De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 8/14/2026

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

- Data Center Knowledge: Fault in Data Center Alley Triggered 3 GW Load Drop
- NERC Incident Review - Considering Simultaneous Voltage-Sensitive Load Reductions
- First Statewide Moratorium on New Hyperscale Data Centers Launched by Governor Kathy Hochul
- Office of Texas Governor: Governor Abbott Directs Comprehensive Data Center Audit
- Canary Media and Spectrum News1: New York takes on the myth that solar is swallowing farmland
- 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

Fault in Data Center Alley Triggered 3 GW Load Drop

This Article from Data Center Knowledge recounts how a July 22nd transmission line fault in Ashburn, Virginia's "Data Center Alley" prompted hyperscale facilities to automatically transfer to backup power, causing more than 3 GW of demand to disappear from the PJM grid in seconds. The event offers a rare look at how AI-scale campuses respond to disturbances on the bulk power system. Rather than a shedding load, the data centers' own protection systems initiated the transfer. The event produced a measurable frequency change but no reliability impacts to the bulk power system.

According to Loudoun County's Department of Economic Development, the area has 209 completed data centers and 43 more under construction, representing more than 53 million square feet of operational and planned capacity. No other market has a comparable concentration of hyperscale and co-location infrastructure.

Right: Amazon data center in Ashburn, Virginia.

The timing is notable. Less than three weeks previous, PJM issued its first-ever "Emergency Use of Backup-Generator Warning" during a record heat wave, alerting certain large-load customers they might be asked to transfer to on-site generation if grid conditions deteriorated. The warning was never elevated to an emergency action, and no customer-owned generators were dispatched, *Data Center Knowledge* previously reported.

That episode was followed by another sign of mounting pressure on the grid operator. After reports that the White House had considered breaking up PJM over delays connecting new generation and large electricity users, the administration instead directed the regional transmission organization to accelerate reforms aimed at supporting AI infrastructure growth.

Taken together, these three developments show how AI data centers are becoming active participants in grid operations. PJM is developing new emergency procedures for gigawatt-scale loads. Federal policymakers are pressing for faster reforms to accommodate AI infrastructure. And now, a transmission disturbance in the nation's largest data center market has demonstrated how automated responses by hyperscale campuses can remove gigawatts of demand from the grid within seconds.

For decades, utilities and grid operators have planned for the sudden loss of large generators. Wednesday's event suggests they must also prepare for the sudden loss – and eventual return – of gigawatts of concentrated data center load.

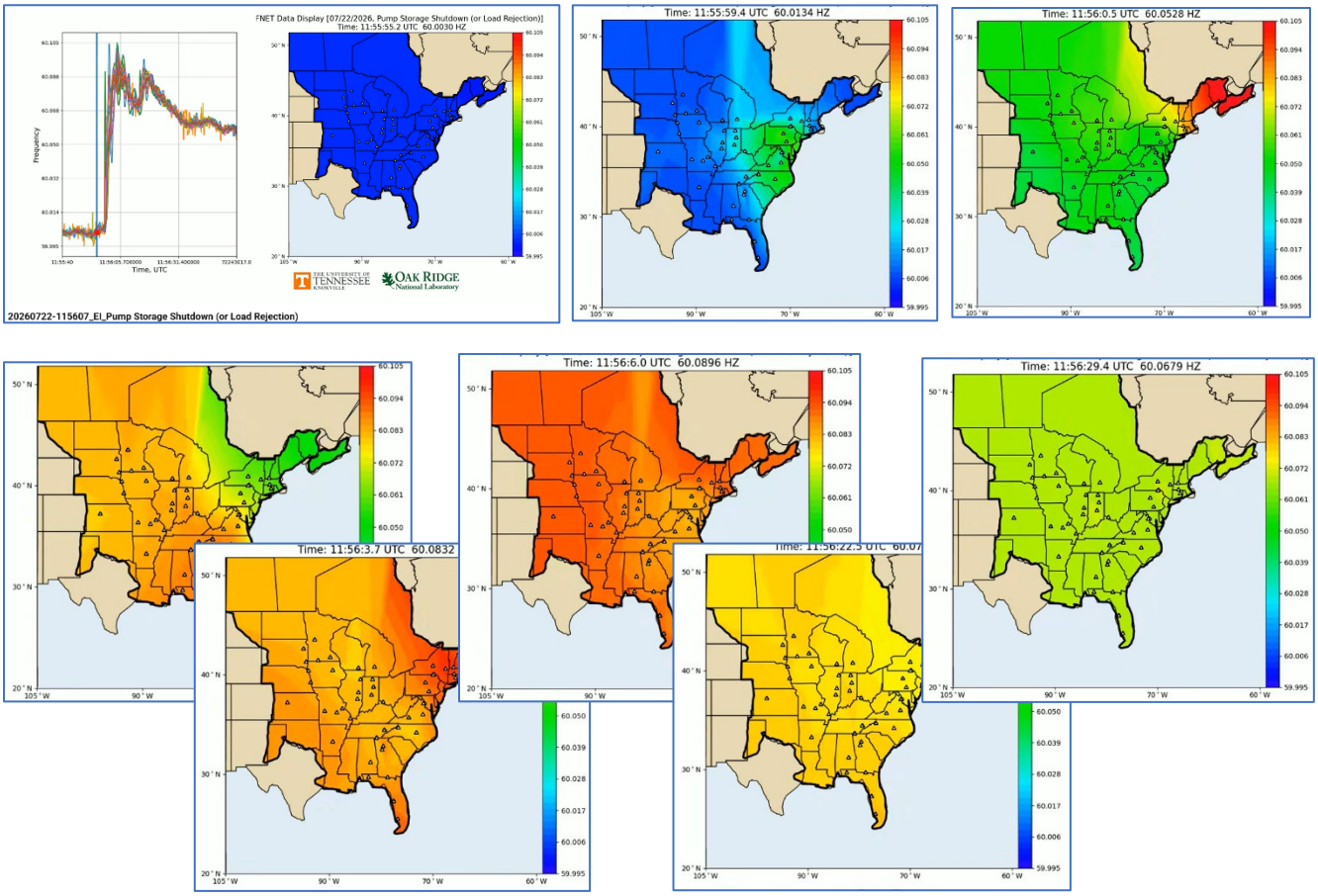
The industry's challenge is no longer evaluating a single facility's protection settings. The larger question is whether hundreds of megawatts – or even gigawatts – of hyperscale capacity share similar voltage thresholds, transfer logic, and timing. Individually reasonable settings can produce a common-mode response when facilities react simultaneously to the same disturbance. Hyperscale campuses are becoming system-significant enough to warrant technology-specific ride-through requirements, much as large generators already must satisfy detailed performance standards during voltage and frequency disturbances.

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) has spent the past year examining how rapidly growing data center loads should be modeled and integrated into bulk power system planning. Wednesday's event caused no reported reliability impacts, but it is likely to draw attention from utilities, grid operators, and reliability planners studying how gigawatt-scale AI campuses behave during transmission disturbances.

NERC said Thursday it is reviewing the event through its standard system performance monitoring and analysis processes. "These incidents are always of interest," John Moura, NERC's director of reliability assessment and performance analysis, told *Data Center Knowledge*, pointing to the organization's recent NERC Incident Review regarding simultaneous Voltage-Sensitive Load reductions.

Bob Marshall, CEO of Ting Labs, said his company's network of 1.4 million sensors recorded a range of voltage disturbances that extended along the eastern United States and to Chicago in the Midwest. Grid disturbances are routinely corrected by operators and utilities in a matter of milliseconds, Marshall said. But Wednesday's event took about 10 minutes before the grid was fully stabilized, he said.

A graphic animation from Oak Ridge National Labs is available on YouTube. Transition images are shown below:



NERC Incident Review - Considering Simultaneous Voltage-Sensitive Load Reductions

This Report was published on January 8th, 2025 and reflected an incident that occurred on July 10th 2024. Summary of incident: A 230 kV transmission line fault led to customer-initiated simultaneous loss of approximately 1,500 MW of voltage-sensitive load that was not anticipated by the BES operators. The electric grid has not historically experienced simultaneous load losses of this magnitude in response to a fault on the system, which has historically been planned for large generation losses but not for such significant simultaneous load losses.

Simultaneous large load losses have two effects on the electric system: First, frequency rises on the system as a result of the imbalance between load and generation; second, voltage rises rapidly because less power flows through the system. In this incident, the frequency did not rise to a level high enough to cause concern. The voltage also did not rise to levels that posed a reliability risk, but operators did have to take action to reduce the voltage to within normal operating levels. However, as the potential for this type of load loss increases, the risk for frequency and voltage issues also increases.

Incident Details: At approximately 7:00 p.m. Eastern on July 10, 2024, a lightning arrestor failed on a 230 kV transmission line in the Eastern Interconnection, resulting in a permanent fault that eventually "locked out" the transmission line. The auto-reclosing control on the transmission line was configured for three auto-reclose attempts staggered at each end of the line. This configuration resulted in 6 successive system faults during an 82-second period. The protection system detected these faults and cleared them properly. The voltage magnitudes during the fault ranged from .25 to .40 per unit in the load-loss area. Coincident with this six-fault disturbance, the same local area saw an approximate 1,500 MW of load reduction. None of this load was disconnected from the system by utility equipment; rather, the load was disconnected on the customer side by customer protection and controls. It was determined that the 1,500 MW of load reduction was exclusively data center-type load.

Frequency and voltage rose due to the load loss. Frequency rose to a high of 60.047 Hz and settled back to 60.0 Hz in approximately 4 minutes. At the highest level, voltage rose to 1.07 per unit. Operators removed shunt capacitor banks in the local area to return voltages to normal operating values.

Most of the sustained load reduction occurred simultaneously with the third voltage depression, which coincided with the third automatic reclosing attempt. At that time, approximately 1,260 MW of load dropped off the electric grid and did not return for hours. Most of the load loss in this event can be attributed to the interaction between the automatic reclosing sequence on the faulted transmission line and the data center's protection/control scheme that counts the number of voltage disturbances within a specified period of time. While this incident did not present any significant issues with the reconnection of the large loads, the potential exists for issues in future incidents if the load is not reconnected in a controlled manner.

While this disturbance did not cause significant operating issues with the grid at this location and at this time, as data center loads continue to grow rapidly, the risk could quickly increase. Actions that TOPs and Transmission Planners (TP) should start taking to avoid significant issues in the future are listed below:

- Require dynamic response models of large loads in their facility interconnection requirements
- Perform studies to determine the potential magnitude of load loss for system disturbances (faults)
- Study the impact that these large load losses would have on the system
- Take into consideration the potential for voltage-sensitive load loss when configuring automatic reclosing schemes
- Actively monitor to detect load losses coincident with system faults
- TOPs: Ensure that operating agreements with large loads include ramp rates when connecting/reconnecting large loads to the system

First Statewide Moratorium on New Hyperscale Data Centers Launched by Governor Kathy Hochul

On July 14, 2026,Governor Kathy Hochul signed Executive Order No. 62 establishing a statewide temporary moratorium of up to one year on new hyperscale data center permits. This pause targets facilities consuming 50 megawatts (MW) or more of power to protect utility ratepayers, local water supplies, and the energy grid from heavy artificial intelligence and cloud computing demands. The order will take effect immediately. It is not expected to affect the data demands of back-office financial services, hospitals, or universities.
Link to Governor's Order can be found here.

Key Details of the Moratorium:

- Duration: Up to 1 year, pending the completion of environmental reviews and regulatory frameworks
- Threshold: Applies to new data center projects and major discretionary state environmental permits for facilities using 50 MW or more.
- Core Actions: Directs the Department of Public Service (DPS) to draft a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to pause new permit approvals.
- Community & Grid Protection: Mandates the creation of a Community Investment Framework for local benefit negotiations and considers a "Grid Acceleration Fund" paid for by developers.

The order directs the DPS to form a Data Center Interconnection Working Group within sixty days to identify and resolve issues related to the interconnection of data centers, and other large loads, in order to support efficient interconnection of large new customers and the faithful compliance of "beneficiary pays" principles as related to network upgrade and resource adequacy costs.

DPS is also directed to convene the State's transmission owners to review their practices and methodologies for studying the system impacts of data centers, and other large loads in order to understand their sufficiency for the purpose of estimating and managing cost impacts, both as they relate to network upgrades and to supply. DPS is directed to report to the Commission within ninety days.

Data centers may also be subject to service classifications and requirements pertaining to data centers to be developed by DPS and as may be established by the Public Service Commission in the exercise of its discretion.

A farther-reaching moratorium passed the State Legislature last month, prompting questions about whether Ms. Hochul, who has championed artificial intelligence as a tool for research and good governance, would be supportive. Ms. Hochul has not yet signed the bill, but said she will continue to consider it.

A recent Gallup poll showed that Republicans and Democrats alike oppose data center construction, citing the facilities' rapacious demand for water and energy at a time when electricity costs are rising. President Trump has sought to stymie the backlash against data centers, obtaining a pledge from tech companies that they will pay for the cost of their own energy, while encouraging development more broadly. That approach has led to a Wild West atmosphere, with companies racing to build as many as 1,500 new data centers across the country, from former tobacco fields in Virginia to Native American land along the Columbia River in Washington.

It is difficult to determine how many data centers exist because of the current lack of regulatory requirements. The Pew Research Center this year found 148 existing and six planned data centers in New York State.
State Senator Kristen Gonzalez, who sponsored the moratorium bill, has estimated there could be as many as 28 under consideration.

Office of Texas Governor: Governor Abbott Directs Comprehensive Data Center Audit

On August 3rd, Governor Greg Abbott directed the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) to conduct a comprehensive verification and audit of all data centers advancing through ERCOT's interconnection process. The PUCT and ERCOT must complete this audit before any data center project moves forward. Any project that fails to comply with the requirements set forth by the PUCT and ERCOT will be denied connection to the Texas grid.

"Our top priority is to protect Texans' safety and quality of life," said Governor Abbott. "Any project that fails to comply with the requirements set forth by the PUCT and ERCOT, and by state law, must be denied connection to the Texas grid. Simply put, Texans must come first."

ERCOT is currently considering approximately over 474 gigawatts of requests to connect to the Texas grid, more than five times Texas' record peak electricity demand for ERCOT. Approximately 90 percent of the new power requests are data centers. That unprecedented load growth could endanger the reliability and stability of the Texas electric grid.

Building on his June 10th Directive, Governor Abbott also directed the PUCT and ERCOT to obtain the following information from each data center project:

- Information detailing the extent to which data centers are paying their own way or depending on the state for financial assistance. That would include all state and local tax incentives, grants, abatements, or other public financial assistance received or expected to be received.
- The extent to which data centers are providing their own power or depend on the ERCOT grid for that power. Details should include projected annual and peak electricity consumption; and any effort and progress to construct or procure on-site electric generation including generation type, or other measures to reduce demand on the ERCOT grid.
- The extent to which data centers are bringing their own water and reusing their own water as opposed to using water needed by local communities. The details should include projected annual and peak water consumption and anticipated sources of water supply. You must also obtain information about the cooling technology that will be utilized, including whether the facility will employ air-cooled, closed-loop, or another water-efficient cooling system.
- The extent to which data centers are using measures to reduce impacts on neighboring property owners and communities, including noise mitigation, light controls, setbacks, traffic improvements, emergency response coordination, and other community protection measures, understanding that each community is unique.
- Information detailing the ownership and controlling interests in the project.

The June 10th Directive also required that the PUC require data centers to fully fund the costs of electric infrastructure needed to serve their operations, and prevent these costs from being passed on to residential ratepayers.

There are up to 335 data centers operating in Texas, making the state the second largest market for the facilities in the country, behind Virginia, and poised to take the top spot. There are at least 248 planned data centers coming to the state, with hundreds more in lesser development phases lined up in the power queue.

Abbott's proposal may disrupt ERCOT's ongoing rework of its approval process for projects in their interconnection queue, requiring large-load projects to provide more detailed information before they can advance. The new rules for the first set of projects under consideration, known as "batch zero," were approved by the PUCT in June. The agencies are currently working to develop a more permanent set of rules for projects still in the queue.

Canary Media and Spectrum News1: New York takes on the myth that solar is swallowing farmland

Recent articles in Canary Media and Spectrum News1 recount recent interactions between the Department of Agriculture and Governor Hochul's office regarding the utilization of solar power on farmland. On June 28th Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins accused the state (Requires sign-in to Linked-in) of fast-tracking solar farms on prime farmland without fully accounting for long term costs and their impact on rural communities. The state responded on July 28th, stating that renewables "empower our farmers to keep their land in use and in their family, while avoiding the threat of permanent conversion or abandonment."

Governor Hochul 11-page response letter (Requires sign-in to Linked-in), included the following:

- Denied that New York is taking "prime farmland" without consent, stating that only large-scale projects (≥25 MW) require ORES (Office of Renewable Energy Siting) permits
- Provided data showing that of 30 permitted solar projects, just over 6,000 of 4.6 million acres of USDA prime farmland are fenced for solar - a small fraction of the state's total
- Emphasized that all leased land was voluntarily agreed to by farmers, citing examples like Madison County landowner Paul O'Mara, who leases 85 acres of "heavy clay" soil, not prime land.
- Said the state has strict regulations for panel disposal and land restoration when projects end
- Defended the state's soil classification system as unchanged in mineral definitions since the 1980s, and noted that under her administration, 134,000 acres of prime farmland have been preserved
- Criticized the Trump administration's policies, calling the federal letter "yet another case of the Trump hypocrites trying to deflect attention from their own abysmal record on both energy and protecting our farmers"

New York's pushback squares with the findings of a recent report from the Solar Energy Industries Association that shows solar farms currently occupy about 0.13% of New York's roughly 13,000 square miles of federally designated prime farmland, a statistic that resonates across the country. Solar covers just 0.07% of all U.S. farmland, according to SEIA. Furthermore, a recent study by Cornell found that the overwhelming majority of farmers who received solar lease payments used that income to continue or expand farming on their land, not to exit farming or scale back operations.

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority has more proof that solar and farming can work hand in hand, and outlined all that in a major guidebook released last year. Sheep and cattle are munching below panels on several New York farms, the guidebook notes, and the state has zoning rules and protections in place to preserve undeveloped land.

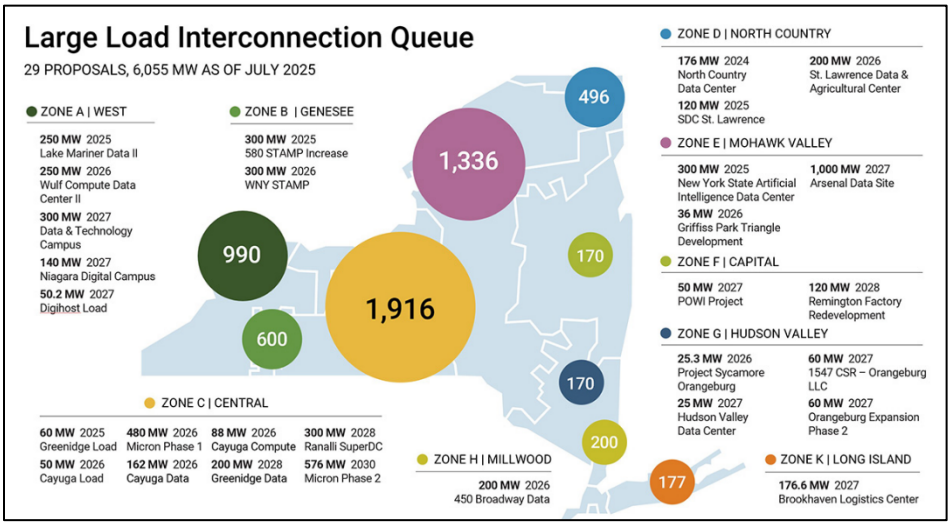
Anti-solar advocates often ignore the good that the clean energy source can do for farmers nationwide. In California's Central Valley, for example, years of drought have led hundreds of thousands of acres of agricultural land to go fallow. Economics and water availability have driven farmers to stop growing in the impacted areas, but they can still make money and hold on to their land by leasing plots to solar developers.

NYSERDA's Website on Clean Energy Siting Resources and their New York State Solar Guidebook provide extensive information on siting and construction of clean energy resources. Researchers have found that tomatoes, saffron, native plants, and other crops can thrive below panels, while providing the added benefits of ditching planet-warming fossil fuels, which are driving droughts, floods, and other weather disasters that are legitimately threatening farms in the U.S. and beyond.

Related Article: Virginia lays groundwork to combine more solar with farming

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 June 30th, 2026

	Zn	County	Queue Pos.	Project Name	End-Use	Points of Interconnection	CTO/Utility	Peak MW	Date of IR	Last Update	In Svc Date
1	A	Erie	1726	Data & Technology Campus	DAT	as	NM-NG	300	1/31/2025	12/31/2025	01-2027
2	A	Niagara	849	Somerset Load		Kintigh 345kV	NYSEG	250	5/21/19	7/31/2022	I/S
3	A	Niagara	1465	Digihost load		Walck Rd. 115kV	NM-NG	50	11/14/22	1/14/1900	I/S
4	A	Niagara	1670	Lake Mariner Data II	DAT-AI	Kintigh 345kV Substation	NYSEG	250	1/23/2024	4/30/2025	06-2025
5	A	Niagara	1681	Niagara Digital Campus	DAT	Adams to Packard 115kV lines 187 and 188	NM-NG	140	4/9/2024	3/31/2025	12-2027
6	A	Niagara	1732	Wulf Compute Data Center II	DAT-AI	Kintigh 345kV sub-station	NYSEG	250	3/29/2025	12/31/2025	06-2026
7	A	Niagara	1741	North East Data LLC Data Center	DAT	230kV lines 77 and 78	NM-NG	500	8/29/2025	6/30/2026	05-2027
8	A	Niagara	1747	Globe Digital Holdings - 1	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
9	A	Niagara	1748	GLOBE DH 2	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
10	A	Niagara	1749	Globe DH 3	DAT-AI	Niagara Packard 77 230kV	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	10-2026
11	B	Genesee	580	WNY STAMP	DAT	Kintigh/Niagara - New Rochester 345kV	NYPA	300	9/27/2016	3/31/2025	11-2026
12	B	Genesee	1484	580 STAMP load increase	DAT	115 kv STAMP substation	NM-NG	300	12/2/2022	12/31/2023	11-2026
13	C	Broome	1752	Broome County Tech Park	RD	345 kV POI via a loop on Oakdale-Fraser Line 32	NYSEG	250	10/30/2025	1/31/2026	12-2029
14	C	Cayuga	850	Cayuga Load	DAT-CM	Milliken 115kV	NYSEG	50	5/21/2019	4/30/2024	12-2026
15	C	Clearfield	1762	Highwall Data Center	DAT	same POI Q#1080 (Mineral Basin Solar), NYSEG's L47 line	NYSEG	400	5/12/2026	6/30/2026	03-2029
16	C	Horseheads	1761	NYISO Interconnection Process - Data Center Inq	DAT	Broad Street 34.5 kV Line 93	NYSEG	150	4/12/2026		01-2027
17	C	Onondaga	1536	White Pine Phase 1	M-CH	Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	480	3/11/2023	2/29/2024	06-2026
18	C	Onondaga	1627	Micron Fab 2	M-CH	National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	576	10/31/2023	6/30/2024	09-2030
19	C	Onondaga	1736	Ranalli SuperDC	DAT	Clay to Pannell ckts PC-1 and PC-2	NYPA	270	5/7/2025	6/30/2026	05-2028
20	C	Onondaga	1746	OOWWTP Expansion Program	O	National Grid's 115kV Clay-Teall and Clay-Woodard	National Grid	50	10/15/2025	2/28/2026	02-2029
21	C	Tioga	1763	Patriot Forge	DAT	Tap NYSEG 345 kV Line 47 (Homer City - Mainesburg 345 kV)	NYSEG	350	5/29/2026	6/30/2026	02-2029
22	C	Tompkins	1683	Cayuga Compute	DAT	Milliken substation 115kV	NYSEG	88	4/24/2024	5/31/2025	10-2026
23	C	Tompkins	1733	Cayuga Data	DAT-AI	Milliken 115kV Substation	NYSEG	162	3/29/2025	12/31/2025	08-2026
24	C	Yates	776	Greenidge Load	DAT-CM	Greenidge 115kV	NYSEG	60	10/22/2018	3/31/2026	04-2030
25	C	Yates	1725	Greenidge 200 MW Data Center Project	DAT	NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV Substation	NYSEG	200	12/20/2024	12/31/2025	10-2029
26	D	St. Lawrence	979	North Country Data Center	DAT-CM	Reynolds 115kV	NYPA	435	1/22/2020	7/31/2026	07-2026
27	D	St. Lawrence	1213	St Lawrence Data and Agricultural Center	DAT-CM	Dennison 115kV substation	NM-NG	200	6/28/2021	1/14/2023	01-2026
28	D	St. Lawrence	1315	SDC St. Lawrence	DAT	Moses-Reynolds MRG-1 and Moses-Reynolds MRG-2 at 115kV	NYPA	120	12/20/2021	7/31/2026	08-2025
29	D	St. Lawrence	1743	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 2	DAT-AI	NYPA's 230kV Moses Massena 1 (MMS-1) and MMS-2)	NYPA	1,935	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	07-2030
30	D	St; Lawrence	1751	Massena Development LLC Power Allocation	DAT	NYPA - HW1 and HW2 (345kV) Lines - at Haverstock Substation	NYPA	200	10/21/2025	6/30/2026	07-2027
31	E	Herkimer	1735	Remington Factory Redevelopment	DAT	Ilion Municipal 115kV substation	IMEU	100	5/2/2025	4/30/2026	07-2027
32	E	Herkimer	1740	Incremental Load Request for Remington Factory	DAT	Line 1: EDIC to Fraser. 2: Marcy to Coopers Corners	NYPA	400	8/29/2025	4/30/2026	08-2028
33	E	Oneida	1737	Griffiss Park Triangle Development	M-CG	Gulf to Rome 115kV line	NM-NG	66	6/3/2025	6/30/2026	12-2027
34	E	St Lawrence	1728	Arsenal Data Site 250	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
35	E	St Lawrence	1729	Arsenal Data Site 500	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
36	E	St Lawrence	1730	Arsenal Data Site 1000	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	467	3/7/2025	12/31/2025	03-2027
37	E	St Lawrence	1745	Pontoon Bridge Road Data Center	DAT	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission lines	NYPA	250	10/9/2025	1/31/2026	12-2027
38	E	St. Lawrence	1731	NYS Artificial Intelligence Data Center	DAT-AI	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission line HA-2	NYPA	300	3/14/2025	12/31/2025	10-2026
39	E	St. Lawrence	1742	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 1	DAT-AI	NYPA HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line	NYPA	860	9/2/2025	4/30/2026	12-2029
40	F	Albany	1646	POWI Project	M-IN	New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line	NM-NG	50	11/30/2023	7/31/2024	01-2027
41	F	Albany	1750	AI Tech Steel Site	RD	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	12/31/2025	06-2027
42	F	Albany	1753	NYS Dept. of Health Lab (Harriman Campus)	RD	Woodlawn-State Campus and Menands-State Campus	National Grid	20	11/4/2025	5/31/2026	01-2030
43	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	DAT	Albany?Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
44	F	Albany	1755	Site Master Plan Expansion Phase I	RD	Patroon Creek and McKnownville	National Grid	45	12/18/2025	1/31/2026	01-2029
45	F	Albany	0290A	Green Island Power		Maplewood - Johnson Rd 115kV	NM-NG	20	4/7/08	11/30/2011	I/S
46	F	Saratoga	205	Luther Forest		Round Lake 115kV	NM-NG	40	11/2/05	3/31/2013	I/S
47	F	Saratoga	1759	Saratoga Expansion	M-CG	Adjacent to existing 34.5kV, new 115kV substation	National Grid	40	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	01-2028
48	F	Schenectady	1758	GE Vernova 2690 Balltown Road Upgrade	RD	Rosa Road - General Electric R&D National Grid #14	National Grid	20	1/29/2026	3/31/2026	08-2027
49	G	Dutchess	1760	iPark 84 Data Center Interconnection	DAT	New 115kV line from CHG&E East Fishkill Substation	Central Hudson	150	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	10-2028
50	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Orangeburg	DAT	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	7/31/2026	01-2026
51	G	Rockland	1714	Hudson Valley Data Center	DAT	Line 60 138KV - Ramp to Tallman	O&R	50	7/2/2024	7/31/2026	02-2027
52	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC	DAT	138kV Line 703 between Corporate Drive and Harings Corner	O&R	30	7/2/2024	7/31/2026	01-2027
53	H	Dutchess	1738	1 Gig Data Center East Fishkill, NY	DAT	East Fishkill to Wood Street 345 kV lines (38 and 39)	ConEd	1,000	7/17/2025	6/30/2026	10-2028
54	H	Westchester	1717	Proposed Datacenters at 450 Broadway, Buchanan	DAT	Buchanan 138kV Substation	ConEd	200	8/7/2024	9/30/2025	09-2028
55	K	Suffolk	1721	Brookhaven Logistics Center	DAT	138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd	LIPA	177	10/28/2024	7/31/2026	01-2027
							Total MW	13,929			

Net Monthly increase in Project Count = 2
Net decrease in Total Project Load = 20 MW

Large Loads Summary: Count and Total MW by End-Use

Abrv	End-Use	Count	MW
DAT	Data Center (DC)	24	5,877
DAT-AI	AI DC	12	5,290
DAT-CM	Crypto Mining DC	4	745
M-CG	Manufacturing - Consumable Goods	2	106
M-CH	Manufacturing - Microship Fab	2	1,056
M-IN	Manufacturing - Industrial Goods	1	50

Abrv	End-Use	Count	MW
O	Other	1	50
RD	Res & Dev	5	395
HP	Hydrogen Prod	0	0
I/S	In Service	4	360
	Total	10	805

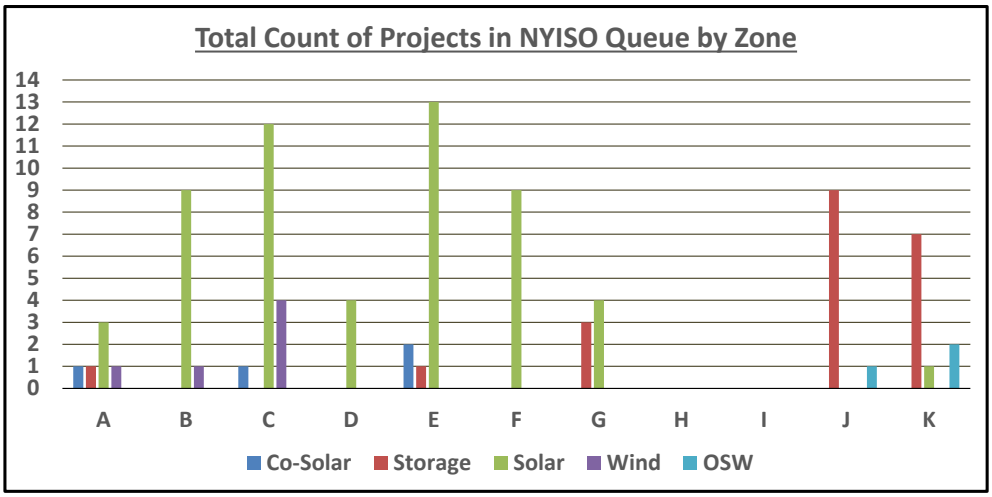
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

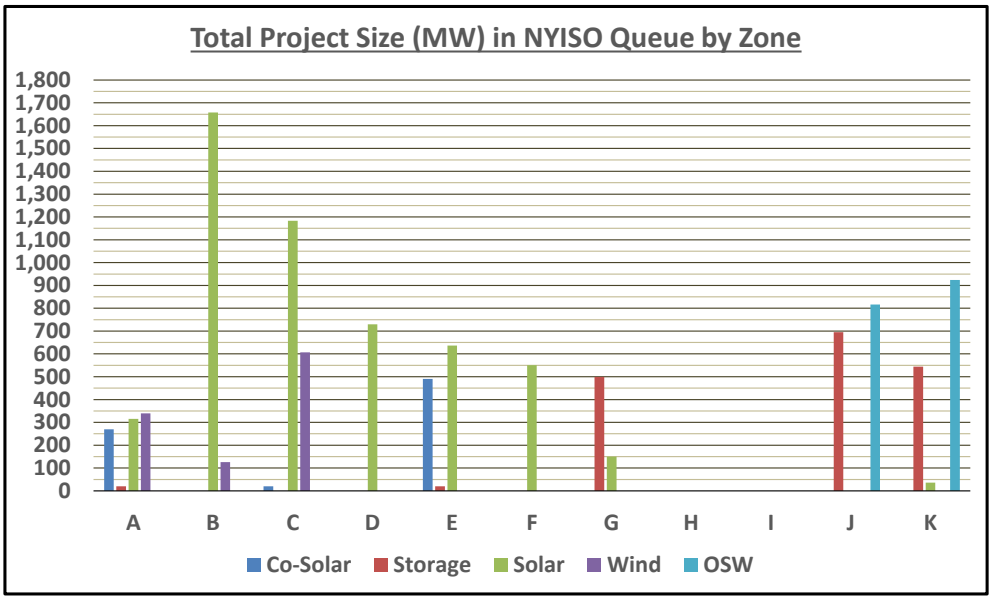
The intent is to track the growth of Co-Located Solar / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and in total for the state. The information was obtained from the NYISO Interconnection Website, based on information published on June 20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of June 30th. Note that no new projects were added, and four projects were withdrawn during the month of June.

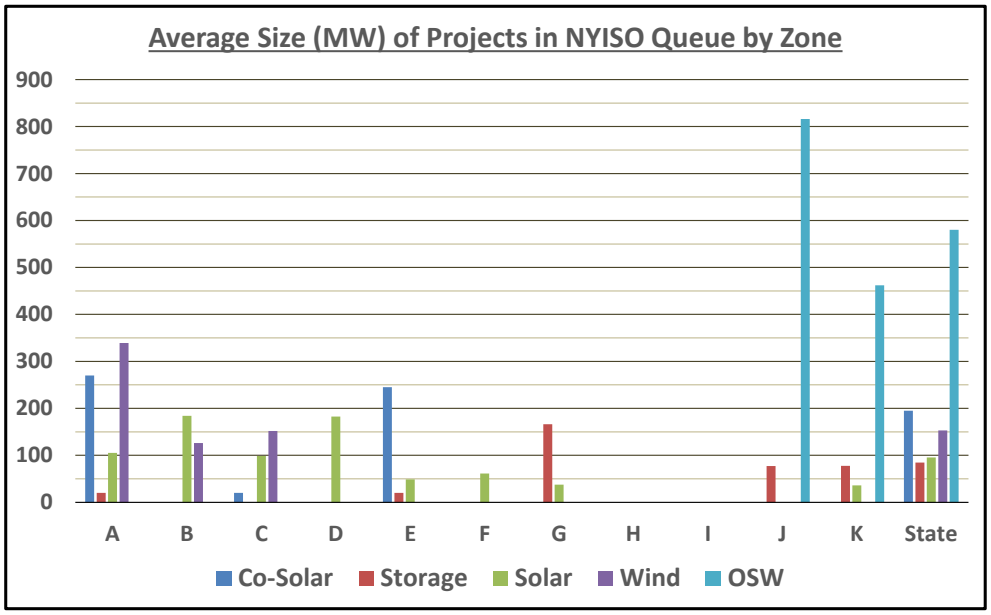
Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	1	1	3	1	
B			9	1	
C	1		12	4	
D			4		
E	2	1	13		
F			9		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	21	55	6	3

Total Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	270	20	315	339	
B			1,658	126	
C	20		1,183	607	
D			730		
E	490	20	636		
F			551		
G		499	150		
H					
I					
J		695			816
K		544	36		924
State	780	1,778	5,258	1,072	1,740

Average Size (MW) of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	270	20	105	339	
B			184	126	
C	20		99	152	
D			183		
E	245	20	49		
F			61		
G		166	38		
H					
I					
J		77			816
K		78	36		462
State	195	85	96	153	580


Total Count of 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


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
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)

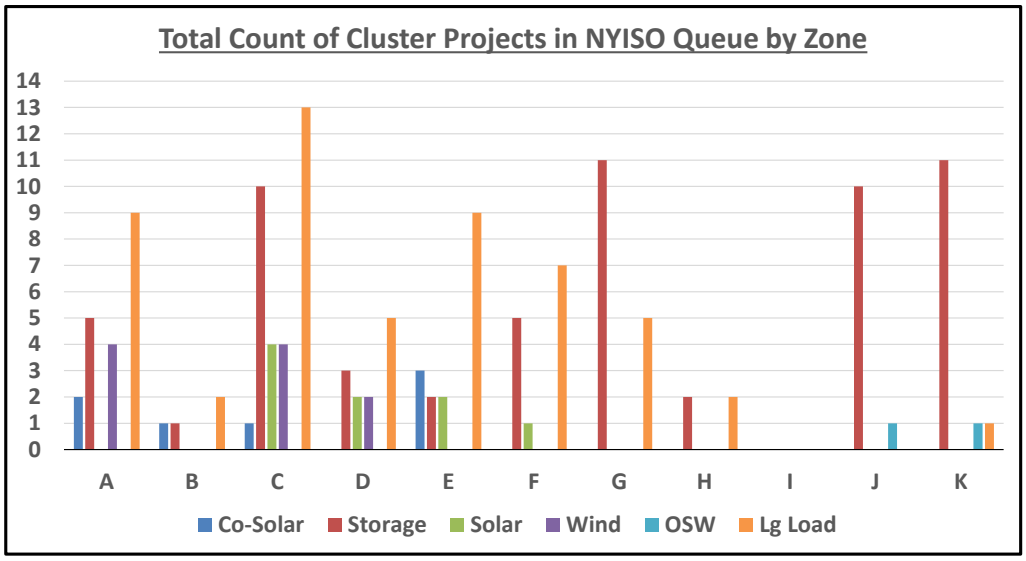
The intent is to track the growth of the Cluster-based projects, including Co-Located Solar and Wind / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and total for state. Information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of June 30th, and published on July 15th. Large Load summary information has been added to these tabulations and graphs for comparative context.

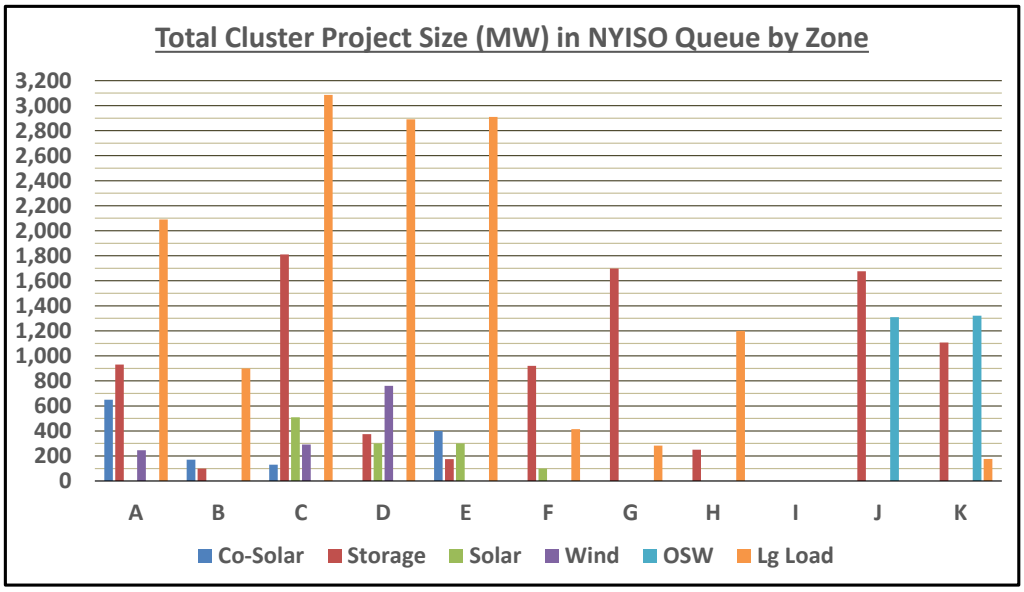
Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly totals remained constant at 88 projects totaling 15,530 MW. A total of 286 projects representing 59,953 MW are listed as having been withdrawn to date.

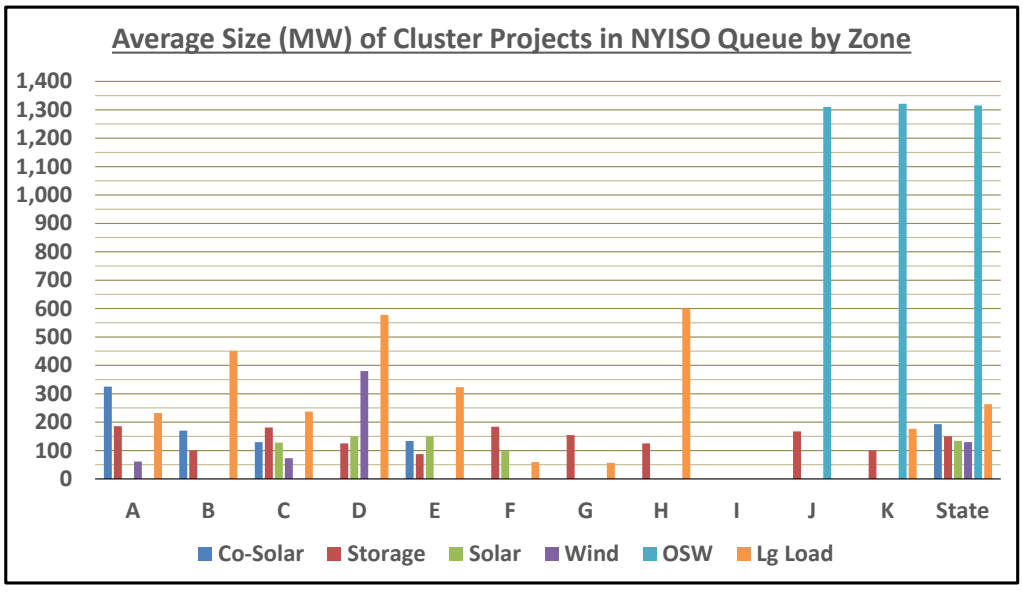
Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	2	5		4		10
B	1	1				2
C	1	10	4	4		13
D		3	2	2		5
E	3	2	2			9
F		5	1			9
G		11				4
H		2				2
I						
J		10			1	
K		11			1	1
State	7	60	9	10	2	55

Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	650	930		246		2,340
B	170	100				600
C	130	1,810	510	292		3,086
D		375	300	760		2,890
E	400	175	300			2,909
F		920	100			475
G		1,699				252
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	13,929

Average Size (MW) Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	325	186		61		234
B	170	100				300
C	130	181	127	73		237
D		125	150	380		578
E	133	88	150			323
F		184	100			53
G		154				63
H		125				600
I						
J		168			1,310	
K		101			1,321	177
State	193	151	134	130	1,316	253


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 Cluster Projects 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