JOINT UTILITIES OF NEW YORK

DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM PLATFORM (DSP) ENABLEMENT QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

WHAT'S INSIDE

2025 Distributed System Implementation Plan Published

New York's Distributed System Implementation Plan (DSIP) continues to serve as a foundational regulatory framework for the state's transition to a more distributed, resilient, and customer-focused electric grid. Originally mandated by the New York Public Service Commission in 2015 under the Reforming the Energy Vision (REV) initiative (Case 14-M-0101), the DSIP outlines how utilities will fulfill their roles as Distributed System Platform (DSP) providers.

Since its inception, the DSIP has evolved through biennial filings—2016, 2018, 2020, 2023, and now 2025—each shaped by regulatory guidance, stakeholder input, and emerging policy priorities. These filings detail how utilities are enabling DSP capabilities such as DER integration, market services, and data sharing, all aligned with the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) goals.

The Joint Utilities filed their most recent individual DSIPs on June 30, 2025. The 2025 DSIP provides extensive information on each utility's recent progress, current activities, and future plans as the companies continue the transition toward a more distributed, integrated, and customer-centric electricity system. While it does not directly address the Grid of the Future proceeding (Case 24-E-0165), it builds on the latest DPS guidance and lays the groundwork for future grid modernization efforts. The Joint Utilities (JU) remain actively engaged in exploring how DSP achievements can unlock greater value from flexible resources and support broader state energy objectives. For access to the 2025 DSIP updates, see Case 16-M-0411 or visit JU website.

Three-phase approach for the Grid of the Future proceeding

On April 18, 2024, the New York Public Service Commission (Commission) issued an Order (Case 24-E-0165) instituting a Proceeding Regarding the Grid of the Future. The Objective of the Order is to unlock innovation and investment to deploy flexible resources – such as DERs and virtual power plants (VPPs) – to achieve New York's clean energy goals at a manageable cost and at the highest levels of reliability.

The Order lays out a three-phase approach for the Grid of the Future proceeding.

- **Phase 1** focused on the Grid Flexibility Potential Study, which provided a comprehensive assessment of the current status and potential scale and value for flexible resources across New York's electric system for the time periods of 2030 and 2040. Volumes I (Summary Report) and II (Technical Appendix) of the Study were filed on January 31, 2025, and Volume III of the Study was filed on March 31, 2025.

- **Phase 2** built on the insights from the study, resulting in the First Iteration of the Grid of the Future Plan delivered on March 31, 2025. This phase included both retrospective and forward-looking assessments of utility DSIPs and offered recommendations to enhance future DSIP versions and expand the DSIP process. The JU also filed comments on New York's Grid Flexibility Potential Study (Phase 1 Study) and the first iteration of the Grid of the Future Plan (Phase 2 Plan).

- **Phase 3** is actively underway, building on the foundational work of Phase 1 and Phase 2. As the second iteration of the Grid of the Future Plan, Phase 3 focuses on developing a forward-looking vision for New York's electric system and industry structure for 2030 and 2040 to identify and characterize significant gaps and barriers and create a comprehensive NYS Grid Evolution Roadmap. The Phase 3 report is scheduled to be filed by December 31, 2025.[1]

[1] For further information, please see CASE 24-E-0165 - Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding the Grid of the Future. Order Instituting Proceeding (Issued and Effective April 18, 2024).

Electric Vehicle (EV) Programs: Calls for Comments and Updates on Programs

Feedback Opportunity on Make-Ready Program

On July 15, the Public Service Commission issued a Notice Soliciting Comments about the Make-Ready Program (MRP). DPS Staff prepared questions about modifications to the design of the program, cost governance, and effective plug distributions for stakeholders to provide feedback on in their comments. Additional comments are sought on the Petition to Extend Make-Ready Program Plug Deployments that was filed by the Joint Utilities on February 24. Stakeholders submitted initial comments by October 6, 2025; reply comments will be due by October 20 and can be submitted referencing Case 18-E-0138.

Public Comment Opportunity on Medium- and Heavy-Duty Make-Ready Pilot

In a Notice dated August 15, the Commission requested comments on Central Hudson, Con Edison, National Grid, and Orange & Rockland's May 23, 2025 Petition Requesting Eligibility Changes to the Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Pilot. The Petition seeks to 1) modify the eligibility requirement to allow shared charging hubs, 2) expand customer-side cost coverage for all Medium- and Heavy-Duty charging sites to be available statewide; and 3) allow fleets without a voucher incentive to qualify for customer-side cost coverage. The indicated utilities believe that these program changes would make many more MHD charging projects throughout the state cost-effective and would be a good use of the underutilized funds currently allocated to the Pilot. Stakeholder comments are due September 22 and should reference Case 18-E-0138.

Residential Managed Charging Programs extended

On April 9, 2025, the Joint Utilities filed a petition requesting that the Commission extend the residential managed charging programs beyond the scheduled end date of December 31, 2025, while keeping the goals and total budgets unchanged. Additionally, the Joint Utilities requested that the Commission undertake a re-authorization process for the programs. In an Order on August 18, the Commission approved these requests, as well as requests specific to Orange & Rockland's program and Central Hudson's program, which was requested through a separate petition. A formal program re-authorization process will be initiated; as part of that process, each utility will file a comprehensive report and the Joint Utilities will hold a technical conference no later than January 30, 2026. The Utilities will detail the program successes and lessons learned to inform the Commission's decision whether or not to re-authorize the programs.

Other filings from Technical Standards Working Group Accuracy Study and Upstate Utilities Commercial Managed Charging Program Design

The July 14, 2022, Managed Charging Order established a three-phase process to study EV electric consumption measuring technology. Throughout 2023 and 2024, the EV Technical Standards Working Group (TSWG) worked to establish criteria and then to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of measurements provided by EV charging equipment. On September 2, 2025, the TSWG submitted a comprehensive filing which summarizes the first two phases and makes recommendations for incorporating EV electric consumption measuring technologies into the electric utilities' managed charging programs. The report, "Technical Standards Working Group Report Addressing Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment And Telematics Accuracy," can be found on DMM under Case 18-E-0138.

Following the Upstate Utilities' Commercial Managed Charging Program (CMCP) Implementation Plan filings in July 2023, the Upstate Utilities and DPS Staff worked together to further develop the proposal. They filed a revision on September 4, 2025, to provide additional information and modify certain aspects of the proposed CMCP design. The full revised proposal can be found on DMM under Case 22-E-0236.

JU Contributes to Restart of UCG Activities in Support of the IEDR Program

Quarter 3 saw the restart of the Utility Coordination Group (UCG) meeting series, which was developed to provide a venue for collaboration, coordination, and oversight of the utility activities related to the design and implementation of the IEDR and alignment with the schedules and activities of the determined in the Data Access Framework. These meetings were paused by NYSERDA in April while the IEDR Development Team, led by E Source, developed a progression of activities to prioritize the acquisition of utility data sources onto the IEDR platform. Facilitating these data transfers and exchanges will require the development of data transfers specifications for the key data sources identified in the IEDR White Paper.[2]

In the August UCG meeting, the IEDR Development Team introduced various tools they are developing to enable data acquisition, including data deposit summary emails and data deposit status dashboard. These tools were developed to support the intent of the IEDR: which is to enable secure collection, integration, and provision of broad and appropriate access to large and diverse sets of useful energy-related information on one statewide data platform.

[2] For further information on the data element requirements, please see Appendix B: https://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId={43298F6A-3CA4-435F-BC9D-6DEF6F575836}.

The IEDR Development Team also introduced the UCG Subcommittees on Data Governance to provide a dedicated space to focus on the development of data transfer specifications.

Start of UCG Rate Plan Data Subcommittee

The first subcommittee meeting was held for the rate plan data use case on August 26 and focused on the initial schedule of activities for the subcommittee. The rate plan data use case was developed as part of the utility rate plan access focus within IEDR Phase 2. It is intended to provide cost estimating tools for customer participation in utility programs. In conjunction with other use cases in-development for Phase 2, the IEDR platform is intended to serve as a one-stop shop for accessing various utility rates as and other tariffs which form the basis of customer bills. This information can enable customers and developers to have easier access to utility rates that describe how customers are being billed.

Information related to rates is often labor intensive to access and may require specialized subject knowledge to utilize. Accordingly, one of the goals of the rate plan data use case is to provide up-to-date accurate tariff and rate information and analyses being provided equitably and in an easy-to-understand format. Data transfer specifications are critical to enable the transfer of data to the IEDR platform, as they held translate utility-specific information into a standardized display for members of the public to use. The Joint Utilities are currently editing the most recent version of the rate plan data transfer specification, V003, and plan to engage the IEDR Development Team through Q4 to provide feedback as they perform initial data model mapping. While the group-based subcommittee meetings are expected to summarize progress on the use case, all parties acknowledged it is like that

one-on-one meetings between utilities and the IEDR Development Team will be required to resolve utility-specific data considerations.

These actions lead to the development of a data transfer workplan to deliver data as requested in the data transfer specification and enable the utilities and IEDR Development Team to finalize the data transfer specification and begin accepting data transfers later in 2025.

JU Collaborates with DPS to Focus on Data Access

The JU met the new DPS IEDR Program Manager in July to discuss updates to the quarterly budget reporting template. The JU provided comments on the proposed template and noted appreciation for the proposed new template and its potential to promote continuity for stakeholders. The utilities also highlighted areas to further support continuity, optimization, and cohesion, including directly incorporating items such as tables presented in the utility annual budget reports and clarifying timelines to provide the most helpful presentation for stakeholders.

Coordination with DPS continued with a meeting on data access in August. In the meeting, DPS indicated that the misalignment between DPS' goals and the IEDR Team's goals is a concern. The utilities and DPS both noted that the confidentiality agreements necessary to enable discussions on potentially sensitive data were complicating coordination and strategic planning. DPS recommended that the utilities and the IEDR Team prioritize work related to the data dictionary and efforts to develop standardized processes to support the IEDR platform and program. The utilities remain committed to supporting the IEDR program in these conversations and activities and welcome future engagement with DPS.

Integrated Planning: New Training Series and Energy Storage Map Enhancements

What are Hosting Capacity Maps?

For those new to our program, Hosting Capacity (HC) Maps are interactive tools that help developers, planners, and stakeholders identify locations on New York's electric distribution system where distributed energy resources (DERs) can interconnect with potentially lower costs and faster timelines.

These maps provide circuit-level and substation-level data showing how much solar generation, battery storage, or electric vehicle charging load the grid can accommodate at specific locations before requiring system upgrades. By making this information publicly available, we help guide clean energy investments to areas where the grid has existing capacity, supporting New York's clean energy goals while improving efficiency for all stakeholders.

Each utility provides a publicly available data portal with three map types:

- PV Hosting Capacity Maps showing available capacity for solar photovoltaic systems
- Storage Hosting Capacity Maps displaying capacity for battery energy storage systems (both charging and discharging)
- Electrification Maps indicating capacity for electric vehicle charging and other electrification loads

These maps provide detailed information including feeder-level minimum and maximum hosting capacity values, queued generation projects, and connected generation. Depending on the utility and map type, additional data layers may include peak and minimum load

duration curves, locational system relief values (LSRVs), network/non-network territory designations, and links to forecasted 8760 hourly load data. Several utilities also offer REST API interfaces enabling developers to integrate hosting capacity data directly into their own GIS systems and mapping tools.

In April 2025, all Joint Utilities completed their annual update of solar PV and battery energy storage Hosting Capacity Maps, incorporating recent circuit-level changes and continuing the six-month refresh cadence for circuits experiencing high DER activity.

The Joint Utilities have continuously evolved these maps based on stakeholder feedback and regulatory requirements. Each map type has followed its own development path:

Our Journey: Building Functionality Over Time

PV Hosting Capacity Maps

- 2016-2017: Launched first-generation maps with basic feeder-level indicators and traffic light ratings (red/yellow/green) showing where DERs could likely interconnect without major upgrades.
- 2017-2018: Released standardized hosting capacity values using EPRI's DRIVE tool, ensuring consistency across all utilities. Began annual updates through utility portals.
- 2019: Introduced sub-feeder (nodal) granularity showing capacity at specific points along circuits. Integrated existing DER into calculations and added tracking of new DG installed since last refresh.
- 2020: Provided downloadable data tables, added substation equipment information (thermal capacity, 3V0 protection limits), and enabled circuit-specific annotations.

- 2021: Implemented 6-month refresh cycle for high-activity circuits (>500 kW new DG) and launched REST API access for third-party developers.
- 2023-2024: Added nodal constraints visualization showing whether capacity is limited by voltage, thermal, or protection issues. Incorporated Cost Share 2.0 indicators and links to 8760-hour load profiles.

Battery Energy Storage (BES) Hosting Capacity Maps

- 2022: Released first storage-specific maps with feeder-level capacity for both charging and discharging. Added toggle feature for storage-as-generation vs. storage-as-load and included sub-transmission lines.
- 2023-2024: Enhanced with sub-feeder granularity and color-coded nodal views. Published PTID Nodes aligned with NYISO's DER participation market. Integrated Cost Share 2.0 indicators and enabled REST API access.

Electrification Maps

- 2020: Released first EV Load Hosting Capacity Maps in response to the EV Make-Ready Order, showing feeder-level capacity for EV charging loads.
- 2023-2024: Expanded into comprehensive Electrification Hosting Capacity Maps with dual seasonal values (summer/winter), Environmental Justice area overlays, and maintained continuity with previous EV maps.
- 2025: Added voltage information for each circuit and notes identifying upstream substation constraints.

Listening To Stakeholders: Survey Results Drive Training Design

Based on stakeholder requests for more guidance on using our Hosting Capacity Maps, the Joint Utilities are launching a comprehensive two-part training series this November. To

ensure this training would directly address your needs, we conducted a detailed stakeholder survey this past winter specifically designed to inform the training content development.

The survey asked detailed questions about how you use the maps, what challenges you face, and what skills you most want to develop. We received responses from a diverse group including solar developers, energy storage developers, state regulators, advocacy organizations, consulting firms, and municipal planning offices. The findings will directly shape every aspect of our training curriculum.

Current Usage Patterns

Which maps do stakeholders use?

- 46% primarily use Solar PV Hosting Capacity Maps
- 31% primarily use Energy Storage Hosting Capacity Maps
- 12% use multiple maps equally
- 8% use Electrification Maps
- One respondent doesn't currently use the maps but wants to learn

Self-assessed understanding levels:

- 44% rated themselves as "Advanced" users
- 33% identified as "Beginner" users
- 17% considered themselves "Intermediate"
- 6% identified as "Expert"

This distribution confirmed the need for separate beginner and advanced training tracks, which 71% of respondents indicated they would prefer.

Top Training Priorities

When asked to rank what aspects of the maps they'd like training to cover (with 1 being most important and 6 being least important), respondents indicated:

Highest Priority:

1. Understanding data layers and their meanings (ranked #1 by 35% of respondents, #2 by another 35%)
2. Differences between PV and storage hosting capacity calculations (ranked #1 by 18%, #2 by 12%, #3 by 35%)
3. Interpreting color codes and numerical values (ranked as top-3 priority by 48% of respondents)

Biggest Challenges Stakeholders Face

We asked: "Which aspect of the HC Maps do you find most challenging to understand or use?" Respondents identified several key challenges:

Understanding the Data:

- Difficulty interpreting data fields and understanding how different fields relate to each other
- Understanding labels and meanings in pop-up information windows
- Clarity related to the map legends
- Questions about data update frequency, timing, and how to know when information has changed

Map Functionality and Currency:

- Understanding what the data actually predicts about interconnection feasibility
- Understanding the distinction between nighttime storage (ESS) capacity and daytime PV generation capacity
- Uncertainty about whether the maps show "snapshot" capacity or account for time-varying conditions

Primary Use-Cases Cited

When we asked how stakeholders use, or plan to use, the Hosting Capacity Maps, four core applications emerged as most important:

- Siting solar or storage projects: The most frequently cited use case involves early-stage screening to identify viable locations for solar PV systems or battery energy storage facilities before investing significant resources in formal interconnection applications.
- Identifying areas with capacity for electrification: Stakeholders use the maps to understand where the grid can accommodate EV charging infrastructure, building electrification, and other new electric loads—particularly important for fleet operators, municipalities, and developers planning charging stations.
- Project siting analysis with multiple DER types: More experienced users perform detailed analysis for combined solar-plus-storage facilities, evaluating how different DER types interact with hosting capacity and comparing multiple potential sites.
- System upgrade requirement identification: Advanced users also analyze the maps to anticipate when and where interconnection may trigger system upgrades, helping estimate project costs more accurately and inform siting decisions.

Interestingly, beginner and advanced users emphasized different use cases. Those new to the maps prioritized basic solar and storage siting along with general electrification capacity questions, while experienced users focused on complex multi-DER analysis and understanding the technical factors that drive upgrade requirements.

Fall Training Initiative: Two Sessions Designed for You

Based directly on your survey responses, we are developing two training sessions – one for beginners and one for advanced users. Every aspect of the curriculum, from the beginner/advanced split to the specific topics covered in each session, will reflect what you told us you need.

We plan to hold both training sessions on Thursday, November 20, 2025. Invitations will be sent out in October.

Session 1: Beginner Training

Who should attend: This session is designed for those new to hosting capacity maps, stakeholders who use the maps occasionally, potentially municipal planners beginning to incorporate grid capacity into land-use decisions, advocacy group members preparing to educate communities, and anyone who rated themselves as "Beginner" or "Intermediate" in understanding the maps.

What you'll learn:

- Introduction to survey findings and how they shaped the training
- Background on utility data portals and what information is available
- Purpose and value of hosting capacity maps for different stakeholders
- Overview of the three map types: PV, storage, and electrification

- Use case overviews: siting solar and storage projects, identifying areas with electrification capacity
- How to access and navigate the maps
- Understanding map layers, legends, and data fields—directly addressing the #1 priority from survey responses
- How to interpret the information displayed on the maps
- Hands-on demonstration with Q&A, including how to export map data

Session 2: Advanced Training

Who should attend:

This session is for experienced map users, developers who regularly use HC data in project planning, consultants performing technical analysis, regulators who need to understand methodology details, and anyone who rated themselves as "Advanced" or "Expert" users.

What you'll learn:

- Survey findings specific to advanced user needs
- Deep dive into map methodology: how utilities calculate hosting capacity
- Technical definitions behind data layers and planning criteria—addressing the #2 priority from survey responses
- Data interpretation challenges, including naming conventions that vary between utilities
- Advanced use cases: combined solar-plus-storage siting, identifying system upgrade requirements
- Integrating HC maps with other tools: IEDR data, forecasted load profiles, policy and grant resources, external mapping tools—directly responding to survey requests

- How to export and manipulate data for modeling purposes
- Hands-on scenario: detailed case study of siting a solar-plus-storage project
- Extended Q&A and workflow discussion

Advancing Energy Storage Maps

One of our most significant efforts this summer focused on improving how our maps represent battery energy storage systems, particularly regarding scheduled charging and discharging operations.

To do this, the Joint Utilities conducted technical analysis and consulted with EPRI (the Electric Power Research Institute), which develops the DRIVE tool used for hosting capacity calculations. This work helped us understand what advancements would be most valuable to developers and the most effective way to provide it.

As such, we're adding two new data fields to both circuit-level and substation-level hosting capacity maps:

- Percent change in peak during schedule
- Percent change in minimum during schedule

<u>What do these metrics mean?</u>

These fields will show how the peak load and minimum load change when energy storage operates on a defined charging window (typically overnight/early morning) and discharging window (typically late afternoon/evening) compared to unrestricted 24/7 operation that assumes storage could charge or discharge at any time.

<u>How does this help developers?</u>

These percentage changes indicate where schedule coordination might help avoid transformer upgrades or other thermal constraints. For example, if a substation transformer shows a 15% reduction in peak load during a discharge schedule, that suggests coordinating storage discharge with peak demand could meaningfully reduce the likelihood of requiring a transformer upgrade. Conversely, if the percentage change is minimal (2-3%), scheduling is unlikely to provide significant interconnection benefits at that location.

Stay Connected

We deeply value stakeholder input and collaboration. These maps exist to serve you, and your feedback continues to shape their evolution. The training initiative itself is a direct result of listening to what you need.

If you have questions about the maps, the upcoming training, or our energy storage enhancements, please reach out: **info@jointutilitiesofny.org**

JU Continue to Take Actions to Facilitate DER Interconnection

The JU continued to build on discussions and knowledge sharing activities from Q2 related to V1G and vehicle-to-grid (V2G) configurations. The JU received a presentation from UL in early June, which provided the JU with critical insights into standards such as UL 9741, UL 3141, and UL 1741 CRD for Multimode, as well as updates on ongoing standards development like UL 3010 and UL 3001. These discussions are particularly timely as the JU face increasing volumes of EV interconnection applications, requiring a nuanced understanding of evolving technical requirements and certification processes.

The JU also had discussions on improving interconnection efficiency through the adoption of the smart inverter Common File Format (CFF), despite challenges in implementation by inverter manufacturers. The JU actively participated in the Forum on Inverter Grid Integration Issues (FIGII) meetings held by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) to drive inverter manufacturer adoption of the CFF. The JU discussed the use of a CFF – IEEE 1547-2018 mapping file that the utilities could use to solicit and receive inverter settings from developers. Hawaiian Electric (HECO) has adopted such a file, and using such a file would also put the onus on inverter manufacturers to map their proprietary parameter labels to the IEEE 1547-2018 labels. However, the JU will need assurances to make sure that the files submitted by developers are valid and do indeed come from the project site being studied. The JU also received a presentation from EPRI on the CFF. EPRI demonstrated the use of a tool to generate the CFF, compare applied settings (AS) to specified settings (SS) files, and validate the information provided by DER developers. EPRI also mentioned that a version of this tool is available on a Box.com folder.

The JU also participated in the June ITWG meeting with DPS and Industry. The JU provided DPS and Industry with responses and updates on the following items – the JU cost matrix, the technical guidance matrix, and the pre-CESIR and construction review checklist. The JU also prepared a slide to communicate to Industry and DPS the value of a tool such as the EPRI CFF for sharing and verifying inverter settings.

In response to a query from Industry, the JU had an open discussion on the topic of grid forming (GFM) inverters, and each of the utility's experience and awareness of these. The JU discussed the key differences between GFM and grid following (GFL) inverter functionality using a few example system topologies and configurations.

Looking ahead, the JU are actively discussing topics relevant to DER integration. This includes the pre-CESIR review cycle, with a view to making this process more consistent. The JU have also begun to discuss mechanisms to study AC-coupled BESS applications with unique schedules, and what control systems are required to implement these schedules. The JU have also begun a discussion on local control systems for DER and anticipate continuing this discussion in the next meeting.

JU Continue with Implementation Activities for NYISO's 2019 DER Participation Model and FERC Order 2222 Implementation

To facilitate ongoing collaboration, the JU are holding bi-monthly (every other month) meetings with NYISO, NYPA, and PSEG-LI to ensure that updates and issues relevant to DER participation in the NYISO's wholesale markets are regularly addressed. The JU have had productive discussions with NYISO/NYPA/PSEG-LI, with a meeting this past summer focusing on NYISO's announcement that they were moving away from the Box.com system to a different aggregation portal. NYISO also demonstrated the functionality of the new system during the meeting. The JU have begun transitioning to and testing the functionality of the new system. Recently, the JU also had a discussion with NYISO regarding the potential postponement of the implementation of the FO 2222 participation model, with an envisioned delay to Q1 2027 (from Q4 2026). The NYISO also informed the JU that they are responding to a directive from FERC relevant to revise their December 31, 2024 filing that addresses the provision of ancillary services by DER aggregations.

The JU have completed and posted the duplicative compensation matrix to their website which is intended to serve as a guide for DER aggregators and provides an overview of utility and NYISO programs that DER aggregations can participate in simultaneously. Billing and settlement issues have also been a recurring topic, with the JU examining how payments flow from NYISO to aggregators and ultimately to customers. The group determined that no changes to customer bills would be necessary under the current payment structure. Additionally, the JU explored the implications of transitioning DERs from the VDER to WDS tariff structures, questioning whether restudies would be required and how performance expectations might shift under the new framework.

The JU have also had open discussions on the requirements stipulated in the companies' registration and enrollment documents.

Tools and Informational Sources

Advanced Forecast	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: Overview of Currently Accessible System Data Joint Utilities: Load Forecasts Joint Utilities: Historical Load Data				
Beneficial Locations	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: Beneficial Locations				
Customer Data	**Central Hudson** Central Hudson: Privacy Policy	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Customer Energy Data	**National Grid** National Grid: NY System Data Portal	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG: Your Energy Data	**O&R** O&R Information on Requesting Aggregate Whole Building Data O&R Energy Service Company EDI O&R New York Rates and Tariffs O&R Share My Data
DER Integration & Inter-connection	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: Distributed Generation Joint Utilities: Interconnection Joint Utilities: SIR Pre-Application Information				
	Central Hudson Central Hudson: Distributed Generation Homepage Central Hudson: Interconnection Queue	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Private Generation Energy Sources	**National Grid** National Grid: Systems Data Portal National Grid: Interconnection	**NYSEG RG&E** A Developer's Guide to the NYSEG/RG&E Interconnection On-line Application Portal NYSEG – Online Portal RG&E - Online Portal NYSEG - Queue	**O&R** O&R: Distributed System Platform O&R Private Generation Energy Sources

				RG&E – Queue *SIR Inventory requests:* NYRegAdmin@avangrid.com	
Energy Efficiency	**Central Hudson** Central Hudson: Energy Efficiency	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Energy Star	**National Grid** National Grid: Energy Savings Programs	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG: Efficiency Resources RG&E: Efficiency Resources	**O&R** O&R: Energy Efficiency Rebates
Energy Storage	**Central Hudson** Central Hudson: Projects	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Energy Storage	**National Grid** National Grid: Battery Programs	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG RG&E: Energy Storage Service Agreement	**O&R** O&R Private Generation Tariffs
EV Integration	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: EV Programs Joint Utilities: Approved Contractor List with New Filter Capabilities				
	Central Hudson Central Hudson: EV Homepage	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Electric Vehicles	**National Grid** National Grid: Upstate NY Electric Vehicles Hub	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG: Electric Vehicles RG&E: Electric Vehicles	**O&R** O&R Electric Vehicles Information O&R Electric Vehicle Guest Drive Event Video
Hosting Capacity	**Joint Utilities** JU Utility Specific Hosting Capacity				
	Central Hudson Central Hudson: Hosting Capacity Maps	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Hosting Capacity	**National Grid** National Grid: System Data Portal	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG/RGE Hosting Capacity Map	**O&R** O&R Hosting Capacity and System Data

NWAs	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: Utility-Specific NWA Opportunities				
	Central Hudson Central Hudson: NWAs	**Con Edison** Con Edison: Non-Wires Solutions	**National Grid** National Grid: NWA	**NYSEG RG&E** NYSEG - Non-Wires Alternatives RG&E - Non-Wires Alternatives	**O&R** O&R NWA Opportunities Non-Wires Alternatives Opportunities Portal
Progressing the DSP	**Joint Utilities** Joint Utilities: Utility DSIPs Joint Utilities: Capital Investment Plans Joint Utilities: Electric Reliability Reports				