De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 9/11/2026

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

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- New York Times: Why Is It So Hard to Build the Thing Our Entire Power Supply Depends On?
- Solar Power World: Q2 was Biggest Quarter Ever for Energy Storage Installs in the US
- Avanza Energy: Why the $20 Billion Distribution Crisis Demands a New Kind of Virtual Power Plant
- 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

Crowell Law: Power Play - New Executive Order Targets Electrical Grid Equipment

This Article describes Executive Order 14420, issued on August 26, which prohibits the acquisition, importation, transfer, or installation of foreign-produced bulk-power system electric equipment that meet certain criteria. The prohibitions are in response to the national emergency declared by President Trump pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) and the National Emergencies Act (NEA). Additional information can be found at this White House Facts Sheet.

The scope of the Order covers "bulk-power system electric equipment — or any critical component, software, firmware, digital service, maintenance service, or remote-access capability associated with such equipment designed, developed, manufactured or supplied by persons owned or controlled by, or subject to the jurisdiction of a Covered Foreign Entity," ***and*** poses an undue risk to the U.S. bulk-power system, critical infrastructure, or national security.

The Order's definitions suggest that the prohibition could have broad applicability.

- "Covered Foreign Entities" are defined as countries subject to U.S. arms embargoes, which includes China, Iran, Venezuela, Russia, and North Korea, or entities owned or controlled by the governments of such countries, or persons subject to those jurisdictions along with any additional countries or persons designated by the Secretary of Energy.

- "Bulk-power system electric equipment" that may be subject to the Order includes:
  - **Grid and Substation Equipment:** reactors, capacitors, current coupling capacitors, shunt capacitor equipment, coupling capacity voltage transformers, substation transformers, and substation voltage regulators
  - **Transmission, Metering and Protection:** high voltage circuit breakers, automatic circuit reclosers, instrument transformers, protective relaying, metering equipment
  - **Generation Equipment:** Large, small, and backup generators, generation turbines
  - **Control and Safety Systems:** Industrial control systems (including remote terminal units, programmable logic controllers, and intelligent electronic devices), distributed control systems, safety instrument systems
  - **Power Conversion & Storage:** Utility-scale and grid-connected inverters, battery energy storage systems, uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems supporting critical infrastructure

In determining whether an item of equipment is covered, the Order permits agencies to consider associated "software and firmware, remote access capabilities, lifecycle maintenance and update mechanisms, and other supply chain dependencies." This has the potential to expand the scope of the Order.

The Order suggests that some bulk-power system electric equipment may be subject to restriction even where it was approved, acquired, or installed before the Order's issuance. The Order permits the Secretary to impose conditions on the continued operations of the foreign-manufactured or operated bulk power system electric equipment acquired or installed before the date of the Order, including requirements to identify, isolate, monitor, secure, disconnect, replace, or remove such equipment. The Secretary may use phased compliance for equipment that predates the Order, and require mitigation measures, which could be used as preconditions to waivers to the prohibition.

Note that the Order does not set criteria for determining whether the transaction presents national security, grid security, or critical infrastructure risks. Nor does it set timelines upon which companies would be required to implement such directions. It does, however, suggest that upcoming rules and regulations may include criteria for pre-qualification.

Within 120 days (or late December 2026) the Secretary of Energy is directed to publish rules implementing the Order. In addition to implementing the prohibition, the Order permits those rules to identify additional Covered Foreign Entities, identify any equipment or countries with respect to which transactions involving bulk-power system electric equipment warrant particular scrutiny, and establish licensing procedures for equipment that would otherwise be prohibited.

Within 180 days, the Order directs Secretary of Energy to provide the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Council with recommended FAR revisions to "adequately" consider national security risks in procurements related to energy infrastructure, and to prioritize the acquisition of U.S.-manufactured energy infrastructure.

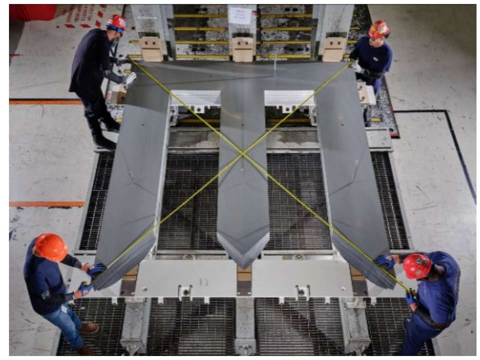
While much remains to be clarified regarding the prohibitions, they appear to be limited to the bulk-power system, which includes transmission lines rated at 69 kV or greater, and they do not extend to facilities used in local power distribution. It is anticipated that the forthcoming rules and regulations may set forth a pre-qualification framework, licensing procedures, and additional criteria for determining whether a company's equipment is included in the scope of the prohibitions.

Until details are clarified, companies should consider reviewing the electrical equipment in their bulk-power systems, identifying vendors that are not Covered Foreign Entities, and engaging with the Department of Energy regarding the impact of potential rules under this Order.

New York Times: Why Is It So Hard to Build the Thing Our Entire Power Supply Depends On?

This Article from the New York Times Magazine on August 17th explores the intricate construction of electric power transformers. The largest can reach the size of a shipping container and weigh as much as 800,000 pounds. They are also incredibly difficult to build and increasingly hard to find: Wait times for large power transformers have now reached as long as five to seven years.

The transformer's core is made of a special material called grain-oriented electrical steel, a silicon-iron alloy in which the metal's crystals are aligned to reduce energy loss. It comes in sheets as thin as nine-thousandths of an inch, which are carefully stacked by hand. Only one steel mill in the United States is currently able to produce this alloy.



Below left: Each of the core's three prongs of electrical steel will be fitted with copper windings, which are assembled separately. The windings are assembled by hand, as paper-insulated copper is looped repeatedly around the empty space where the steel prong will sit. The price tag matches the intricacy of the production process: The largest power transformers can cost as much as $14 million each.

Below right: To keep the whole system from overheating, oil circulates between the cylindrical conservator at the top left, the core at the center and the cooling fins on the right.

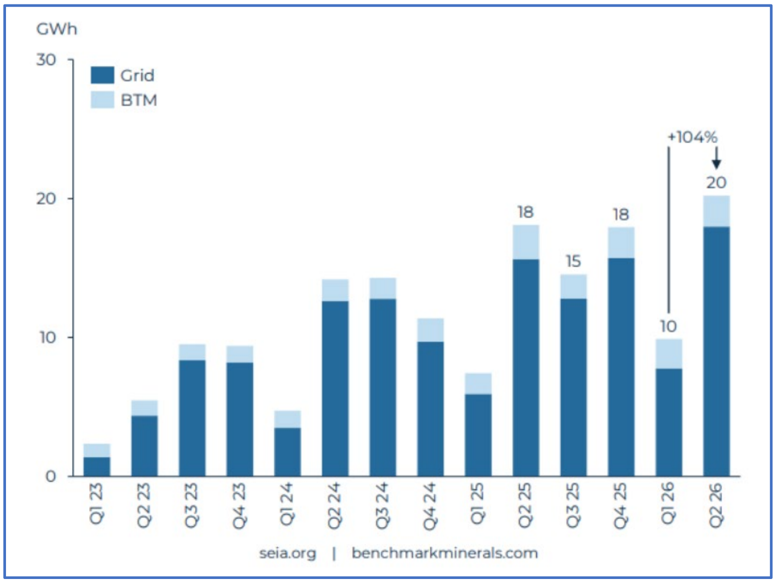
At this time, domestic manufacturers can produce about only 20 percent of the transformers purchased in the United States; while a half-dozen other countries, including Mexico, South Korea, and China, supply the rest. The shortage has become bad enough that hyperscalers have begun paying to cut in line, ensuring that their transformers are built next. Even so, data centers, factories and solar farms have all faced delays coming online for want of transformers.

A company called Amperesand has developed a solid-state transformer. Rather than filling a giant steel vault with hand-wound copper and oil, these transformers are made of small modules that can be easily replaced if damaged, and their input and output voltages can be controlled electronically. The supply chain involved is more robust as well: Ferrite and silicon carbide, the key components, are both easier to produce and in greater supply thanks to their usefulness to the electric vehicle industry.

Further Reading from the New York Times: What if America Went Completely Dark

Solar Power World: Q2 was Biggest Quarter Ever for Energy Storage Installs in the US

This Article provides a summary of The U.S. energy storage industry installed a record 20.2 GWh of new capacity in the second quarter of 2026, bringing total installations in the first half of the year to 30.8 GWh, according to the U.S. Energy Storage Market Outlook Q3 2026 (ESMO)" Report released on September 1st by the Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) and Benchmark Mineral Intelligence.



Utility-scale energy storage capacity has nearly doubled from 88 GWh to 165 GWh in the first 18 months of the Trump administration, as grid operators, utilities and energy buyers turn to storage to strengthen reliability and meet rising electricity demand. Demand for energy storage is outpacing expectations, prompting a 11.5% increase in the report's forecast through 2030 to 683 GWh. The upward revision comes as the industry continues to set deployment records, with more than 10% of all energy storage capacity currently installed in the U.S. coming online in Q2 alone.

More than 74% of the energy storage capacity installed in Q2 was built in states won by President Donald Trump in 2024, led largely by Arizona, Texas, and Utah. Arizona led the country with 6.2 GWh of new storage installations in Q2, the strongest quarter for any one state on record. Arizona, which has the nation's fourth-largest solar market, is increasingly pairing its abundant solar resources with storage to capture more homegrown power, meet rising demand and help keep electricity costs down.

"Energy storage is no longer just a California and Texas story anymore," said Shan Tomouk, BESS & Energy Lead at Benchmark Minerals. "We're seeing strong pipeline growth in Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado and several other states."

Battery energy storage supplied more electricity to the grid in the first eight months of 2026 than in all of 2025. During periods of extreme heat in states like Texas and California, storage has helped provide power when demand is highest, supporting grid reliability and helping protect consumers from price spikes. Texas and California installed 3.8 GWh and 3.6 GWh of storage, respectively, in Q2. Utility-scale projects accounted for the vast majority of Q2 installations, with 17.9 GWh deployed, followed by 1.8 GWh of commercial and industrial storage, and 657 MWh of residential storage.

The United States also set domestic manufacturing records, with the opening of two new battery cell manufacturing facilities by LGES in Ohio and Tennessee, and a new 50-GWh Tesla battery facility in Texas.

Feeder-First VPPs: Why the $20 Billion Distribution Crisis Demands a New Kind of Virtual Power Plant

This Article from Avanza Energy describes how the concepts of Virtual Power Plants can best be applied at the distribution feeder level. Traditional demand response was designed to solve a system-wide peak problem to reduce load during roughly 100 annual summer event-hours when generation and transmission systems are under stress. That model no longer matches the emerging constraint on the grid.

Three converging load types have created constraints that are local, non-coincident with system peak, and running year-round:

- Electric vehicle charging creates residential feeder peaks in the 9-11 PM window (after residents return home), after solar generation has ramped down, and well after the system's late-afternoon peak has cleared. California's residential EV charging peaks in this window; CAISO's system peak is a 2-7 PM event driven by cooling load as solar ramps down. These are different problems occurring at different times on different physical assets.
- Data centers create large, rapid load additions at specific points of interconnection on distribution circuits. A 5 MW edge computing facility at the end of a suburban feeder changes the thermal load profile of that circuit fundamentally. When that data center's workload spikes - or when it fails and a neighboring facility absorbs its load - the feeder constraint appears in minutes, not the hours that traditional DR programs are designed to respond within.
- Whole-home electrification - heat pumps replacing gas furnaces, induction ranges, heat-pump water heaters - converts gas demand into electric load on residential circuits that were not sized for it. A neighborhood where 40% of homes have replaced their furnaces with heat pumps carries a winter heating peak on its residential feeders that the distribution planner from 2005 never modeled.

A 2024 study published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) found that half of California's 5,000-plus distribution feeders could face EV-driven overload by 2035, with residential charging peaking between 9 and 11 PM, well after the 2 to 7 PM system peak window that most legacy programs target. Conventional upgrades to address these feeder constraints are expected to cost $6 billion to $20 billion in California alone. The problem accelerates with feeder overload risk rising from 27% in 2030 to 50% by 2035.

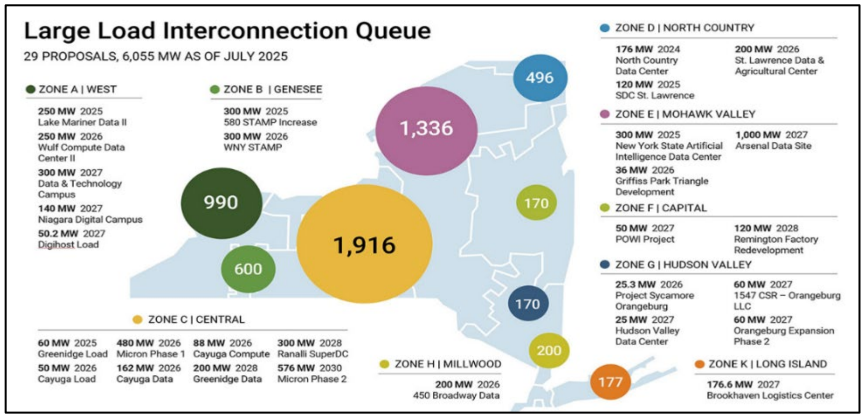
Feeder-first virtual power plants offer a different architecture. Instead of dispatching flexible assets across broad service territories in response to a system-level event, they target specific neighborhoods, substations, and circuits where thermal or voltage constraints are emerging. By coordinating EV chargers, batteries, thermostats, water heaters, and other distributed energy resources at the feeder level, utilities can defer infrastructure investments, reduce outage risk, and capture grid value that today's demand response programs leave uncompensated.

The economics are already visible. Con Edison's Brooklyn-Queens Demand Management (BQDM) program deferred approximately $1 billion to $1.2 billion in traditional distribution infrastructure using 52 MW of targeted demand management at a program cost of $69.9 million, implying a leverage ratio of roughly 14:1 to 17:1. New York's Locational System Relief Value signal, published by substation and feeder zone, demonstrates how compensation can be tied directly to local grid relief rather than generic system participation.

The central policy gap is not the availability of distributed energy resources; it is the absence of feeder-level incentives and operating frameworks. National VPP enrollment has reached roughly 38 GW, yet less than 20% of deployed DERs are enrolled in programs. Existing incentives reward coincidence with system peaks, while the fastest-growing grid constraints occur at different times and locations. Without locational pricing, feeder-level visibility, and automated dispatch capabilities, utilities will continue to default to capital-intensive upgrades even where flexibility could provide faster and cheaper relief.

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 July 31st, 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	Huntley - Packard 230kV line 78	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 Falls	1748	GLOBE DH 2	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	200	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
10	A	Niagara Falls	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), 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	05-2028
18	C	Onondaga	1627	Micron Fab 2	M-CH	National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	576	10/31/2023	6/30/2024	02-2030
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)	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 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	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 Remington Factory	DAT	Line 1: EDIC - Fraser. Line 2: Marcy - 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	1764	Kilbourne Graphite Concentrator Plant	SC	ZINCO 115	National Grid	15	7/16/2026	7/31/2026	03-2027
39	E	St. Lawrence	1731	New York State Artificial Intelligence Data Center	DAT-AI	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV line HA-2	NYPA	300	3/14/2025	12/31/2025	10-2026
40	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
41	F	Albany	1646	POWI Project	M-IN	New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line	NM-NG	50	11/30/2023	7/31/2024	01-2027
42	F	Albany	1750	AI Tech Steel Site	RD	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	12/31/2025	06-2027
43	F	Albany	1753	NYS Dept. of Health Lab (Harriman Campus)	RD	Woodlawn-Campus #12 115kV feeder, #15-115kV fdr.	National Grid	20	11/4/2025	5/31/2026	01-2030
44	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	DAT	Albany - Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
45	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
46	F	Albany	0290A	Green Island Power		Maplewood - Johnson Rd 115kV	NM-NG	20	4/7/08	11/30/2011	I/S
47	F	Saratoga	205	Luther Forest		Round Lake 115kV	NM-NG	40	11/2/05	3/31/2013	I/S
48	F	Saratoga	1759	Saratoga Expansion	M-CG	Adj to existing 34.5kV service, a new 115kV substation	National Grid	40	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	01-2028
49	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	06-2028
50	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
51	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Orangeburg	DAT	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	7/31/2026	01-2026
52	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
53	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC	DAT	138kV Line 703 - Corporate Dr and Harings Corner	O&R	30	7/2/2024	7/31/2026	01-2027
54	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
55	H	Westchester	1717	Proposed Datacenters at 450 Broadway, Buchanan	DAT	Buchanan 138kV Substation	ConEd	200	8/7/2024	9/30/2025	09-2028
56	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	13,944			

No Change in Monthly Project Count

No Change in Total Project Load

Large Loads Summary: Count and Total MW by End-Use								
Abrv	End-Use	Count	MW		Abrv	End-Use	Count	MW
DAT	Data Center (DC)	24	5,877		O	Other	1	50
DAT-AI	AI DC	12	5,290		RD	Res & Dev	5	395
DAT-CM	Crypto Mining DC	4	745		HP	Hydrogen Prod	0	0
M-CG	Manufacturing - Consur	2	106		I/S	In Service	4	360
M-CH	Manufacturing - Microsl	2	1,056		SC	Scoping Meeting Pending	1	15
M-IN	Manufacturing - Industr	1	50		Total		56	13,944

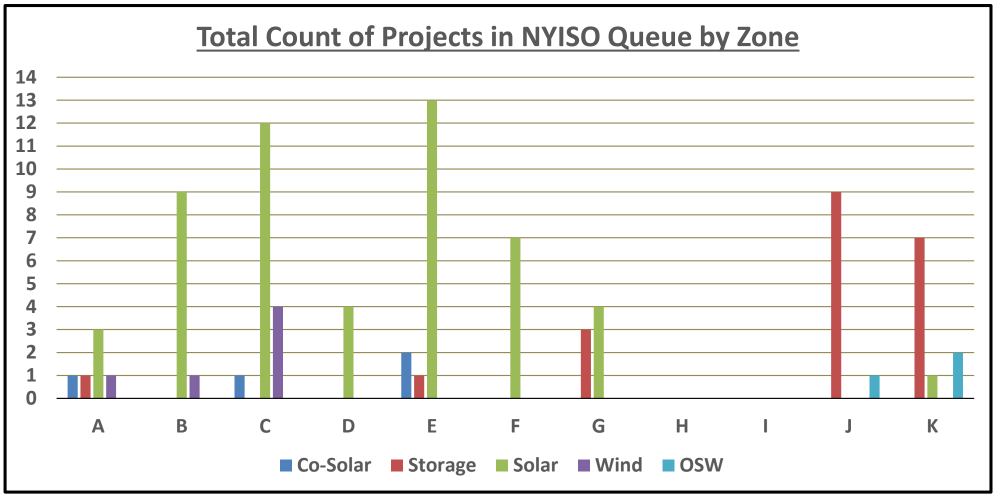
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

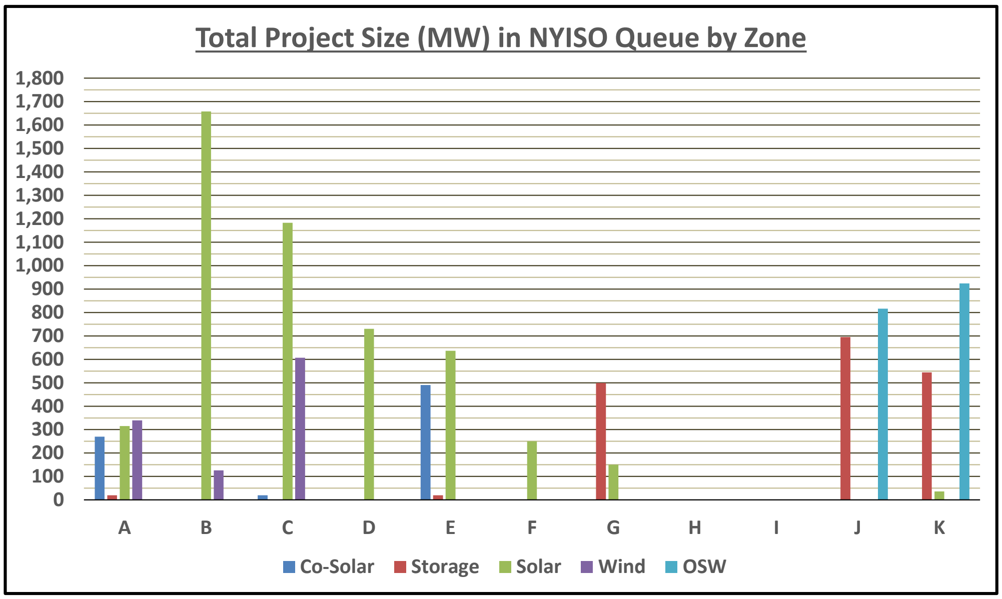
The intent is to track the growth of Co-Located Solar / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and in total for the state. The information was obtained from the NYISO Interconnection Website, based on information published on August 20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of July 31st. Note that 18 new projects were added, and three projects were withdrawn during the month of July.

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			7		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	21	53	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			251		
G		499	150		
H					
I					
J		695			816
K		544	36		924
State	780	1,778	4,958	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			36		
G		166	38		
H					
I					
J		77			816
K		78	36		462
State	195	85	94	179	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
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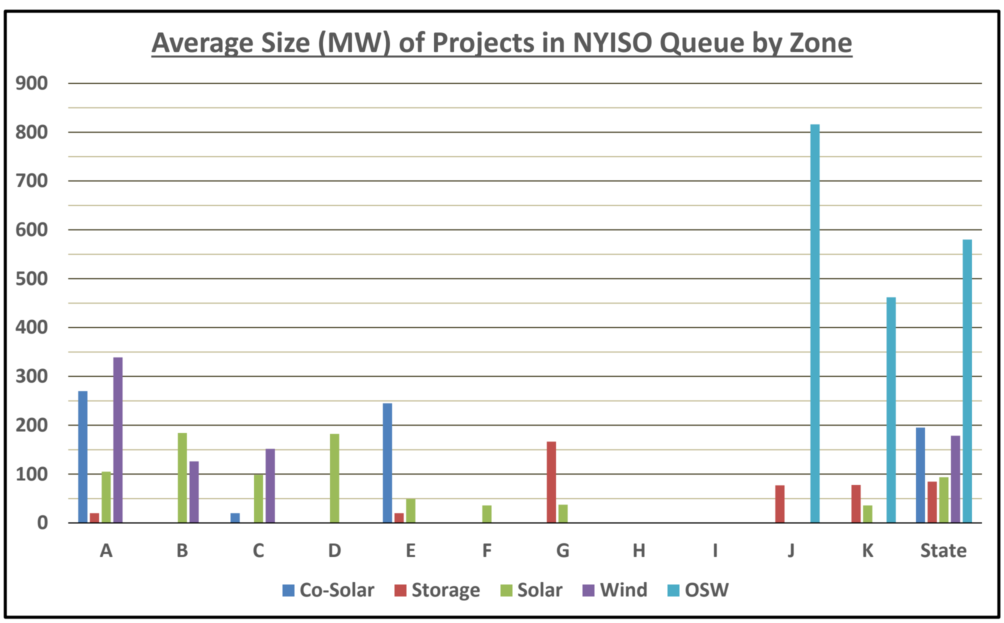
Co-Solar
Storage
Solar
Wind
OSW


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

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

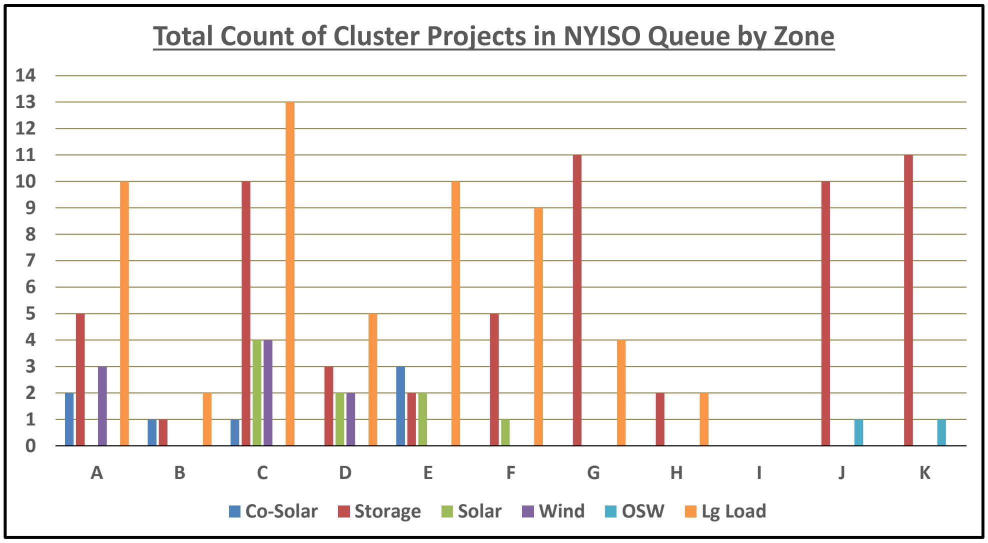
The intent is to track the growth of the Cluster-based projects, including Co-Located Solar and Wind / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and total for state. Information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of July 31st, and published on August 15th. Large Load summary information has been added to these tabulations and graphs for comparative context.

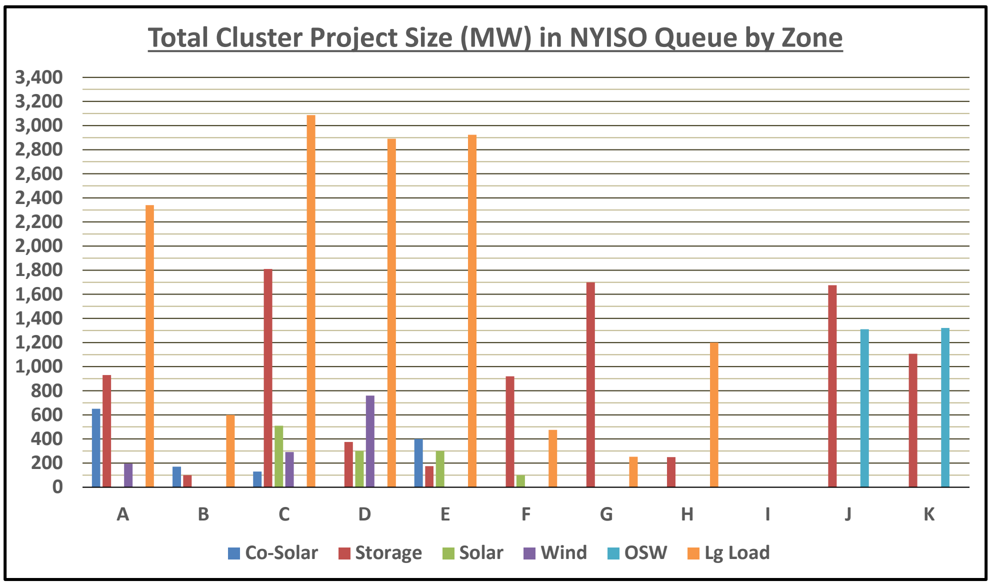
Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly total dropped by 1 to 87 projects totaling 15,480 MW.
A total of 286 projects representing 60,002 MW are listed as having been withdrawn to date.

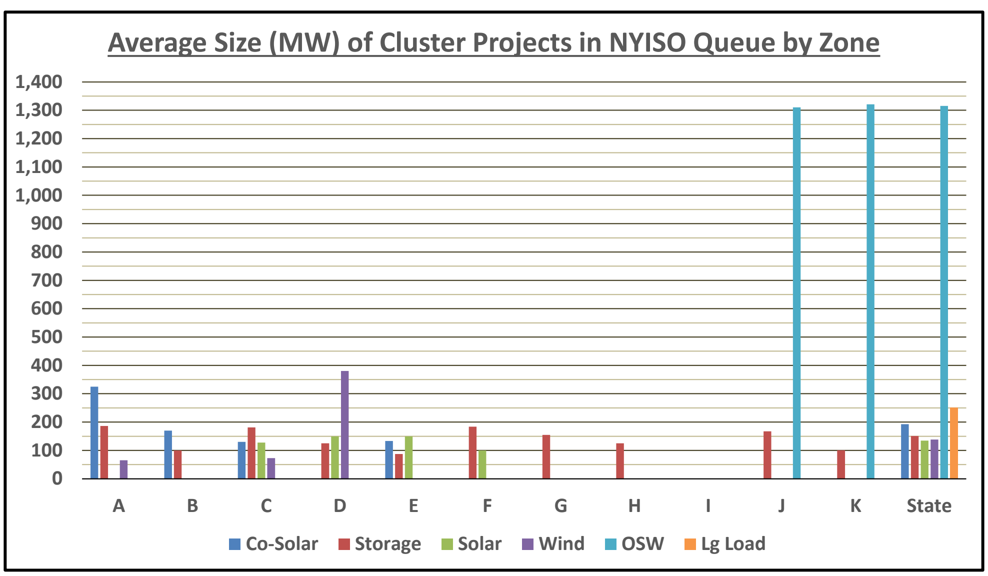
Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	2	5		3		10
B	1	1				2
C	1	10	4	4		13
D		3	2	2		5
E	3	2	2			10
F		5	1			9
G		11				4
H		2				2
I						
J		10			1	
K		11			1	1
State	7	60	9	9	2	56

Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	650	930		196		2,340
B	170	100				600
C	130	1,810	510	292		3,086
D		375	300	760		2,890
E	400	175	300			2,924
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	1,248	2,631	13,944

Average Size (MW) Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	325	186		65		234
B	170	100				300
C	130	181	127	73		237
D		125	150	380		578
E	133	88	150			292
F		184	100			53
G		154				63
H		125				600
I						
J		168			1,310	
K		101			1,321	177
State	193	151	134	139	1,316	249


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
3,400
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