



STATE OF STORAGE IN NEW YORK

ANNUAL ENERGY STORAGE DEPLOYMENT REPORT
PURSUANT TO PUBLIC SERVICE LAW §74

April 1, 2026

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INTRODUCTION

In addition to the requirement to establish an energy storage goal and policies, PSL §74(4) requires annual reports on the achievements and effectiveness of the Commission’s energy storage deployment policy be submitted to the Governor, the Temporary President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. In the 2018 Energy Storage Order, the Commission directed the Department of Public Service Staff (DPS Staff) to file the first “State of Storage” annual report by April 1, 2020, for calendar year 2019, and by April 1 of each year thereafter.¹

The total amount of energy storage projects in New York State at the end of March 2026 equaled 1,952.3 MW in capacity, consisting of 528.7 MW of deployed and 1,423.6 MW awarded/contracted projects. This exceeds the 2025 target of 1,500 MW and represents 32.7 percent of the 2030 target of 6,000 MW. As of December 2025, the average total installed costs for front-of-the-meter retail standalone energy storage projects, receiving NYSERDA incentives through money allocated in the 2018 Energy Storage Order and Clean Energy Fund, averaged \$666 per kWh. For bulk energy storage projects (*i.e.*, those greater than 5 MW in size) that received an incentive and will provide wholesale market services, the total average installed costs was \$524 per kWh. The total average installed costs for standalone storage customer-sited projects configured behind the customer’s utility meter and used for peak load reduction was \$638 per kWh.

DPS Staff submits this 2026 State of Storage report in compliance with PSL §74 and the directives of the Commission. At this time, DPS Staff recommends no additional corrective actions to the Commission’s energy storage deployment policy.

ENERGY STORAGE DEPLOYMENT PROGRESS

The portfolio of programs and actions approved by the Commission in the 2018 Energy Storage Order have effectively nurtured and expanded New York’s energy storage market since its issuance. Total deployed and awarded/contracted systems as of March 31, 2026, show that the 2025 goal of 1,500MW was met and exceeded and that progress continues on achieving 6GW by 2030. The breakdown of these figures is described in Table 1, below.

¹ Case 18-E-0130, Energy Storage Proceeding, Order Establishing Energy Storage Goal and Deployment Policy (issued December 13, 2018) (2018 Energy Storage Order), Ordering Clause 13, p. 116.

Table 1: Total Energy Storage Deployed, Contracted, and Awarded in New York as of March 31, 2026 (MW)

Market Segment	MW Installed	MW Contracted/Awarded
Bulk	80.0	326.5
Retail	268.2	762.6
Residential	66.7	3.2
Utility Bulk Energy Storage Dispatch Rights	-	185.0
LIPA Bulk Energy Storage RFP	-	129.0
Utility Demonstration and NWA Projects	113.8	17.3
Total Awarded, Contracted, and Installed		1,952.3
% of 2025 Target		130.0%
% of 2030 Target		32.5%

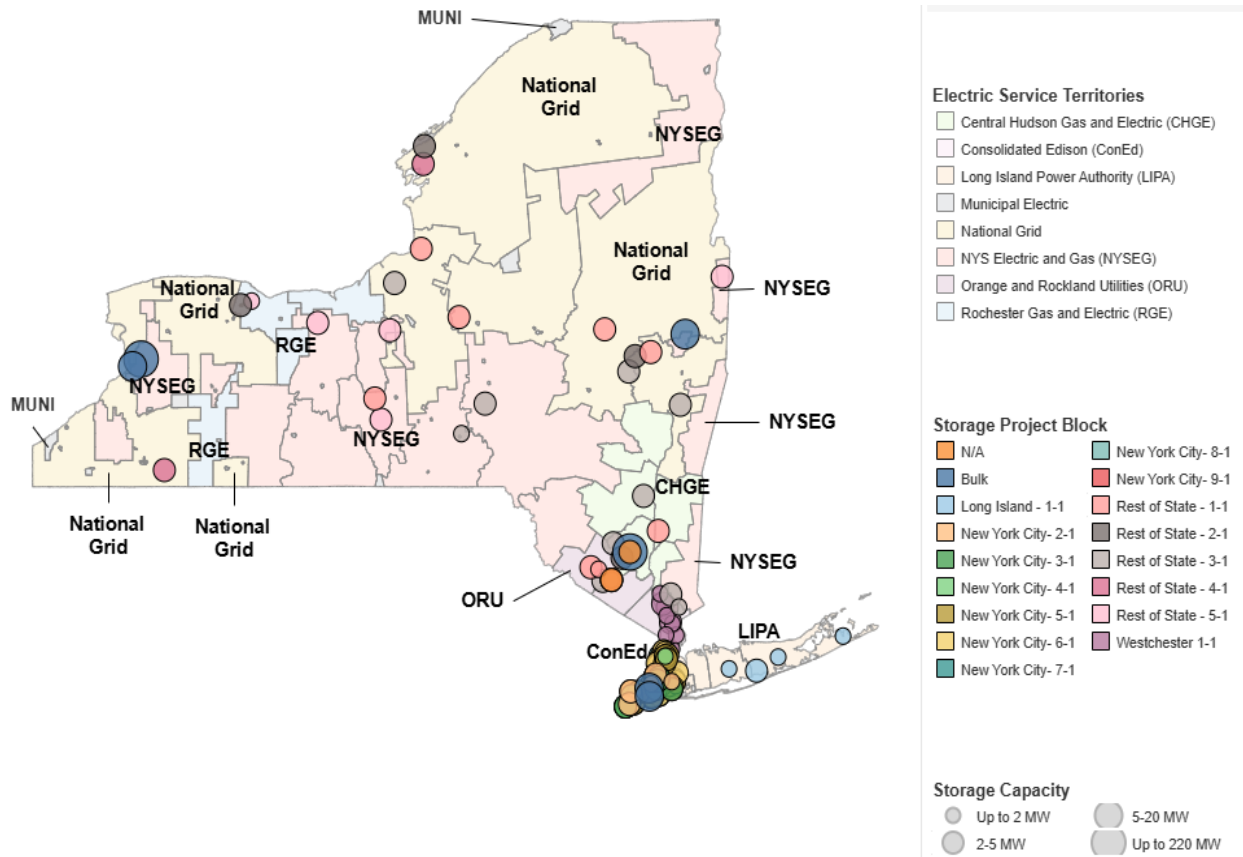
The Bridge Incentive, developed by NYSERDA in compliance with the 2018 Energy Storage Order,² offers financial incentives that cover a portion of the cost to install energy storage systems for three categories of projects: (1) bulk energy storage projects larger than 5 MW providing wholesale services, listed as “Bulk” in Table 1;³ (2) commercial retail energy storage systems up to 5 MW, listed as “Retail” in Table 1;⁴ and (3) single-family residential energy storage systems installed with solar PV. The locations of both Bulk and Commercial Retail projects awarded as part of NYSERDA’S Bridge Incentive program are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

² 2018 Energy Storage Order, p. 62.

³ Bulk projects are those interconnected with the transmission system through the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO) Open Access Transmission Tariff.

⁴ Retail projects are those interconnected with the distribution system through the New York State Standardized Interconnection Process.

Figure 1: Map of Retail and Bulk Energy Storage Projects with NYSERDA Incentives (Completed and In Development) as of 12/31/25



Source: NYSERDA

Progress in Reducing Installed Costs, including Soft Costs

The Commission recognized cost challenges in the 2018 Energy Storage Order and approved initiatives to address cost issues, including utility procurements and upfront incentives that can help achieve economies of scale and long-term revenue certainty, and efforts to reduce soft costs and other non-hardware costs that can hamper deployment by reducing the attractiveness of the investment’s business case.

The average total installed costs for Commercial Retail and Bulk projects that were awarded Bridge Incentives, mainly energy storage paired with a Community Distributed Generation-eligible solar PV system, are detailed in Table 2, below.⁵ There were no changes from the prior Annual Storage Report.⁶

⁵ Cost data provided by NYSERDA.

⁶ Case 18-E-0130, Sixth Annual State of Storage Report (filed April 15, 2025).

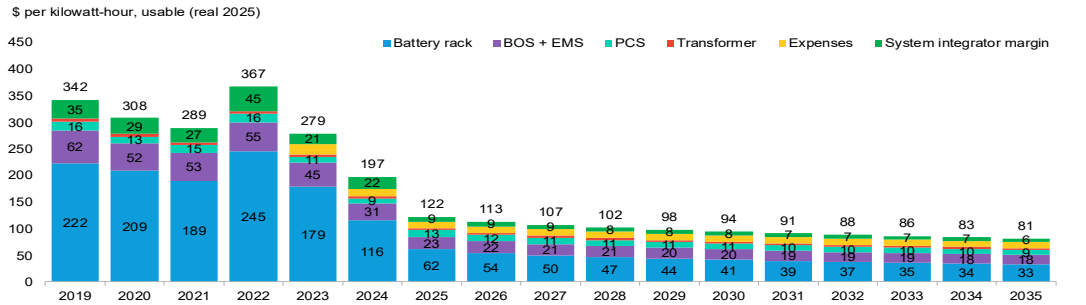
Table 2: Average Cost Per kWh of Projects with Bridge Incentive

	Number of Projects	Total Cost	Total kWh	Average Cost per kWh
Retail Storage Projects Paired with Solar (Behind-the-meter)	4	\$42,232,898	62,768	\$673
Retail Storage Projects Paired with Solar (Front-of-the-meter)	58	\$301,790,731	578,306	\$522
Retail Standalone Storage Projects (Behind-the-meter)	5	\$27,476,098	43,099	\$638
Retail Standalone Storage Projects (Front-of-the-meter)	204	\$2,432,411,446	3,654,327	\$666
Bulk Storage Projects	7	\$410,510,000	783,400	\$524

The installed costs for these types of projects are expected to decrease to \$94 per-kWh by 2030, according to BloombergNEF, as shown in Figure 2, below. Note that this is a global benchmark outlook and therefore should not be taken as specific to New York but rather interpreted as a general trend toward decreasing energy storage project costs.

Figure 2: Installed Cost for a Four-Hour AC Energy Storage System.⁷

Low global benchmark cost outlook for 4-hour turnkey energy storage systems



Source: BloombergNEF. Note: PCS = power conversion system. BOS + EMS = balance of system and energy management system. Excludes warranty costs, which are often paid annually rather than as part of the initial capital expenditure. These costs do not explicitly include any taxes, although due to a lack of transparency in the market, some may be unknowingly included. This excludes EPC and grid connection costs which are very location-specific. Does not include salvage costs or project augmentation. Historical prices have been adjusted using June to June inflation rates based on the US Consumer Price Index (CPI). Costs in this figure are different from averages of pricing data in our cost survey.

⁷ The costs are for an existing site and do not include land costs or interconnection costs.

ENERGY STORAGE POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

Utility Procurement Process

As of the date of this report, Con Edison has contracted 185 MWs through the utility procurement process while the other members of the Joint Utilities have yet to enter into contracts for utility dispatch rights. LIPA intends to meet its share of the State's energy storage deployment goals through a combination of existing energy storage contracts, a bulk energy storage solicitation for at least 175 MW that was issued in 2021, and distribution-level storage projects proposed in LIPA's Utility 2.0 Long Range Plan. At this time, LIPA has contracted for 129 MWs of bulk energy storage resources.

There still exist further opportunities for the wholesale markets to better accommodate and make use of energy storage resources. One method for wholesale market participation of energy storage is to implement a participation model for storage to act as a transmission asset. According to the Roadmap, storage integrated with the transmission system can help increase energy transmission, inject, or absorb power to increase line efficiency, and also stabilize power flows, reducing the costs and burden of system operator actions. These use cases also have the potential to decrease costs by replacing or deferring the need for transmission upgrades. The NYISO put forth its Market Design Concept Proposal for storage as transmission in 2024. In 2025 the NYISO and stakeholders worked to further refine this proposal. In 2026 the project is scheduled to continue to final tariff development and filing. The proposal would allow the NYISO to utilize energy storage resources exclusively as a regulated transmission asset.

Additional information regarding prior years' utility procurement processes can be found in the appendix.

Wholesale Market Design Changes

There were no notable wholesale market design changes in 2025. Prior wholesale market design changes are described in the Appendix.

Utility Rate Design Actions

In 2025, 49.48 MW of load relief was enrolled in the Term-Dynamic Load Management (DLM) Program and 18.83 MW of load relief was enrolled in the Auto-DLM Program, both

representing modest increases in enrollment from the prior year.⁸ While the amount of load relief enrolled in the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs are not insignificant, all Auto-DLM Program resources are located in the Con Edison service territory, and a significant majority of the Term-DLM Program resources are located in the Con Edison service territory, with the remainder located in the National Grid service territory. Although Central Hudson, NYSEG, O&R, and RG&E have not been able to procure any Term- or Auto-DLM resources in their respective service territories to date, the Commission recently allowed those utilities to implement an updated procurement methodology, which is expected to result in greater program participation through current and future procurements.⁹ These alternate procurement methodologies now available within the Central Hudson, National Grid, NYSEG, O&R, and RG&E are anticipated to improve the procurement processes at those utilities, while continuing to build on successful procurements at Con Edison.

Regarding other compensation strategies, as part of the ongoing effort in the previously referenced Grid of the Future Proceeding, DPS staff will file a proposal including, among other things: a framework for timely planning and implementing compensation-enabling capabilities across the electric power ecosystem; and consideration of whether to modify existing compensation structures or implement new compensation structures to encourage best use of flexible resources by customers.

More information on the background of the DLM Programs and the Grid of the Future Proceeding can be found in the Appendix.

Data Platform Development

In 2025, the Integrated Energy Data Resource (IEDR) program team worked closely with steering committee to evaluate and adjust program priorities, including a shift toward acquiring foundational data that will benefit long-term IEDR use case development. Foundational data acquisition activities include drafting, reviewing, finalizing, socializing, testing, and accepting data transfer specifications, categorized by data type. Currently, the program is focused on data transfer specifications for network, customer, and rates; more information about future data transfer specifications and progress on use case development can be found in IEDR quarterly

⁸ Annual Demand Response Reports for each of the Joint Utilities are available in Docket 14-E-0423.

⁹ Case 18-E-0130, Order Approving Modifications to Dynamic Load Management Program Procurements (issued November 19, 2024).

reports.

More information and background on the IEDR can be found in the Appendix.

Retail and Wholesale Market Coordination

On April 18, 2024, the Commission instituted its Grid of the Future proceeding to establish a comprehensive strategy for developing and implementing a more reliable, affordable, and decarbonized grid in New York State.¹⁰ The objective of the Grid of the Future proceeding is to unlock innovation and investments that will enable flexible grid resources – such as stationary batteries and EVs - to serve as effective means for achieving the State’s clean energy goals at a manageable cost and at the highest levels of reliability. As discussed above, the work in the Grid of the Future proceeding is ongoing. More information about the Grid of the Future Proceeding can be found in the Appendix.

Other Relevant Issues

DPS Staff and NYSERDA continually monitor market developments and deployment progress to ensure that the Bridge Incentive and other policies are fulfilling their purpose and will report findings and any recommendations in future annual and triennial reports.

A series of fires at three different lithium-ion energy storage facilities in Jefferson, Orange, and Suffolk counties in May and June 2023 prompted Governor Hochul to convene the Inter-Agency Fire Safety Working Group in July 2023.¹¹ Another fire in December 2025 at the same energy storage site in Orange County highlights the importance of the recommendations of the Working Group. This working group is tasked with conducting a full review of New York’s codes, standards, and regulations that pertain to energy storage, conducting field assessments of in-service commercial energy storage projects and revising NYSERDA’s inspection checklist with lessons learned, and creating a final report that summarizes all the findings and recommendations of the Working Group. The working group submitted draft code language in July 2024 to the New York Fire Code with recommendations to improve fire safety measures

¹⁰ Case 24-E-0165, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding the Grid of the Future, Order Instituting Proceeding (issued April 18, 2024).

¹¹ NYSERDA, New York’s Inter-Agency Fire Safety Working Group, available at: <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Energy-Storage-Program/New-York-Inter-Agency-Fire-Safety-Working-Group>.

related to battery energy storage systems.¹² The Code Council adopted the recommendations of the Working Group in July 2025 which became effective as of January 1, 2026.¹³

By the 2018 Energy Storage Order, the Commission required NYSERDA to “facilitate an industry partnership to develop an inventory of workforce development needs and a blueprint for addressing potential skilled talent shortages.”¹⁴ In the past several years, NYSERDA has invested in workforce development projects involving the development and delivery of training on energy storage topics with SUNY Albany, City Tech, the New York State Labor Management Cooperation Committee / International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), and Alfred University. NYSERDA has funding available for new workforce development initiatives to train new workers, enhance student degree and certificate programs, and upskill existing workers in technology areas including energy storage where the training meets an identified market need and is in line with employer demand. NYSERDA also provides hiring support to businesses in the energy storage sector to hire and provide on-the-job training for entry level employees. Additionally, NYSERDA regularly connects with the New Energy New York coalition, led by Binghamton University, on their battery ecosystem workforce development initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The portfolio of programs and actions approved by the Commission in both the 2018 and 2024 Energy Storage Orders, pursuant to PSL §74, have been effective in building the foundations of a competitive market for qualified energy storage systems in New York. Total deployed and awarded/contracted projects at the end of December 2025 total 1,952.3 MW in capacity, which exceeds the 2025 target of 1,500MWs by approximately 30 percent and is 32.5 percent of the 2030 target of 6,000 MW. The next review of the energy storage program is scheduled to occur in 2026 and will present an opportunity to revisit policy issues and assess progress towards the goals of PSL §74.

¹² New York State Interagency Fire Safety Working Group, Fire Code Recommendations, July 2024, available at: <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/-/media/Project/Nyserda/Files/Programs/Energy-Storage/Fire-Code-Recommendations-Report.pdf>

¹³ NYSERDA, New York Inter-Agency Fire Safety Working Group, Final Fire Code Recommendations Report, available at: <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Energy-Storage-Program/New-York-Inter-Agency-Fire-Safety-Working-Group>.

¹⁴ 2018 Energy Storage Order, p. 80.

APPENDIX

Background of Energy Storage Proceeding and Related Proceedings

In response to the enactment of PSL §74, which directs the Commission to establish a statewide energy storage target for 2030 and programs to support that goal, the Commission issued the 2018 Energy Storage Order.¹⁵ The 2018 Energy Storage Order established a statewide energy storage goal of installing up to 3,000 MW of qualified energy storage systems by 2030, with an interim objective of deploying 1,500 MW by 2025. Through the 2018 Energy Storage Order, the Commission also adopted a suite of energy storage deployment policies and actions intended to achieve both the interim and ultimate goals.

The Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) requires, among other things, that at least 70 percent of New York's electricity come from renewable energy sources by 2030 and 100 percent zero emissions by 2040; the CLCPA further requires an economy-wide GHG emissions reduction target of 85 percent by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.¹⁶ The CLCPA codified the Commission's goal, established in the 2018 Energy Storage Order, of deploying 3,000 MW of energy storage by 2030.¹⁷ Energy storage is a critical component in enabling renewable energy to be deployed in sufficient quantities to satisfy these targets and may contribute to avoiding or deferring costs associated with electric transmission, distribution, or generation needs.

In line with Governor Hochul's announcement in the 2022 State of the State address, DPS Staff and NYSEERDA proposed to adopt a 6 GW energy storage deployment goal by 2030 in the Roadmap. The Roadmap, including the new procurement mechanisms, market reforms, and development opportunities described therein, was adopted by the Commission on June 20, 2024.

As part of the 2018 Energy Storage Order, and in compliance with PSL §74, the

¹⁵ The energy storage targets are in addition to 1,400 MW of traditional pumped hydroelectric storage that are already deployed.

¹⁶ See, Chapter 106 of the Laws of 2019. The text of the CLCPA is available at: <https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2019/S6599>.

¹⁷ The CLCPA also requires a minimum percentage of storage projects be deployed: (1) in disadvantaged communities; and (2) to reduce the usage of combustion-powered peaking facilities in those communities.

Commission directed Department of Public Service Staff to file an annual State of Storage report to include: (1) progress towards achieving the energy storage targets, total MW deployed, locations of installations, projects in the queue, solutions deployed and the range of common use cases; (2) impediments that may slow deployment and proposed solutions to these impediments, including corrective paths for reallocating bridge incentive funds, and other measures as needed; (3) the status of and recommended adjustments to the utility procurement process, wholesale market design changes, utility rate design actions, data platform development, retail and wholesale market coordination, and any other relevant issues; and (4) average total installed cost of energy storage systems and major progress during the year in reducing soft costs.¹⁸ Beginning in 2020, Staff has conducted an annual and triennial review of the progress towards achieving the energy storage deployment goals and the effectiveness of the deployment policies and actions in meeting those goals.

In the 2018 Energy Storage Order, the Commission directed the annual State of Storage report to include the status of and recommended adjustments to: (1) the utility procurement process; (2) wholesale market design changes; (3) utility rate design actions; (4) data platform development; (5) retail and wholesale market coordination; and (6) other relevant issues. The Commission also directed DPS Staff to evaluate impediments and proposed solutions that may affect deployment of energy storage in the state, and any needed adjustments to the Bridge Incentive.¹⁹

Utility Procurement Process

The Joint Utilities have been, and continue to be, an integral part of the progress towards achieving the energy storage goals.²⁰ The 2024 Energy Storage Order continued the directive, originally established in the 2018 Energy Storage Order, for the Joint Utilities to hold

¹⁸ 2018 Energy Storage Order, p. 107.

¹⁹ 2018 Energy Storage Order, p. 107.

²⁰ The New York State investor-owned utilities consist of: Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (Central Hudson), Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison), Niagara Mohawk Power corporation d/b/a National Grid; New York State Electric & Gas Corporation (NYSEG), Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., (O&R), and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation (RG&E) (collectively, the Joint Utilities).

competitive procurements for energy storage dispatch rights in order to provide utility grid operators and system planners real-world experience using qualified energy storage systems to meet system needs.²¹ The Commission directed each utility to procure a minimum amount of storage to be operational by December 31, 2022, with Con Edison required to procure at least 300 MW and each of the other members of the Joint Utilities are required to procure at least 10 MW each, provided that bids do not exceed a utility-specific defined ceiling.²² NYSERDA's Bridge Incentive provides partial funding for these projects, if necessary, at or below the current rate of NYSERDA's incentives for bulk projects.

Wholesale Market Design Changes

The wholesale markets have made significant strides to accommodate energy storage resources over time. The most significant historical barriers, such as buyer-side mitigation and limited participation models have been removed. More recently, changes to capacity accreditation calculations have done a better job at accurately reflecting the value storage units provide to the grid. In the 2024 Demand Curve Reset process, a 2-hour battery was chosen as the proxy unit to represent the costs of a hypothetical new entrant to the capacity market. Storage also has been given more flexible participation options when participating as an aggregation. Nevertheless, opportunities still exist to expand and refine participation models for energy storage.

The NYISO and its stakeholders now have roughly two years of experience with the new capacity accreditation model. Under this model, resources are placed into Capacity Accreditation Resource Classes (CARCs) that group similar resources based on their capabilities. Energy storage resources, for example, are placed in a CARC based on their duration limitation (e.g., 2-, 4-, 6-, or 8-hours). Each CARC then receives a Capacity Accreditation Factor (CAF) for each capacity zone based on the marginal value of a new resource being added from that class. The NYISO publishes final capacity accreditation values ahead of each capability period. The NYISO has also made significant progress toward implementation of its Distributed Energy Resource (DER) Aggregation Model.

²¹ 2024 Energy Storage Order, p. 38.

²² 2018 Energy Storage Order, pp. 113-114.

In September 2020, FERC issued Order 2222 which requires Independent System Operators (ISO) to expand eligibility and improve participation rules for DER.²³ The NYISO officially launched its DER Aggregation Model in April 2024, allowing for DER resources over 10 kW to provide energy, capacity, and ancillary services in the wholesale markets. The 10kW size limitation remains a barrier to participation for smaller resources. The NYISO plans to revisit this limit once they have more experience operating the system with growing levels of DER and aggregations.

Retail and Wholesale Market Coordination

The work supporting the Grid of the Future proceeding is organized into four phases which all account for the various ways that energy storage can be used for achieving the flexibility needed at all grid levels:

Phase One produced the NYS Grid Flexibility Potential Study which applied advanced modelling techniques and expert analyses to 1) develop supportable assumptions regarding the growth and evolution of potential sources of grid flexibility services; 2) identify barriers to grid flexibility; 3) develop preliminary options for addressing the barriers identified; and 4) estimate the amount of flexibility that could be achieved cost-effectively in 2030 and 2040.²⁴

Phase Two produced the first iteration of the Grid of the Future Plan that 1) assesses in-depth the Joint Utilities' 2023 Distributed System Implementation Plan (DSIP) updates in the context of Staff's 2023 DSIP guidance; 2) identifies and prioritizes key elements that should be included in future DSIP updates; 3) assesses in-depth the utilities' 2023 DSIP updates in the context of the key elements identified for future DSIP updates; and 4) recommends additions and changes to the guidance issued for future DSIP updates.²⁵

Phase Three of the work supporting the Grid of the Future proceeding is currently underway. The goal of Phase Three is to develop a Comprehensive NYS Grid of the Future

²³ Docket No. RM18-9-000, Order No. 2222, 172 FERC ¶ 61,247 (2020).

²⁴ Case 24-E-0364, Grid Flexibility Potential Study Volumes I and II (filed January 31, 2025); Grid Flexibility Potential Study Volume III (filed March 31, 2025).

²⁵ Case 24-E-0364, Grid of the Future Plan – First Iteration (filed March 31, 2025).

Plan that provides a detailed roadmap for timely supporting the State’s evolving grid needs by concurrently evolving and integrating the grid’s electrical, digital, commercial, customer, and regulatory domains. In addition, Phase Three will establish a sustainable framework for timely reviewing and updating the plan as grid needs and the grid evolve.

Phase Four is focused on identifying, comprehensively demonstrating, and evaluating two or three possible grid architectures that could cost-effectively serve the State’s evolving grid needs. The scale and complexity of the demonstrations will be great enough to produce meaningful results that can materially inform important design and investment decisions related to the grid’s electrical, digital, commercial, customer, and regulatory domains. Phase Four is expected to occur over a period of four years.

Utility Rate Design Actions

Incentivizing energy storage deployment at the distribution level is highly contingent on the level of compensation and grid charges that a project would be subject to under relevant utility tariffs. Larger projects can either be compensated through utility rates that are linked to avoided wholesale costs or sell directly into the NYISO markets. Due to various exemptions that have been applied over the years, most renewable energy applications like solar PV with co-located energy storage have generally not been required to pay certain charges designed to compensate the utility for grid availability, known as Standby Rates, although stand-alone energy storage systems do not qualify for these exemptions.

During 2024, Central Hudson filed proposed Wholesale Distribution Service (WDS) rates with FERC to establish a rate schedule applicable to customers that sell directly into the NYISO markets but are electrically connected to Central Hudson’s Transmission and Distribution grid which has since been accepted by FERC after a settlement proceeding process.²⁶ Similar filings by Con Edison and Orange and Rockland have been made to establish WDS service in their respective service territories.

In the 2018 Energy Storage Order, the Commission directed the Joint Utilities to hold competitive procurements for dynamic load management (DLM) resources for a minimum three-year term for the 2020 Summer capability period and thereafter, referred to as the “Term-DLM”

²⁶ Docket No. ER24-1434, Central Hudson Gas & Electric, Tariff Filing (March 8, 2024).

program. Within this procurement, the Commission also directed the Joint Utilities to establish a premium “Auto-DLM” resource category that requires higher performance factors than is currently required. Term- and Auto-DLM resources, including energy storage, can provide grid relief services to utilities in these programs, avoiding the need to deploy more equipment to serve peak loads. The Term-DLM and Auto-DLM programs have provided more revenue certainty for energy storage and other resources that participate and provide the utilities with greater confidence that these contracted load relief solutions will be available when needed.

Data Platform Development

On May 29, 2020, DPS Staff filed the IEDR Whitepaper, which described the current state of access to energy-related data for New York State and recommended an approach for the creation of an IEDR that would provide a platform for access to customer and system data.²⁷ The IEDR Whitepaper also included an analysis of energy data initiatives in other jurisdictions and specific recommendations for stakeholder engagement, data resource design, data resource use cases, implementation, and operation. In February 2021, the Commission issued an Order requiring the implementation of an IEDR, which is intended to provide New York’s energy stakeholders with a platform that enables effective access and use of integrated energy system and customer data.²⁸ This resource will help attract investment, enable energy analytics, help identify operational efficiencies, promote innovation, encourage new business models, and create value for customers and the state’s energy system. In addition, the inclusion of analytic tools that would enable DER providers, utilities, government agencies, and others to develop valuable technical and business insights more readily will, in turn, lead to faster and better policy, investment, and operational decisions that will accelerate realization of New York State’s clean energy goals.

The Commission directed that the development of the IEDR be executed in two phases,

²⁷ Case 20-M-0082, Proceeding on Motion of the Commission Regarding Strategic Use of Energy Related Data, Department of Public Service Staff Whitepaper Recommendation to Implement an Integrated Energy Data Resource (IEDR) (filed May 29, 2020) (IEDR Whitepaper).

²⁸ Case 20-M-0082, Order Implementing an Integrated Energy Data Resource (issued February 11, 2021) (IEDR Order).

Phase 1 and Phase 2, each based on use case priorities, and each with appropriate timelines and budgets. Following the issuance of the IEDR Order, an Initial Public Version of the IEDR platform was developed and made available to the public on March 31, 2023, as a part of the IEDR Phase 1 process and featured three use cases: installed DERs, planned DERs, and consolidated hosting capacity maps.

On January 19, 2024, the Commission issued an Order Approving IEDR Phase 2 Budgets, which adopted budget estimates by the Joint Utilities and NYSERDA in Phase 2 and addressed the associated recovery from ratepayers.²⁹ A Minimum Viable Product was completed in the first quarter of 2024 (marking the end of IEDR Phase 1) comprising use cases related to DER siting, enhanced hosting capacity/DER maps, customer billing data, and rates and tariffs. This initiative should further advance the deployment of energy storage in New York by providing developers with valuable technical and business insights to enable faster and better investment decisions.

²⁹ Case 20-M-0082, Order Approving Integrated Energy Data Resource Phase 2 Budgets (issued January 19, 2024).