NYPA Renewables Updated Strategic Plan

December 9, 2025

NEW YORK STATE | NY Power Authority

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1 Executive Summary

This is the first update to the New York Power Authority's inaugural Strategic Plan (Updated Strategic Plan) for the development of new renewable energy generation projects to supply New Yorkers with affordable, reliable, and emissions-free electricity.

The 2023-24 Enacted State Budget authorized and directed the Power Authority to engage in the largest expansion of its responsibilities in decades to advance renewable energy and support other state priorities. The authority builds on the day-to-day work of NYPA staff to supply the state with reliable electricity, expand New York's transmission system, and provide clean, affordable power and innovative energy services to its customers.

This authority enables NYPA to accelerate the development of renewable energy, support workforce training for jobs in the renewable energy sector, and to establish the Renewable Energy Access and Community Help (REACH) program to provide bill credits for low- or moderate-income ratepayers in disadvantaged communities served by New York's investor-owned utilities.

In the time since Governor Kathy Hochul signed the State Budget into law on May 3, 2023, NYPA has made major progress toward the development of both the internal infrastructure to responsibly develop projects and the renewable generating and energy storage projects themselves. This progress includes establishing the business structures, filling key personnel roles, and garnering other necessary resources to carry out its new missions, all while advancing the due diligence and development of projects.

With the opportunity to become a leader in responsible development of new renewable generation, NYPA aims to expeditiously build affordable projects, staying grounded in its commitment to the communities in which the Power Authority operates now and in the future, all while ensuring fair and family-sustaining worker wages.

On January 28, 2025, the Power Authority published its inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan, which described for the first time how the Power Authority will operationalize its new renewables work, along with continued and critical obligations to its existing generation, transmission, customer, and community commitments. On July 29, 2025, NYPA published a public comment draft of this Updated Strategic Plan that included additional projects and updates to the inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan.

NYPA received comments on the draft Updated Strategic Plan from July 29, 2025 through September 12, 2025, and held two virtual public hearings on August 19 and 20, 2025. The Power Authority received 6,149 comments through a public comment portal and took testimony from 66 individuals at two public hearings.

Most comments supported the draft Updated Strategic Plan and NYPA's efforts to increase the number of projects under consideration for NYPA ownership and development. While many commenters would like to see NYPA continue to increase the number of renewable energy and storage projects considered in future iterations of the plan, some commenters would like to see NYPA take a more measured approach. Others urged the Power Authority to focus on new

nuclear generation. A central concern to most commenters was energy affordability. More details about the stakeholder engagement process are included in Section 4.4.

This final Updated Strategic Plan is built on the continuing efforts of NYPA staff to develop an ambitious and scalable model to build renewable generation resources for New York. NYPA is taking steps to accelerate its renewables projects due to headwinds facing the industry, as detailed in the body of this Updated Strategic Plan. The final Updated Strategic Plan includes a total of 45 individual projects and three portfolios containing an additional 146 distributed energy storage projects, in every region of the state. The projects represent nearly 5.5 gigawatts (GW) of capacity, featuring solar PV, wind, and energy storage systems. The Power Authority is committed to building as much renewable energy as it prudently can. Although NYPA may not undertake all the projects contained in this Updated Strategic Plan, future iterations of this plan will present opportunities for NYPA to add additional projects for consideration and due diligence, subject to further public comment and additional public hearings.

2 NYPA and Its Mission

The 2023-24 State Budget authorized the most significant expansion of NYPA's authority under the Power Authority Act in a generation. The new authority builds on the day-to-day work of NYPA staff to supply the state with reliable electricity, expand New York's transmission system, and provide clean, affordable power and innovative energy services to its customers.

The enactment included four new areas of responsibility for NYPA, one of which expanded its authority to develop, own, and operate renewable energy generation projects to help meet the state's clean energy goals. The authority directed NYPA—beginning in 2025 and biennially thereafter—to develop and publish a renewable energy generation strategic plan that identifies renewable energy generating priorities for the next two years. In addition, NYPA is directed to update the plan annually.

Beyond directing NYPA to build renewables, the budget enactment contained several other mandates:

- NYPA will work with the New York State Public Service Commission (PSC) to establish the REACH program to provide renewable energy bill credits to low- or moderate-income New Yorkers in disadvantaged communities;
- NYPA will invest up to $25 million annually in workforce training in collaboration with the New York State Department of Labor (DOL); and
- NYPA will cease fossil fuel generation at its small natural gas power plants by the end of 2030 if electric system reliability and environmental conditions allow.

In addition, NYPA will lead the Decarbonization Leadership Program, which calls for the development of energy and emissions profiles for State government's largest carbon-emitting facilities and decarbonization action plans that will guide state agencies on facility improvements that will reduce carbon emissions.

2.1 About NYPA

NYPA is America's largest state power organization, with 17 generating facilities and more than 1,550 circuit-miles of transmission lines.

The Power Authority owns and operates three large hydropower generating facilities; two fossil fuel-powered generating facilities; 11 small natural gas power plants; four small hydroelectric facilities; and one utility-scale battery energy storage system. Those assets total approximately 6,000 megawatts (MW) and generate 22% of the electricity made in New York State. In 2024, 83% of the Power Authority's power generation was clean, renewable hydropower.

State and federal regulations shape NYPA's diverse customer base, which includes large and small businesses, not-for-profit organizations, community-owned electric systems, rural electric cooperatives, and government entities. The Power Authority provides the lowest-cost electricity in New York State and is the only statewide electricity supplier. A complete list of NYPA customers is available here.

The Power Authority provides its customers with electricity and offers energy services to help them achieve their energy goals. The Power Authority's low-cost, clean hydropower promotes economic development and supports more than 450,000 jobs in New York State.

In addition to generation, NYPA is a national leader in promoting energy efficiency, the development of clean energy technologies, and the adoption of electric vehicles. The Power Authority's energy efficiency projects save electricity and taxpayer dollars while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2.2 Additional Components of NYPA's Authority

2.2.1 Workforce Development and Training Investment

In addition to its current work to support workforce development and training, NYPA, in collaboration with DOL, is authorized—as deemed feasible and advisable by its Board of Trustees—to make available up to $25 million annually. These expenditures may be used to fund programs established or implemented by or within the DOL, including the Office of Just Energy Transition and programs for workforce training and retraining, to prepare people for employment in the renewable energy field.

In March 2024, NYPA and the DOL entered into a Cooperative Agreement for programs related to workforce training, retraining, and apprenticeship opportunities in the renewable energy field. Since the start of the 2024 State fiscal year, the NYPA trustees have approved more than $37 million for investment in various workforce training initiatives. A full list of investments approved by NYPA's Board of Trustees can be found in Appendix G, but it does not include any investments approved at the December 9, 2025, Board meeting.

2.2.2 Renewable Energy Access and Community Help (REACH)

In January 2024, NYPA filed a petition with the PSC to establish the REACH program to provide electric utility bill credits for low-income households in disadvantaged communities. The bill credits will be funded from a portion of revenues from new

renewable energy generating projects developed or contracted by NYPA and designated for REACH, and from other authorized contributions.

NYPA worked with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) and the New York State Department of Public Service (DPS) to prepare the petition to ensure that the program would build upon existing efforts, such as the Energy Affordability Program and Statewide Solar for All. REACH will provide meaningful benefits to low-income electricity customers in disadvantaged communities as the State transitions to a clean energy economy.

In February 2024, the PSC published a notice of the petition and requested public comments. On May 3, 2024, NYPA published a report to the Governor and State legislative leaders on the feasibility and advisability of implementing a program similar to REACH in the service territories of municipal distribution utilities and rural electric cooperatives. In June 2024, after public comments on the REACH petition were filed with the PSC, NYPA filed additional reply comments. In October 2024, the PSC issued an Order approving NYPA's petition and establishing the REACH program.

In response to the requirements of the REACH Order, the six major investor-owned electric utilities filed tariff modifications and program implementation plans. In addition, the Power Authority signed agreements with each utility to transfer funds to implement REACH as revenues become available from new renewable generation resources and other sources. NYPA expects REACH bill credits to become available in January 2027. In May 2025, NYPA issued a Request for Information (RFI) to assess industry feedback on a draft Voluntary Contribution Agreement (VCA). The VCA was well received by those that responded and was used to inform NYPA's issuance of a Request for Applications (RFA) on October 7, 2025. The RFA provides a simple mechanism for renewable energy developers, battery storage developers, and other interested entities to make voluntary contributions towards the REACH program to provide utility bill relief to low-income New Yorkers in disadvantaged communities.

2.2.3 Decarbonization of the Small Natural Gas Power Plants

The 2023-2024 Enacted State Budget directed NYPA to publish a plan to stop generating electricity with fossil fuel at its 11 small natural gas power plants located at seven sites in New York City and on Long Island, by the end of 2030, if conditions allow. NYPA plans to cease fossil-fuel generation at these sites, on a plant-by-plant basis, so long as the plants are not needed for emergency power, to meet an electric reliability need, and if emissions from replacement resources do not result in more than a *de minimis* increase in emissions of carbon dioxide or criteria air pollutants within a disadvantaged community. In May 2025, NYPA published the Small Natural Gas Power Plant Transition Plan (Transition Plan) on its website.

The Transition Plan describes NYPA's process to determine on a plant-by-plant basis whether each plant can deactivate without causing more than a *de minimis* increase in air emissions in a disadvantaged community. NYPA's preliminary analysis shows that air emissions increase from older, less efficient and higher emitting power plants when the small natural gas power plants are deactivated. This is because NYPA's small plants that have state of the art pollution control equipment are dispatched to meet energy

needs with lower emissions than other older plants. If they are no longer available, the other older plants that have higher emissions will run more frequently and increase air pollution.

The Authority will undertake a detailed study with the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) in 2025-26 in conjunction with the biennial NYISO System and Resource Outlook study. For each plant that can be retired without causing increased air emissions in a disadvantaged community, NYPA will submit deactivation notices to the NYISO to determine, in consultation with the PSC, Con Edison and LIPA for plants in their service territories, whether that plant is needed for emergency power or to keep the lights on, and when that plant can be deactivated without causing a reliability need on the power system. For each plant that does not result in a need for emergency power or an electric system reliability issue and that can be retired without causing air quality to worsen in disadvantaged communities, NYPA plans on deactivating it before the end of 2030.

In the meantime, NYPA has been pursuing opportunities to replace gas turbines on some of the sites with battery energy storage. To this end, the Power Authority has entered non-binding term sheets and is pursuing development agreements with energy storage developers for four sites: Harlem River, Gowanus, Hellgate, and Pouch. NYPA also issued an RFI on development options for its Kent Avenue site and is evaluating the responses. Finally, NYPA is evaluating responses to an RFP to replace gas turbines with energy storage at its Brentwood, Long Island plant.

For each plant that NYPA determines cannot be retired due to increasing air emissions from other older power plants or because the plant is needed to provide emergency power or electric system reliability, NYPA plans on revisiting the determination every two years until that plant can be retired. The Authority will continue to consult with local communities as it plans deactivation of the small natural gas power plants.

In a related and important development, on October 14, 2025, the NYISO issued its Short-Term Assessment of Reliability (STAR) report, identifying reliability needs in New York City driven by increasing loads, transmission limitations, and the aging of the New York City generation fleet.

2.2.4 Decarbonization Leadership Program

As part of New York's 2023-2024 Enacted State Budget, NYPA was directed to develop decarbonization action plans for 15 of the highest carbon emitting State government facilities by January 31, 2026. In response, the NYPA-led Decarbonization Leadership Program has embarked on developing energy and emissions profiles for the 15 facilities and establishing decarbonization action plans. The decarbonization action plans will include impactful projects and programs to electrify and decarbonize these 15 facilities.

Future decarbonization projects have the potential to create significant new clean energy jobs and may include innovative new technologies, such as thermal energy networks that could connect multiple buildings to emissions-free energy sources.

NYPA and the New York State Office of General Services (OGS) recently released an Energy Master Plan focused on decarbonization for the Empire State Plaza in Albany, which will serve as the prototype for other decarbonization plans. NYPA is on schedule to deliver the decarbonization action plans in January 2026. For more, please see NYPA's first annual Report on the Decarbonization Action Plans.

2.3 NYPA's Additional Commitments to Energy and the Environment

NYPA has a strong track record of facilitating and implementing clean energy. The Power Authority's VISION2030 Strategic Plan, published in 2020, included an updated mission statement to reflect a commitment to the transition to clean energy. In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved VISION2030 Renewed, incorporating NYPA's strategic commitments to shaping a sustainable future, marked by key enhancements like accelerating New York State's renewable energy goals, modernizing energy transmission, deepening customer partnerships, and invigorating the New York State Canal System.

2.3.1 Existing Generation

NYPA generates 22 percent of the state's power, more than 80 percent of which is clean, affordable hydropower. NYPA's hydropower is the foundation of New York's grid—both today and in an emissions-free future.

NYPA operates three large-scale hydroelectric plants: the Niagara Power Project (opened in 1961), the St. Lawrence-Franklin D. Roosevelt Power Project (1958), and the Blenheim-Gilboa Pumped Storage Power Project (1973). To continue the safe and reliable operations of these assets, the Power Authority has committed to significant ongoing investment, including, for example, a 15-year, $1.1 billion modernization and digitization program (Next Generation Niagara) at the Niagara Power Project, the largest source of clean electricity in New York State and one of the country's largest hydroelectric projects. The Power Authority also operates two fossil fuel-powered generating facilities and 11 small natural gas power plants.

2.3.2 Transmission

In addition to managing more than 1,550 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission in New York State, the Power Authority is investing in the most ambitious transformation of the state transmission system in more than 40 years. No entity—public or private—is doing more transmission work in New York than NYPA. The Power Authority's direct investments of over $2 billion in the Smart Path, Central East Energy Connect (CEEC), Smart Path Connect, and Propel NY projects have enabled an additional $3.7 billion of private investment.

NYPA completed the Smart Path project in the summer of 2023, rebuilding more than 78 miles of transmission in the North Country, and the Power Authority is modernizing an additional 100 miles of transmission through Smart Path Connect in Northern New York and the Mohawk Valley. NYPA's investments in Smart Path and Smart Path Connect are creating a 345-kilovolt (kV) corridor that significantly increases

transmission capacity in New York State, which enables 900 MW of renewable energy to be delivered to 900,000 homes statewide. The projects will also decrease annual carbon dioxide (CO_2) and nitrogen dioxide (NOx) emissions by 1.16 million tons and 160 tons, respectively, and results in over $1.45 billion in energy system production cost savings and congestion savings for ratepayers over 20 years.

At the end of 2023, NYPA completed CEEC, an upgrade of transmission assets between Albany and Oneida counties, which had been one of the most heavily congested transmission areas in the state power grid. CEEC was one of two segments selected by the NYISO in the Public Policy Transmission Planning Process, which solicited transmission solutions to unbottle the NYISO's Central East interface to allow renewable energy to flow downstate. CEEC increased the Central East transfer limit by at least 350 MW, increased voltage transfer by 875 MW, and reduces CO_2 emissions by 10.6 million tons and congestion costs by $482 million annually.

NYPA continues its collaboration with New York Transco (Transco) with the development of the Propel NY project. This project will bolster grid reliability and resiliency while delivering clean energy into the statewide electric grid through system improvements on Long Island, in New York City and in Westchester County. NYPA and Transco have executed a development agreement with the NYISO and are well on the way to obtaining all the necessary permits and approvals, including the siting process provided for in Public Service Law Article VII. The DPS deemed the July 2024 application complete in March 2025, and the applicants are in settlement discussions with intervenors. The Propel NY project has a projected in-service date of May 2030.

NYPA continues to invest in its existing transmission network. The Power Authority is investing $85 million to reconductor the Long Island Sound Cable (also known as Y-49) transmission line and is investing approximately $350 million in the Stewart Avenue - Uniondale Hub Substation (formally East Garden City Substation) to facilitate the Propel NY project. NYPA's Transmission Life Extension and Modernization program is ongoing, and the Power Authority expects to invest an additional $150 million through 2027. NYPA is also advancing additional major transmission projects.

2.3.3 Customer Energy Services

In addition to providing customers with low-cost hydropower, NYPA enables approximately $250 million a year in energy services investment. NYPA works with state agencies, municipalities, transit organizations, and educational institutions as a trusted advisor to help achieve their decarbonization goals.

NYPA's energy services are focused on three key areas: (1) facility decarbonization through energy efficiency and electrification; (2) electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure to support adoption; and (3) distributed energy resources, including customer-sited renewables.

These solutions have resulted in nearly $4 billion in investments to date. As of November 12, 2025, NYPA's Distributed Energy Resources Advisory group has enabled over 82 MW of distributed solar. Through the Smart Street Lighting NY

program, NYPA helps municipalities purchase their streetlights from private utility companies and upgrade them to energy-efficient, smart-controlled LED lighting.

Additionally, NYPA enables the transition to electric transportation by expanding EV charging infrastructure for its customers and the public, including the EVolve NY program, which operates 278 direct current fast chargers at 65 sites across the state. Approximately 122 additional chargers to be located at sites throughout the state are either under construction or in the pre-construction planning stage. NYPA expects most of these chargers to become operational in 2025 and 2026. As of November 12, 2025, 50 of these additional chargers are in the active construction phase with the remaining in the design phase.

NYPA's commitment and expertise in building decarbonization was further recognized in the 2023-2024 Enacted State Budget, which entrusted the Power Authority to manage the Decarbonization Leadership Program on behalf of New York State. NYPA is on schedule to deliver decarbonization action plans for 15 of the highest carbon emitting State facilities by January 2026.

2.3.4 NYPA Environmental Justice

NYPA has a long-standing commitment to Environmental Justice (EJ) and has been a leader in community-based engagement and programming in historically disadvantaged communities for more than 20 years. NYPA has had a dedicated EJ department for nine years to reflect this organizational priority. The goal is to ensure that EJ communities are prioritized in the transition to a clean energy economy. NYPA's EJ program leverages expertise in generation, transmission, renewable energy, and EV technology to provide meaningful programs in four fundamental areas: public education, community energy projects, community engagement, and workforce development.

NYPA EJ education programs are designed to increase community understanding of the clean energy transition. NYPA provides multi-lingual energy literacy programs delivered by NYPA staff and community-based educators. NYPA is committed to ensuring that historically disadvantaged communities are central to its planning when investing in new projects or infrastructure.

NYPA has a strong legacy of community engagement. The Power Authority's EJ team works as an internal advocate on behalf of communities to ensure that their concerns are prioritized and incorporated into NYPA's strategic planning. NYPA staff hosts meetings and site tours between critical stakeholders, advocates, and NYPA business units to incorporate a justice lens and inform the Power Authority's program development and execution.

For example, in 2020, NYPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the PEAK Coalition, a group of five leading environmental justice and clean energy interests, to jointly evaluate the transition of NYPA's small natural gas power plants in New York City and on Long Island. The landmark agreement resulted in recommendations for clean energy technologies, such as battery storage and low- to zero-carbon emission resources and technologies, while continuing to meet the unique electricity reliability and

resiliency requirements of New York City. The agreement also informed the development of NYPA's bulk energy storage RFP and is part of an ongoing monthly meeting between PEAK Coalition and NYPA.

NYPA recognizes the opportunities for workforce development in the clean energy transition. The Power Authority is investing in robust internship programs for early career students, a fellowship for high school students, scholarships for college students interested in clean energy careers, and an EV training program. The goal of NYPA's EJ workforce pathway initiatives is to ensure that students in historically disadvantaged communities are equipped to participate in the transition to a clean energy economy. NYPA programs serve as a pipeline to break down traditional barriers to entry for careers in the utility industry and to promote a more diverse candidate pool for the growing needs of the clean energy industry.

2.3.5 Nuclear Energy

While NYPA continues its focus on renewables and energy storage, the Power Authority is also expanding efforts to develop additional carbon-free generation in New York State. On June 23, 2025, Governor Hochul called on NYPA to develop and construct at least one GW of advanced nuclear power in Upstate New York to support a reliable and affordable electric grid, while providing the necessary zero-emission electricity to achieve a clean energy economy.

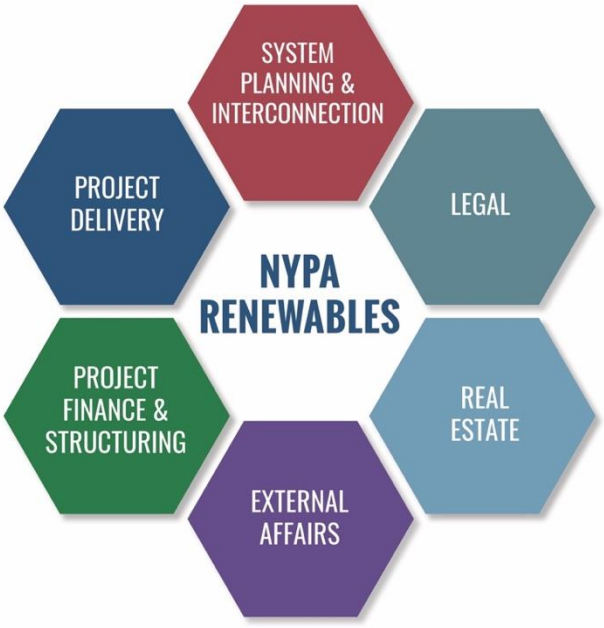
NYPA is currently evaluating technologies, business models, and potential locations for additional nuclear power in New York. To this end, the Power Authority has issued RFIs to communities that wish to explore hosting nuclear generating projects and to developers who may be interested in partnering with NYPA on this initiative.

3 NYPA Renewables

3.1 Progress to Date

3.1.1 Staffing

NYPA Renewables operates on a shared services model where subject matter experts are supported by existing resources.



3.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement

This Updated Strategic Plan has been and will continue to be informed by significant stakeholder engagement. NYPA is committed to transparency and ease of access in stakeholder engagement processes.

In addition to the public engagement process required for the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan, NYPA is required by statute to engage in an annual conferral with stakeholders to seek their perspectives on various matters, including New York State's advancements towards achieving the renewable energy objectives outlined in the CLCPA.

In November 2023, NYPA published its first Conferral Report (Appendix C). The report was the culmination of NYPA's inaugural conferral process, in which the Power Authority gathered feedback from more than 50 stakeholder groups, including state agencies and authorities, regulatory entities, climate and resiliency experts, labor organizations, and environmental justice and community organizations.[1]

NYPA's second conferral process concluded in September 2024 with the publication of the 2024 Conferral Report concurrent with the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan draft on October 8, 2024 (Appendix D). In response to feedback regarding increased transparency and accessibility for the conferral process, the second and third conferral processes allowed for the following:

- Conferral written comments are published in their entirety on NYPA's website.
- Public comments can be received at any time and submitted by anyone through NYPA's website or via email to NYPARenewablesConferral@nypa.gov.

[1] Please note that NYPA's formal annual conferral interviews will take place from July to September of each calendar year, while written comments can be received at any time. Conferral Reports will be published between October and December of each year and will incorporate any feedback received within the conferral process timeline.

- Stakeholders that received direct outreach from NYPA to request public comment were offered an option for submitting written comments in lieu of or in addition to a virtual interview with staff.

On July 29, 2025, NYPA published a draft version of this Updated Strategic Plan and initiated the 2025 conferral process simultaneously to allow conferees to consider the draft while conferring with the Power Authority. NYPA published the 2025 Conferral Report simultaneously with this Updated Strategic Plan, and it is linked below in Appendix E.

In addition to the annual conferral process, the final version of the inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan was enhanced by public comments and hearings. As called for by NYPA's statutory authority, public comments on the draft plan were accepted for at least 60 days. While this authority calls for three public hearings on the inaugural Strategic Plan in diverse parts of the state, NYPA added to the open forums and held 12 public hearings.

To help gather additional public comments, NYPA also sought community input through NYSERDA's Regional Clean Energy Hubs program. NYSERDA created the Regional Clean Energy Hubs program to help New Yorkers navigate opportunities to access the benefits from the clean energy transition, including clean energy careers, home improvements, rebates for businesses, and personal transportation. NYSERDA has established 12 Regional Clean Energy Hubs, with a collective network of over 50 organizations.

NYPA worked with NYSERDA to utilize these hubs to notify community members of the availability of the draft inaugural Strategic Plan in hopes of soliciting additional public input. Community members were supplied with a link to the draft and encouraged to submit comments to the designated NYPA email address and to participate in a public hearing. NYPA and NYSERDA will work together, where possible, to integrate the Regional Clean Energy Hubs in future opportunities and public outreach processes surrounding NYPA's authority to build, own, and operate renewables.

NYPA encouraged stakeholders to comment on this Updated Strategic Plan through attending one of two virtual hearings or via a new public comment portal. NYPA received comments on the draft Updated Strategic Plan from July 29, 2025, through September 12, 2025, and held virtual public hearings on August 19 and 20, 2025. This effort exceeded the statutory requirement related to plan updates, which requires one hearing and thirty-days of public comment.

The Power Authority received 6,149 comments through the public comment portal, which are available for public viewing on Live Comment Feed, with substantive attachments available at the NYPA Public Hearings Page. In addition, 66 individuals testified at the two virtual public hearings, with the transcripts to those hearings available at the NYPA Public Hearings Page.

3.1.3 Due Diligence

To maximize the amount of renewable energy generation projects that NYPA could prudently own, Power Authority legal, finance, and taxation experts conducted comprehensive research on financial structures available to NYPA.

3.1.3.1 Formation of Subsidiaries

NYPA analyzed the benefits and drawbacks of undertaking projects with and without subsidiaries and incorporating subsidiaries under the New York Not-for-Profit Corporation Law or the New York Business Corporation Law. The Power Authority reviewed alternative project financing structures and methods to limit liability and risk to existing essential functions, such as power generation and transmission, and researched subsidiary governance requirements. Based on this analysis, NYPA established a wholly-owned subsidiary, the New York Renewable Energy Development Holdings Corporation (NYRED), under the Business Corporation Law to bring in external capital more easily and to protect against project risk, both of which will increase the amount of renewable energy that the Power Authority can deploy.

3.1.3.2 Creation of a Local Development Corporation

NYPA and the Empire State Development Corporation (ESD), through the Job Development Authority (JDA), collaborated in the creation of a local development corporation (LDC) to act as a conduit issuer of bonds for energy and power projects. NYPA and/or its wholly-owned subsidiaries can utilize the LDC to issue taxable and tax-exempt bonds on behalf of renewable energy projects the Power Authority pursues, pledging the revenues and assets of these projects to secure financing.

3.1.4 Operational and Commercialization Model Analysis

In development of operational and commercialization models, NYPA analyzed the best global practices from utilities and private corporations with existing renewable energy arms. Details of the selected operational and commercialization models are summarized in Section 3.2.2 below.

3.1.5 Partner Identification and Vetting

As called for in NYPA's statutory authority, the Power Authority has diligently pursued "opportunities to work in partnership with private sector renewable energy developers to accelerate activity, catalyze greater scale, and spur additional market participation."[2] In January 2024, the Power Authority released a RFI to solicit targeted information from industry stakeholders, with a focus on renewable energy and energy storage developers. The RFI sought to understand which developers may be interested in collaborating with NYPA in various capacities. More than 170 entities expressed an interest in NYPA's renewable energy activities, and many entities indicated a willingness and desire to partner with NYPA. The information received further advanced NYPA's growing understanding of the renewable energy market in New York.

[2] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(H)].

On March 12, 2024, and again on December 14, 2024, NYPA issued Requests for Qualifications (RFQ) seeking information from renewable energy and energy storage developers and investors outlining their experience and qualifications.

As described in the RFQ materials, NYPA evaluated potential partners based on the following criteria:

- Experience: depth and years of experience, technical capabilities, experience working with public entities;
- Financial overview: information supporting financial strength of the company, including the company's bonding capacity and liquidity support;
- Partnership structure(s): preferred collaborative structure, typical investment strategy; and
- Record of legal compliance and alignment with requirements in NYPA enabling legislation.

NYPA reviewed additionally each respondent's statement of qualification regarding:

- Demonstrated knowledge of sector history, market players, sector dynamics, finance structures and applicable market incentives;
- Ability to customize collaborative structures to NYPA's needs and limitations;
- Biographies or resumes of all principals and key personnel, and clear identification of match between scope and qualifications;
- Relevant recent track record of project development/deployment or investments in the energy sector;
- Demonstrated engagement and activity within New York State;
- Commitment of key principals to be engaged on the NYPA assignment; and
- Size of team and ability to provide dedicated professionals to work such assignments.

To date, NYPA has pre-qualified 95 renewable energy and energy storage developers and investors. Through these efforts, NYPA is building a stable of qualified developers and investors to engage and enhance its ability to mobilize projects quickly and efficiently. NYPA intends to reopen this RFQ each year and provide an opportunity to add qualified developers with regularity. These efforts have also contributed to NYPA's first and second tranche of potential projects, as detailed in Section 5.

3.1.6 Project Identification and Initial Due Diligence

To maximize the amount of renewable energy deployed in New York State and accelerate its implementation, NYPA has examined projects across the project development continuum to identify opportunities in which NYPA can support active but struggling projects, initial-stage projects in site acquisition, and ones in between. NYPA performs fatal flaw and comprehensive due diligence processes through different phases of projects from project identification all the way through execution and commercial operation. This review includes the following five multi-disciplinary areas:

- Strategic alignment;
- Economic considerations such as project financing and structuring;

- Technical evaluation;
- Legal and regulatory compliance; and
- Operational, risk, and integration analysis.

The first step or project identification phase involves conducting a fatal flaw due diligence on projects presented by pre-qualified developers to identify critical risks that could impede the successful development, financing, or operation of the project. Such fatal flaw due diligence includes:

- Project status- maturity of project including but not limited to:
  - Secured site control;
  - Key permits status or clearly defined permitting plan.
- Technical evaluation:
  - High level system design;
  - Energy resource assessment;
  - Interconnection viability;
  - Major environmental considerations.
- Economic considerations:
  - Project costs;
  - Estimated levelized cost of energy;
  - Commercialization pathway or identified revenue mechanism.
- Strategic alignment – initial evaluation:
  - Alignment with NYPA's mission and values, including alignment with the considerations and purposes identified in NYPA's enabling authority;
  - Counterparty strength and compatibility;
  - Community benefits, social impacts, and stakeholder alignment.

Projects that passed the fatal flaw due diligence review were included in the plan, supported by non-binding letters of intent (LOIs) with the respective developers.

NYPA is currently conducting comprehensive due diligence on the projects identified in this Updated Strategic Plan. This comprehensive due diligence process, depending on the project status, includes:

- Strategic alignment—detailed evaluation:
  - Deep analysis of counterparty strength and compatibility;[3]
  - Suitability of assets to fit into NYPA's renewable resources portfolio;
  - NYPA's competitive positioning customized for the project;
  - Stakeholder impact and alignment.
- Economic considerations:
  - Project financials and economics;
  - Commercial and off-taker contracts review;
  - Financial and economic risk assessment;
  - Tax credits/grants, other fiscal considerations.
- Technical evaluation:
  - Project designs;
  - Interconnection requirements and costs;

[3] Building on initial analysis during fatal flaw analysis, full due diligence of counterparty strength and compatibility includes credit worthiness of the developer and the asset structure, access to domestic content, and specific advantages NYPA can offer.

    - Equipment selection;
    - Contractor and partner evaluations;
    - Cost estimates.
- Legal and regulatory compliance:
    - Evaluation of permitting and surveying;
    - Interconnection status and agreements;
    - Site control arrangements and terms;
    - Operation and maintenance agreements.
- Operational, risk, and integration analysis:
    - Operational readiness;
    - Operational plan.

3.1.6.1 Investigating "At-Risk" Projects

Through the RFQs, NYPA has interacted with private sector developers that have projects that are uncertain or unlikely to move forward. The Power Authority works with developers to explore whether any of the advantages brought by a partnership with NYPA or joint ownership could bring an "at-risk" project to completion.

3.1.6.2 Working to Evaluate Publicly Owned Land and Serving Publicly Owned Facilities

NYPA is exploring opportunities to utilize publicly owned land for renewable energy generation projects and to serve public facilities with the offtake from renewable generation. NYPA has opportunities to develop renewable generation on land inaccessible to the private sector because ownership must remain with New York State, or because the land is difficult to navigate due to other risks and challenges. In furtherance of the statutory objective for NYPA to "serve publicly owned facilities," NYPA is implementing Public Power for Public Entities, as described in Section 3.2.5, and is exploring agreements with other public facility owners to purchase the renewable energy offtake generated by new renewable energy generators.[4] The Power Authority's efforts align with Governor Kathy Hochul's Executive Order No. 22, which calls for 100% of the electricity used by state agencies to come from renewable energy systems that meet the requirements of the PSC's Clean Energy Standard.

3.1.6.3 Large Scale and Distributed Energy Resources

NYPA's inaugural strategic plan largely focused on acquisition and development of large-scale (above 5 MW) solar generation projects. The Power Authority is also exploring the deployment of smaller distributed generation (less than 5 MW of capacity) that would directly contribute to the state's 10 GW by 2030 distributed solar goal and qualify for certain NY-SUN incentives and the Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) value stack. The PSC's Order establishing the REACH program has resulted in new tariff mechanisms that expedite and simplify the compensation process for distributed generation resources that NYPA will be able to utilize going forward. With this Updated Strategic Plan, NYPA is adding more large-scale resources, as well as a significant number of distributed energy storage resources to its portfolio for further due diligence.

[4] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(iii)(B)].

3.1.6.4 Community Solar in Disadvantaged Communities

NYPA has been working with stakeholders, particularly in disadvantaged communities, to explore opportunities to deploy community solar that directly benefits these communities with clean, local electricity generation and/or bill credits. Consistent with NYPA's commitment to community-based engagement and programming in historically disadvantaged communities, NYPA plans to assist disadvantaged communities with smaller solar, sometimes referred to as "community garden," projects in which they have direct involvement and potentially an ownership stake, to supply renewable energy to community residents. NYPA welcomes suggestions for potential sites for these projects.

3.1.6.5 REACH Projects - Criteria and Designation

In Section 5 of this Updated Strategic Plan, NYPA has identified and designated an additional set of projects to contribute to the REACH program, selected based on a range of key factors, including economic viability that will enable a portion of project revenues to support bill credits to low-income electricity customers in disadvantaged communities. Smaller-scale distributed energy projects have been prioritized for REACH designation due to their relative ease of implementation, the potential for earlier cash flow generation than utility-scale projects, and the recently established tariff mechanism set forth by the PSC in alignment with the Statewide Solar for All program and the Energy Assistance Program. Other considerations, such as proximity to disadvantaged communities and alignment with NYPA's environmental, equity, and environmental justice objectives, were also central to the selection process. As the program evolves, additional projects will be assessed and designated for REACH initiatives based on these criteria.

3.2 Considerations Underlying NYPA's Renewable Energy Strategy

In June 2023, immediately following the 2023-2024 Enacted State Budget that authorized NYPA to build new renewable energy generation projects, it began taking steps to define a renewables strategy, including analysis of the challenges that exist globally and locally in renewable energy deployment and lessons learned from existing market participants.

The Power Authority is committed to building as much renewable energy as it prudently can, as well as enabling as much renewable energy as it can in addition to what NYPA can own.

NYPA Renewables

NYPA is dedicated to maximizing its deployment of renewable energy, striving to balance its commitment to affordable energy, local communities, and utilizing fair labor practices to advance a clean and sustainable future for all New Yorkers.

To maximize the deployment of renewable energy, NYPA is looking at all potential pathways to catalyze projects, including partnerships, greenfield development, distributed energy resources, community solar, creative off-balance sheet ownership structures, and NYPA-enabled projects at customer

or public sites. The Power Authority is also tracking how changes at the federal level may affect the pricing, timeline, and feasibility of new renewables.

The following sections summarize NYPA's analysis of its competitive position, operational and commercialization options, financial considerations, and potential options to bolster the Power Authority's ability to build renewables.

3.2.1 NYPA's Competitive Position

While NYPA provides an opportunity to develop renewable energy for New York more affordably and equitably, there are still costs associated with this transition that will ultimately be paid by New Yorkers. To ensure that this transition occurs in the most affordable manner, the Power Authority is making every effort to pursue cost-effective projects in the most efficient and lowest-risk ways.

In determining how NYPA should enter a mature and well-capitalized market to accelerate renewable deployment while limiting the cost to New Yorkers, it analyzed the competitive advantages and challenges.

3.2.1.1 NYPA Financial Competitiveness

NYPA maintains a meaningful financial advantage in developing renewables because of its high credit ratings and tax-exempt status, but the functional implications are often complex. NYPA's strong credit ratings require the maintenance of critical financial ratios, such as debt service coverage, debt to equity, and days of cash on hand.

NYPA's building and owning a significant amount of renewable energy infrastructure will require significant capital investment and borrowing. Accordingly, NYPA will need to approach the capital markets with increased debt issuances to finance this work, which, unless carefully managed, will put downward pressure on credit metrics, credit quality and ultimately, credit ratings. NYPA needs to ensure it achieves returns that fairly compensate the Power Authority for its investment to prevent credit erosion and maintain access to low-cost financing. If NYPA's credit were to erode, this would increase financing costs and impact the amount NYPA can invest in its renewable energy portfolio. Further, some financial advantages, such as tax-exempt financing, result in disadvantages in other places, such as a reduction in federal direct pay tax credit benefits. Below is a summary of the factors affecting NYPA's financial competitiveness.

3.2.1.1.1 Majority Ownership Requirement

One of the key provisions of NYPA's enabling statute is the requirement for the Power Authority to maintain majority ownership of projects. Unlike other developers that may develop projects and then sell some or all of their interest in the assets, sometimes referred to as "selling down," the statute limits NYPA's ability to do so.

The "sell down" strategy is used to recycle invested capital to provide funds for continued investment in renewable project development. This strategy is often used to recover capital from larger projects that require significant equity commitment. This is where NYPA sees the majority ownership requirement being most limiting. Selling down at opportunistic points in a project's lifespan would better position NYPA to

diversify project holdings to reduce concentration risk and exposure to projects, recapitalize itself, and redeploy the recovered capital to additional renewable projects.

Given NYPA's financial capacity, building large projects with significant capital contributions limits its ability to diversify the renewable generating portfolio, creating concentration risk in a small number of projects. Although NYPA will engineer and design projects to the highest standards, there are some circumstances that cannot be derisked, such as a *force majeure* event. Diversifying and investing in an increased number of projects reduces exposure to these types of events.

Third-party partnerships will be critical to enabling the Power Authority to pursue additional projects, and other tools discussed in this Strategic Plan that could further enhance the Power Authority's ability to build.

3.2.1.1.2 Bonding Capacity

NYPA's debt instruments provide a safe investment for its investors due to NYPA's strong credit ratings and its focus on maintaining a strong balance sheet. As a result, NYPA can issue debt in the capital markets at lower interest rates. The Power Authority Act anticipates that NYPA will manage risk responsibly to enable it to, for example, pay the costs of operation and maintenance of its projects, pay principal of and interest on any obligations issued pursuant to its bond resolutions, and maintain any reserves required by the terms of such resolutions. See, e.g., PAL §§ 1005(5); 1005(6) and 1010. NYPA has consistently had a strong credit rating, with ratings of AA or AA+ from Fitch Ratings, Moody's Ratings, and the Kroll Bond Rating Agency, reflecting NYPA's financial strength, operational success, and risk management.

In 2011, the NYPA Trustees adopted a policy statement (Policy Statement) which relates to, among other things, voluntary contributions, transfers, or other payments to the State by the Authority after that date. The Policy Statement provides, among other things, that in deciding whether to make such contributions, transfers, or payments, the Authority shall use as a reference point the maintenance of a debt service coverage ratio of at least 2.0 (this reference point should not be interpreted as a covenant to maintain any particular coverage ratio), in addition to making the other determinations required by the Authority's General Resolution Authorizing Revenue Obligations, dated February 24, 1998, as amended and supplemented. While this policy limits the Power Authority's overall bonding capacity, it ensures that NYPA can continue to access the capital markets whenever necessary and at competitive interest rates.

3.2.1.1.3 Tax-Exempt Financing

NYPA is eligible for tax-exempt financing and plans to use it where allowable and appropriate. Tax-exempt bonds must comply with private use and other rules as dictated by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The projects must be reviewed for meeting IRS criteria, including the "private use" test as described under Internal Revenue Code 141(b) to benefit from tax-exempt financing. NYPA has analyzed the commercialization and offtake structures with external counsel and is optimistic that most projects will qualify for at least a partial tax-exemption.

While tax-exempt debt has historically been significantly cheaper than taxable debt, especially for AA-rated debt, the spreads change over time. In reviewing the interest rate spreads for taxable and tax-exempt debt, projects or the portions of projects NYPA plans to own should benefit from using tax-exempt debt.

Nonetheless, tax-exempt financing is a complex financial instrument, with implications for the rest of the project's structure. A few of those nuances are described here. When tax-exempt debt is used, Direct Pay Tax Credits must be reduced by up to 15%. NYPA, as a Direct Pay-eligible entity under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), cannot use tax-exempt debt for portions of projects it does not own under current IRS rules and guidance. Finally, private developers monetize the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) depreciation tax shields, and the use of tax-exempt debt, if allowed, would make this benefit unavailable, possibly increasing the Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE). As a result of these complexities, projects must be evaluated individually to determine the best ownership structure and financing strategy.

3.2.1.1.4 Tax Equity Financing

As an Applicable Entity as defined by the IRA, NYPA is eligible for elective pay—also referred to as "Direct Pay"— and will receive a refundable tax credit from the federal government. This means it will receive a payment, not a credit, after filing a tax return. Therefore, there is no need to pass the tax credit on to an entity with a tax liability.[5]

Unlike private developers, NYPA will not need to raise tax-equity financing. Because many private developers do not have the tax liability to fully monetize federal tax credits received for owning renewable energy generation projects, tax equity financing is used to pass these benefits on to an entity that can fully monetize the tax credits and accelerate depreciation tax shields.[6]

3.2.1.1.5 The Inflation Reduction Act and Direct Pay

Direct Pay was a monumental change for public power entities seeking to own renewable energy projects, providing them with a path to monetize tax credits that were previously restricted to the private sector. Direct Pay could cover at least 30% of NYPA's project costs, depending on many factors and eligibility for bonus credits. In addition, unlike private-sector owners who often need to sell tax credits at a small to moderate discount, Direct Pay is provided at full value.

However, there are limitations to the cost-of-ownership reductions public power can provide as an alternative to private ownership. Importantly, using tax-exempt financing for a project that receives an Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or Production Tax Credit (PTC) reduces the tax credit by up to 15%. Therefore, the advantage of tax-exempt financing would be partially offset by the reduction in tax credits and depend heavily on the rate spread between taxable and tax-exempt debt.

[5] IRS and Treasury guidance does not allow the transferability of direct pay and requires the credit to be determined with respect to the Applicable Entity, limiting the use of tax equity, even if it were practicable.
[6] Most renewable energy properties are assigned a 5-year useful life under modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS), allowing the recovery of investment over a short period of time, creating tax shields that improve project returns.

Additionally, public power entities like NYPA are tax-exempt and lack tax liabilities and are therefore unable to monetize accelerated depreciation benefits available to renewable energy projects that private sector owners could use to help reduce the overall LCOE for the project. This tax shield typically accounts for 10% to 15% of the value of a project. This loss of value, combined with the reduction in tax credits associated with tax-exempt debt, puts upward pressure on the cost of ownership for a public power entity relative to a private entity.

Another challenge for a public power entity is the fact that IRS and Treasury rules only allow for the filing of Direct Pay once a year. That means NYPA may have to wait 18 months after the asset is placed in service to receive Direct Pay. Private-sector owners can apply this value on a quarterly basis against quarterly tax payments. The timing difference can effectively reduce the value of the Direct Pay ITC by 7% to 10% for NYPA and requires NYPA to maintain more equity capital in a project than a private-sector owner absent bridge financing for Direct Pay receipts.

On July 4, 2025, the federal statutes authorizing the ITC and PTC were amended though the federal budget reconciliation process, significantly truncating the timeframe in which renewable energy generation projects must either commence construction or be placed in service to qualify for the respective credits. In addition, the budget reconciliation amendments put into place new restrictions on projects using components containing materials produced by Prohibited Foreign Entities of Concern and limited the ability of project owners to safe harbor projects.

On August 15, 2025, the IRS released Notice 2025-42, which eliminated the “Five Percent Safe Harbor” rule that has historically been available to establish the beginning of construction for all wind projects and solar projects with 1.5 MW of capacity or greater. Prior to the issuance of this guidance, the “Five Percent Safe Harbor” rule allowed project owners to demonstrate that construction had commenced for tax credit eligibility purposes by spending five percent of any wind or solar project’s total cost on qualified energy property.

In order for these projects to be eligible for ITC and PTC under this new legal framework they must begin physical work by July 4, 2026, or complete construction by December 31, 2027. These new cutoff dates are likely to drive up project pricing as developers compete over limited resources, such as long-lead equipment.

In the near term, NYPA is prioritizing projects that it can develop expeditiously to be eligible for Direct Pay ITC; however, certain external factors, such as interconnection timing, equipment lead times, tariff uncertainty, and permitting schedules may adversely impact this effort. These new tax credit eligibility cutoff dates and strong federal headwinds present significant challenges for the future buildout of renewable generation by the Power Authority and indeed all developers.

3.2.1.1.6 Subsidiaries and Special Purpose Vehicles

As described earlier, NYPA has established its first renewable energy subsidiary, NYRED, to allow it to bring in external capital more easily, as well as protect against project risk.

NYPA is exploring options for the financing of renewable energy projects with non-recourse project financing through special purpose vehicles to “ring-fence” the project debt from the organization, which is an appealing risk management option. NYPA capacity analysis was determined based on the assumption that NYPA would use this type of finance vehicle.

3.2.1.1.7 Federal Loans and Loan Guarantees

NYPA will regularly review and consider federal loans and loan guarantees for its projects. Based on historical analysis of interest rates, the federal Department of Energy’s (DOE) Loan Program Office (LPO) may offer pathways to lower financing costs as it has a lower interest cost where NYPA is targeting a BAA-rated taxable debt issuance. However, because the average spread between the DOE LPO program and BAA taxable debt has been 1.6% since 2009, there would only be a marginal decrease in project ownership costs. For example, a 100 MW alternating current solar project with 55% debt would result in a 3% reduction in the LCOE.

3.2.1.1.8 Merchant versus Contracted Revenue

One of the elements of the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan identified in NYPA’s statutory authority is the ability to sell “the power, energy and ancillary services provided by planned renewable energy generating projects.”[7] NYPA is a founding member, transmission provider, and generation provider in the wholesale electricity markets operated by the NYISO under tariffs approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

For utility-scale projects, NYPA will sell the electric capacity, energy, and ancillary services—such as system reserves—in the wholesale electricity markets operated by the NYISO. As with the rest of its generation fleet, NYPA will bid the output of its new renewable generation to maximize revenues.

Even after maximizing its revenue potential in the NYISO markets, a renewable energy project in New York cannot cover its costs by exclusively relying on merchant revenue because of the difference between expected market revenues and lifecycle project costs of ownership.

Based on modeling of merchant revenue streams (energy, capacity, and ancillary services), projects can expect to make less than $50/megawatt hour (MWh) on an annual basis for the foreseeable future. Based on NYPA’s market intelligence, the LCOE for new solar has increased to at least $100/MWh. Therefore, new renewable energy projects cannot cover their costs just selling their outputs into the NYISO market alone.

To make up the difference, project developers look for “contracted revenue.” This largely falls into two categories: selling the environmental attributes of the project (the Renewable Energy Certificates [RECs]) to NYSERDA through a competitive solicitation or selling all attributes (energy, capacity, and RECs) to an energy user

[7] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(G)].

through a contract using an all-in “bundled” rate. There are also alternatives to separate RECs from the energy and capacity components.

NYPA may sell Tier 1 RECs to NYSERDA, including through bidding into NYSERDA’s competitive solicitations for Tier 1 RECs. The NYSERDA Tier 1 Indexed REC is a form of contracted revenue that will help NYPA achieve the necessary financing and returns to bring about a larger buildout of renewables.

An Indexed REC acts like a contracted revenue stream whereby NYPA will receive the strike price from a NYSERDA solicitation, regardless of merchant pricing. If NYPA bids a strike price of $90/MWh and earns $50/MWh from the market, NYSERDA will pay NYPA the strike price less monthly average zonal energy and capacity prices. This type of structure can help NYPA achieve project financing leverage of 50% to 60%, which helps its equity go further. Additionally, the Power Authority’s strong relationships with customers offer an opportunity to contract with them for the energy benefits and potential environmental benefits. For example, NYPA is talking with two of its largest customers, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and OGS, about opportunities to contract for renewables.

3.2.1.1.9 State Appropriation

The 2024-2025 Enacted State Budget created the Sustainable Future Program, which appropriated “not less than $200,000,000 for renewable energy projects, including: renewable energy generating projects undertaken pursuant to paragraph 27-a of section 1005 of Public Authorities Law; municipal renewable energy projects; and, grid connectivity.” This appropriation, found in Chapter 54 of the Laws of 2025, is subject to a plan approved by the Director of the Budget, which must be submitted to the Chair of the Senate Finance Committee and the Chair of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. The plan will prioritize actions benefiting disadvantaged communities consistent with the requirements ECL § 75-0109 (3)(d), and ECL § 75-0117, such as projects funding the REACH program. This appropriation, if allocated to projects in this Updated Strategic Plan, will increase NYPA’s ability to deliver renewable energy generating projects under PAL § 1005(27-a).

3.2.1.2 NYPA Siting and Permitting Expertise

While NYPA is subject to the same siting and permitting processes as any other developer, the Power Authority’s expertise in the regulatory landscape in New York State and at federal agencies is a competitive advantage in moving projects forward efficiently. NYPA has participated in planning New York’s energy system, including rebuilding its transmission system and adding transmission to the power system through the transmission planning and competitive selection processes conducted by the NYISO under tariffs approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

NYPA has also worked extensively on PSC transmission siting proceedings, and the Power Authority has extensive expertise in hydroelectric licensing, other generation siting and permitting, and generation interconnection to its facilities. With the advent of the Renewable Action Through Project Interconnection and Deployment Act (RAPID),

NYPA will leverage its deep knowledge of transmission, generation, and interconnection to site, build, and interconnect new renewable generation.

3.2.1.3 NYPA Reputational and Relationship Strength

NYPA prides itself on being a good neighbor and trusted advisor, forging strong relationships with the communities it serves. The Power Authority's deep-rooted commitment to sustainability and economic development has positioned it as a reliable partner, helping to shape a brighter future for New York State. NYPA does this in many ways, including support of local initiatives, enhancing grid reliability and advising on energy efficiency.

3.2.1.4 NYPA's Existing Customer Base and Public Entities

As described previously, NYPA is exploring opportunities to enter into agreements with its customers to be the beneficiaries of renewables. Such mutually beneficial arrangements would provide customers with a fixed and predictable cost of achieving their CLCPA goals and Executive Order No. 22 requirements (as relevant). For NYPA, signing a contract with an existing customer or other public entity to buy the offtake of a renewable energy project (energy, capacity, RECs) provides a stable revenue stream and predictable cash flow that makes lenders much more willing to increase project leverage. Moreover, a project is likely to be eligible for tax-exempt financing if the customer is a governmental entity.

3.2.1.5 Potential for Ratepayer Benefit

NYPA is committed to developing projects responsibly, with respect for the communities in which its projects will be located and paying fair wages through union labor and project labor agreements, which will apply to contractors and subcontractors. The Power Authority is also committed to advancing projects with the strongest financial returns because that allows it to decrease costs to the ratepayer through lower bids into NYSERDA solicitations and to maximize the amount of money that NYPA can allocate to the REACH program, which will help lower electricity bills for low-income ratepayers in disadvantaged communities.

NYPA's authority calls for renewable energy projects to "actively benefit disadvantaged communities."[8] In January 2024, NYPA petitioned the PSC to establish the REACH program. In June 2024, after public comments on the petition were filed, NYPA submitted additional reply comments in support of a regulatory model that will build on the PSC's Energy Affordability program and the Statewide Solar for All program to provide bill credits to low-income ratepayers in disadvantaged communities. In October 2024, the PSC issued an Order approving NYPA's petition and establishing the REACH program.

One of the tools to lower costs to ratepayers is NYPA's exemption from paying real estate taxes, which could have a tax revenue impact on host communities. The Power Authority is committed to exploring opportunities to make its host communities an active part of the transition to clean energy. This includes working with local communities in which NYPA will operate a utility-scale system to find sites where

[8] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(iii)(A)].

distributed-scale projects could be built for critical infrastructure, like a school or emergency center.

NYPA will also explore ways to minimize potential negative tax revenue impacts on municipalities that host renewable energy projects, including Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) and/or host community benefit agreements, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis. As an entity dedicated solely to developing renewables to serve the public interest, the Power Authority will balance the needs of host communities with the need to fund bill credits for low-income ratepayers in disadvantaged communities through the REACH program.

3.2.2 Operating and Commercialization Options

3.2.2.1 Operating Model Options

NYPA evaluated potential operating models, primarily differentiated by the time in the development process when it would become involved. A summary of those models is below.

Under a Build-Transfer Agreement, NYPA would purchase an in-development renewable energy generating project from its owner at a mutually agreeable milestone, such as substantial completion or the commercial operation date. The percentage of ownership in the underlying project that is transferred from the owner to NYPA may vary between 51% and 100%.

In a co-development scenario, NYPA would jointly develop, construct, own and operate a project in partnership with a developer. NYPA would acquire a majority stake in the development company and work collaboratively with its developer partner through the lifecycle of a project, securing permits, supporting interconnection, contracting for or directly contributing in-kind engineering, equipment procurement, construction, operations, and maintenance services. Under this scenario, NYPA would acquire its majority stake prior to the project's commercial operation date.

In addition to joining in-progress project development efforts, NYPA will also initiate its own projects that could be completed solely by NYPA or in collaboration with one or more partners.

Other options may include Purchase and Sale Agreements (PSA) and Membership Interest Purchase Agreements (MIPA). Both agreements would result in NYPA acquiring projects by purchasing the assets or taking an ownership interest in a partnership. Under these arrangements, NYPA would enter late in the development process, but may provide a competitive cost of capital and expertise to bring the projects to completion.

NYPA will retain flexibility within each operating model to define its specific role based on the specific project needs and partnership structure.

3.2.2.2 Commercialization Models

As mentioned previously, NYPA cannot rely solely on merchant revenues in the wholesale electricity markets operated by the NYISO to earn a return that can lead to a large buildout of renewables.

NYPA broadly has two ways to contract revenue for its projects:

- NYPA can bid into and be awarded a NYSERDA Tier 1 REC contract to help it cover costs not covered in the NYISO wholesale markets.
- As described above, NYPA may also seek to enter into power sales agreements with customers to provide their renewable energy and REC needs. NYPA may establish program agreements whereby NYPA would sell and customers would receive the energy, capacity and environmental attributes from the project, and NYPA would receive an "all-in" bundled rate from the customer.

There are ways to mix and match these approaches. For instance, NYPA may be able to sell the energy and capacity to a customer and sell the RECs under an awarded NYSERDA Tier 1 award. This approach locks in the NYSERDA Tier 1 REC price and provides the customer with fixed price energy and capacity needs.

For smaller projects (less than 5 MW), NYPA may utilize the VDER compensation mechanism to commercialize such projects. NYPA also has the option to utilize sales agreements with customers for behind-the-meter projects that do not participate in the VDER stack. There are situations where interconnection or other siting issues may make the private sale of the output of a smaller scale renewables projects superior to the VDER mechanism. The PSC's order establishing the REACH program has resulted in new tariff mechanisms that expedite and simplify the compensation process for distributed generation resources that NYPA will be able to utilize going forward.

NYPA, as a municipal power provider, can utilize electric prepay arrangements to facilitate renewable energy project development. An electric prepay arrangement is allowed under IRS regulations and utilizes tax-exempt financing to deliver savings to governmental customers for pre-funding electricity to serve customer load. These savings can range anywhere from 8% to 12% for customers and are determined at the time of execution based on the taxable versus tax-exempt interest rate spreads at close. In eligible circumstances, NYPA plans to utilize this tool to enable a larger renewable buildout and to ensure a cost-effective transition to renewables for its customers.

In addition to project-specific commercialization options, NYPA has an option to make combined offerings to eligible customers; for example, pairing new renewable generation with energy services to decrease their demand. Additionally, NYPA can structure its investment in projects on a portfolio level, bundling projects with different developers to analyze the financial returns of the projects in aggregate, which may allow for projects on the margins to move forward when they otherwise would not have.

3.2.3 Maximizing NYPA's Ability to Build New Renewable Generation Resources

To maximize its ability to build new renewable generation projects, NYPA has undertaken or is pursuing the following:

3.2.3.1 NYPA Enabled

Building on NYPA's successful Distributed Energy Resources Advisory Services model, NYPA is looking to use the climate commitments and purchasing power of Power Authority governmental customers to enable significant amounts of renewable energy through contracted revenue streams between developers and public customers. This model can provide revenue certainty and scale to developers that should in turn result in lower prices for renewable energy for contracted customers.

3.2.3.2 Increased NYPA Financial Capacity

As the primary limitation on the Power Authority's ability to deploy renewable generation is limited capital, NYPA is exploring ways to add to its financial capacity for the express purpose of building more new renewable generation resources.

3.2.3.3 De-risked NYPA Projects

As described in Section 3.2.1.1.8 Merchant versus Contracted Revenue, NYPA will seek contracted revenue to ensure that projects are financially viable.

Also, as shared in the Power Authority's comments to the PSC on the draft CES Biennial Review, NYPA has requested the ability to negotiate directly with NYSERDA to sell Tier 1 RECs for NYPA Renewables. This would facilitate faster deployment of renewable energy and substantially derisk a project and lower the acquisition costs. Both of those would translate to a lower priced project.

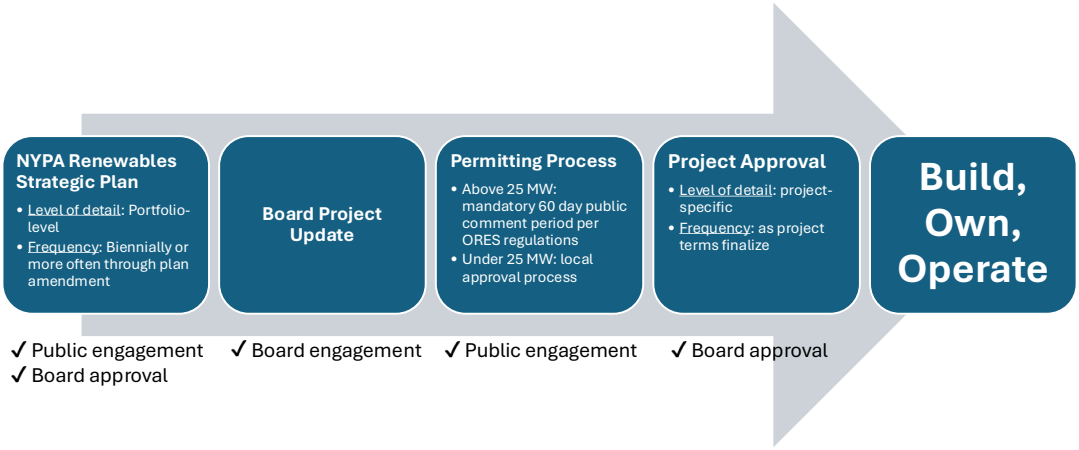
Another option for contracted revenue is through direct offtake of the project's energy, capacity, and RECs. Governor Hochul's 2025 State of the State directive, described in Section 3.2.5 on Public Power for Public Entities, provides a path for NYPA to do this work at scale, and establishes a directive to agencies to acquire renewable energy, thereby increasing efficiencies to do this work and lowering costs.

3.2.4 Process for Building Renewables and Additional Public Engagement

The NYPA management team must seek public comment and NYPA Board of Trustees approval through a biennial Strategic Plan or an update to the Strategic Plan prior to executing any partnership agreement.

Project details are limited in this initial phase because NYPA is currently negotiating terms with developers and therefore most projects are not yet under contract. This process is the first of several opportunities for board and public engagement on a specific project. Below is a simplified overview of the project development cycle with board approval and public engagement overlaid for ease of review.

Additionally, NYPA will update the status of projects in prior Strategic Plans in each update to the plan, so that the status and additional public details are easily accessed and readily available.



3.2.5 Public Power for Public Entities

In her 2025 State of the State address, Governor Hochul announced the Public Power for Public Entities program, a directive for State agencies to partner with NYPA to meet their Executive Order No. 22 obligations of 100% renewable electricity by 2030. These contracts will result in at least 500 megawatts of renewable energy while creating clean energy development, 9,000 union jobs, and reduced emissions. NYPA looks forward to implementing this key initiative from Governor Hochul to supply New York State's own energy needs with green and sustainable renewable resources.

4 Conditions Underlying the 2025 NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan

4.1 Current Renewable Development Landscape

A key consideration in formulating the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan is the "feasibility of projects, based on costs, potential benefits, and other relevant considerations."[9] The following section details NYPA's analysis of the current state of the renewable generation market.

4.1.1 Market data

Global investment in energy transition technologies reached a record high of $2.08 trillion in 2024, with renewable energy projects receiving a record $728 billion in total investments.[10] Solar energy accounted for about 70% of the growth in renewables investment, mostly coming from emerging markets.[11] Investment in energy storage also experienced a high rate of growth, from $40 billion in 2023 to $54 billion in 2024, with dropping costs and increased deployment of utility-scale systems.[12] Looking domestically, the U.S. experienced substantial growth in solar installations in 2024, with approximately 50 GW of solar capacity installed.

[9] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(C)].
[10] BNEF Energy Transition Investment Trends 2025 (p. 13).
[11] BNEF Energy Transition Investment Trends 2025 (p. 29).
[12] BNEF Energy Transition Investment Trends 2024 (pp. 32-33).

Interconnection and grid equipment, such as transformers and devices used to support power system voltage, continue to face market shortages, with extended lead times and price increases that negatively impact the speed and cost of renewable projects coming online.

As noted in Section 3.2.1.1.5, recent changes in federal tax policy have significantly truncated the window of opportunity for projects to take advantage of federal tax credits. In addition, new IRS rules have disrupted development planning, particularly for large-scale wind and solar projects, while new tariffs are increasing costs for imported equipment and creating substantial uncertainty around project budgets. As such, solar and wind are projected to have multiple years of declining new build after an initial rush to meet the new tax credit deadlines.[13]

4.1.2 High-need Areas

In formulating the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan, the Power Authority takes into consideration "high need areas where transmission and distribution upgrades will be necessary to interconnect new renewable energy generation projects." NYPA will participate in and consider the developments from the PSC on (1) Clean Energy Zones, (2) the Comprehensive Grid Planning Process, and (3) the NYISO System and Resource Outlook.

4.1.2.1 Clean Energy Zones

In her 2025 State of the State address, Governor Hochul proposed expanding the CGPP to identify Clean Energy Zones (CEZs)—regional concentrations of clean electric generation paired with transmission. The proposal provides that the CEZ process will identify opportunities to integrate clean energy generation and transmission, ensuring the efficient and effective use of New York's resources to meet local demands, support the state's reliability needs, and achieve climate goals. Furthermore, the proposal provides that generation and transmission projects within a CEZ will receive priority review, with generation and transmission projects proactively coordinated to minimize development risks and reduce costs for consumers.

On May 15, 2025, the PSC issued an Order Adopting the Clean Energy Standard Biennial Review as Final and Making Other Findings that supported the exploration of CEZs and directed DPS Staff to create a process for defining and identifying a CEZ for incorporation into existing planning processes and renewable energy resource procurements. After holding at least one technical conference, the PSC directed DPS Staff to provide a recommendation on potential uses of CEZs within one year of the date of the Order. NYPA looks forward to the CEZ process to inform efficient and impactful generation and transmission development.

4.1.2.2 Coordinated Grid Planning Process

In August 2023, the PSC approved the CGPP, which focuses on identifying the transmission and distribution system investments needed to meet the Climate Act

[13] BNEF 2H 2025 US Clean Energy Market Outlook (pp. 1, 5).

goals. The CGPP, in close coordination with the utilities, NYISO and other stakeholders, involves data collection and scenario development, network model development, local transmission and distribution system assessment, and planning and evaluation of preferred and least-cost solutions.

The PSC adopted updates to the CGPP in November 2025 to improve engagement with stakeholders and enhance the modeling and proposal development processes. The CGPP timelines will be coordinated with the NYISO's input and bulk transmission planning processes, with completion of the first CGPP cycle anticipated in early 2026. The Authority is considering information from the CGPP, including any CEZs that may be established, to inform the development decisions in this Strategic Plan. NYPA continues to participate in the CGPP and other distribution and bulk planning efforts

4.1.2.3 NYISO System and Resource Outlook

The NYISO studies transmission system planning to relieve congestion and allow renewable energy to be deliverable to load centers biennially. In July 2024, the NYISO issued its 2023-2042 System & Resource Outlook Report (Outlook), which provided a comprehensive overview of potential resource development over the next 20 years and highlighted opportunities for transmission investment driven by economics and public policy in New York State. The Outlook found that continued investment in the bulk electric grid will be required to accommodate the NYISO's estimated 100 GW to 130 GW of emission-free generation resources needed to accomplish New York State policy mandates.

The Outlook examined and identified regions of the state where renewable or other resources may be unable to generate at their full capability due to transmission constraints. NYPA is conferring with the NYISO regarding the development and interconnection of new renewable energy generation projects. NYPA plans to consult the NYISO to understand and consider the impacts of bulk transmission congestion to assess the risk of renewable energy generation project curtailment.

In May 2025, the NYISO began its next cycle of review, which will culminate in a 2025-2044 System & Resource Outlook Report expected to be released in 2026. NYPA continues to monitor this process.

4.2 Project Interconnection and New York State's Progress Toward Achieving the Climate Act's Renewable Energy Targets

As a component of the annual conferral process, NYPA is required to consider New York State's progress toward achieving CLCPA goals and to consider the timing, characteristics and size of the renewable energy generating projects in the NYISO interconnection queue. NYPA presented these evaluations in the 2023 and 2024 Conferral Reports and updated each in the inaugural Strategic Plan issued on January 28, 2025. Updates to these evaluations are included in the 2025 Conferral Report and are summarized below.

4.2.1 Impact of NYISO Interconnection Process and Timing of Projects in the NYISO Interconnection Queue.

NYPA participates in the interconnection and transmission planning processes at the NYISO. In formulating its NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan, NYPA takes into consideration "the timing, characteristics and size of the renewable energy generating projects in the interconnection queue of the federally designated electric bulk system operator for New York state."[14] The interconnection of large-scale renewables projects is supervised by the NYISO under federal tariffs approved by FERC. The NYISO has started a new interconnection process under FERC's interconnection reform Order No. 2023, effective May 2, 2024. NYPA's analysis of NYISO's interconnection processes and impacts on development of renewable generation is set forth in Appendix B. NYPA will account for these NYISO interconnection processes and expected completion dates, and for how interconnection will affect the timeframe for completing NYPA projects and entering them into commercial operation.

4.2.2 Contribution of Projects to Achieving the Renewable Energy Targets of the Climate Act

In formulating its strategic plan, the Power Authority takes into consideration "the State's progress towards achieving the renewable energy goals of the climate leadership and community protection act"—PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(iv)(J). Appendix A provides a discussion of the Clean Energy Standard Biennial Review and the status of New York State's achievement of the Climate Act goals. When completed, the large scale solar and other renewable energy generation projects set forth in this Updated Strategic Plan will contribute significantly to New York's achievement of these goals.

4.2.3 Anticipated Delays in Completing Renewable Energy Generation Projects

One of the considerations in NYPA's authority is "a description of any delays or anticipated delays associated with completion of the renewable energy generating projects." PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(iv)(E). NYPA factored potential risks to project completion and risks of projects delays into its selection of renewable energy generation projects to include in this Updated Strategic Plan.

NYPA is taking a proactive approach in identifying issues that could potentially delay project execution including supply chain concerns for critical equipment, tax credit eligibility, interconnection timeframes, and the status of necessary permits as part of its project due diligence process.

Since publication of the inaugural Strategic Plan, significant federal headwinds to permitting renewable energy projects have developed. As needed, NYPA will update project schedules for projects that it has identified for inclusion in this Updated Strategic Plan, and in future biennial plans and updates.

[14] [PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(E)].

4.3 Fiscal Condition of the Power Authority

NYPA's financial strength and fiscal prudence are essential to maintaining its generation and transmission assets, along with its commitments to its customers and bondholders. The Power Authority's fiscal condition was most recently validated by credit agencies in September 2024, when Moody's and the Kroll Bond Rating Agency upgraded their ratings on NYPA's revenue bonds, and its transmission bonds affiliated with separately financed projects.

The rating agencies noted NYPA's strong operating performance and proactive financial management practices, including balance sheet deleveraging, which have facilitated consistently robust liquidity and General Resolution Revenue Bond debt and fixed charge coverage metrics. The rating agencies highlighted NYPA's competitive, low-cost, low-carbon generation mix, growing transmission asset base, and management's broad enterprise expertise. If NYPA's credit were to erode, this would increase financing costs and impact the amount NYPA can invest in its renewable energy portfolio.

The Power Authority's approved 2025-2028 Financial Plan includes expenditures of approximately $5.3 billion ($3.9 billion for various capital improvements, which includes $699 million for renewables development) over the four-year period. NYPA plans to facilitate the $699 million renewable energy development investment through its wholly owned subsidiary, NYRED, and expects to provide $300 million in equity as a source of capital (inclusive of the $100 million equity investment from October 2024). It is expected the remaining sources of capital will be from direct pay tax credits, NYRED operating cash flow, project financings, and the October 9, 2025, intercompany loan agreement authorizing NYRED to borrow up to $100 million from NYPA for renewable energy projects. For the remaining capital plan, NYPA anticipates that these expenditures will be funded using existing construction funds, internally generated funds, Separately Financed Project bond issuances, and additional borrowings. Any additional borrowings are expected to be accomplished through the issuance of commercial paper notes and/or the issuance of long-term fixed rate debt.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement

As described in detail in Section 3.1.2, the Power Authority has and will consider stakeholder feedback through two formal methods: the annual conferral process and public comments associated with draft Strategic Plans and updates. Every effort was made to allow for accessibility and transparency during the stakeholder engagement processes.

The 2025 conferral process expanded to reach more stakeholders than ever before, with NYPA inviting over 100 interested parties to contribute their unique viewpoints. In addition, NYPA published its draft of the Updated Strategic Plan and initiated the 2025 conferral process simultaneously on July 29, 2025, to allow conferees to consider the draft while conferring with the Power Authority. This approach helped reduce stakeholder fatigue for this annual engagement process. As part of the 2025 conferral process, NYPA conducted conferral discussions with, or received written comments from, 41 stakeholder organizations from across the State. All conferees were invited to submit comments via virtual interviews; however, not all organizations scheduled interviews. Conferees were also given the opportunity to submit written

statements or other materials as part of the conferral process. See Appendix E for a link to the 2025 Conferral Report.

During the public comment period for the inaugural NYPA Renewable Strategic Plan, NYPA heard from over 5,000 stakeholders through public hearings and written comments. At 12 public hearings, NYPA heard comments from over 170 individuals and over 450 people were in attendance. NYPA encouraged stakeholders to submit comments on this Updated Strategic Plan through attending one of two virtual hearings or via a new public comment portal. NYPA received comments on the draft Updated Strategic Plan from July 29, 2025, through September 12, 2025, and held virtual public hearings on August 19 and 20, 2025. The Power Authority received 6,149 comments through the public comment portal that are available for public viewing on Live Comment Feed, with substantive attachments available at the NYPA Public Hearings Page. In addition, 66 individuals testified at the two virtual public hearings, with the transcripts to those hearings available at the NYPA Public Hearings Page.

The Power Authority has considered and incorporated public comments and stakeholder feedback into this final Updated Strategic Plan, which is published on NYPA's website and reported to the Governor and the legislative leaders. Feedback received on this Updated Strategic Plan and the 2025 conferral process is considered herein along with feedback received on the inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan and the 2023 and 2024 conferral processes.

4.4.1 Conferral Insights

Participating stakeholders provided NYPA with valuable insights and perspectives throughout the 2025 conferral process, which continues to highlight opportunities for NYPA to help advance New York State's progress toward decarbonization. In 2023, 2024, and 2025, NYPA gathered feedback from a variety of stakeholder groups, including state agencies and authorities, regulatory entities, climate and resiliency experts, labor organizations, and environmental justice and community organizations. See Appendices C, D, and E for links to the 2023, 2024, and 2025 Conferral Reports, respectively.

In each Conferral Report, NYPA categorized and summarized stakeholder comments and feedback, and synthesized that feedback in the form of observations and conclusions.

Stakeholder feedback and NYPA's observations and conclusions from all three conferral processes has helped inform the contents of this Updated Strategic Plan and implementation of other responsibilities assigned to NYPA under its statutory authority. The most recent set of NYPA's observations and conclusions from the conferral process are found in Section V of the 2025 Conferral Report, linked in Appendix E of this Updated Strategic Plan.

4.4.2 NYPA Renewables Public Comment Period and Public Hearing Insights

Stakeholder feedback on this Updated Strategic Plan, taken collectively with feedback received on the inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan, provides NYPA with valuable insights regarding not only the projects, but also its programmatic approach to NYPA Renewables and the renewable energy transition more broadly.

While NYPA has and will continue to consider this information and additional stakeholder input moving forward, the following section summarizes and responds to the most frequent and/or significant themes in the feedback NYPA received to date. Although some themes remained consistent between the inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan and this Updated Strategic Plan, other new themes have emerged.

1. **Support for New York's climate leadership and acknowledgement of the complexity of the clean energy transition**
   Most stakeholders expressed strong support for renewable energy as a means to mitigate climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the electric system.

   Some stakeholders expressed concern about the timeframes in which the CLCPA goals may be achieved, and the affordability of the clean energy transition. In addition, some stakeholders expressed reservations about feasibility, interconnection delays, system reliability, and environmental and land use impacts of new renewable generation.

   In contrast, other stakeholders expressed optimism with progress to date and identified a multitude of opportunities related to climate action and leadership, disadvantaged community benefits, economic development, workforce development, energy storage, biogas fuel cells, and agrivoltaics.

2. **Strong support for NYPA to build renewables**
   Most stakeholders continue to strongly support a foundational role for the New York Power Authority in building new renewable energy generation projects by itself or partnering with the private sector.

   There was continued recognition of NYPA's legacy, NYPA's responsible development and commitment to communities, and NYPA's competitive advantages.

   Overall, the Power Authority has an overwhelming public mandate to build public power in New York.

3. **Requests for NYPA to build 15 GW of new renewable energy**
   The most frequent comment received during the public comment period on both the inaugural plan and the Updated Strategic Plan was the request to build 15 GW of renewable energy.

   Stakeholders had various explanations for the 15 GW request. Some pointed out that 15 GW is the delta between where the State is currently tracking and the 70% renewable electricity by 2030 goal. In comments on the inaugural Strategic Plan, some stated that they were asking for 15 GW so that NYPA would commit to building a lower amount, such as 7 GW. Others argued that NYPA's authority is a mandate to meet New York's entire CLCPA renewable energy goal. Many argued that NYPA was legally required to build 15 GW of renewable capacity.

It is important to reiterate that NYPA's legal authority does not direct the Power Authority to build a specific amount of generation or to backstop the CLCPA targets to reach 70 percent renewable energy goal by 2030 or an emissions-free grid by 2040. Rather, NYPA was directed to supplement private sector energy development to ensure that New York's clean energy transition is faster, more affordable, and more equitable.

Following the issuance of the inaugural Strategic Plan in January of 2025, NYPA followed through on its promise to add more projects by issuing a public comment draft of this Updated Strategic Plan on July 29, 2025, which brought the portfolio of potential projects at that time to approximately 7 GW of capacity. Many commenters said that NYPA's increase in potential projects included in the draft Updated Strategic Plan was well-received and urged NYPA to continue to expand the list of projects in future iterations of the plan.

NYPA intends to update the plan on a regular basis with new projects, following the process in the statute calling for further public comment and additional public hearings. That said, as projects are subjected to the due diligence process, some projects have been removed from consideration for NYPA development for a variety of reasons, such as unreasonably high interconnection costs or physical infeasibility, another buyer purchasing the project company, site infeasibility, or developer cancellation.

Finally, as a public entity supported by public finance, NYPA has limited financing capability and must act prudently within its resources to finance and partner on those new renewables projects it can while maintaining its AA credit rating. The Power Authority's action to implement new renewables must be taken in concert with its other core responsibilities of operating the State's hydroelectric plants, other power stations, operating and maintaining over 1,550 miles of high voltage transmission lines, and supporting its governmental customers' decarbonization goals through project implementation and construction financing. NYPA's strong credit rating provides a pathway to performing this important role as with any lowering of its credit rating caused by overextending NYPA's capacity would result in higher borrowing costs and thus lessen the Power Authority's ability to build projects.

In Sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.5, Maximizing NYPA's Ability to Build New Renewable Generation Resources, NYPA details the ways in which NYPA could extend its capacity to build renewable energy with other public entities. Furthermore, recent appropriations from the Sustainable Future Program noted in Section 3.2.1.1.9 of this Updated Strategic Plan will further extend NYPA's financial capacity to undertake even more renewable energy projects.

4. **Federal tax credits**

A new theme that emerged in the public comment process on the Updated Strategic Plan was concern over recent changes to rules surrounding federal tax credit eligibility for wind and solar generation. As noted in Section 3.2.1.1.5, all wind projects and solar projects with a capacity of 1.5 MW or greater must begin physical work by July 4,

2026, or complete construction by December 31, 2027, to be eligible for ITC or PTC under this new legal framework. Many stakeholders urged NYPA to move as quickly as possible to secure these tax credits for as many wind and solar projects as possible before this limited window of opportunity closes. In addition, some commenters urged NYPA to develop alternative financing methods to continue to build renewables without federal tax credits, such as issuance of bonds or sales to a Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) program.

In the face of this rapidly shifting landscape, NYPA is prioritizing projects that it can develop expeditiously to be eligible for Direct Pay ITC; however, certain external factors, such as interconnection timing, equipment lead times, tariff uncertainty, and permitting schedules may impede this effort. These new tax credit eligibility cutoff dates and strong federal headwinds present significant challenges for the future buildout of renewable generation by the Power Authority and indeed all developers.

5. **Concerns about cost**

Many stakeholders shared concerns about different aspects of cost; the cost of the transition to renewable energy broadly, current and future costs to New York ratepayers, and costs to NYPA customers.

As described in Section 3.1.3 Due Diligence, NYPA's legal, finance and taxation staff worked to ensure that NYPA Renewables would not have an adverse impact on NYPA customers. Among these efforts, NYPA notes the recent creation of its first subsidiary under the PAL § 1005 (27-a), NYRED, that will allow NYPA to isolate certain liability associated with renewable development.

Toward ratepayer impact, NYPA staff worked to review and implement operational and commercialization models that would allow NYPA to pursue projects with strong financial returns, thereby allowing NYPA's investment to go farther, to limit ratepayer impact, and to maximize the pool of funding available to the REACH program.

It was suggested by some stakeholders that the Power Authority should consider taking on more project debt even if it meant a downgrade in credit rating.

As stated in the plan in Section 3.2.1.1.2 Bonding Capacity, NYPA must maintain its AA+ credit rating. If NYPA were enabled to take on additional project debt, its credit rating would be downgraded which would negatively impact the rate at which the Power Authority can borrow, thereby increasing the cost of new renewable energy projects. Moreover, higher borrowing costs would increase NYPA's overall costs and potentially limit its ability to undertake essential projects at its hydroelectric plants, transmission lines, and for new transmission that the Power Authority is building or has proposed to build to bring new renewable energy to all New Yorkers sustainably and reliably. It is also important to note that projects must generally have a positive revenue stream to support any related bond issuance.

Finally, a few stakeholders shared that NYPA should pursue uneconomic projects, such as projects with prohibitively expensive interconnection costs. While NYPA does

maintain a cost advantage in building renewables, each of these projects will ultimately be paid for by New Yorkers and NYPA takes that responsibility seriously. For example, the higher the project cost of a utility-scale project, the higher the bid price NYPA must submit to NYSERDA to attempt to secure a REC contract or charge to an offtaker. The inverse is also true, the more competitive the Power Authority's projects are, the lower the bid or offtake price and associated ratepayer impact. Furthermore, NYPA's Board of Trustees is charged with the fiduciary responsibility to act prudently in the interests of NYPA; a significant number of uneconomic projects could impede this governing responsibility. Moreover, undertaking uneconomic projects would run directly counter to the REACH program, which will fund bill credits to low-income ratepayers using a portion of the positive net earnings NYPA gains from building and operating new renewable energy generating projects.

6. **Affordability and REACH**

Many stakeholders recommended that NYPA work to consider ways to lessen the financial impact of electric utility service to retail customers. In addition, many stakeholders urged NYPA to designate more projects to the REACH program to further enhance its impact on affordability for low-income ratepayers in disadvantaged communities.

While NYPA works hard to ensure that it constructs and operates its assets as efficiently as possible, NYPA does not set the retail electricity rates of the State's Investor-Owned Utilities. NYPA agrees that affordability is a key element of the State's transition to clean and renewable energy and is actively advancing the REACH program to help provide relief to low-income New Yorkers in disadvantaged communities.

On October 16, 2024, the PSC granted NYPA's petition to establish the REACH program. In response to the requirements of the REACH Order, the six major investor-owned electric utilities filed tariff modifications and program implementation plans with the PSC. In addition, the Power Authority signed agreements with each utility to transfer funds to implement REACH as revenues become available from new renewable generation resources and other sources. NYPA expects REACH bill credits to start to flow to low-income ratepayers who participate in the PSC's Energy Affordability Program (EAP) in January 2027. The bill credits will be funded from a portion of revenues from new renewable energy generation projects developed or contracted for by NYPA and designated for REACH and other voluntary contributions. On October 7, 2025, NYPA issued a Request for Application to provide a simple mechanism for renewable energy developers, battery storage developers, and other interested entities to make voluntary contributions to the REACH program.

In this Updated Strategic Plan, NYPA has increased the number of projects that are designated for REACH, including a large grouping of distributed energy storage projects in Zone J (New York City), and several NYPA-led projects throughout the State. In future iterations of the plan, NYPA aims to include as many projects in the REACH program as possible. The Power Authority also will continue to urge the

private sector to make voluntary contributions to REACH to increase the impact of the program.

7. **Reliability of Electric Service**
   Some stakeholders expressed concern about the continued reliability of New York's power system as it becomes increasingly reliant on intermittent resources, such as wind and solar.

   NYPA notes that challenges to electric system reliability are rising in large part due to New York's economic success as loads rise due to microchip manufacturing, artificial intelligence and data centers. The NYISO has identified reliability needs on the New York State bulk power system starting in 2033. NYPA notes the State's continued progress on multiple fronts that will help New York maintain a reliable electric system as it progresses toward achieving the CLCPA goals. This progress includes movement toward achieving the energy storage goals of the CLCPA, such as the PSC's recently issued Storage Order, the commissioning of NYPA's Northern New York Energy Storage Project, the advancement of significant transmission upgrades, including NYPA's Smart Path Connect, Central East Energy Connect, and Propel NY projects.

8. **Requests for additional transparency on the process and projects**
   While several stakeholders commended NYPA on being responsive to feedback regarding public engagement, including improving the conferral process between 2023 and 2024 to improve accessibility and transparency, the Authority heard that there is more work to do, specifically regarding project details, the selection process for projects, the process to pre-qualify developers and partners, and the process to receive and display public comments.

   In response, NYPA has taken the following steps:

   - Project details: NYPA has added a section to the plan entitled "3.2.4 Process for Build Renewables and Additional Public Engagement," to detail the various points for Board and public engagement during the development process. Additionally, in any updates to a Strategic Plan or future Biennial Strategic Plans, NYPA will provide updated project details as they become suitable for public disclosure. The ultimate goal is to provide maximum transparency without risking that the project's viability is compromised.

   - Selection process for projects: NYPA has added additional detail to section 3.1.6 Project Identification and Initial Due Diligence.

   - Process to pre-qualify developers and partners: NYPA has added additional detail to section 3.1.5 Partner Identification and Vetting.

   - Public comment portal: NYPA created a new public comment portal to receive comments on the draft Updated Strategic Plan that allowed stakeholders to post their comments to a live feed in real-time, ensuring that all comments were received and accessible to the public.

9. **Universal support for labor protections**
   NYPA heard unanimous support for advancing projects with strong labor provisions and Project Labor Agreements (PLA). During the public comment period, the Authority also heard broad support from the labor unions themselves regarding NYPA Renewables and the statutory requirements for labor protection.

   NYPA looks forward to working shoulder to shoulder with organized labor to build new renewable energy generation projects for New York State. NYPA would like to take this opportunity to affirm that PLA requirements will apply to both contractors and subcontractors alike.

10. **Apprenticeship and workforce development**
    NYPA heard universal support from organized labor, community program leaders and workforce training programs for including apprenticeship programs in new renewable energy construction projects, and for NYPA's annual Workforce Training investment. Many organizations thanked NYPA for its workforce training programs to date and expressed interest in pursuing further partnerships.

    As detailed in Section 2.1 of this Strategic Plan, in March 2024, NYPA and the DOL entered into a Cooperative Agreement for programs related to workforce training, retraining, and apprenticeship opportunities in the renewable energy field. Since the start of the 2024 State fiscal year, the NYPA Trustees have approved over $37 million of investments in various workforce training initiatives under PAL § 1005 (27-d). NYPA looks forward to continuing its robust workforce training programming in 2026 and thereafter.

11. **Feedback regarding the role of the private sector**
    NYPA received diverse feedback regarding the potential for NYPA Renewables to crowd out the private sector. Largely, the developer community commented in support of NYPA's efforts to date and was complimentary of the Authority's efforts to work with them and to complement their work. Some distributed energy developers shared a preference for NYPA to focus on utility-scale projects, where the State has historically had less success than in the distributed renewable energy sector.

    NYPA will continue to partner with the private sector to magnify and maximize its ability to develop new renewables energy generation projects for New York State.

12. **Location-based feedback**
    Many stakeholders provided public comment in support of or in opposition to locating projects in specific locations.

    There was broad support for locating more renewable projects in Zone J (New York City). This support included specific suggestions for locating solar on the rooftops of college and university buildings. In addition, there was broad support for siting more projects in the Hudson Valley, with many stakeholders calling for at least 5 GW of capacity to be located in the Hudson Valley and downstate New York. Some

commenters noted how NYC local laws have recently been passed that could help to facilitate the siting of distributed solar projects within the five boroughs.

Stakeholders shared mixed views on development of renewable energy on Long Island. Some shared support due to high electric demand and the need for resiliency due to storms while others opposed offshore wind due to their concerns about environmental impact, particularly on Long Island's sole-source aquifer system and the coastal marine environment, as well as the relatively high-cost of development on Long Island.

Upstate stakeholders shared mixed views on the siting of renewables, with some expressing a preference for nuclear energy due to its smaller footprint and land use impacts when compared to renewables, while others signaled a preference for wind and solar, and still others advocated for an all-of-the-above approach.

Stakeholders expressed a strong preference for siting renewable energy projects on previously disturbed sites, such as brownfields, landfills, and remediation sites, with some suggesting this was the best and highest use for contaminated land, while others shared concerns that proper remediation could or would be done. One stakeholder forwarded a website called the "Atlas of Public Power" that was developed by Andrea Johnson with support from New York State Council on the Arts and The Architectural League of New York setting forth a detailed spatial analysis of potential development opportunities, along with other information and research. In addition, Scenic Hudson urged NYPA to utilize its Solar Mapping Tool to evaluate opportunities in the Hudson Valley. NYPA will evaluate this information to identify additional potential development opportunities for future iterations of this Updated Strategic Plan.

While New York City-based projects tend to be smaller and more complex than projects sited in other parts of the State, NYPA recognizes the importance of this work and is committed to exploring more downstate projects. As demonstrated by the large number of new renewable generation projects added to this Updated Strategic Plan, NYPA takes this stakeholder feedback very seriously. NYPA is taking action to advance such projects and will consider adding more projects in the Hudson Valley and downstate New York in future iterations of the plan. The Power Authority will review NYC local laws that might assist in this effort. Locating available land in the Hudson Valley or Long Island that is affordable and that avoids agricultural land and historic resources is challenging. NYPA continues to encourage stakeholders to share potential opportunities with the NYPA Renewables team by emailing the Power Authority at NYPARenewables@nypa.gov.

13. Technology-specific feedback

A variety of stakeholders provided feedback on the specific types of renewable technologies that NYPA ought to pursue, including offshore wind, energy storage, long duration storage, distributed solar, geothermal, fuel cells, and additional hydropower.

Some stakeholders also suggested that NYPA explore non-traditional sites for solar generation projects, such as floating panels on pumped storage reservoirs and solar

canopies on parking areas. There was also strong interest in on-site distributed solar, particularly in dense urban areas such as New York City.

Still other stakeholders urged NYPA to consider building nuclear power. Interest in nuclear power has fostered a national and international revival in plans to explore traditional and advanced nuclear technologies, such as small modular nuclear power plants, to provide base load or dispatchable carbon-free electricity to meet the challenges of climate change. With NYPA's recent work to advance new nuclear generation in New York (see Section 2.3.6), many comments on the draft Updated Strategic Plan framed nuclear energy and renewable energy as mutually exclusive or competitive endeavors. NYPA does not consider different forms of zero-emission power to be mutually exclusive. NYPA remains committed to renewable energy while expanding its scope of work to include new advanced nuclear generation to meet New York's growing electricity needs. In response to comments on pursuing nuclear power under this Updated Strategic Plan, nuclear power plants do not meet the current definition of a renewable energy system in New York State and are therefore outside of the scope of strategic plans issued under PAL § 1005 (27-a)(e).

With respect to non-traditional power generation technologies, while NYPA can and will explore all options, it is important to flag that non-traditional and non-standardized projects often come with a price premium that would limit the amount of money NYPA can spend on additional renewable projects, along with limiting the pool of funding potentially available for the REACH program. However, NYPA does recognize the importance of diversifying both its own portfolio and the energy mix of New York State, and the Power Authority will endeavor to develop a variety of technologies.

Regarding offshore wind projects, the capital costs of a utility scale offshore wind project generally range from $5-10 billion, which is approximately 50-100% the total value of NYPA's asset base. As a result, NYPA is unable to pursue projects of that size with its majority ownership requirement while maintaining a sound financial position to keep Power Authority assets running safely.

Regarding energy storage, NYPA is committed to pursuing energy storage as part of NYPA Renewables and has responded to stakeholder feedback by adding significant storage development potential to this Updated Strategic Plan, including both short and long duration bulk storage and distributed retail storage project portfolios.

Regarding on-site and distributed solar, NYPA is interested in developing renewable energy projects in urban areas where on-site solar may be a viable option. These projects often require collaboration between multiple parties, and the Power Authority welcomes suggestions on potential locations, which can be shared at: NYPARenewables@NYPA.gov.

Regarding additional hydropower, NYPA's authority defines new renewable energy generation projects that it can build in accordance with the Public Service Law and the PSC's Clean Energy Standard, which does not allow for additional pondage hydropower to be built as part of NYPA Renewables. As a result, any investment in

new hydropower would be run of the river and likely small-scale. As noted in the CES Biennial Review, small-scale hydropower projects across the State are struggling to make ends meet, and this is even more true for NYPA's small hydropower projects, which do not receive the State financial incentives available to privately-owned small hydropower projects. Accordingly, NYPA will continue to evaluate opportunities to increase output from existing projects, as well as opportunities for new non-pondage hydropower, but is unlikely to pursue these projects.

14. Farmland protection

Several stakeholders, particularly in rural counties, expressed concerns regarding the potential loss of agricultural land from renewable energy development. Other stakeholders noted NYPA's requirement to advance agrivoltaics projects where land utilized is in agricultural production.

Our statutory authority provides that NYPA, its subsidiaries, or any entity participating in a public-private agreement or acting on behalf of the authority, shall not develop on property that consists of land used in agricultural production, taking into consideration whether the land is within an agricultural district or contains mineral soil groups 1-4, as defined by the Department of Agriculture and Markets, unless in furtherance of an agrivoltaics project. NYPA's due diligence process takes this into consideration, and projects will be reviewed to ensure they can comply with this requirement.

NYPA is committed to advancing agrivoltaics projects at sites covered by this requirement, and the Power Authority will consider agrivoltaics at other sites where feasible. Although NYPA is planning to use traditional methods, such as sheep grazing and honeybees that provide agricultural benefits to sites and local economies, the Power Authority is also looking to explore new pathways for agrivoltaics. To that end, NYPA, in partnership with SUNY and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), was recently awarded $750,000 from NYSERDA to finance a portion of the development of a 1,200-1,500-kilowatt solar array on close to 14 acres of State University of New York College of Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill campus in Schoharie County, using elevated panels for cattle grazing in rotation with growing corn, spaced to accommodate traditional harvesting equipment. In addition, NYPA remains committed to exploring new avenues to create opportunities for farmers and renewable energy and will issue a Request for Information through NYPA Research & Development to explore potential opportunities for agrivoltaics.

15. Partnership opportunities

Many stakeholders provided public comment requesting consideration for NYPA partnership on a variety of initiatives. Several schools, colleges, and universities noted opportunities for shared initiatives. Additionally, several current NYPA energy services customers expressed optimism that NYPA's renewable projects could provide more options to meet their obligations under CLCPA and/or Executive Order No. 22.

NYPA stands ready to explore partnership opportunities for renewables energy projects with entities within the scope of its statutory authority.

16. Continuation of programs.

Stakeholders expressed support for the continuation of existing programs of the Power Authority.

- Many stakeholders provided broad support for NYPA's existing environmental justice and community engagement efforts and expressed interest in the Authority continuing those investments.

- A common theme throughout the public comment period from NYPA's existing customers was an acknowledgement of the significant impact of NYPA's low-cost hydropower on their continued operations in New York State and broad support for NYPA building renewables as long as it does not create adverse financial consequences for the Authority or its customers. The Authority heard strong support for its efforts to use financial mechanisms to derisk and enable new renewable projects, such as through creating a wholly-owned subsidiary.

- Many of NYPA's existing energy services customers that benefited from NYPA's renewable energy advisory services before the Authority could own and operate additional renewable generation commended its expertise and prior support in renewable energy and look forward to potential partnerships on the Power Authority's new projects.

- NYPA observed broad support for its Workforce Training investment of up to $25 million per year.

Finally, NYPA would like to acknowledge a variety of significant comments that were either outside of the scope of this Strategic Plan, outside of NYPA's span of control, or already mitigated through statutory language.

17. NYPA heard concern from a variety of stakeholders that the draft plan did not address plans to decarbonize State facilities, such as the SUNY and CUNY system, as well as local school district facilities, with energy efficiency, geothermal, and renewables. While the NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan covers NYPA's efforts under PAL § 1005 (27-a) to build new renewable energy, NYPA continues to engage with its public customers to implement approximately $250 million per year in energy efficiency and reduction work (described in Section 2.3.3), as well as leadership of the Decarbonization Leaders 15 (DL15) program, described in Section 2.2.4. The Power Authority heard strong support for the DL15 program and the action plan to decarbonize the Empire State Plaza. The DL15 decarbonization action plans for the fifteen highest emitting state-owned facilities are scheduled to be completed by January 31, 2026. The decarbonization action plans are anticipated to include, among other things, detailed analysis of energy efficiency measures and the feasibility of using clean energy and thermal energy networks. The Authority offers, and will continue to offer, a variety of options for SUNY and CUNY to pursue renewable energy projects, and NYPA Renewables represents another potential tool to decarbonize their energy demand.

18. Many stakeholders commented that NYPA's downstate small natural gas power plants should be transitioned away from fossil fuel generation. On May 9, 2025, NYPA published its Small Natural Gas Power Plant Transition Plan. As stated in this plan, NYPA is undertaking studies with the NYISO to determine whether deactivating the small natural gas power plants would cause more than a *de minimis* increase in emissions of greenhouse gases or criteria air pollutants in a disadvantaged community. This could result from higher emissions from other older and higher-emitting generators that would be required to run more if NYPA's newer units with pollutions controls were deactivated. For those generators that can be deactivated without adversely affecting air quality, NYPA is required to work with the NYISO and local utilities to determine if those units are needed for emergency power or to maintain bulk power system or local power system reliability. In the meantime, NYPA has been pursuing opportunities to replace gas turbines on some of the sites with battery energy storage. To this end, the Power Authority has entered into non-binding term sheets and is pursuing development agreements with energy storage developers for four sites- Harlem River, Gowanus, Hellgate, and Pouch. NYPA also issued an RFI on development options for its Kent Avenue site and is evaluating the responses. Finally, NYPA is evaluating responses to an RFP to replace gas turbines with energy storage at its Brentwood, Long Island plant. For each plant that NYPA determines cannot be retired due to increasing air emissions from other older power plants or because the plant is needed to provide emergency power or electric system reliability, NYPA plans on revisiting the determination every two years until that plant can be retired. The Authority will continue to consult with local communities as it plans deactivation of the small natural gas power plants. On October 14, 2025, the NYISO issued its Short-Term Assessment of Reliability (STAR) report, identifying reliability needs in New York City driven by increasing loads, transmission limitations, and the aging of the New York City generation fleet.

19. A common theme of the public comment period was feedback regarding permitting and interconnection, both concerns about the recently enacted RAPID Act, as well as concerns about the continued complexity and time horizon of permitting in the State. As addressed in Section 3.2.1.2 NYPA Siting and Permitting Expertise, while NYPA's extensive history and subject matter expertise are an advantage, NYPA must follow all State and local permitting requirements and is not enabled to change any of those requirements for itself or any other project in the State. The RAPID Act consolidates the environmental review, permitting and siting of both major renewable energy facilities and major electric transmission facilities under the purview of the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES) within the DPS. NYPA expects the new RAPID Act to expedite transmission and generation siting in New York State.

20. Some stakeholders suggested that NYPA should redirect economic development funding from large corporations toward renewable energy development. This is contrary to NYPA's statute, which calls for the Authority to allocate low-cost hydropower for economic development purposes to eligible businesses that commit to retain or create jobs and to make capital investments in facilities located in New York State.

21. Many stakeholders expressed concern with the potential of rapid load growth associated with data centers for cryptocurrency, artificial intelligence, and other uses, and how such growth may result in higher retail electricity rates for consumers.

22. A few stakeholders shared that NYPA should not use powers of eminent domain to build renewable energy. As contemplated by PAL § 1005 (27-a), NYPA intends to purchase real estate interests needed to develop new renewable energy generation projects from willing sellers.

4.4.3 Request for Information Insights

In January 2024, NYPA issued an RFI to solicit more targeted information from industry stakeholders, with a focus on renewable energy and energy storage developers. The RFI sought to understand which developers may be interested in collaborating with NYPA in various capacities.

The RFI generated a robust response from more than 170 entities with an interest in NYPA's renewable energy activities. Numerous entities indicated a willingness and desire to partner with NYPA. The information received further advanced NYPA's growing understanding of the renewable energy market in New York State.

In the spring of 2024, building upon the progress of the RFI, NYPA issued an RFQ that sought information from renewable energy and energy storage developers and investors that outlines their experience and qualifications. NYPA evaluated respondents based upon their qualifications and experience and to date has pre-qualified 95 developers and investors for potential collaborations that may arise in the future.

Through these efforts, NYPA is building a stable of qualified developers and investors to engage as projects are identified that can enhance its ability to bring such projects from concept to reality.

NYPA's value proposition is most exciting to developers who:

- Have complementary capabilities in development and delivery
- Are flexible about ownership models
- Have limited presence and relationships with stakeholders in New York State
- Want to quickly recycle capital
- Have limited access to capital at attractive terms
- See potential in long-term partnerships beyond solar PV
- Have a larger pipeline than they can develop alone.

5 Proposed Projects

The projects presented below are NYPA's first and second tranches of renewable energy and energy storage projects.

In aggregate, the NYPA Renewables project portfolio, as contained in this Updated Strategic Plan and set forth below, includes 45 individual projects and three portfolios containing an additional 146 distributed energy storage projects, in every region of the State. These projects represent nearly 5.5 GW of capacity, featuring solar PV, wind, and energy storage systems. If operationalized in its entirety, this portfolio would generate billions of dollars of public and private capital in new renewable energy generation and storage projects within the state. The inclusion of a project within this Updated Strategic Plan, however, does not guarantee that NYPA will proceed with that project, as only projects that pass through the Power Authority's due diligence process will be acquired or developed by NYPA or NYRED. In the course of continued due diligence, prioritization, financing, and contract review, the Authority expects some level of attrition from these first and second tranches of projects.

The majority of the projects presented here are undergoing project due diligence. Through this process, the Authority is actively conducting thorough reviews of detailed technical data, project economics, ownership, real estate, community impact, legal documentation, permitting and environmental impacts, and other considerations to inform negotiation of terms sheets and agreements for project development and acquisition.

Without final agreements in place, costs of the projects listed in this Strategic Plan are not known and is "to be determined" at this time. See PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(v)(F). Disclosure of preliminary estimates of project-specific cost information during sensitive negotiations could cause developers to refuse to continue working with the Power Authority. Such outcomes would lead to the loss of these important projects or result in unfavorable price terms in individual project negotiations, undermining NYPA's ability to conclude contracts and maximize revenues from new renewable generation resources to carry out the purposes of its statutory authority. NYPA will provide estimated project cost information to the extent available upon execution of project acquisition or development contracts, in updates to this Strategic Plan or in future reports. See PAL §§ 1005(27-a)(e)(ix), (j).

Further, NYPA cannot identify at this time all renewable energy generation projects that will support REACH as the Authority must finalize contractual arrangements with partners and offtakers before commitments of specific REACH contributions for certain projects can be made. That said, many projects have been identified as REACH projects in this Updated Strategic Plan, with more to come as projects mature, further due diligence is completed, and REACH contributions are committed. Finally, although NYPA has provided information about how renewable projects in general will benefit New York State and its renewable energy goals, the Power Authority will furnish additional details about project-specific benefits, including benefits to disadvantaged communities, as they become available.

A. PROJECT UPDATES:

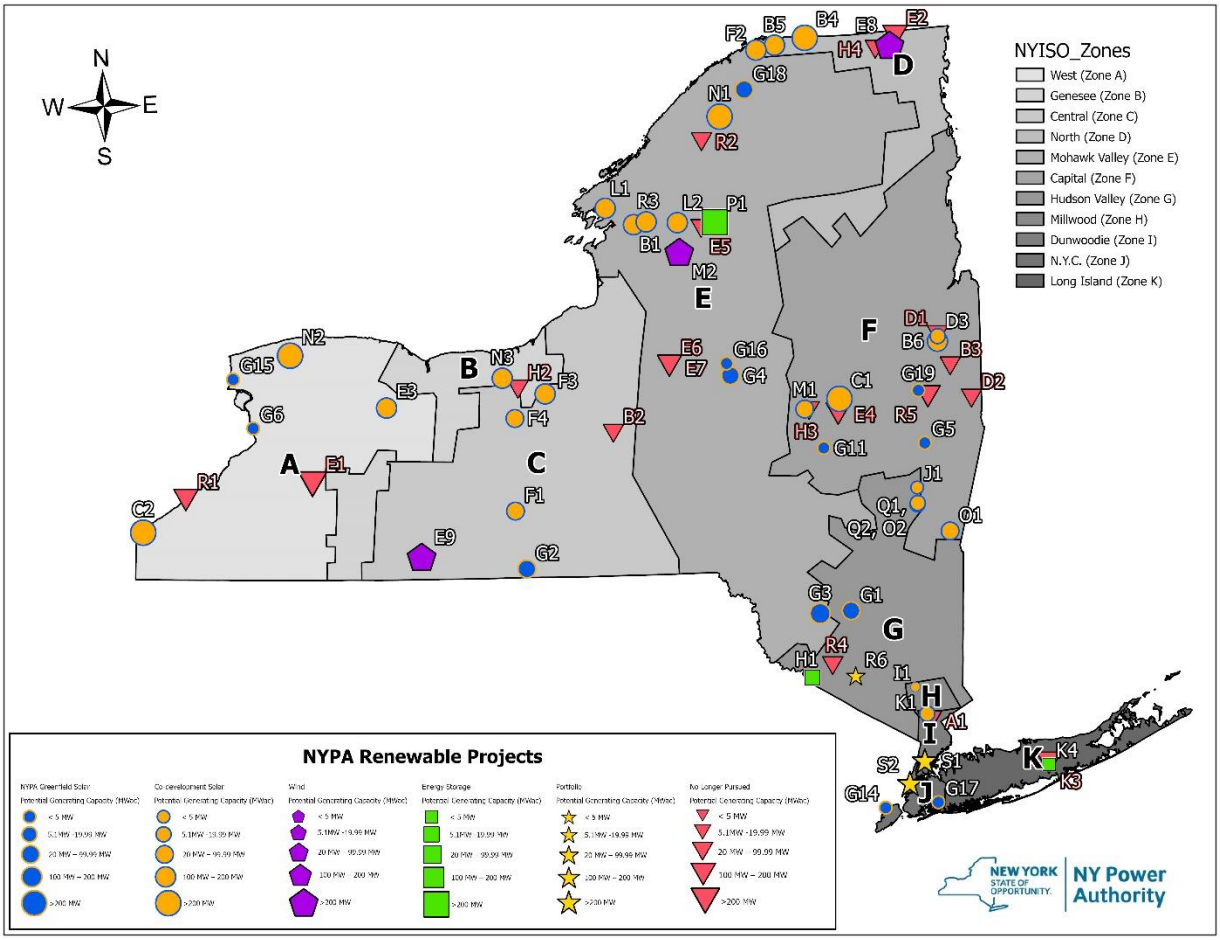
Adjusted Commercial Operation Dates (CODs) for certain projects: CODs for certain projects have been adjusted to reflect the current status of each project, based on ongoing discussions with developers and updates to the permitting, interconnection processes, as well as NYSERDA

contract awards and associated timelines. These adjustments are not delays, but rather a realignment with the evolving project considerations, and regulatory, policy, and market conditions.

Projects No Longer Pursued: Developers operate within their own timelines for project development, capital spending, and other key milestones, which may not always align seamlessly with the statutory requirements and procedural timelines associated with NYPA's strategic planning process. In addition, not all projects pass NYPA's due diligence process as described above and must be removed from the strategic planning process. Projects have been removed or cancelled by developers for a variety of reasons, such as higher-than-expected interconnection costs, physical interconnection infeasibility, the timing of interconnection deposits, another buyer purchasing the project company, inability to safe harbor for federal tax credit eligibility, poor project economics, or site infeasibility.

Newly Added Projects and General Status Updates. This Updated Strategic Plan includes 20 newly added individual projects and three newly added distributed energy storage portfolios consisting of 146 projects. These new projects are identified as "Newly Added" in the Project Name field and are highlighted with a light blue background. Four newly added individual projects that were included in the draft were removed from this Updated Strategic Plan, as they are no longer being pursued by the developer. In addition, general status updates for projects included in the January 28, 2025, inaugural NYPA Renewables Strategic Plan are provided below.

NYPA Project Map



Project Name:	Project A1
No longer pursued.	

Project Name:	Project B1
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Watertown & Hounsfield, Jefferson County
NYISO Load Zone	E - MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	140
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Updated: Q2 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Boralex
General Status Update	No major updates since January 2025.

Project Name:	Project B2
No longer pursued.	

Project Name:	Project B3
No longer pursued.	

Project Name:	Project B4
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Fort Covington, Franklin County
NYISO Load Zone	D - NORTH

Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation in Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	250
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Boralex
General Status Update	Siting Permit received in February 2025. Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025.

Project Name:	**Project B5**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Massena & Brasher, Saint Lawrence County
NYISO Load Zone	D - NORTH
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation in Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	200
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Boralex
General Status Update	Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025.

Project Name:	**Project B6 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Fort Edward, Washington County
NYISO Load Zone	F - CAPITL

Interconnection Status	In Progress (2024 Cluster Study)
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	100
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Boralex

Project Name:	**Project C1**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Glen, Montgomery County
NYISO Load Zone	E - MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation in Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	250
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Repsol
General Status Update	Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025.

Project Name:	**Project C2**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	South Ripley, Chautauqua County
NYISO Load Zone	A - WEST
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	270
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA

Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Repsol
General Status Update	Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025.

Project Name:	**Project D1**
No longer pursued.	

Project Name:	**Project D2**
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	**Project D3**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	NYRED
Anticipated Location	Fort Edward, Washington County
NYISO Load Zone	F – CAPITL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	20
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q2 2027
Estimated Cost	$50 million
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Originated by CS Energy
General Status Update	Project acquired by NYRED in February 2025. Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025.

Project Name:	Project E1
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E2
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E3
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Caledonia, Livingston County
NYISO Load Zone	B – GENESE
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	180
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Forward Power
General Status Update	Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025. Interconnection Agreement Executed

Project Name:	Project E4
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E5
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E6
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E7
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project E8 (Newly Added)
Project Type	Wind
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Altona, Clinton, Ellenburg and Mooers, Clinton County
NYISO Load Zone	D - NORTH
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation in Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	449
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2030
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Forward Power

Project Name:	Project E9 (Newly Added)
Project Type	Wind
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Cameron, Canisteo, Jasper, Greenwood, Troupsburg, and West Union, Steuben County
NYISO Load Zone	C - CENTRL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	252
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q2 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Forward Power

Project Name:	Project F1
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Watkins Glen, Schuyler County
NYISO Load Zone	C – CENTRL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	50
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q2 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NextEra Energy Resources
General Status Update	No major updates since January 2025

Project Name:	Project F2
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Massena, Saint Lawrence County
NYISO Load Zone	D - NORTH
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	180
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NextEra Energy Resources
General Status Update	No major updates since January 2025

Project Name:	Project F3
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development

Anticipated Location	Conquest, Cayuga County
NYISO Load Zone	B – GENESE
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	200
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NextEra Energy Resources
General Status Update	Large Generator Interconnection Agreement Executed in June 2025

Project Name:	**Project F4**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-Development
Anticipated Location	Waterloo, Seneca County
NYISO Load Zone	C – CENTRL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	79.80
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q2 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NextEra Energy Resources
General Status Update	No major updates since January 2025

Project Name:	**Project G1**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Napanoch, Ulster County
NYISO Load Zone	G - HUD VL

Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study, planned for 2026 Cluster Study
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	25
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q1 2031
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Update	No major updates since July 2025

Project Name:	**Project G2**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Pine City, Chemung County
NYISO Load Zone	C – CENTRL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	42
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities
Estimated completion date	Q2 2033
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	No major updates since July 2025

Project Name:	**Project G3**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Fallsburg, Sullivan County
NYISO Load Zone	E - MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study

Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	100
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q1 2031
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Update	No major updates since July 2025
Project will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Project Name:	**Project G4**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Utica, Oneida County
NYISO Load Zone	E - MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study, planned for 2026 Cluster Study
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	20
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities
Estimated completion date	Q3 2033
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	No major updates since July 2025

Project Name:	**Project G5**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Menands, Albany County
NYISO Load Zone	F – CAPITL
Interconnection Status	Future

Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.52
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	Full Feasibility Studies Complete
Project will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Project Name:	**Project G6**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Buffalo, Erie County
NYISO Load Zone	A - WEST
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.00
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	Full Feasibility Studies Complete
Project will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Project Name:	**Project G11**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Cobleskill, Schoharie County
NYISO Load Zone	F – CAPITL
Interconnection Status	Future

Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.38
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities
Estimated completion date	Q3 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	Full Feasibility Studies Complete

Project Name:	**Project G14**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	New York City, Richmond County (Staten Island)
NYISO Load Zone	J – N.Y.C.
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.50
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	No major updates since July 2025
Project will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Project Name:	**Project G15**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Lewiston, Niagara County
NYISO Load Zone	A – WEST

Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	4.96
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	No major updates since July 2025

Project Name:	**Project G16**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Marcy, Oneida County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.54
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Support renewables development on public-owned facilities
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New York Power Authority
General Status Updates	No major updates since July 2025

Project Name:	**Project G17 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	NYC - Queens
NYISO Load Zone	J - NYC
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	0.40

Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NYPA Renewables

Project Name:	**Project G18 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Potsdam, St. Lawrence County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	22
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2031
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NYPA Renewables

Project Name:	**Project G19 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Self-developed
Anticipated Location	Malta, Saratoga County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	5
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q2 2030
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	NYPA Renewables

Project Name:	Project H1
Project Type	Battery Energy Storage System
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Deerpark, Orange County
NYISO Load Zone	G – HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	10
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Resource Adequacy/ Reliability, Actively benefits DACs
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Oriden
General Status Updates	No major updates since January 2025

Project Name:	Project H2
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project H3
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project H4
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project I1 (Newly Added)
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Peekskill, Westchester County
NYISO Load Zone	H - MILLWD
Interconnection Status	In Progress (CESIR)

Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	1.4
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Actively Benefits DACs.
Estimated completion date	Q2 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Working Power ECP, LLC

Project Name:	**Project J1**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	New Baltimore, Greene County
NYISO Load Zone	G - HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	5
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q1 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Teichos Energy
General Status Updates	USACE Letter of No Permit Required issued Decommissioning Plan approved by Town

Project Name:	**Project K1**
Project Type	Solar (DER)
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County
NYISO Load Zone	G - HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	10
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q3 2026

Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	YSG Solar
General Status Updates	State Environmental Quality Review Act process in progress

Project Name:	**Project K3**
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	**Project K4**
Project Type	Battery Energy Storage System
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Brookhaven, Suffolk County
NYISO Load Zone	K - LONGIL
Interconnection Status	In Progress
Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	4.00
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA, Resource Adequacy/Reliability
Estimated completion date	Q3 2026
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	YSG Solar
General Status Updates	No major updates since January 2025

Project Name:	**Project L1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Lyme and Brownville, Jefferson County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	In Progress (2024 Cluster Study)
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	100

Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	AES

Project Name:	**Project L2 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Croghan and Wilna, Jefferson and Lewis Counties
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation in Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	125
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	AES

Project Name:	**Project M1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Canajoharie and Minden, Montgomery County
NYISO Load Zone	F - CAPITL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	90.5
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Avangrid

Project Name:	**Project M2 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Wind
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Towns of Pinckney and Harrisburg, Lewis and Jefferson Counties
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study, planned for 2026 Cluster Study
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	100
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2030
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Avangrid

Project Name:	**Project N1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Canton, St Lawrence County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation In Progress
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	240
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2028
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	EDF

Project Name:	**Project N2 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Hartland, Niagara County
NYISO Load Zone	A – WEST
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	350
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2031
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	EDF

Project Name:	**Project N3 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Rose and Galen, Wayne County
NYISO Load Zone	B - GENESE
Interconnection Status	In Progress (2024 Cluster Study)
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	200
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Actively Benefits DACs.
Estimated completion date	Q4 2030
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	EDF

Project Name:	**Project O1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Copake, Columbia County
NYISO Load Zone	F - CAPITL

Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	42
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Hecate Energy
General Status Updates	Tier 1 REC award announced by NYSERDA in May 2025. ORES permit application deemed complete in September 2025.

Project Name:	**Project O2 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Coxsackie, Greene County
NYISO Load Zone	G – HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Future
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	20
Purpose of Project	Support CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Hecate Energy

Project Name:	**Project P1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Compressed-Air Energy Storage System
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Croghan, Lewis County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study, planned for 2026 Cluster Study

Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	500
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability.
Estimated completion date	Q4 2030
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Antelope Energy Storage LLC

Project Name:	**Project Q1 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Coxsackie, Greene County
NYISO Load Zone	G – HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	20
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Greenbacker

Project Name:	**Project Q2 (Newly Added)**
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Coxsackie, Greene County
NYISO Load Zone	G – HUD VL
Interconnection Status	Interconnection Agreement Executed
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	10
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q4 2027
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Greenbacker

Project Name:	Project R1 (Newly Added)
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project R2 (Newly Added)
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project R3 (Newly Added)
Project Type	Solar
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	Rutland, Jefferson County
NYISO Load Zone	E – MHK VL
Interconnection Status	Withdrawn from 2024 Cluster Study, planned for 2026 Cluster Study
Potential Generating Capacity (MWac)	100
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA
Estimated completion date	Q1 2029
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New Leaf Energy

Project Name:	Project R4 (Newly Added)
No longer pursued	

Project Name:	Project R5 (Newly Added)
No longer pursued	

Portfolio Name:	**Projects R6.1-12 (Newly Added)**
Project Types	Battery Energy Storage Systems
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	See Appendix A1
NYISO Load Zone	See Appendix A1
Interconnection Status	See Appendix A1
Total Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	28
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability.
Estimated completion date	See Appendix A1
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	New Leaf Energy
All projects will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Portfolio Name:	**Projects S1.1-75 (Newly Added)**
Project Types	Battery Energy Storage Systems
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	See Appendix A2
NYISO Load Zone	See Appendix A2
Interconnection Status	See Appendix A2
Total Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	353.94
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability.
Estimated completion date	See Appendix A2
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Orenda
All projects will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

Portfolio Name:	**Projects S2.1-65 (Newly Added)**
Project Types	Battery Energy Storage Systems
Project Ownership	Co-development
Anticipated Location	See Appendix A3
NYISO Load Zone	See Appendix A3
Interconnection Status	See Appendix A3
Total Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	318.24
Purpose of Project	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability.
Estimated completion date	See Appendix A3
Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements	Orenda
All projects will be developed under NYPA's REACH program.	

6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix A-1 – Projects R6.1-12

Appendix A1 - Portfolio R6 Projects

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
R6.1	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	5.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2027	New Leaf
R6.2	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	3.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2027	New Leaf
R6.3	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Negotiation In Progress	5.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	New Leaf
R6.4	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	5.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	New Leaf
R6.11	Storage	Co-development	Goshen	Orange	E - MHK VL	CESIR Study In Progress	5.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	New Leaf
R6.12	Storage	Co-development	Goshen	Orange	E - MHK VL	CESIR Study In Progress	5.00	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	New Leaf
Projects R6.5 through R6.10 are no longer being pursued.										

6.2 Appendix A-2 – Projects S1.1-75

Appendix A2 - Portfolio S1 Projects

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S1.1	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	3.78	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S1.2	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	3.6	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.3	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	2.88	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2027	Orenda
S1.4	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.5	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	2.88	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2027	Orenda
S1.6	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2027	Orenda
S1.7	Storage	Co-development	Mount Pleasant	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.8	Storage	Co-development	Mount Pleasant	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.9	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.10	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S1.11	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S1.12	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S1.13	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.14	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.15	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.16	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.17	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.18	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.19	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.20	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.21	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.22	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.23	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2027	Orenda
S1.24	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2027	Orenda
S1.25	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2027	Orenda
S1.26	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S1.27	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.28	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.29	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.30	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S1.31	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.32	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.33	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.34	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.35	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.36	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.37	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.38	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.39	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.40	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.41	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.42	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.43	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.44	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S1.45	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.46	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2027	Orenda
S1.47	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.48	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.49	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.50	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.51	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S1.52	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S1.53	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S1.54	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S1.55	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	I - DUNWOD	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S1.56	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.57	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.58	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S1.59	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2029	Orenda
S1.60	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S1.61	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.62	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.63	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.64	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.65	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S1.66	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.67	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.68	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.69	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.70	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.71	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.72	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.73	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.74	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda
S1.75	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.8	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2028	Orenda

6.3 Appendix A-3 – Projects S2.1-65

Appendix A3 - Portfolio S2 Projects

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S2.1	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S2.2	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.3	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.4	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.5	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.6	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.7	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.8	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S2.9	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S2.10	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S2.11	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S2.12	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2029	Orenda
S2.13	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2029	Orenda
S2.14	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2029	Orenda
S2.15	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.16	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.17	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.18	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S2.19	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.20	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.21	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.22	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q3 2028	Orenda
S2.23	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.24	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.25	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.26	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.27	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.28	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.29	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.30	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S2.31	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.32	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2031	Orenda
S2.33	Storage	Co-development	Mount Vernon	Westchester	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2031	Orenda
S2.34	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.35	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.36	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Queens	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.37	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.38	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.39	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.40	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.41	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.42	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.43	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.44	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2030	Orenda
S2.45	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q4 2029	Orenda
S2.46	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.47	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Richmond	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2030	Orenda
S2.48	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S2.49	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2029	Orenda
S2.50	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.51	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Kings	J - N.Y.C.	Interconnection Agreement Executed	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.52	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.53	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.54	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.55	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2029	Orenda
S2.56	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.57	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.58	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.59	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.60	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda

Project Name	Project Type	Project Ownership	Ancitipated Location	Anticipated County	NYISO Load Zone	Interconnection Status	Potential Storage Capacity (MWac)	Purpose of Project	Estimated Completion Date	Entity Undertaking the Project/Partnership Agreements
S2.61	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.62	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q1 2028	Orenda
S2.63	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.64	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda
S2.65	Storage	Co-development	New York City	Bronx	J - N.Y.C.	Future	4.896	Supports CLCPA. Resource Adequacy/Reliability. Actively benefits DACs.	Q2 2028	Orenda

6.4 Appendix A- Climate Act Progress

The CLCPA requires the PSC to issue a comprehensive review of the Clean Energy Standard (CES) no later than July 1, 2024, and to do so every two years thereafter (CES Biennial Review). On July 1, 2024, the New York State Department of Public Service ("DPS") and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) filed a draft version of the inaugural CES Biennial Review for consideration by the PSC.[15] NYPA summarized Climate Act progress in its 2024 Conferral Report published on October 8, 2024, based on the draft CES Biennial Review and input from the DPS and NYSERDA.[16] On May 15, 2025, the PSC adopted Sections 1 through 5.2 of the draft CES Biennial Review, which set forth certain informational reporting requirements, as final, and adopted changes to the CES program.[17] NYPA's consideration of New York's Climate Act progress in this 2025 Conferral Report and in formulating its Updated Strategic Plan was informed by the final CES Biennial Review and ongoing updates to the State Climate Act Dashboard.[18]

The CES Biennial Review provides both retrospective and prospective views of the State's progress towards achieving the renewable energy goals of the CLCPA. The first four sections cover progress to date, addressing the policy and regulatory background of the CES and its antecedent program, the Renewable Portfolio Standard, operational renewable energy systems that have come online prior to January 1, 2023, contracted renewables, and factors affecting progress, including inflation, interest rates, transmission congestion, interconnection delays, capacity accreditation, federal incentives, siting reforms, and the potential for growth in Statewide electric load. The final two sections set forth a prospective view on various pathways to meeting the 70% Renewable Energy Goal and options to reform the CES program. In addition, DPS has recently published an in-depth report detailing CLCPA progress, costs to date, and program-specific emissions reductions estimates for the CES and more.[19]

The current status of the Climate Act goals can be found on the State Climate Act Dashboard.[20]

[15] Case 15-E-0302, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to Implement a Large-Scale Renewable Program and a Clean Energy Standard, Draft Clean Energy Standard Biennial Review (filed July 1, 2024).
[16] *See* https://edge.sitecorecloud.io/newyorkpowe85b6-nypad19c-prod795c-a32e/media/Feature/nypa-sites/Conferral-Process-Media/2024-Conferral.pdf.
[17] Case 15-E-0302, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to Implement a Large-Scale Renewable Program and a Clean Energy Standard, Order Adopting Clean Energy Standard Biennial Review as Final and Making Other Findings (Biennial Review Order) (Issued May 15, 2025).
[18] Climate Dashboard Visualizations.
[19] Case 22-M-0149, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Assessing Implementation of and Compliance with the Requirements and Targets of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, New York State Department of Public Service Second CLCPA Informational Report on Overall Implementation of the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Issued September 18, 2025).
[20] Climate Dashboard Visualizations.

6.5 Appendix B- NYISO Generator Interconnection

A. Introduction

In developing its Strategic Plan, NYPA considers "the timing, characteristics and size of the renewable energy generating projects in the interconnection queue of the federally designated electric bulk system operator for New York state."[21] In addition, the Strategic Plan will reflect information developed during the conferral process, which includes "consideration of the timing of projects in the interconnection queue of the federally designated electric bulk system operator for New York state, taking into account both capacity factors of planned projects and the interconnection queue's historical completion rate."[22]

In the 2023, 2024, and 2025 conferral processes, NYPA engaged with the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) regarding the generator interconnection process and discussed with the NYISO the timing of projects in the NYISO's interconnection queue, considering both capacity factors of planned projects and the interconnection queue's historical completion rate.

B. Background

The NYISO, operating under the oversight of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), administers interconnection of new generation to the electric grid to ensure that electric system resources (e.g., generation, storage) are supported by the infrastructure necessary to transmit the generated and stored electricity and support reliable operation of the State's electric grid. The process aims to enable new resources to interconnect to the power system safely and reliably, in compliance with necessary interconnection standards that are established by reliability standards organizations. Importantly, the process allows multiple resources to interconnect simultaneously at the least total cost, whereby each generator is apportioned its share of the cost to interconnect with the power system.[23]

The NYISO's interconnection processes are regulated by FERC and are set forth in tariffs that are approved by FERC.[24] Generators that seek to interconnect to the transmission system in New York State and to make wholesale sales of electricity must receive approval and execute an interconnection agreement signed by the NYISO and the connecting transmission owner. Generators sized up to and including 5 MW, and that do not involve federal-jurisdictional transmission or wholesale electricity sales, interconnect to the power system under PSC procedures, which are not subject to the NYISO's interconnection process. Generators over 5 MW that do not involve federal-jurisdictional transmission or wholesale electricity sales interconnect to the power system under the applicable transmission owner's interconnection procedures.

[21] PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(F).
[22] PAL § 1005(27-a)(e)(ii)(A) (citing to PAL § 1005(27-a)(d)).
[23] The NYISO's interconnection processes are regulated by FERC and are set forth in tariffs approved by FERC and posted on the NYISO's website: https://www.nyiso.com/regulatory-viewer.
[24] The interconnection provisions were previously housed in the NYISO's Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT) Attachments P, S, X and Z. In its Order No. 2023 compliance filing, the NYISO revised and relocated these provisions in a new OATT Attachment HH.

C. HISTORICAL COMPLETION RATE OF THE NYISO INTERCONNECTION QUEUE

The surge in proposed renewable resource and transmission projects together created a significant backlog in the interconnection of renewable generation projects to the New York transmission system. Between 2018 and 2024, the number of projects in the NYISO interconnection queue nearly quadrupled. To address the significant surge in proposed interconnections as part of the historic transition that is underway on the electric grid, the NYISO initiated a comprehensive interconnection queue reform initiative with its stakeholders in late 2022.[25]

D. FERC'S 2023 INTERCONNECTION REFORM ORDER AND NYISO'S REVISED CLUSTER STUDY PROCESS

On July 28, 2023, FERC issued a landmark order on reforming the generator interconnection process nationwide. The order included changes to weed out projects that are not viable and that otherwise delayed the interconnection process. Entitled "Improvements to Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreements" (Order No. 2023), FERC described its reforms as primarily falling into three categories: (1) creating a first-ready, first-served cluster study process; (2) increasing the speed of the interconnection processes of transmission providers for new transmission and generation projects; and (3) incorporating advanced technologies, such as energy storage and transmission devices, into the interconnection process.[26]

On May 1, 2024, the NYISO submitted its Order No. 2023 compliance filing and asked FERC to make it effective the next day to begin implementation right away, in parallel with the completion of its final Class Year Study for 2023 under its prior procedures.

In its revised tariffs and procedures, the NYISO established a Cluster Study process that groups projects for a preliminary physical infeasibility screen followed by a two-phased evaluation of the reliability impacts of the projects' interconnections. The first phase assesses the local impacts of proposed interconnections, while the second phase assesses the broader systemwide impacts. Based on the results of the first phase, developers will decide whether to enter the second phase. The Cluster Study ultimately identifies necessary upgrade facilities and allocates the costs of those facilities among participating generators.

The NYISO began implementing procedures to transition to its new interconnection process on May 2, 2024. Prior to filing its Order 2023 compliance filing, the NYISO filed a partial compliance filing/waiver on November 3, 2023, to establish interim transition rules to expedite the efficient transition to the new Cluster Study process. Following implementation of the new process in May 2025, generation projects were withdrawn from the NYISO's interconnection queue under

[25] *See* Improvements to Generator Interconnection Procs. & Agreements, Reply Comments of the New York Independent System Operator, Inc., Docket No. RM22-14-000 at 2 (Dec. 14, 2022).

[26] FERC Order No. 2023. FERC affirmed its interconnection reforms in Order No. 2023-A, including its stance on the treatment of network upgrades, allocation of upgrade costs, and the cluster study process, emphasizing a proportional impact method for network upgrades cost allocation, and denying requests to revise or eliminate feasibility studies from the interconnection process. FERC reaffirmed that it would impose penalties for late studies, including on ISOs/RTOs, after initial implementation, starting at $1,000 per study per day and increasing to $2,000 per study per day.

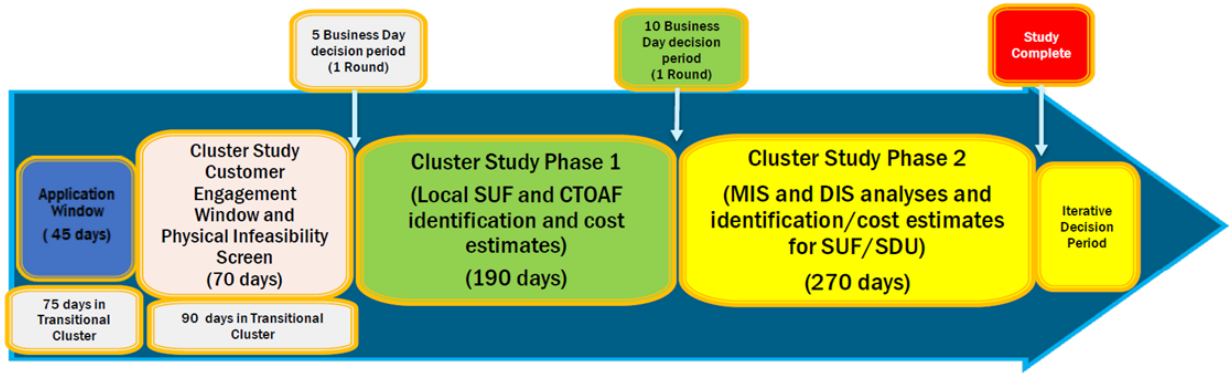
transition rules with the option to join the new Transition Cluster Study Process. NYISO commenced the Transition Cluster Study Process under its new Standard Interconnection Procedures on August 1, 2024.

As of November 2025, there are 180 active projects in NYISO's Transition Cluster Study. The Transition Cluster Study application window has been extended to allow additional time for customers to address deficient applications. The first study phase – Phase 1 – involved transmission owner analyses of local upgrades. Phase 1 reports were delayed by 60 days. The process is now in Phase 2. Currently, and subject to change, the schedule for the Transition Cluster Study is as follows:

2024 Cluster Study Milestone	**Date**
Phase 1 Study Commenced	February 26, 2025
Phase 1 Study Completed	November 3, 2025
Phase 2 Decision Period	November 4–18, 2025
Phase 2 Study Commenced	November 19, 2025
Phase 2 Study Completed	August 17, 2026
Final Decision Period	August 18 – October 29, 2026

The NYISO expects the study process to be completed for all projects in the Transition Cluster Study by mid-August 2026, with potentially multiple iterative developer decision period rounds that would follow. The Application Window for the next Cluster Study is projected to start on August 3, 2026.

Following the Transition Cluster Study, the NYISO will follow the new Cluster Study process. According to the NYISO, the new interconnection process is expected to be faster, completing in 590 days or about 1.6 years, compared to the previous process that took between three and four years. The timeline below depicts the NYISO's new generation project interconnection Cluster Study Process:



Total Timeline: 590 days (1.6 years)
Total Timeline in Order No. 2023: 495 days to 585 days (1.4 - 1.6 years)

On April 17, 2025, FERC largely accepted the NYISO's Order No. 2023 Compliance filing, including the tariff changes to implement the current Transition Cluster Study.[27] FERC directed the NYISO to submit a supplemental compliance filing to address a few outstanding items. In May 2025, the NYISO and the New York Transmission Owners submitted a motion for rehearing on imposition of late study penalties and other issues. On June 16, 2025, the NYISO submitted its supplemental compliance filing to FERC. In an order issued on October 16, 2025, FERC largely accepted the NYISO's subsequent compliance proposals from the NYISO's June 16, 2025, filing with a single directive requiring further revisions.[28]

[27] N.Y. Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc., 191 FERC ¶ 61,049 (April 17, 2025).
[28] N.Y. Indep. Sys. Operator, Inc., 193 FERC ¶ 61,031 (October 16, 2025).

6.6 Appendix C- 2023 Conferral Report

Please note, this document was moved due to file size and readability and can be found here.

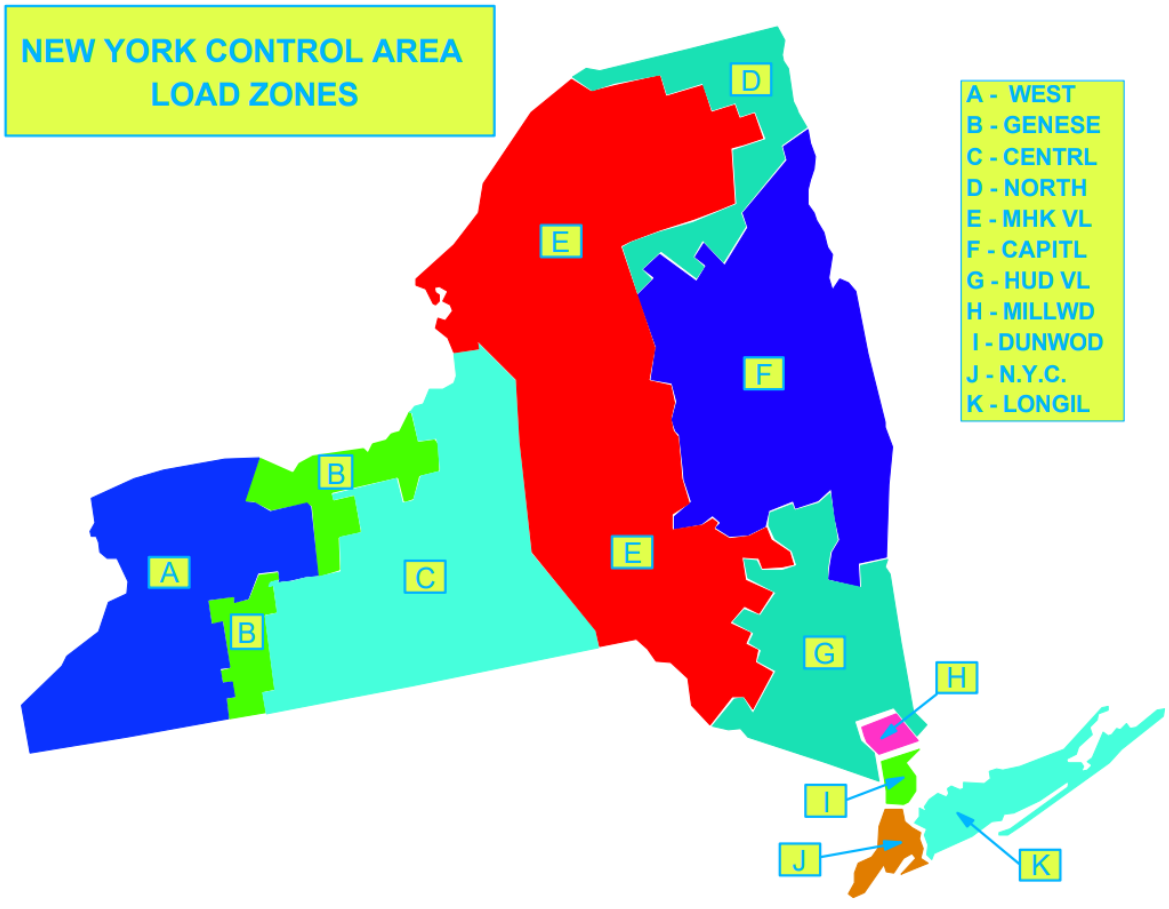
6.7 Appendix D- 2024 Conferral Report

Please note, this document was moved due to file size and readability and can be found here.

6.9 Appendix E- 2025 Conferral Report

Please note, this document was moved due to file size and readability and can be found here.

6.9 Appendix F- NYISO New York Control Area Load Zones



Source: NYISO NYCA Load Zones

6.10 Appendix G- Trustee Approved Workforce Development and Training Investments

DOL Workforce Training Initiative

In May 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $5 million for this New York State Department of Labor (DOL) initiative to expand or create statewide clean energy training programs and pre-apprenticeship opportunities, including the provision of wraparound services for participants.

DOL Support Services Funds

In May 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $4 million for this DOL initiative to create two separate $2 million funds to be distributed to local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs). Local WDBs will use these funds to support transitioning workers in reskilling from fossil fuel work for the renewable energy field, as well as residential worker support in the fields of weatherization and building performance. Each fund includes a supportive services component that includes assistance with childcare, transportation, housing stability, food, mental health services, substance use treatment, and life-skills training.

NYPA Say Yes Buffalo Youth Apprenticeship Program

In May 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $600,000 for Say Yes Buffalo to partially fund an effort known as the “Modern Youth Apprenticeship Program.” This apprenticeship program places recent public high school graduates in one- to three-year structured work-based learning apprenticeships at committed industry partners in high-demand sectors.

Renaissance Technical Institute

In June 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $500,000 for this joint initiative between NYPA and DOL to provide a grant to the Renaissance Technical Institute (RTI) in New York City to partially fund a six-month paid internship program. RTI’s mission is to inspire at-risk youth in disadvantaged communities by providing them with all-inclusive, free vocational training/education and providing them a pathway to career opportunities in the renewable energy field. This award will support a paid internship program involving plumbing, carpentry, electrical, HVAC, and solar panel installation.

NYPA Clean Energy Workforce Training Initiative

In May 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $2 million (increased to $2.55 million in October of 2024) for this NYPA initiative to partner with training providers to develop technical training opportunities, hands-on experience, paid internships, and full-time jobs for people entering the workforce. The funds will also advance training opportunities for traditional utility workers to ensure that new and current employees have the requisite skills and qualifications to participate in New York’s clean energy transition now and in the future. This initiative is regionally focused, providing training and employment opportunities for residents in disadvantaged communities located in the vicinity of NYPA generation assets. An RFP was issued in July 2024, and in October 2024, the following seven vendors were awarded under Tranche 1:

1. ***The ITEC Training & Education Center (ITEC) Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $114,000 to ITEC to offer a two-week course to its students at the conclusion of the Construction Class. This new class will include heat pump installation as well as theory of heating and cooling. ITEC is a stand-alone training facility that grew from two decades of Isaac University, which is a training program for Isaac Heating and Cooling to supply trained technicians to the Rochester area. ITEC Training and Education Center offers coursework at no cost to participants.

2. ***The NYC District Council Carpenters Training Center (CTC) Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $182,000 to the NYC District Council Carpenters Training Center (CTC) to train incumbent workers focusing on construction skills needed for clean energy work. The project will include apprenticeship training for several specialties within the carpentry trade including millwrights, dock builders, timbermen, pile drivers and divers. Over the two-year program, they will receive advanced apprenticeship training including the specific skills necessary for work on energy efficiency and clean technology projects and building performance.

3. ***RETI Center Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $432,000 to support the expansion of the EV & Battery RETI program. In 2024, RETI was awarded a three-year prize from Consolidated Edison to support their holistic green energy training program. The funding received from NYPA will contribute to the cost share to ensure that they successfully meet their training, graduation and job placement goals for 2025.The RETI Center is a non-profit organization founded in 2016 in response to Superstorm Sandy. The RETI Center is dedicated to building urban climate resilience in communities through resiliency-focused economic development.

4. ***Soulful Synergy LLC.'s Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $857,000 to Soulful Synergy to deliver specialized training to participants on advanced weatherization techniques, and to other participants with skills in building and transportation electrification with a focus on New Rochelle and Mount Vernon. Soulful Synergy is a minority-owned workforce development agency dedicated to creating equitable and sustainable communities.

5. ***St. Nick's Alliance Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $325,000 to St. Nick's Alliance, in partnership with Solar One, to support a 7-week, 200-hour credentialed, employer linked, HVAC training program combining classroom and hands-on training in high-efficiency HVAC, including heat pumps. Technical training includes green construction skills and green building maintenance and operations. St. Nick's Alliance is a 50-year-old community-based organization that seeks to transform the lives of low-and moderate-income people through education, housing, employment, and healthcare, delivering impactful services with measurable outcomes.

6. ***The United Way of Long Island Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $253,000 to the United Way of Long Island to support their Green Construction Energy Efficiency Technician Training Program. The training program targets special populations who have missed or been denied opportunities for education and job training to prepare them for careers with family-sustaining wages. The Green Construction Energy Efficiency Technician Training Program will prepare participants to perform comprehensive, whole-home assessments to identify problems and prescribe prioritized solutions based on building science.

7. ***The Urban Green Council Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $387,000 to the Urban Green Council to deliver Green Progressional Training (GPRO) training to individuals in partnership with Solar One. The proposed training responds to the critical need for building decarbonization by upskilling the qualified workforce, preparing them to implement energy efficiency strategies. The second core component of this work is professionalizing and uplifting green building career paths for new workers from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds. By providing subsidized training in targeted areas for both new and incumbent professionals in construction and building, they aim to close the gap in green building skills.

NYPA Clean Energy Workforce Training Initiative (Tranche 2)

In December 2024, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved a second tranche of funding in the amount of $8 million to partner with training providers to develop technical training opportunities, hands-on experience, paid internships, and full-time jobs for people entering the workforce. The funds will also advance training opportunities for traditional utility workers to ensure that new and current employees have the requisite skills and qualifications to participate in New York's clean energy transition now and in the future. This initiative is regionally focused, providing training and employment opportunities for residents in disadvantaged communities located in the vicinity of NYPA generation assets. The following five vendors were awarded under this second tranche of funding:

1. ***Institute for Workforce Advancement (IWA) Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $975,000 to IWA to support a training program, centered on clean energy manufacturing, offshore wind and drone technologies. IWA, a nonprofit in Melville, Suffolk County, serves workers in career transition and college- and non-college-bound high-school graduates, with a focus on lower-income communities.

2. ***Oneida County Office of Workforce Development (OCOWD) Training Initiative***
   An award of $820,000 to OCOWD to support clean energy readiness apprenticeships for young adults, rural residents, single mothers, individuals with disabilities, and historically marginalized populations. Residents of Oneida, Madison and Herkimer counties are participating, with special attention to Utica. The training programs include construction, remediation, manufacturing, operations and occupations involved with renewable energy and battery energy storage systems.

3. ***Public Housing Community Fund (PHCF) Workforce Training Initiative***
   An award of $1.055 million to PHCF to provide an eight-week classroom and hands-on training for New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) residents, in carpentry, electricity use, plumbing, building operations, maintenance, energy efficiency, solar, HVAC, and building decarbonization. The NYPA funding will also support a three-month paid internship for the students.

4. ***SUNY Clean Energy Microcredential Initiative***
   An award of $5 million to SUNY to expand enrollment in existing clean energy microcredentials and increase the number of SUNY campuses engaged in this work. SUNY will also launch a first-of-its kind pilot microcredential program at P-Tech high schools. Learners receive academic credit that can be applied to related certificates and degrees. NYPA is working with SUNY and its statewide campuses to identify the technical skills in clean energy that are most needed in specific regions of the state.

5. ***WVI Dolphin Foundation***
   An award of $150,000 to the WVI Dolphin Foundation to support WVI Dolphin's Leadership Mentor Program, consisting of four clean energy training modules. The program assists students to obtain internships, college- and trade-school admissions and jobs. This New York City not-for-profit foundation serves economically disadvantaged high-school students and children of active-duty military members (blue star) and of those killed in action (gold star).

Energy Storage & Microgrid Training & Certification (ESAMTAC)

In January 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $400,000 to ESAMTAC to support the planning, production, beta testing and launch of the VR Lab Workforce Training program. The program will transform traditional hands-on lab activities through broadly accessible, immersive, interactive VR experiences, enhancing learning outcomes and ensuring consistent, high-quality training across the industry. ESAMTAC is a nonprofit, national training and certification program developed in 2017, and it is supported by industry contributions and the National Science Foundation. ESAMTAC is an educational training program and credential that prepares electrical contractors and workers for the safe and effective assembly, testing, commissioning, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, and decommissioning of energy storage and microgrid (ESM) systems.

The Bronx Economic Development Corporation (Bronx EDC)

In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $200,000 to support a pilot program to equip Bronx-based college students with the exposure and training necessary to take advantage of opportunities in the clean energy industry. The Bronx EDC is a mission-driven 501(c)3 non-profit with the purpose of building up the Bronx business community. The program is in partnership with the Bronx Tech Hub. Students will attend workshops on topics including clean energy production, transportation and infrastructure, clean buildings, and career readiness. Students will also participate in a paid 30-hour per week, 8-week internship that will provide them with hands-on relevant experience in the clean energy sector.

Laborers International Union of North America (LiUNA)

In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $1,050,000 to LiUNA to support and allow LiUNA to grow their pre-apprenticeship programs. This series of courses prepares members of disadvantaged communities for careers as union construction craft laborers in Buffalo, the Hudson Valley, and the Capital Region. The program will provide access to high-quality careers in the unionized construction industry. Students will have the ability to transition directly into a structured apprenticeship program and will receive a stipend during the training.

Osborne Association

In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $755,000 to the Osborne Association to support a comprehensive training program designed to equip participants from disadvantaged communities who are affected by the legal system with the technical and soft skills needed to secure employment in high-demand green energy roles. The Green Energy Workforce Training Program will address this need with specialized training in EV battery projects, solar panel installation, energy auditing and wind turbine maintenance. The Osborne Association, founded in 1933, is a nonprofit organization serving individuals, families, and communities affected by the criminal legal system.

NYS Labor Management Committee

In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $1,330,000 to the New York State Labor Management Committee, a joint labor management committee comprised of the New York State International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) /and management representatives from the National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA). They represent the jointly sponsored New York State registered electrical training programs. The Committee serves the 14 IBEW Joint Apprenticeship Training Centers (JATCs) located throughout New York State. The funds will support an expansion of the training currently offered at the 14 JATCs. The funds will provide equipment and training for twelve courses.

Willdan Clean Energy Academy

In March 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved an award of $615,000 for the Willdan Clean Energy Academy (WCEA), a technical training and workforce development program designed to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to successfully access and grow careers in the clean energy and energy efficiency industries. The program is an innovative one-year HVAC systems and heat pump pilot training course and serves as both an entry point for newcomers to the industry and a career advancement tool for existing professionals. The classes will be comprised of 50% incumbent workers and 50% new workers. The program is designed as a two-course progression—an introductory (30-hour) HVAC Systems 101- level course, followed by a more advanced (30-hour) Heat Pump Systems 201-level course.

DOL Support Services Fund

In September 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $5 million to DOL for a Support Services Fund Initiative. The funds will be used for supportive services for participants enrolled in a clean energy training program. Supportive services will include services such as childcare, transportation, student fees, and books.

DOL Workforce Training Initiative

In September 2025, the NYPA Board of Trustees approved $7 million to DOL to issue a Request for Application (RFA) to expand or create training programs in electric vehicle maintenance and repair and/or electric vehicle charging station repair and maintenance, electric vehicle fleet maintenance, and to support wraparound services for people in these training programs.