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:

- Utility Dive: New York Audits Utility AI Use, Cites Risk in "Growing Dependency"
- Canary Media: Fervo's Cape Station Brings Next-Generation Geothermal to Utility Scale
- New York Times: A New Kind of Battery Is Taking Off. This One Stores Blistering Heat
- Utility Dive / Wood Mackenzie: 4-Hour Storage Cheaper Than Gas Peakers Across Global Markets
- A Closer Look at Large Loads in the NYISO Interconnection Queue
- Snapshots of the NYISO Interconnection Queue and Cluster Queue: Storage / Solar / Wind / Co-located

Utility Dive: New York Audits Utility AI Use, Cites Risk in "Growing Dependency"

This Article from Utility Dive describes how on September 17th, the New York Public Service Commission (PSC) launched an inquiry into public electric and gas utility use of artificial intelligence, noting that AI systems "create risk for organizations" but are also increasingly used to perform basic tasks. The PSC is concerned the applications may be "susceptible to hallucinations, algorithmic biases, transparency issues, data privacy concerns, misconfiguration errors, cybersecurity attacks, and functional brittleness."

These potential risks may have negative consequences for the safety and reliability of New York's critical infrastructure. In February 2026, the research and consulting firm Gartner, Inc. issued a report predicting "that by 2028, misconfigured AI in cyber physical systems (CPS) will shut down national critical infrastructure in a G20 country." The report suggests that "the next great infrastructure failure may not be caused by hackers or natural disasters but rather by a well-intentioned engineer, a flawed update script, or a misplaced decimal."

The PSC Order (Download Link for Case 26-M-0552) requires electric, gas, and water utilities to provide a written inventory report that describes all use cases of AI systems in their operations within 60 days and report twice a year after that. The reports should provide detailed and descriptive information regarding the AI system that is used, the functional objective of the system, AI Governance policies, verification methodologies, pre-deployment testing, human oversight protocols, override capabilities, and data privacy practices. The Commission will review these governance procedures and protocols in light of the utilities' obligations under the Public Service Law (PSL), in order to determine whether additional protections and policies are needed.

For the purposes of the PSC Order, an AI system is defined as a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments. The definition includes, but is not limited to, systems that use machine learning, large language models, natural languages processing, and computer vision technologies, including generative AI.

Substantial recent reports exist regarding the use of AI in the context of wildfire prediction. For example, Southern California Edison had established an AI model to forecast the impact of wildfires in both scope and intensity. The utility relied on the AI model to make preparations and predictions for the fire season. The wildfire models simulated permutations of wildfire events, and their associated potential destruction, in the California region for a burn length of approximately eight hours; the AI model predicted approximately 1,000 acres would burn for the season. In 2025, a wildfire erupted in the Los Angeles region which was over ten-times larger (14,000 acres) than the AI system expected, destroying 9,400 homes and leading to the death of 17 people. The AI system was apparently misconfigured to stop forecasting damage in simulations after the eight-hour mark, when most of the damage in the Los Angeles fires actually occurred after the blaze was burning for more than eight hours.

The growing dependency on AI systems in the critical infrastructure industry, and their potential for failure or misconfiguration, represents a new risk category for the Commission to evaluate and consider. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has developed an AI Risk Management Framework (NIST AI RMF) that advises organizations to proactively identify risks, analyze AI systems in their real-world implementation, and then swiftly act when issues arise.

While AI systems potentially offer substantial operational efficiencies, they may also introduce novel or underappreciated risks concerning the safety and reliability of New York's energy systems. The Commission underscores that utilities that seek to deploy AI systems in their operations must do so appropriately and prudently. Although technologies change over time through innovation, the obligation of New York's utilities remains constant: provide utility service in a safe and reliable manner. This proceeding endeavors to balance public utility innovation and modernization with regulatory vigilance and the public interest.

The actual extent and scope of AI systems in New York utility operations remains unclear, as no current inventory of use cases in the industry exists today. However, there are clear examples of AI systems currently used in New York State. These include:

- NYSEG: Facility inspections (NYSEG), Outage Prediction Model Development
- Avangrid: Avangrid Launches AI Energy Assistant to Enhance Customer Satisfaction and Experience
- National Grid: GridCARE to identify and unlock interconnection capacity for large-load customers
- NYPA: New York Power Authority Deploys AI Technology for Drone-captured Power Grid Safety Analysis
- Con Edison: AI to Improve Customer Service, Proactively Identify Potential Equipment Issues Before They Affect Customers or Public Safety, and to Strengthen Inspection and Mapping Capabilities.

Additional Links:

- New York State Office of Information Technology Services: NYS-P24-001 Acceptable Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies (June 24, 2026
- Business Insider: Utilities are Tiptoeing into AI as Climate Change and Data Center Growth Add Stress to the Energy Grid (July 3, 2025)
- Utility Dive: National Grid, GridCARE partnership could cut 'time to power' for large loads in New York (April 1, 2026)
- Carnegie Mellon University: Weaknesses and Vulnerabilities in Modern AI: Integrity, Confidentiality, and Governance (Aug 5, 2024)
- MIT Sloan School: These are the most urgent AI risks, according to 272 experts (July 20, 2026)
- Gartner: Gartner Predicts That by 2028 Misconfigured AI Will Shut Down National Critical Infrastructure in a G20 Country (Feb 12, 2026)

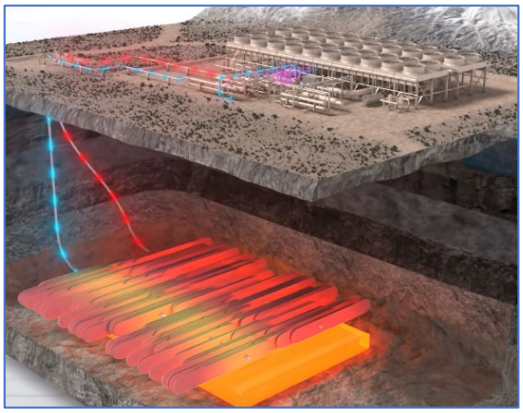
Canary Media: Fervo's Next-Generation Geothermal Goes Live at Utility Scale

This Article covers geothermal startup Fervo Energy's announcement on September 28th that it is now selling power to the grid from its Cape Station project in Utah — marking the first time a utility-scale, next-generation geothermal facility has achieved such a feat worldwide. The Houston-based company switched on an initial 33-megawatt (MW) unit, has been testing and ramping up output since then, and has formally begun commercial operations. The plant supplies carbon-free electricity to Shell Energy, a retail power provider in California.

Fervo has been operating a 3.5-MW commercial pilot, Project Red, in Nevada since late 2023. That project demonstrated the technology itself. Cape Station now shows that the approach can reach utility scale and export power to wider markets, which is the step that matters most for commercial credibility.

Cape Station is a $2 billion project that will eventually reach 500 MW. With the first unit operating, Fervo is working to commission two more 33-MW power blocks by January 1, 2027. The remaining 400 MW, backed by a new agreement with Google, is under construction and slated to come online in 2028. Across projects now in progress and planned for future development, Fervo's portfolio totals about 1,000 MW, enough to power roughly one million U.S. homes each year. The company has declined to disclose the terms of the power purchase agreements tied to this pipeline.

Cape Station is unique among commercial geothermal plants. Conventional facilities tap natural hot water and steam, whereas Fervo creates its own resource using drilling techniques borrowed from the oil and gas industry. Operators drill roughly 10,000 feet down, turn the well horizontal for about a mile, and repeat the process with a second well for production. The rock between the two wells is hydraulically fractured. Cool water is then pumped down one well, flows through the fractures, and returns as hot fluid through the other. The graphic at right provides a cross-section view of the process. This Youtube Link describes the project in greater detail.



The reservoir is a fractured granitic formation that averages about 200 °C (392 °F). That is well above the roughly 150 °C typically needed for efficient binary-cycle systems. The granitic basement geology and the geothermal gradient in the Milford Valley sustain these temperatures at depth. The first deep wells include a vertical observation well to 9,844 feet measured depth and four horizontal wells exceeding 13,000 feet measured depth. Their 5,000-foot laterals sit at vertical depths of 8,150 to 8,550 feet. On the surface, a binary organic Rankine cycle transfers the heat to a secondary working fluid that drives a turbine. An air-cooled condenser then cools the fluid, and the geothermal fluid stays in a closed loop.

Growth of this type of geothermal technology will require addressing high upfront drilling costs and other economic and regulatory barriers. Cost is the clearest hurdle. Phase 1 of Cape Station is set to deliver power at $7,000 per kilowatt, and Phase 2 should come in at $5,500 per kilowatt. By comparison, the average cost to build a natural gas–fired plant was $2,157 per kilowatt in 2025. Falling costs suggests that scale and experience can narrow the gap, but geothermal remains considerably more expensive to build than gas.

The next stages for Cape Station include commissioning the next two power blocks by January 2027 and delivering the remaining 400 MW in 2028. The longer-term test is whether falling per-kilowatt costs, together with corporate demand from buyers such as Shell Energy and Google, can make this model competitive enough to expand geothermal beyond its currently small share of the U.S. grid.

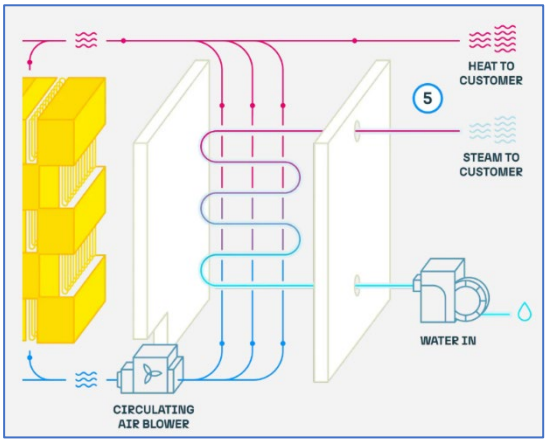
New York Times: A New Kind of Battery Is Taking Off. This One Stores Blistering Heat.

This Article describes how some renewable energy start-ups are betting that "heat batteries" could do for industry what electric batteries did for grids and cars. These systems use surplus, low-cost renewable electricity to different thermal energy storage materials, such as superheated bricks. Others are using ceramic bricks, crushed rocks or dirt. They store that heat for days and release it as steam or heat on demand. For some specific types of industrial processes, this could replace coal and natural gas.

Industries and factories need tremendous amounts of heat and steam for everything from frying potato chips to smelting iron ore. They usually burn coal or natural gas to generate high temperatures, which creates more planet-warming greenhouse gases than all the world's cars combined. Heat batteries could offer cleaner option.

Examples have already been established for a South Dakota biofuels plant, and a Thai cement factory, while a facility is planned for a Heineken brewery in Portugal. The stakes are high. Industrial heat produces roughly 10% of global greenhouse gases, more than cars or airplanes. A National Laboratory of the Rockies study estimates thermal storage could supply up to one-third of U.S. industrial heat if costs keep falling.
The technology also has bipartisan appeal because it provides round-the-clock power from domestic materials without Chinese components. Disruptions to natural gas supply from the Iran war are adding to interest.





Above left: Antora facility in Big Stone City, South Dakota *Above Right: Rondo Heat Battery Energy Flow*

Antora Energy built one of the largest battery arrays in the world in under a year, in Big Stone City, South Dakota. It charges when wind power is abundant and prices fall near zero. It heats carbon blocks to as much as 4,352°F, and a full charge supplies steady steam for about 100 hours. The neighboring POET ethanol plant plans to switch off its gas boilers nearly year-round. The steam costs about the same as natural gas, and the switch qualifies POET for a larger federal low-carbon biofuel tax credit. Antora has announced a second project with Pratt Energy in Kansas. It raised $550 million in July.

Rondo Energy, based in Alameda, California, heats firebricks to as much as 2,732°F. Rondo says it sells only where it is substantially cheaper than fossil fuels, and that is now true in far more places than five years ago.

Companies must prove they can scale up and that their materials hold up under extreme temperatures. Costs must stay low enough to beat gas. Regulation is a further barrier. Many utility rules don't allow hourly price variation, so batteries can't easily charge only when power is cheap. For example, Antora had to negotiate a custom rate structure in South Dakota, and changing rules across hundreds of utilities will take time.

Utility Dive / Wood Mackenzie: 4-Hour Storage Cheaper Than Gas Peakers Across Global Markets

This Article summarizes the Wood Mackenzie news release on October 8th, announcing that the levelized cost of electricity for four-hour battery storage is now cheaper than gas peakers in markets across the globe. The report finds that four-hour battery storage is now cheaper than open-cycle gas turbine peakers in all 43 markets where both technologies were modeled.

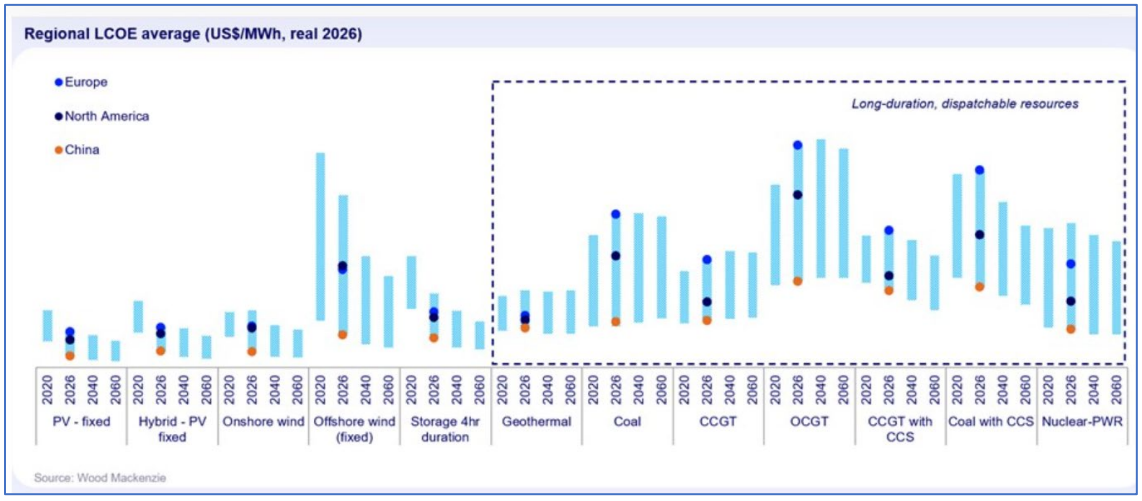
In the United States, for a 2026 commercial operation date, four-hour storage is 65% to 75% cheaper than new open-cycle gas peakers, depending on state-level carbon pricing. Gas turbine prices are projected to reach $600/kW by the end of 2027, a 195% increase since 2019. The three major gas turbine manufacturers — GE Vernova, Siemens Energy and Mitsubishi, carry backlogs of 35 GW to 116 GW. Fuel volatility adds to peaking costs, while expanding battery manufacturing keeps pushing storage costs down.

A similar shift is reshaping baseload economics: single-axis tracker solar is the lowest-cost new-build technology in 43 of 48 modeled markets, with onshore wind leading in five. In Saudi Arabia and the UAE, solar Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) is on track to fall below $20/MWh by 2033. In the Middle East and Africa, four-hour storage is forecast to fall 33% to $80/MWh by 2035, undercutting gas peaking in every gas market in the region. China remains the global storage cost benchmark, more than 55% below the Asia Pacific average, reflecting the impact of manufacturing scale.

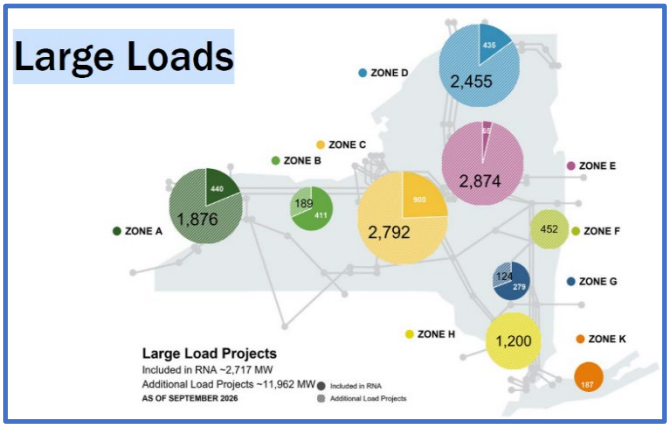
In North America, generation investment is entering a supply deficit cycle through the late 2030s, driven by data center load growth, which keeps thermal capital costs elevated and strengthens the case for renewables and storage. Near-term solar costs face pressure from tariffs, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, and new import restrictions. Distributed solar is hit hardest, while utility-scale solar is partly shielded by 168 GW of safe-harbored capacity, though module prices are still expected to rise about 5% annually through 2030. Residential and commercial module prices are forecast to rise 6% in 2027 and 14% in 2028. Onshore wind LCOE is expected to fall 16% by 2060 despite policy uncertainty and potential Section 232 impacts on turbine pricing.

Tax credits continue to give storage a competitive edge by partly offsetting foreign entity of concern restrictions and supply chain constraints. A cost spike is expected after the investment tax credit phases out from 2038. Over the long term, new battery chemistries, improvements in hardware, and domestic supply chain expansion should drive storage LCOE down 10% by 2060.

Investment in gas generation capacity is entering a supply deficit cycle through the late 2030s, driven by data center load growth, a dynamic that keeps thermal capital costs elevated and reinforces the long-term economic case for renewables and storage.



A Closer Look at Large Loads in the NYISO Interconnection Queue



Large Loads from the NYISO Interconnection Queue as of September 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	Huntley - Packard 230kV line 78	NM-NG	300	1/31/2025	6/30/2026	01-2027
2	A	Niagara	849	Somerset Load	I/S	Kintigh 345kV	NYSEG	250	5/21/19	7/31/2022	I/S
3	A	Niagara	1465	Digihost load	I/S	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	06-2025
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	12-2027
6	A	Niagara	1732	Wulf Compute Data Center II	DAT-AI	Kintigh 345kV sub-station	NYSEG	250	3/29/2025	1/31/2026	12-2027
7	A	Niagara	1741	North East Data LLC Data Center	DAT	230kV lines 77 and 78	NM-NG	500	8/29/2025	8/31/2026	05-2027
8	A	Niagara	1747	Globe Digital Holdings - 1	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	192	10/17/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
9	A	NIAGARA FALLS	1748	GLOBE DH 2	DAT-AI	Beck Packard 76 230kV	National Grid	192	10/17/2025		06-2027
10	A	niagara falls	1749	Globe DH 3	DAT-AI	Niagara Packard 77 230kV	National Grid	192	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	7/31/2026	11-2026
13	C	Broome	1752	Broome County Tech Park	RD	345 kV POI Oakdale-Fraser Line 32	NYSEG	250	10/30/2025	9/30/2026	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 of Q#1080 L47 line	NYSEG	400	5/12/2026	6/30/2026	03-2029
16	C	Horseheads	1761	NYISO Load Interconnection Process - DC	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	4/30/2025	05-2028
18	C	Onondaga	1627	Micron Fab 2	M-CH	National Grid Clay 345 kV Substation	NM-NG	576	10/31/2023	7/31/2026	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 lines: #11 and LN#17	National Grid	50	10/15/2025	6/30/2026	02-2029
21	C	Onondaga	1765	Micron Fab 3	I/S	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	10-2026
24	C	Tompkins	1733	Cayuga Data	DAT-AI	Milliken 115kV Substation	NYSEG	162	3/29/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
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 Data Center Project	DAT	NYSEG - Greenidge 115 kV	NYSEG	200	12/20/2024	6/30/2026	10-2029
27	D	St. Lawrence	979	North Country Data Center	DAT-CM	Reynolds 115kV	NYPA	435	1/22/2020	7/31/2026	07-2026
28	D	St. Lawrence	1213	St Lawrence Data and Agricultural Center	DAT-CM	Dennison 115kV substation	NM-NG	200	6/28/2021	7/31/2026	01-2026
29	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
30	D	St. Lawrence	1743	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 2	DAT-AI	NYPA's 230kV Moses Massena 1 (MMS-1 MMS-2)	NYPA	1,935	9/2/2025	1/31/2026	07-2030
31	D	St; Lawrence	1751	Massena Development LLC Power Allocation	DAT	NYPA - HW1 and HW2 (345kV) Lines'	NYPA	200	10/21/2025	7/31/2026	07-2027
32	E	Herkimer	1735	Remington Factory Redevelopment	DAT	Ilion Municipal 115kV substation	IMEU	100	5/2/2025	8/31/2026	07-2027
33	E	Herkimer	1740	Incr Remington Factory Redevelopment	DAT	Line 1: 345KV from EDIC to Fraser. Marcy to CC	NYPA	400	8/29/2025	6/30/2026	08-2028
34	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
35	E	St Lawrence	1728	Arsenal Data Site 250	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	6/30/2026	03-2027
36	E	St Lawrence	1729	Arsenal Data Site 500	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	233	3/7/2025	4/30/2026	03-2027
37	E	St Lawrence	1730	Arsenal Data Site 1000	DAT-AI	Haverstock to Adirondak 345kV line HA-1	NYPA	467	3/7/2025	6/30/2026	03-2027
38	E	St Lawrence	1745	Pontoon Bridge Road Data Center	DAT	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission lines	NYPA	250	10/9/2025	3/31/2026	12-2027
39	E	ST LAWRENCE	1764	Kilbourne Graphite Concentrator Plant	I/S	ZINCO 115	National Grid	15	7/16/2026	7/31/2026	03-2027
40	E	St. Lawrence	1731	New York State AI Data Center	DAT-AI	Haverstock-Adirondack 345kV transmission line	NYPA	300	3/14/2025	4/30/2026	06-2028
41	E	St. Lawrence	1742	St. Lawrence Infrastructure 1	DAT-AI	NYPA HA-2, 345kV Transmission Line	NYPA	860	9/2/2025	5/31/2026	12-2029
42	F	Albany	1646	POWI Project	M-IN	New Scotland to Knickerbocker 345kV line	NM-NG	50	11/30/2023	7/31/2026	01-2027
43	F	Albany	1750	AI Tech Steel Site	RD	Maplewood Menands 18	NM-NG	60	10/21/2025	6/30/2026	06-2027
44	F	Albany	1753	New York State Dept. of Health Albany	RD	Woodlawn-State Campus #12 115kV feeder	National Grid	57	11/4/2025	5/31/2026	01-2029
45	F	Albany	1754	Kenwood Tech Center	DAT	Albany?Bethlehem 115 kV Line #18	National Grid	180	11/11/2025	1/31/2026	12-2028
46	F	Albany	1755	Site Master Plan Expansion Phase I	RD	Patroon Creek and McKnownville	National Grid	45	12/18/2025	1/31/2026	01-2030
47	F	Albany	0290A	Green Island Power	I/S	Maplewood - Johnson Rd 115kV	NM-NG	20	4/7/08	11/30/2011	I/S
48	F	Saratoga	205	Luther Forest	I/S	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 Balltown Road High Yard	RD	Rosa Road - General Electric R&D National Grid #	National Grid	20	1/29/2026	3/31/2026	06-2028
51	G	Dutchess	1760	iPark 84 Data Center Interconnection	DAT	New 115kV line from CHG&E East Fishkill Substa	Central Hudson	150	3/25/2026	6/30/2026	10-2028
52	G	Rockland	1713	Project Sycamore Orangeburg	DAT	Oak Street 138kV	O&R	22	6/19/2024	12/31/2025	01-2026
53	G	Rockland	1714	Hudson Valley Data Center	DAT	Line 60 138KV - Ramp to Tallman	O&R	50	7/2/2024	12/31/2025	02-2027
54	G	Rockland	1715	1547 CSR - Orangeburg LLC	DAT	138kV Line 703 between Corp Drive and Harings	O&R	30	7/2/2024	12/31/2025	01-2027
55	H	Dutchess	1738	1 Gig Data Center East Fishkill, NY	DAT	East Fishkill to Wood Street 345 kV lines (38 and	CONED	1,000	7/17/2025	6/30/2026	10-2028
56	H	Westchester	1717	450 Broadway, Buchanan, NY, 10511	DAT	Buchanan 138kV Substation	ConEd	200	8/7/2024	12/31/2025	09-2028
57	K	Suffolk	1721	Brookhaven Logistics Center	DAT	138-872 Holbrook to Sills Rd	LIPA	177	10/28/2024	12/31/2025	01-2027
							Total	14,563			

Monthly Project Count at 57 is unchanged.
Total Project Load down by 30 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	432
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 Pndng	0	0
M-IN	Manufacturing- Industrial	1	50		Total	57	14,563

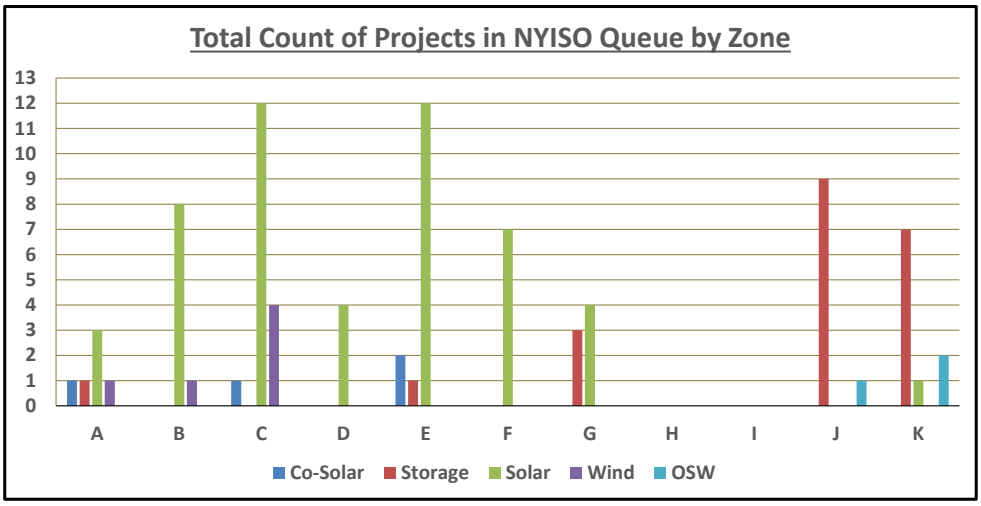
Interconnection Queue: Monthly Snapshot – Storage / Solar / Wind / CSRs (Co-located Storage)

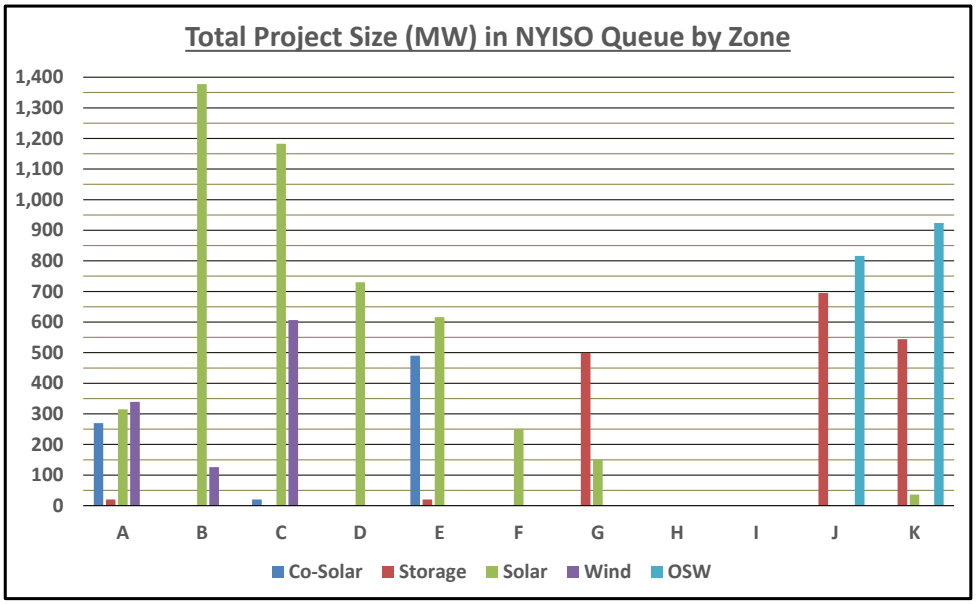
The intent is to track the growth of Co-Located Solar / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and in total for the state. The information was obtained from the NYISO Interconnection Website, based on information published on October20th, and representing the Interconnection Queue as of September 30th. Note that 26 new projects were added, and 23 projects were withdrawn during the month of September.

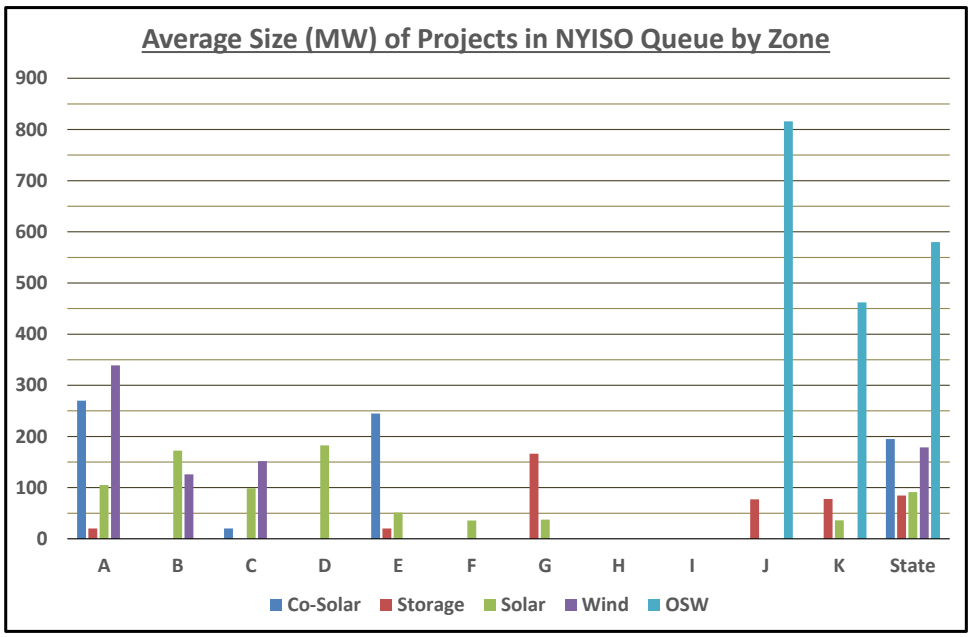
Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	1	1	3	1	
B			8	1	
C	1		12	4	
D			4		
E	2	1	12		
F			7		
G		3	4		
H					
I					
J		9			1
K		7	1		2
State	4	21	51	6	3

Total Project Size (MW) in NYISO Queue by Zone					
Zone	**Co-Solar**	**Storage**	**Solar**	**Wind**	**OSW**
A	270	20	315	339	
B			1,378	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	4,658	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			172	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	91	179	580


Total Count of Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
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
1,400
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)

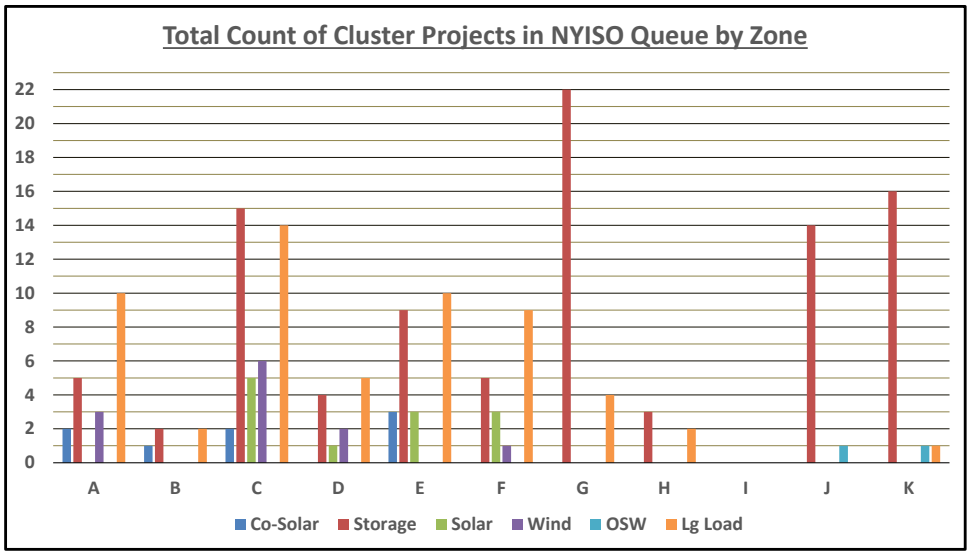
The intent is to track the growth of the Cluster-based projects, including Co-Located Solar and Wind / Storage, Energy Storage, Solar, Wind, and Offshore Wind (OSW) projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue, looking to identify trends and patterns by zone and total for state. Information is based on the Cluster Interconnection Queue as of September 30th, and published on October 20th. Large Load summary information has been added to these tabulations and graphs for comparative context.

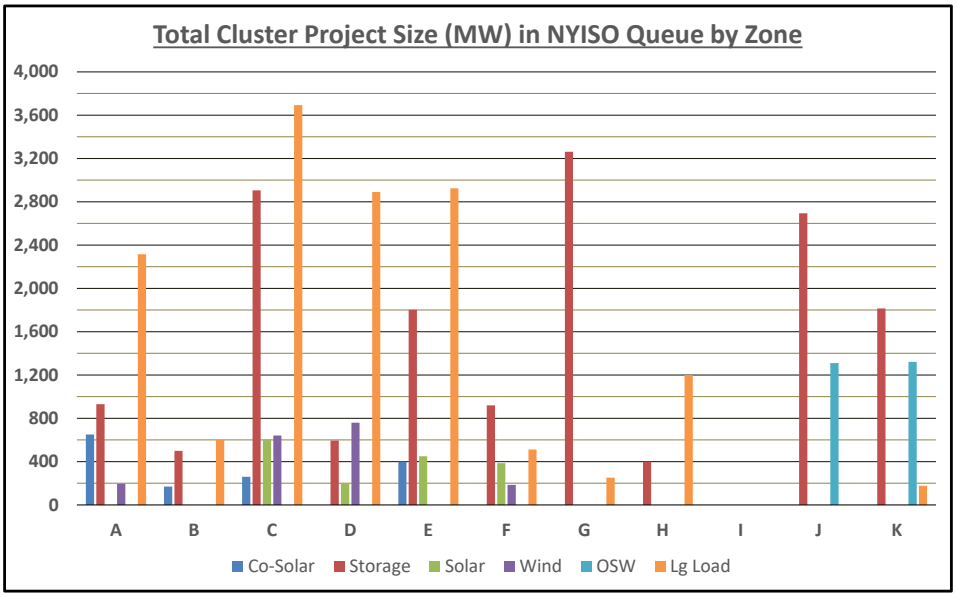
Note that within the Cluster Queue, the monthly total increased by 25 to 140 projects totaling 26,260 MW. A total of 310 projects representing 65,054 MW are listed as having been withdrawn to date.

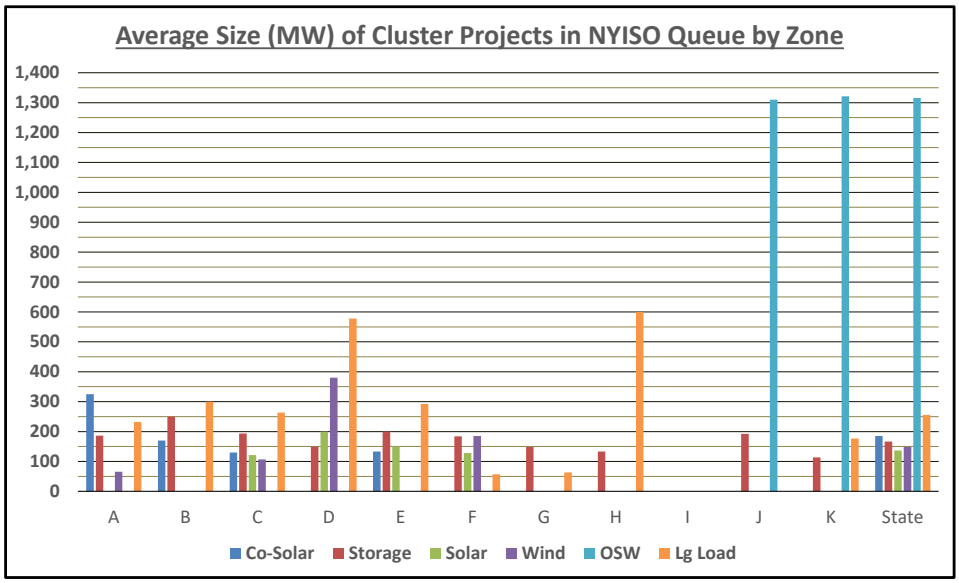
Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone						
Zone	Co-Solar	Storage	Solar	Wind	OSW	Lg Load
A	2	5		3		10
B	1	2				2
C	2	15	5	6		14
D		4	1	2		5
E	3	9	3			10
F		5	3	1		9
G		22				4
H		3				2
I						
J		14			1	
K		16			1	1
State	8	95	12	12	2	57

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	500				600
C	260	2,905	606	641		3,692
D		595	200	760		2,890
E	400	1,802	450			2,924
F		920	385	185		512
G		3,262				252
H		400				1,200
I						
J		2,694			1,310	
K		1,815			1,321	177
State	1,480	15,823	1,641	1,782	2,631	14,563

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	500				600
C	260	2,905	606	641		3,692
D		595	200	760		2,890
E	400	1,802	450			2,924
F		920	385	185		512
G		3,262				252
H		400				1,200
I						
J		2,694			1,310	
K		1,815			1,321	177
State	1,480	15,823	1,641	1,782	2,631	14,563


Total Count of Cluster Projects in NYISO Queue by Zone
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
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
4,000
3,600
3,200
2,800
2,400
2,000
1,600
1,200
800
400
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