of the spectrum, six states — Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, Nebraska, and South Dakota — don't have a single policy in place that's getting them ready for an EV future, according to Brookings. Nineteen more have just a few EV-boosting policies on the books. Clearly state action alone won't be enough to propel the entire U.S. toward a cleaner driving future.

## 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 May 31st, 2026

| | Zone | County | Queue Pos. | Project Name | Points of Interconnection | CTO/Utility | SP (MW) | Date of IR | Last Update | 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 | Digihost 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 | 6/30/2026 | 05-2027 |
| 7 | A | Niagara | 1747 | Globe Digital Holdings - 1 | Beck Packard 76 230kV | National Grid | 200 | 10/17/2025 | 5/31/2026 | 06-2027 |
| 8 | A | NIAGARA FALLS | 1748 | GLOBE DH 2 | Beck Packard 76 230kV | National Grid | 200 | 10/17/2025 | 5/31/2026 | 06-2027 |
| 9 | A | niagara falls | 1749 | Globe DH 3 | Niagara Packard 77 230kV | National Grid | 200 | 10/17/2025 | 1/31/2026 | 10-2026 |
| 10 | B | Genesee | 0580 | WNY STAMP | Kintigh/Niagara - New Rochester 345kV | NYPA | 300 | 9/27/2016 | 3/31/2025 | 11-2026 |
| 11 | B | Genesee | 1484 | 580 STAMP load increase | 115 kv STAMP substation | NM-NG | 600 | 12/2/2022 | 12/31/2023 | 11-2026 |
| 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 | Clearfield | 1762 | Highwall Data Center | Same POI of Q#1080 (Mineral Basin Solar), NYSEG's L47 line | NYSEG | 400 | 5/12/2026 | 5/31/2026 | 03-2029 |
| 15 | C | Horseheads | 1761 | NYISO Load Interconnection Process - Data Center Inquiry | Broad Street 34.5 kV Line 93 | NYSEG | 150 | 4/12/2026 | | 01-2027 |
| 16 | C | Onondaga | 1536 | White Pine Phase 1 | Clay 345 kV Substation | NM-NG | 480 | 3/11/2023 | 2/29/2024 | 06-2026 |
| 17 | C | Onondaga | 1627 | Micron Fab 2 | National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation | NM-NG | 576 | 10/31/2023 | 6/30/2024 | 09-2030 |
| 18 | C | Onondaga | 1736 | Ranalli SuperDC | Clay to Pannell ckts PC-1 and PC-2 | NYPA | 270 | 5/7/2025 | 2/28/2026 | 05-2028 |
| 19 | C | Onondaga | 1746 | OOWWTP Expansion Program | National Grid's 115kV Clay-Teall and Clay-Woodard | National Grid | 50 | 10/15/2025 | 2/28/2026 | 02-2029 |
| 20 | C | Tioga | 1763 | Patriot Forge | Tap NYSEG 345 kV Line 47 (Homer City - Mainesburg 345 kV) | NYSEG | 350 | 5/29/2026 | 6/30/2026 | 02-2029 |
| 21 | C | Tompkins | 1683 | Cayuga Compute | Milliken substation 115kV | NYSEG | 88 | 4/24/2024 | 5/31/2025 | 10-2026 |
| 22 | C | Tompkins | 1733 | Cayuga Data | Milliken 115kV Substation | NYSEG | 162 | 3/29/2025 | 12/31/2025 | 08-2026 |
| 23 | C | Yates | 0776 | Greenidge Load | Greenidge 115kV | NYSEG | 60 | 10/22/2018 | 3/31/2026 | 04-2030 |
| 24 | C | Yates | 1725 | Greenidge 200 MW Data Center Project | NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV Substation | NYSEG | 200 | 12/20/2024 | 12/31/2025 | 10-2029 |
| 25 | D | St. Lawrence | 0979 | North Country Data Center | Reynolds 115kV | NYPA | 435 | 1/22/2020 | 7/31/2023 | 07-2026 |
| 26 | D | St. Lawrence | 1213 | St Lawrence Data and Agricultural Center | Dennison 115kV substation | NM-NG | 200 | 6/28/2021 | 1/14/2023 | 01-2026 |
| 27 | D | St. Lawrence | 1315 | SDC St. Lawrence | Moses-Reynolds MRG-1 and Moses-Reynolds MRG-2 at 115kV | NYPA | 120 | 12/20/2021 | 9/30/2022 | 08-2025 |
| 28 | 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 |
| 29 | D | St; Lawrence | 1751 | Massena Development LLC Power Allocation | NYPA - HW1 and HW2 (345kV) Lines - at Haverstock Substation | NYPA | 200 | 10/21/2025 | 6/30/2026 | 07-2027 |
| 30 | E | Herkimer | 1735 | Remington Factory Redevelopment | Ilion Municipal 115kV substation | IMEU | 100 | 5/2/2025 | 4/30/2026 | 07-2027 |
| 31 | E | Herkimer | 1740 | Incremental Load Request for Remington Factory Redevelopment | Line 1: EDIC to Fraser. 2: Marcy to Coopers Corners | NYPA | 400 | 8/29/2025 | 4/30/2026 | 08-2028 |
| 32 | E | Oneida | 1737 | Griffiss Park Triangle Development | Gulf to Rome 115kV line | NM-NG | 66 | 6/3/2025 | 1/31/2026 | 12-2027 |
| 33 | 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 |
| 34 | 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 |
| 35 | 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 |
| 36 | E | St Lawrence | 1745 | Pontoon Bridge Road Data Center | Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission lines | NYPA | 250 | 10/9/2025 | 1/31/2026 | 12-2027 |
| 37 | 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 |
| 38 | E | St. Lawrence | 1742 | St. Lawrence Infrastructure 1 | NYPA HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line | NYPA | 860 | 9/2/2025 | 4/30/2026 | 12-2029 |
| 39 | F | Albany | 1646 | POWI Project | New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line | NM-NG | 50 | 11/30/2023 | 7/31/2024 | 01-2027 |
| 40 | F | Albany | 1750 | AI Tech Steel Site | Maplewood Menands 18 | NM-NG | 60 | 10/21/2025 | 12/31/2025 | 06-2027 |
| 41 | F | Albany | 1753 | New York State Dept. of Health Lab (Harriman Campus, Albany NY) | Woodlawn-State Campus and Menands-State Campus | National Grid | 20 | 11/4/2025 | 5/31/2026 | 01-2030 |
| 42 | F | Albany | 1754 | Kenwood Tech Center | Albany?Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18 | National Grid | 180 | 11/11/2025 | 1/31/2026 | 12-2028 |
| 43 | F | Albany | 1755 | Site Master Plan Expansion Phase I | Patroon Creek and McKnownville | National Grid | 45 | 12/18/2025 | 1/31/2026 | 01-2029 |
| 44 | F | Saratoga | 1759 | Saratoga Expansion | Adjacent to existing 34.5kV, new 115kV substation | National Grid | 40 | 3/25/2026 | 5/31/2026 | 01-2028 |
| 45 | F | Schenectady | 1758 | GE Vernova 2690 Balltown Road High Yard Upgrade | Rosa Road - General Electric R&D National Grid #14 | National Grid | 20 | 1/29/2026 | 3/31/2026 | 08-2027 |
| 46 | G | Dutchess | 1760 | iPark 84 Data Center Interconnection | New 115kV line from CHG&E East Fishkill Substation | Central Hudson | 150 | 3/25/2026 | 4/30/2026 | 10-2028 |
| 47 | G | Orange | 1716 | Orangeburg Expansion Phase 2 | Oak St 38kV substation | O&R | 30 | 8/5/2024 | 6/30/2025 | 12-2027 |
| 48 | G | Rockland | 1713 | Project Sycamore Orangeburg | Oak Street 138kV | O&R | 22 | 6/19/2024 | 6/30/2025 | 01-2026 |
| 49 | G | Rockland | 1714 | Hudson Valley Data Center | Line 60 138KV - Ramp to Tallman | O&R | 50 | 7/2/2024 | 6/30/2025 | 02-2027 |
| 50 | G | Rockland | 1715 | 1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC | 138kV Line 703 between Corporate Drive and Harings Corner | O&R | 30 | 7/2/2024 | 6/30/2025 | 01-2027 |
| 51 | 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 | 3/31/2026 | 10-2028 |
| 52 | H | Westchester | 1717 | Proposed Datacenters at 450 Broadway, Buchanan, NY, 10511 | Buchanan 138kV Substation | ConEd | 200 | 8/7/2024 | 9/30/2025 | 09-2028 |
| 53 | K | Suffolk | 1721 | Brookhaven Logistics Center | 138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd | LIPA | 177 | 10/28/2024 | 7/31/2025 | 01-2027 |
| | | | | | | Total | 13,949 | | | |

**Month over month increase in Project Count = 2, along with a net increase in Total Project Load = 1,280 MW.**

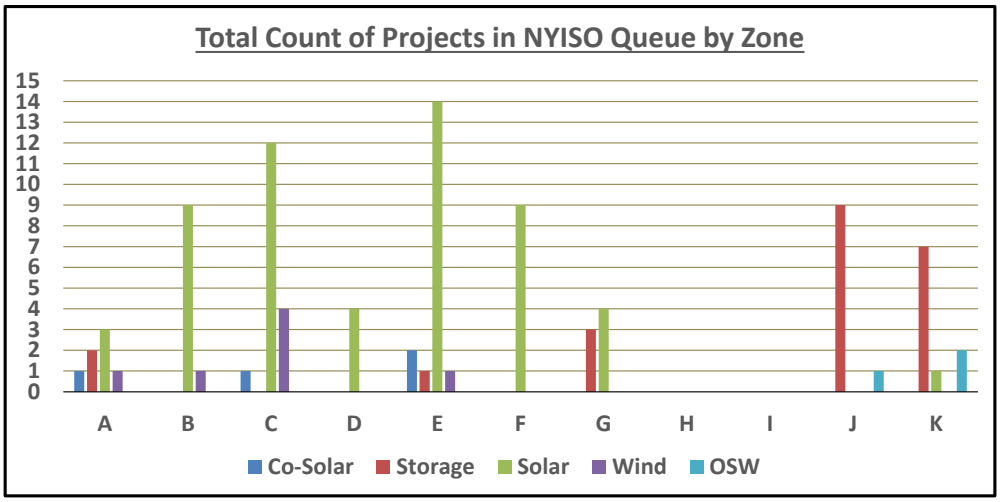
**Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)**

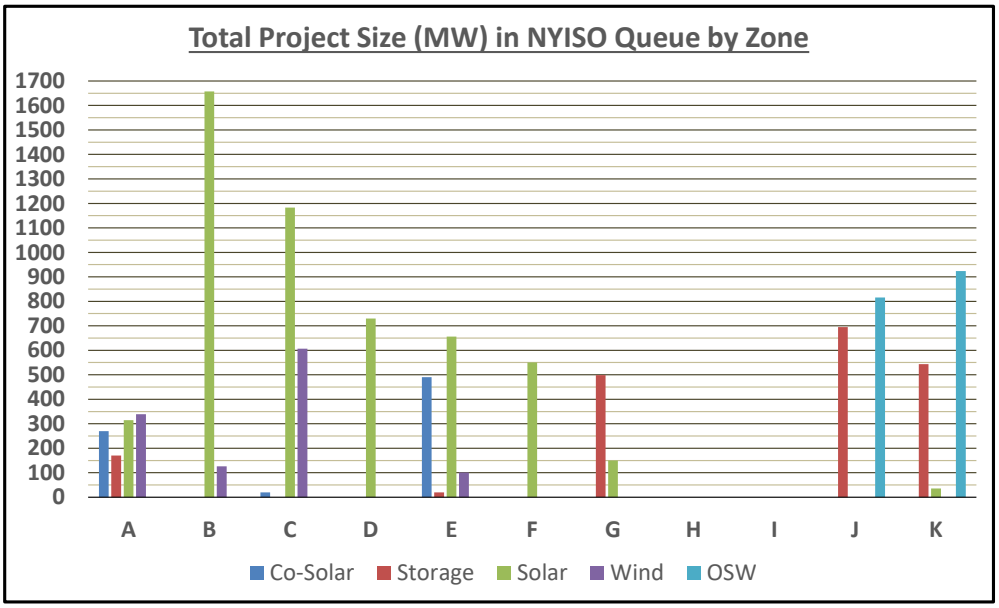
The intent is to track the growth of Co-Located Solar / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and in total for the state. The information was obtained from the NYISO Interconnection Website,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

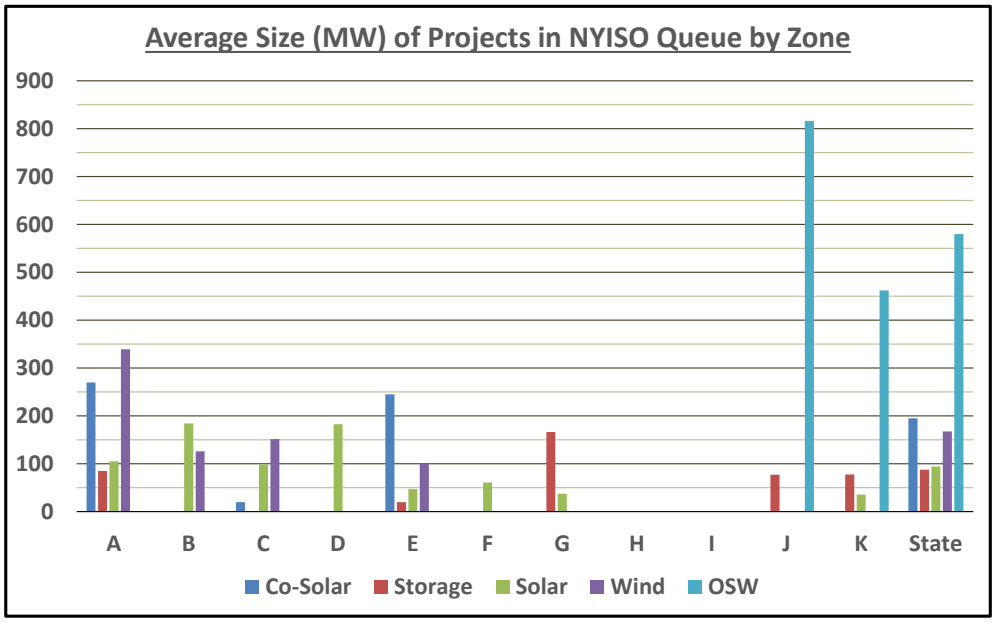
| Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Co-Solar | Storage | Solar | Wind | OSW |
| A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| B | | | 9 | 1 | |
| C | 1 | | 12 | 4 | |
| D | | | 4 | | |
| E | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | |
| F | | | 9 | | |
| G | | 3 | 4 | | |
| H | | | | | |
| I | | | | | |
| J | | 9 | | | 1 |
| K | | 7 | 1 | | 2 |
| State | 4 | 22 | 56 | 7 | 3 |

| Total Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Co-Solar | Storage | Solar | Wind | OSW |
| A | 270 | 170 | 315 | 339.1 | |
| B | | | 1657.5 | 126 | |
| C | 20 | | 1182.9 | 606.7 | |
| D | | | 730 | | |
| E | 490 | 20 | 656.1 | 100.8 | |
| F | | | 550.5 | | |
| G | | 499 | 150 | | |
| H | | | | | |
| I | | | | | |
| J | | 695 | | | 816 |
| K | | 543.9 | 36 | | 924 |
| State | 780 | 1927.9 | 5278 | 1,173 | 1740 |

| Average Size (MW) of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Co-Solar | Storage | Solar | Wind | OSW |
| A | 270 | 85 | 105 | 339 | |
| B | | | 184 | 126 | |
| C | 20 | | 99 | 152 | |
| D | | | 183 | | |
| E | 245 | 20 | 47 | 101 | |
| F | | | 61 | | |
| G | | 166 | 38 | | |
| H | | | | | |
| I | | | | | |
| J | | 77 | | | 816 |
| K | | 78 | 36 | | 462 |
| State | 195 | 88 | 94 | 168 | 580 |


Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
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
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
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)**

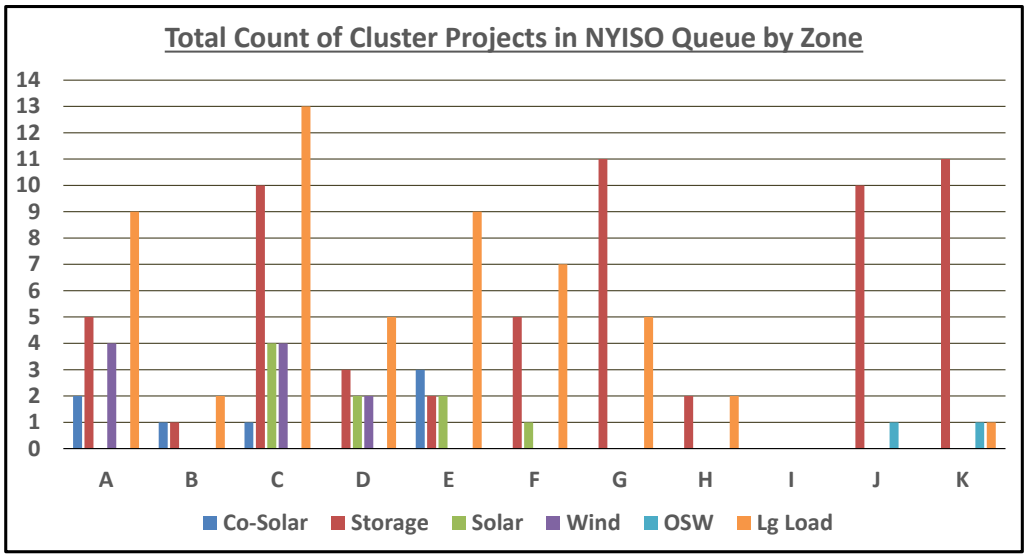
The intent is to track the growth of the Cluster-based projects, including Co-Located Solar and Wind / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and total for state. Information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of May 31st, and published on June 20th. Large Load summary information has been added to these tabulations and graphs for comparative context.

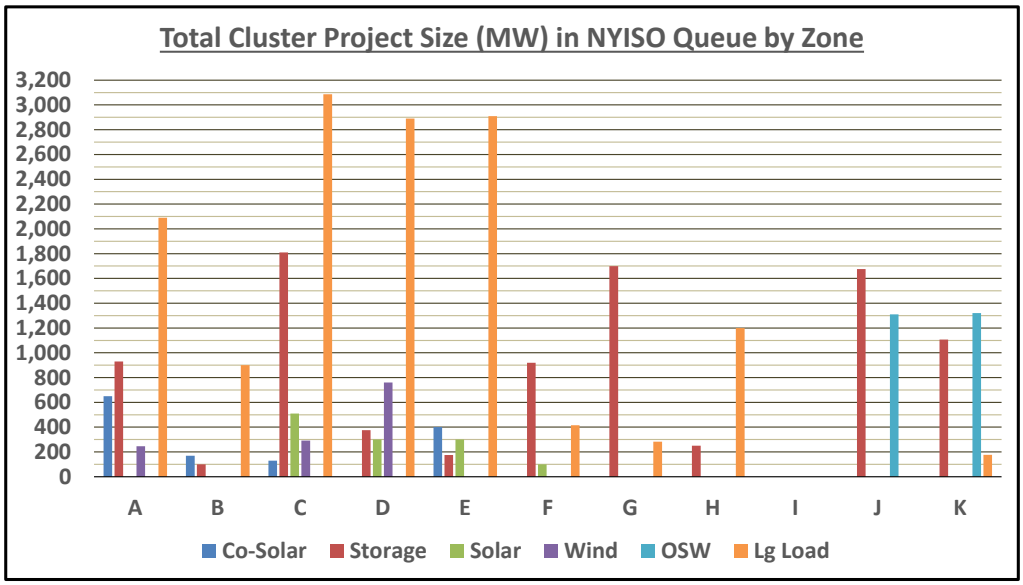
Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly totals remained constant at 88 projects totaling 15,530 MW. A total of 285 projects representing 57,286 MW are listed as having been withdrawn to date.

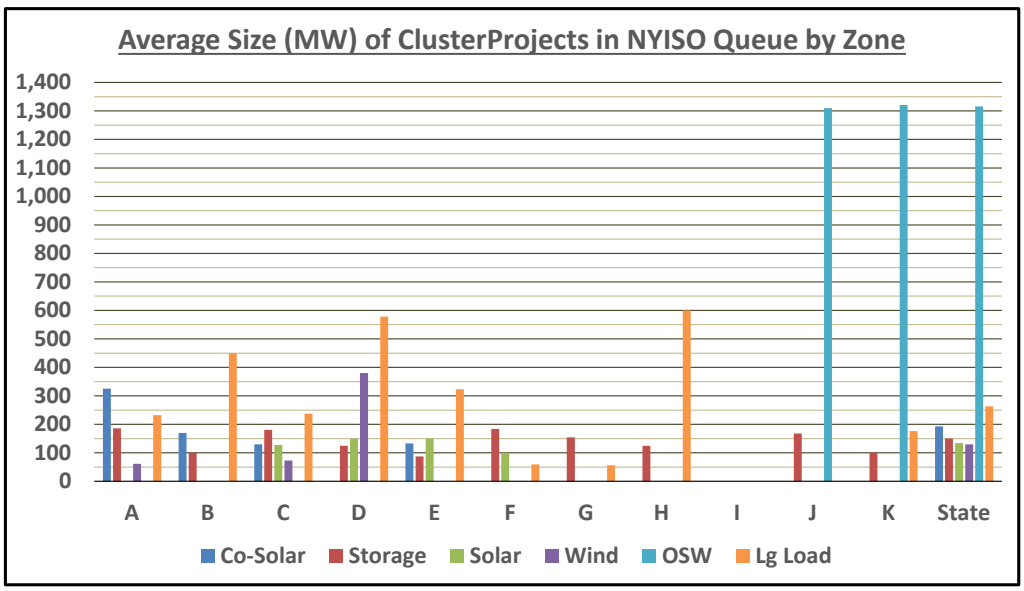
| Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zone | Co-Solar | Storage | Solar | Wind | OSW | Lg Load |
| A | 2 | 5 | | 4 | | 9 |
| B | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 |
| C | 1 | 10 | 4 | 4 | | 13 |
| D | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 5 |
| E | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | 9 |
| F | | 5 | 1 | | | 7 |
| G | | 11 | | | | 5 |
| H | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| I | | | | | | |
| J | | 10 | | | 1 | |
| K | | 11 | | | 1 | 1 |
| State | 7 | 60 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 53 |

| 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 | | | | 900 |
| C | 130 | 1,810 | 510 | 292 | | 3,086 |
| D | | 375 | 300 | 760 | | 2,890 |
| E | 400 | 175 | 300 | | | 2,909 |
| F | | 920 | 100 | | | 415 |
| G | | 1,699 | | | | 282 |
| H | | 250 | | | | 1,200 |
| I | | | | | | |
| J | | 1,676 | | | 1,310 | |
| K | | 1,107 | | | 1,321 | 177 |
| State | 1,350 | 9,042 | 1,210 | 1,298 | 2,631 | 13,949 |

| 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 | | | | 450 |
| C | 130 | 181 | 127 | 73 | | 237 |
| D | | 125 | 150 | 380 | | 578 |
| E | 133 | 88 | 150 | | | 323 |
| F | | 184 | 100 | | | 59 |
| G | | 154 | | | | 56 |
| H | | 125 | | | | 600 |
| I | | | | | | |
| J | | 168 | | | 1,310 | |
| K | | 101 | | | 1,321 | 177 |
| State | 193 | 151 | 134 | 130 | 1,316 | 263 |


Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
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
Lg Load


Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone
3,200
3,000
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