

De-Carbonization / DER Report for NYSRC Executive Committee Meeting 10/8/2026

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

- NYISERDA: Awards Announced for New Bulk Energy Storage and Large-Scale Renewable Projects
- Canary Media: Will New York’s 1GW storage contracts finally break the state’s big battery impasse?
- NERC Lesson Learned: BESS Output Oscillation Due to OEM Software Update
- Climate Group: Host for Climate Week NYC
- 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

NYISERDA: Awards Announced for New Bulk Energy Storage and Large-Scale Renewable Projects

On September 23rd, the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYISERDA) [announced awards for eight new bulk energy storage projects and 13 large-scale renewable energy projects](#). Combined, these projects are expected to provide 1.7 gigawatts (GW) of new large-scale energy resources and generate over \$3.7 billion in private investment. The contracts enable developers to qualify for federal tax credits before they expire, and guarantee state payments recognizing their contributions to a clean grid.

These newly contracted awards are the result of NYISERDA’S first Bulk Energy Storage [solicitation](#) and its [2025 Tier 1 Renewable Energy Standard solicitation](#). By producing and storing clean energy, these projects will provide public health benefits from reduced exposure to harmful pollutants and are expected to provide over \$127 million in economic benefits to [disadvantaged communities](#), as defined by the Climate Justice Working Group.

The bulk energy storage projects were contracted through the [Index Storage Credit \(ISC\)](#), a highly competitive process that included 46 projects totaling 6 gigawatts of capacity. Once operational, the eight contracted bulk energy storage projects will add 950 megawatts (MW) of new energy storage capacity. The projects represent a [diverse portfolio ranging geographically](#) from New York City and Long Island to Hudson Valley and Western New York. They were selected through a competitive process that included bid proposals from 46 projects totaling approximately 6 GW of capacity. The eight contracted projects each have a duration of four hours and will provide critical reliability benefits to the state’s electric grid. The awarded storage [projects](#) include:

	Queue	Capacity	Duration
Western New York			
• Lighthouse Energy Storage, Chautauqua County	C24-024	140 MW	4 hours
• Zenobē Burns, Allegany County	C24-238	100 MW	4 hours
Finger Lakes			
• Eastwater Energy Storage, Monroe County	C24-072	100 MW	4 hours
Hudson Valley			
• KCE NY 5, Ulster County	Q-967	94 MW	4 hours
New York City			
• Blue Spruce Storage, Bronx County	C24-005	133 MW	4 hours
• Palladium Storage, Bronx County	C24-004	123 MW	4 hours
Long Island			
• Holtsville Energy Storage, Suffolk County	Q-956	110 MW	4 hours
• KCE NY 37, Suffolk County	C24-167	150 MW	4 hours

Payments under these contracts will not commence until projects have begun commercial operation, after having obtained all required permits and local approvals. All projects are expected to be placed in-service by the end of 2030 as required by the 2024 Public Service Commission’s Energy Storage Order.

The contracted projects will use lithium-ion technology and, as with all NYSERDA-supported energy storage projects, are contractually required to meet the new storage safety codes that became effective January 1, 2026, and reflect the [work and recommendations](#) of the New York State Inter-Agency Fire Safety Working Group – convened by Governor Hochul. These safety codes, which are among the most robust in the nation, ensure that first responders have the necessary training, facilities are sited safely, and that all sites have comprehensive emergency response plans.

NYSERDA will issue the second annual Bulk Energy Storage Request for Proposals by year-end to continue progress toward procuring 3 GW of bulk energy storage over three solicitations.

2025 Land-Based Renewable Energy Solicitation Awards

The 13 contracted large-scale land-based renewable energy projects will total more than 719 MW of renewable capacity – enough to power over 230,000 New York homes annually, once completed. Awarded [projects](#) include land-based wind, hydroelectric and solar. Facilities are a mix if existing, on the queue, or withdrawn(*):

Capital Region	Queue	Type	Capacity
• Flint Mine Solar, Greene County	Q-637	Solar	100 MW
• Hecate Energy Greene 1, Greene County	Q-572	Solar	20 MW
• Hecate Energy Greene 2, Greene County	Q-573	Solar	10 MW
• Spier Falls, Saratoga County	Existing	Hydro	47 MW
Central New York			
• High Dam Hydroelectric Facility, Oswego County	Existing	Hydro	10 MW
Finger Lakes			
• Wethersfield Windpark, Wyoming County	Q-176*	Wind	126 MW
North Country			
• Chateaugay Windpark, Franklin County	Q-241*	Wind	106 MW
• Diamond Island Hydroelectric, Jefferson County	Existing	Hydro	1 MW
• Ellenburg Wind Park in Clinton / Franklin Counties	Q-213*	Wind	80 MW
• Greens Corners Solar Park, Jefferson County	Q-843	Solar	120 MW
• Rich Road Solar Energy Center, St. Lawrence County	Q-800	Solar	240 MW
• Theresa Hydroelectric Project, Jefferson County	Existing	Hydro	1 MW
Southern Tier			
• Canisteo Wind Energy Center, Steuben County	Q-519	Wind	290 MW

The payments under the contracted projects will only begin once projects are constructed and begin delivering renewable energy to New York after obtaining all required permits and approvals. Several projects have already commenced construction activities. All projects are expected to be operational by 2030.

These projects will add to New York's robust portfolio of large-scale renewable energy projects, now comprised of 95 solar, land-based wind, hydroelectric and offshore wind projects currently operating or under development that are expected to deliver approximately 10.5 GW of clean power to the grid - enough to power over 4.6 million New York homes. Of these projects, over 3.2 GW of capacity are under construction, which, once completed, will add to the 36 operational projects currently delivering 2.7 GW of clean energy to the grid – now supplying enough clean energy to power nearly 2 million New York homes.

The State will continue to emphasize engagements with the projects' host communities. NYSERDA offers [resources](#) and no-cost technical assistance to help local governments understand how to manage responsible clean energy development in their communities, including step-by-step instructions and tools to guide the coordination of new clean energy projects, permitting processes, property taxes, siting, zoning, and more.

Canary Media: Will New York's 1GW storage contracts finally break the state's big battery impasse?

This [Article](#) describes NYSERDA's initiative announcement of new renewable and storage project awards and their impact on both the transmission grid and the developers who will be moving forward with their projects.

NYSERDA's award of contracts for eight grid-scale battery projects totaling 950 MW marks New York's most significant step yet toward overcoming the financing barriers that have slowed large-scale energy storage deployment. The awards are intended to help the state move toward its 6 GW storage target by 2030 and support its broader goal of eliminating fossil-fueled electricity by 2040.

New York has ambitious clean-energy goals but has lagged in building large-scale batteries. As of March, the state had only 80 MW of operational bulk storage and roughly 335 MW of small-scale batteries, far short of its 1,500 MW target for 2025. The gap has persisted because market revenues alone have not provided enough certainty to finance long-lived battery projects.

NYSERDA structured the deal to provide long-term certainty that the batteries will make enough money to keep operating. Contracts for these storage projects are set for 15 years (or 25 years for non-lithium technologies). The revenue mechanism uses an Index Storage Credit (ISC) that offers long-term revenue certainty based on daily operational availability.

The state is using a centralized procurement model first outlined in NYSERDA's Energy Storage Roadmap, in an effort to provide long-term certainty that the batteries will make enough money to keep operating. As part of the application process, developers bid a strike price representing the revenue needed to make their projects financeable. Once projects operate, NYSERDA compares actual market conditions against a monthly reference rate. If revenues fall short, NYSERDA provides a top-up; if revenues exceed the strike price, developers pay back the difference.

This structure gives developers and financiers long-term revenue predictability while limiting ratepayer exposure. It also preserves market incentives: developers still need to site projects strategically, operate efficiently, and capture value from wholesale power markets. Projects that outperform the regional reference case can earn additional upside.

The contracted projects should add dispatchable, non-emitting capacity by 2030, helping integrate more renewable generation and reduce reliance on fossil-fueled peaker plants. Batteries can store excess renewable power and discharge during high-demand periods, potentially lowering electricity costs and improving grid flexibility, particularly in constrained areas such as New York City.

Winning developers, including Flatiron Energy, Grid Connected Infrastructure, Key Capture Energy, Savion, and Zenobē, are not receiving upfront cash grants. Instead, they receive a contract mechanism designed to stabilize long-term project economics. Site selection remains critical because projects earn revenues at specific grid nodes while settlements are benchmarked at a broader zonal level.

NYSERDA's procurement may finally address the core obstacle holding back New York's battery market: bankable, long-term revenue certainty. If the projects are built on schedule and perform as intended, the program could accelerate storage deployment, support renewable integration, put downward pressure on peak power costs, and position New York as a stronger storage market in the Northeast.

NERC Lesson Learned: BESS Output Oscillation Due to OEM Software Update

This was published on the [NERC Lessons Learned Website](#) on September 18th. A battery energy storage system (BESS) was subject to an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) software modification to the energy station controllers (ESC) to implement a new control feature. This modification was intended to be run in a test environment, but was accidentally implemented on site, which resulted in a divide by zero calculation for a MW setpoint, leading to an infinite gain and driving the plant to oscillate between its limits.

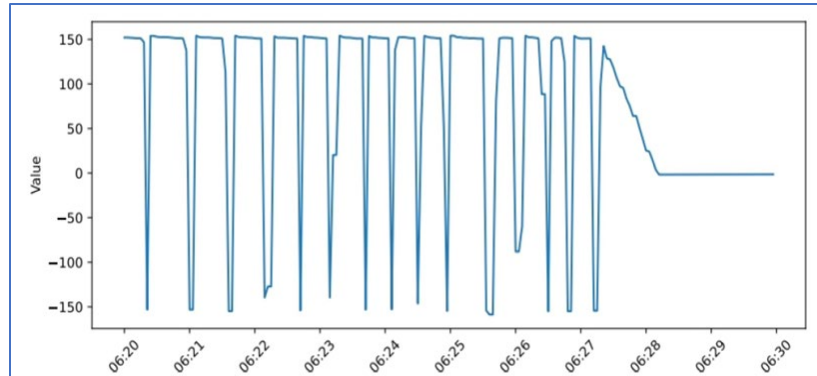
Details Via supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA), the BA and TOP observed the BESS output oscillating between +/- 150 MW starting at 6:19 a.m. for approximately 11 minutes (see Figure below).

The TOP issued an operating instruction for the BESS, directing it to come off-line within 10 minutes due to oscillations and cycling outside of market dispatch.

The site operator informed the system operator that the resource would be coming off-line shortly but failed to do so in a timely manner.

The system operator directed the BESS operator to cease operations for a second time 9 minutes later.

The BESS operator complied and was off-line at 6:30 a.m., approximately 11 minutes after the initial operating instruction was issued. At that time, the resource was removed from the grid until the root cause could be determined and future occurrences prevented.



Corrective Actions

- The external virtual private network (VPN) connection to the controls vendor was disabled until additional processes are added to ensure that test environment changes are not inadvertently applied.
- The BESS operator reinstalled the prior-version software and performed system testing to validate proper performance.
- The BESS operator implemented preliminary changes in its existing SCADA platform to detect and alarm oscillatory behavior.
- Transmission operation staff were provided lessons learned training on the event with an emphasis on how to identify oscillatory behavior.
- BESS process and procedure improvements were made to tighten software change control including migration of changes to the operation environment are ongoing.
- The BESS completed SCADA upgrades to remove division by zero calculations, enhance data granularity, and add oscillatory behavior alarming.
- The BESS provided lesson learned and three-part communication refresher training to site operators to ensure timely adherence to operating instructions.

Lessons Learned

- Ensure thorough testing of software in a safe (sandbox) environment prior to implementing in the field.
 - Error trapping routines should catch all divide-by-zero cases.
 - Operator and field sensor inputs should be limited by the software to avoid approaching such cases as well.
- System operating instructions need to be carried out within the specified time frame to protect system reliability

Climate Group: Host for Climate Week NYC

[Climate Week](#) is an annual event that brings together more than 100,000 people across 1,000+ events to a variety of locations in New York City. From global leaders shaping markets and policy to communities driving change on the ground, it connects the people and ideas building a low-carbon economy and a more secure future. It is the world's largest climate event and a global platform for advancing climate and economic progress at scale. Climate Week NYC was created and is organized annually by [Climate Group](#), an international non-profit that has driven climate action for over 20 years.

Event themes

1. **Buildings and Infrastructure:** From retrofitting buildings and improving energy efficiency to expanding grids, cooling systems, water infrastructure and resilient housing, this theme focuses on the physical upgrades needed to lower costs, manage rising demand, and make communities more resilient to climate shocks.
2. **Climate and Health:** Extreme heat, air pollution, food insecurity, mental health pressures, and shifting disease patterns are placing growing strain on health systems and communities worldwide. From resilience planning to healthcare innovation, leaders are increasingly focused on protecting vulnerable populations and strengthening systems under pressure.
3. **Energy and Electrification:** Investment alone won't deliver the transition at the speed required. Grid bottlenecks, permitting delays, supply chain pressures and rising electricity demand from AI, industry and extreme heat are creating new implementation challenges. This agenda focuses on how leaders can build faster, modernize energy systems, and unlock the next stage of the clean energy transition.
4. **Environmental Justice:** Communities already facing the greatest climate risks are too often excluded from the decisions shaping their future. From affordability and workforce access to frontline leadership and equitable growth, this theme explores how a just transition can create opportunity, build resilience, and ensure no one is left behind.
5. **Finance and Clean growth:** Private investment, philanthropy, development finance, and insurance markets are increasingly determining where climate solutions scale and where they stall. But this isn't only a national story: subnational governments oversee the majority of climate-related public spending and investment, yet have access to only a fraction of available finance - a gap that's fast becoming a competitiveness issue as much as a funding one. As businesses navigate volatility and governments seek growth, the focus is shifting toward resilience, economic competitiveness and financing the infrastructure, adaptation measures and innovations needed to thrive in a changing climate.
6. **Food and Agriculture:** Food systems are under growing pressure from climate shocks, supply chain disruption, and rising demand. From agriculture and protein diversification to farmer resilience, land use, affordability and global food security, the focus is on building food systems that can withstand extreme weather, protect livelihoods, and feed a growing population in a more volatile world.
7. **Industry and Supply Chains:** Steel, concrete, manufacturing, critical minerals, and global supply chains sit at the heart of the transition, shaping everything from infrastructure and construction to trade and economic resilience. As businesses face growing pressure to decarbonize production, strengthen procurement strategies and build cleaner supply chains, the focus is shifting from ambition to implementation at scale.
8. **Nature, Land and Oceans:** From biodiversity and oceans to forests, water systems, and restoration – protecting and restoring nature supports communities, strengthens food and water security, and helps societies adapt to a changing climate.
9. **Policy, Governance and Leadership:** Governments, regulators, cities, regions, and business leaders are reshaping the policies, planning systems and governance structures that determine competitiveness, investment, and speed of delivery. From permitting reform and industrial strategy to public-private collaboration, the decisions made here will shape who moves faster and who gets left behind.

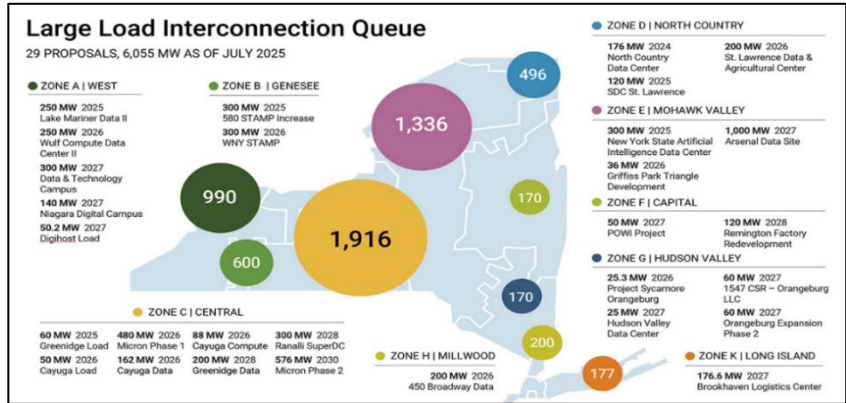
10. **Sustainable Living, Cities and Communities:** From community-led initiatives and education programs to local resilience, sustainable consumption and public engagement, the focus is on how neighborhoods, cities and communities are adapting to climate change while creating healthier, more connected places to live.
11. **Technology and AI:** AI, climate tech, automation, and data centers are accelerating innovation across the economy, while placing growing pressure on power systems as electricity demand rises. As investment surges and infrastructure struggles to keep pace, leaders are increasingly focused on ensuring technological growth supports climate progress rather than slowing it down.
12. **Transport and Travel:** Electric vehicles, public transport, aviation, shipping, and freight are all evolving as governments and businesses work to cut emissions and modernize transport systems. At the same time, demand is growing for lower-carbon travel, from rail and active transport to slower, more sustainable ways to explore the world. The decisions made now will shape how people connect, commute and travel in the years ahead.

Links to the Videos of the Presentations can be [found here](#), and are listed individually below with links:

- [Opening Ceremony Part One: Higher Stakes, Harder Choices](#)
- [Opening Ceremony Part Two: Power On](#)
- [Flagship One: The challenge - navigating a world in flux](#)
- [Flagship Two: The choice - committing to competitive pathways](#)
- [Flagship Three: The opportunity - who leads, who wins -](#)
- [Autonomous cities: building networks for mobility at scale](#)
- [Harnessing collaborative action to accelerate energy efficiency](#)
- [The age of permacrisis: how can governments keep up?](#)
- [Surya \(Sun\) To Silicon](#)
- [Unlocking Grid Capacity for Electrified Road Transport](#)
- [The super pollutant sprint: local action, global results](#)
- [Worker powered climate action: how can labor and environmental movements join forces?](#)
- [Powering AI: Who wins when demand outpaces the grid?](#)
- [Clean Air, Healthy Returns: The Economic and Health Case for Fleet Electrification](#)
- [The AI Forum: Scaling sustainable infrastructure](#)
- [Moving US forward for climate](#)
- [Scaling low-carbon growth - winning in a volatile world](#)
- [Emerging markets, electric futures: how do we unlock the best deal for the Global South?](#)
- [Climate, security, and America's place in a shifting world](#)
- [The Science of Listening: How better storytelling has made climate great again](#)
- [The Food Forum: building resilient food systems for planet and profit](#)
- [Future factories: How efficiency, electrification and AI will remake modern manufacturing](#)
- [Climate as growth: how to communicate opportunity, not cost](#)
- [Communicating Climate Change: Content that Clicks](#)
- [Hiding in plain sight: the conventional materials that will scale the clean economy](#)

Additional information from each day's events can be [found here](#).

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 August 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 Car	DAT	Huntley - Packard 230kV line 78	NM-NG	300	1/31/2025	6/30/2026	12-2027
2	A	Niagara	849	Somerset Load	IS	Kintigh 345kV	NYSEG	250	5/21/19	7/31/2022	I/S
3	A	Niagara	1465	Digihost load	IS	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	7/31/2026	02-2027
5	A	Niagara	1681	Niagara Digital Campus	DAT	Adams to Packard 115kV lines 187 and 188	NM-NG	140	4/9/2024	7/31/2026	01-2027
6	A	Niagara	1732	Wulf Compute Data Ce	DAT-AI	Kintigh 345kV sub-station	NYSEG	250	3/29/2025	1/31/2026	07-2030
7	A	Niagara	1741	North East Data LLC D	DAT	230kV lines 77 and 78	NM-NG	500	8/29/2025	8/31/2026	12-2029
8	A	Niagara	1747	Globe Digital Holdings	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	192	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	10-2028
9	A	Niagara Falls	1748	GLOBE DH 2	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	192	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	01-2027
10	A	Niagara Falls	1749	Globe DH 3	DAT-AI	Niagara Packard 77 230kV	National Grid	192	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	03-2029
11	B	Genesee	580	WNY STAMP	DAT	Kintigh/Niagara - New Rochester 345kV	NYP&A	300	9/27/2016	3/31/2025	11-2026
12	B	Genesee	1484	580 STAMP load increa	DAT	115 kv STAMP substation	NM-NG	300	12/2/2022	7/31/2026	05-2028
13	C	Broome	1752	Broome County Tech P	RD	345 kv POI Oakdale-Fraser Line 32	NYSEG	250	10/30/2025	9/30/2026	07-2037
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 of Q#1080 L47 line	NYSEG	400	5/12/2026	6/30/2026	03-2029
16	C	Horseheads	1761	NYISO Load - Data Cen	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	4/30/2026	06-2025
18	C	Onondaga	1627	Micron Fab 2	M-CH	National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	576	10/31/2023	7/31/2026	12-2027
19	C	Onondaga	1736	Ranalli SuperDC	DAT	Clay to Pannell ckt PC-1 and PC-2	NYP&A	270	5/7/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
20	C	Onondaga	1746	OOWWTP Expansion P	O	NGrid's 115kV lines: Clay-Teall LN#11	National Grid	50	10/15/2025	6/30/2026	01-2028
21	C	Onondaga	1765	Micron Fab 3	IS	National Grid - Clay Substation	National Grid	606	8/28/2026	9/30/2026	07-2037
22	C	Tioga	1763	Patriot Forge	DAT	Tap on the NYSEG 345 kV Line 47	NYSEG	350	5/29/2026	6/30/2026	02-2029
23	C	Tompkins	1683	Cayuga Compute	DAT	Milliken substation 115kV	NYSEG	88	4/24/2024	8/31/2026	01-2027
24	C	Tompkins	1733	Cayuga Data	DAT-AI	Milliken 115kV Substation	NYSEG	162	3/29/2025	1/31/2026	12-2027
25	C	Yates	776	Greenidge Load	DAT-CM	Greenidge 115kV	NYSEG	60	10/22/2018	3/31/2026	04-2030
26	C	Yates	1725	Greenidge 200 MW Dat	DAT	NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV Substation	NYSEG	200	12/20/2024	6/30/2026	05-2028
27	D	St. Lawrence	979	North Country Data Ce	DAT-CM	Reynolds 115kV	NYP&A	435	1/22/2020	7/31/2026	01-2026
28	D	St. Lawrence	1213	St Lawrence Data and	DAT-CM	Dennison 115kV substation	NM-NG	200	6/28/2021	7/31/2026	08-2025
29	D	St. Lawrence	1315	SDC St. Lawrence	DAT	Moses-Reynolds MRG-1 MRG-2 at 115kV	NYP&A	120	12/20/2021	7/31/2026	11-2026
30	D	St. Lawrence	1743	St. Lawrence Infrastruc	DAT-AI	NYP&A's 230kV Moses Massena 1 & 2	NYP&A	1,935	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
31	D	St. Lawrence	1751	Massena Development	DAT	NYP&A - HW1 and HW2 (345kV) Lines	NYP&A	200	10/21/2025	7/31/2026	03-2027
32	E	Herkimer	1735	Remington Factory Rec	DAT	Ilion Municipal 115kV substation	IMEU	100	5/2/2025	8/31/2026	02-2029
33	E	Herkimer	1740	Incr Remington Factory	DAT	345kV EDIC to Fraser and 2 Marcy to CC	NYP&A	400	8/29/2025	6/30/2026	07-2027
34	E	Oneida	1737	Griffiss Park Triangle C	M-CG	Gulf to Rome 115kV line	NM-NG	66	6/3/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
35	E	St. Lawrence	1728	Arsenal Data Site 250	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondack 345kV line HA-1	NYP&A	233	3/7/2025	6/30/2026	10-2028
36	E	St. Lawrence	1729	Arsenal Data Site 500	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondack 345kV line HA-1	NYP&A	233	3/7/2025	4/30/2026	08-2028
37	E	St. Lawrence	1730	Arsenal Data Site 1000	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondack 345kV line HA-1	NYP&A	467	3/7/2025	6/30/2026	05-2027
38	E	St. Lawrence	1745	Pontoon Bridge Road C	DAT	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV	NYP&A	250	10/9/2025	3/31/2026	06-2028
39	E	St. Lawrence	1731	New York State AI Data	DAT-AI	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV	NYP&A	300	3/14/2025	4/30/2026	12-2029
40	E	St. Lawrence	1742	St. Lawrence Infrastruc	DAT-AI	NYP&A HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line	NYP&A	860	9/2/2025	5/31/2026	01-2030
41	E	St. Lawrence	1764	Kilbourne Graphite Cor	IS	ZINCO 115	National Grid	15	7/16/2026	7/31/2026	03-2027
42	F	Albany	0290A	Green Island Power	IS	Maplewood - Johnson Rd 115kV	NM-NG	20	4/7/08	11/30/2011	I/S
43	F	Albany	1646	POWI Project	M-IN	New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line	NM-NG	50	11/30/2023	7/31/2026	01-2026
44	F	Albany	1750	AI Tech Steel Site	RD	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	6/30/2026	02-2029
45	F	Albany	1753	NYS Dep Health Lab (H	RD	Woodlawn-State Campus #12 and #15-115kV fdr	National Grid	87	11/4/2025	5/31/2026	01-2030
46	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	DAT	Albany?Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
47	F	Albany	1755	Site Master Plan Expans	RD	Patroon Creek and McKnownville	National Grid	45	12/18/2025	1/31/2026	01-2029
48	F	Saratoga	205	Luther Forest	IS	Round Lake 115kV	NM-NG	40	11/2/05	3/31/2013	I/S
49	F	Saratoga	1759	Saratoga Expansion	M-CG	Adjacent to existing 34.5kV service	National Grid	40	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	01-2028
50	F	Schenectady	1758	GE Vernova 2690 Ballto	RD	Rosa Road - GE R&D National Grid #14	National Grid	20	1/29/2026	3/31/2026	06-2028
51	G	Dutchess	1760	iPark 84 Data Center In	DAT	New 115kV East Fishkill Substation	Central Hudson	150	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	10-2028
52	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Oran	DAT	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	12/31/2025	10-2029
53	G	Rockland	1714	Hudson Valley Data Ce	DAT	Line 60 138kV - Ramp to Tallman	O&R	50	7/2/2024	12/31/2025	01-2027
54	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg	DAT	138kV Line 703	O&R	30	7/2/2024	12/31/2025	03-2027
55	H	Dutchess	1738	1 Gig Data Center East	DAT	EF - Wood Street 345 kV lines (38 and 39)	CONED	1,000	7/17/2025	6/30/2026	10-2026
56	H	Westchester	1717	Proposed Datacenter 4	DAT	Buchanan 138kV Substation	ConEd	200	8/7/2024	12/31/2025	03-2027
57	K	Suffolk	1721	Brookhaven Logistics C	DAT	138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd	LIPA	177	10/28/2024	12/31/2025	12-2027
Total MW								14,593			

Monthly Project Count up by one.
Total Project Load up by 649 MW.

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	5,266	RD	Res & Dev	5	462
DAT-CM	Crypto Mining	4	745	HP	Hydrogen Prod	0	0
M-CG	Manufacturing - Consumables	2	106	IS	In Service	6	981
M-CH	Manufacturing - Microchip	2	1,056	SC	Scoping Mtg Pndn	0	0
M-IN	Manufacturing - Industrial	1	50	Total		57	14,593

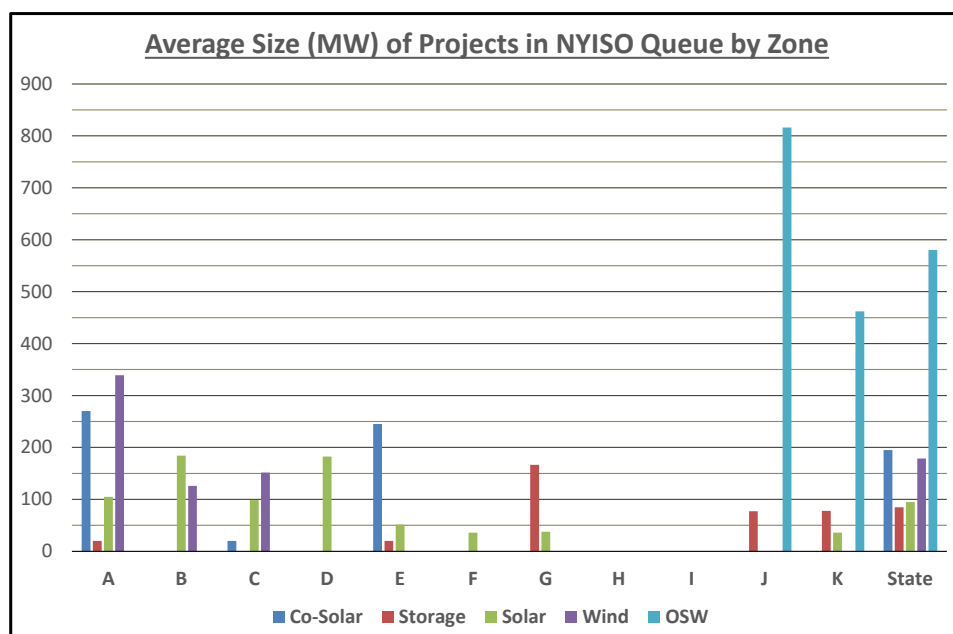
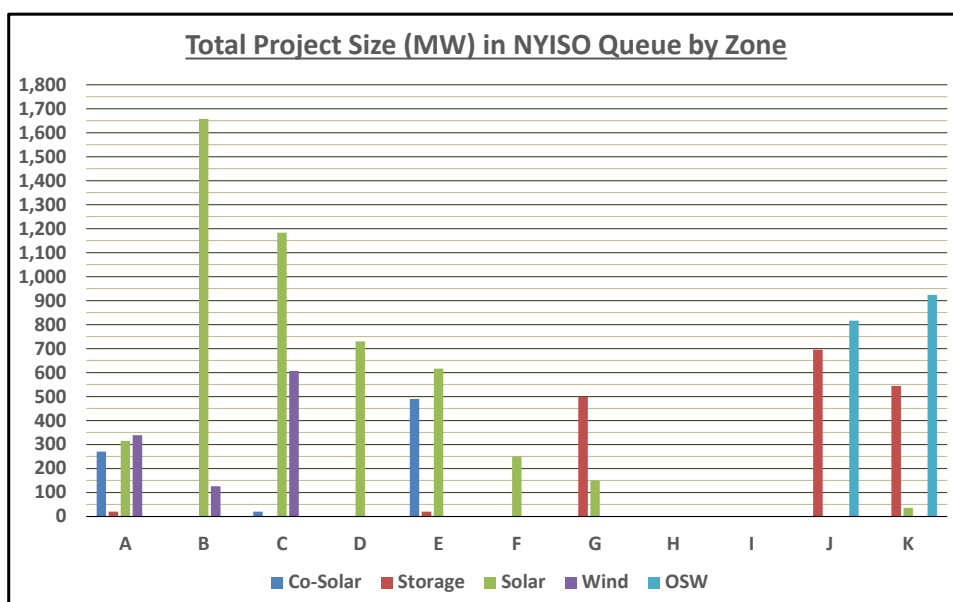
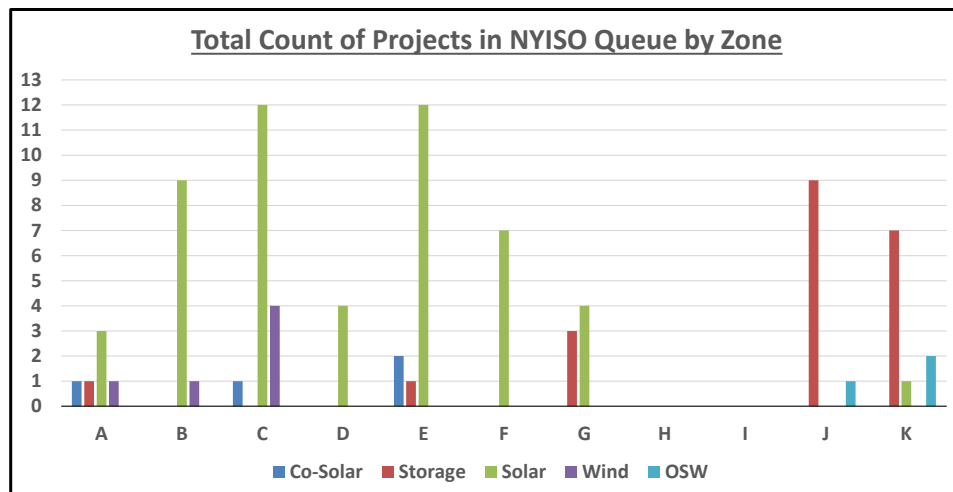
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

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 September 20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of August 31st. Note that 33 new projects were added, and one project was withdrawn during the month of August.

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	12		
F			7		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	21	52	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	616		
F			251		
G		499	150		
H					
I					
J		695			816
K		544	36		924
State	780	1,778	4,938	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	51		
F			36		
G		166	38		
H					
I					
J		77			816
K		78	36		462
State	195	85	95	179	580



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

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

Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly total increased by 28 to 115 projects totaling 20,549 MW. A total of 287 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	2	12	5	5		14
D		3	2	4		5
E	3	4	3			10
F		5	3	1		9
G		18				4
H		3				2
I						
J		11			1	0
K		13			1	1
State	8	75	13	13	2	57

Total Cluster Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	650	930		196		2,316
B	170	100				600
C	260	2,210	606	491		3,692
D		375	300	1,520		2,890
E	400	675	450			2,924
F		920	385	185		542
G		2,728				252
H		400				1,200
I						
J		1,976			1,310	0
K		1,367			1,321	177
State	1,480	11,681	1,741	2,392	2,631	14,593

Average Size (MW) Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	325	186		65		232
B	170	100				300
C	130	184	121	98		264
D		125	150	380		578
E	133	169	150			292
F		184	128	185		60
G		152				63
H		133				600
I						
J		180			1,310	0
K		105			1,321	177
State	185	156	134	184	1,316	256

