

STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

- CASE 18-E-0130 - In the Matter of Energy Storage Deployment Program.
- CASE 14-E-0423 - Proceeding on the Motion of the Commission to Develop Dynamic Load Management Programs.
- CASE 00-E-2054 - In the Matter of a Status Report on the Demand/Supply Component of the Department's Electric Price and Reliability Task Force Including Recommendations for Specific Utility Actions on the Demand-Side.

ORDER DIRECTING DYNAMIC LOAD PROGRAM CHANGES
AND MAKING OTHER FINDINGS

Issued and Effective: April 16, 2026

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STATE OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

At a session of the Public Service
Commission held in the City of
Albany on April 16, 2026

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:

Rory M. Christian, Chair
James S. Alesi
David J. Valesky
John B. Maggiore
Uchenna S. Bright
Denise M. Sheehan
Radina R. Valova

CASE 18-E-0130 - In the Matter of Energy Storage Deployment
Program.

CASE 14-E-0423 - Proceeding on Motion of the Commission to
Develop Dynamic Load Management Programs.

CASE 00-E-2054 - In the Matter of a Status Report on the
Demand/Supply Component of the Department's
Electric Price and Reliability Task Force
Including Recommendations for Specific Utility
Actions on the Demand-Side.

ORDER DIRECTING DYNAMIC LOAD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CHANGES
AND MAKING OTHER FINDINGS

(Issued and Effective April 16, 2026)

BY THE COMMISSION:

INTRODUCTION

In November 2025, New York State Electric & Gas
Corporation (NYSEG) and Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation

(RG&E),¹ Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation (Central Hudson),² Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison),³ Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid (National Grid),⁴ and Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc. (O&R),⁵ (collectively, the Joint Utilities) individually submitted annual reports detailing the performance of their respective Dynamic Load Management (DLM) Programs.⁶ The annual reports summarize the most recent capability period's achievements and, in some instances, propose program changes to improve the operations and cost-effectiveness of the DLM Programs, in compliance with the Public Service Commission's (Commission) 2018 DLM Order directives.⁷ In addition to the information described above, Con Edison and National Grid's annual reports include proposed tariff amendments for their respective electric tariff schedules related to their DLM programs.

¹ Case 14-E-0423, NYSEG and RG&E Annual Report (filed November 12, 2025). NYSEG and RG&E also filed an update to their Annual Report. See, Case 14-E-0423, NYSEG and RG&E Updated Annual Report (filed April 8, 2026) (Updated Annual Report).

² Case 14-E-0423, Central Hudson Annual Report (filed November 14, 2025).

³ Case 14-E-0423, Con Edison Annual Report (filed November 17, 2025).

⁴ Case 14-E-0423, National Grid Annual Report (filed November 17, 2025).

⁵ Case 14-E-0423, O&R Annual Report (filed November 17, 2025).

⁶ For clarity, the Commission uses the term "DLM Programs" as an umbrella phrase to refer to one or more demand response programs, including the Commercial System Relief Program (CSRP), Distribution Load Relief Program (DLRP), Direct Load Control (DLC) Program, Term-DLM Program, and Auto-DLM Program. When referring only to the Term-DLM or Auto-DLM Programs, the Commission uses those specific program names.

⁷ Case 14-E-0423, Order Adopting Program Changes with Modification and Making Other Findings (issued April 23, 2018) (2018 DLM Order).

In a separate filing, Con Edison, National Grid, and O&R request that the Public Service Commission (Commission) rescind the requirement to file monthly demand response reports as the Commission has instituted annual reporting requirements in this proceeding that render the monthly reports filed in a separate proceeding duplicative and unnecessary.⁸

Also in a separate filing, Advance Energy United (United) requests clarification regarding required participation in utility DLM Programs as part of receiving residential energy storage incentives.⁹

By this Order, the Commission:

- approves Con Edison's proposal to expand its DLC Program to include a bring your own battery (BYOB) Program;
- approves National Grid's proposed modifications, including the transition to net load forecasting, reactivation of the DLRP in the New Krumkill area, and associated tariff revisions reflecting the retirement of certain New York Independent System Operator, Inc. (NYISO) demand response programs;
- directs Central Hudson, Con Edison, National Grid, NYSEG, O&R, and RG&E to report on Term- and Auto-DLM Program enrollments and operations to support a future decision on the long-term viability of such programs;
- approves the petition filed by Con Edison, National Grid, and O&R to rescind monthly demand response reporting requirements; and

⁸ Case 00-E-2054, Petition to Rescind Monthly Reporting Requirement (filed August 6, 2025).

⁹ Case 18-E-0130, Request for Clarification of the Commission's February 14, 2025, Order Approving Implementation Plan With Modifications (filed March 12, 2025) (Request for Clarification).

- in response to United, clarifies the use of the term “Dynamic Load Management Programs” as an umbrella reference to the suite of all Commission-approved demand response programs.

FILINGS

Annual Reports

1. Central Hudson

Central Hudson does not propose any major program modifications requiring Commission approval as part of its Annual Report. Central Hudson reports that it called seven four-hour Planned Events Commercial System Relief Program (CSRP). Central Hudson states that of the 6,712 kilowatt (kW) enrolled in CSRP, participants provided on 6,509 kW of load relief on average during called Events. Central Hudson indicates that its CSRP is currently operating cost effectively when evaluated using the results of its 2016 marginal cost of service study, however, it adds that the marginal cost of service used can have a significant impact on overall program cost-effectiveness. Central Hudson notes that its updated marginal cost of service study results, presently under consideration by the Commission, would likely result in a similar level of avoidable distribution costs.¹⁰

Central Hudson indicates that despite multiple improvements to help spur participation in the Term- and Auto-

¹⁰ The Commission directed updates to Marginal Cost of Service studies in August 2024, to be filed by June 30, 2025. Central Hudson made its filing as directed on June 27, 2025. This filing, as well as the public comments addressing it, are currently before the Commission for consideration. Case 19-E-0283, Marginal Cost of Service Methodologies, Order Addressing Marginal Cost of Service Studies (issued August 19, 2024); Case 14-E-0423, Case 19-E-0283, 2025 Marginal Cost of Service Study (filed June 27, 2025).

DLM Programs, it has not received any bids to participate in its most recent solicitation. Central Hudson notes that it has not had any successful bids since the inception of the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs.

Central Hudson states that it does not operate a bring your own thermostat (BYOT) Program and recommends continued delay in implementing a BYOB Program.¹¹ Central Hudson notes that the cost-effectiveness of a BYOB program would likely depend highly on the level of avoidable generation capacity costs in its service territory, with higher avoidable generation capacity costs potentially resulting in a cost-effective program. Central Hudson indicates that it presently has 944 residential-scale battery energy storage systems (ESS) installed in its service territory it would likely need approximately 20,500 participating devices to achieve cost-effectiveness under the present avoidable cost levels and approximately 200 participating devices to achieve cost-effectiveness under a higher avoided generation capacity cost scenario. Central Hudson, therefore, recommends delaying launching a BYOB program in its service territory until avoidable cost levels increase.

2. Con Edison

Con Edison indicates that each of its demand response programs are operating cost-effectively. Con Edison reports that it called six Planned Events in the Commercial System Relief Program (CSRP). Con Edison states that of the 443.87 megawatts (MW) enrolled in CSRP, participants provided an average of 333.07 MW of load relief during called Events. Con Edison reports that it enrolled 448.65 megawatts (MW) in DLRP, and participants provided 329.66 MW of load relief during called its Test Event. Con Edison states that the DLRP was called 37

¹¹ Case 14-E-0423, Central Hudson, Annual Report (filed November 14, 2025), p. 18.

times during 2025 to respond to contingency conditions in various networks.¹²

Con Edison reports that it has a total of 20.88 MW of load relief enrolled in the Term-DLM Program, which was dispatched nine times during 2025.¹³ Con Edison states that it has a total 18.83 MW of load relief enrolled in the Auto-DLM Program, entirely made up of standalone energy storage systems, which were dispatched to respond to the nine Term-DLM Program events as well as three Auto-DLM Program-specific events. Con Edison notes that the Term- and Auto-DLM participants provided a combined provided 35.33 MW of load relief in response to the Term-DLM Program events, 89 percent of total combined enrollments, and Auto-DLM Program participants performed above 100 percent of their contracted load relief in each of the Auto-DLM Program events called.

Turning to the BYOT Program, Con Edison indicates that it enrolled 24,553 customers with 37,953 thermostats, resulting in 17.98 MW of load relief on average during 2025.¹⁴ Con Edison states that it called a total of 27 events during 2025, 20 of which targeted specific networks, six system-wide peak-shaving events, and one test event. Con Edison reasons that customer performance was likely impacted by hot temperatures and multiple consecutive event days, with higher-temperature days and days where there were events called on one or more of the preceding

¹² The DLRP is called on a network-by-network basis, whereas the CSR is called for the entire service territory. DLRP participants outside of an affected network during a called event are not expected to provide load relief.

¹³ Con Edison Annual Report, p. 23.

¹⁴ Con Edison customers generally have more thermostats controlling a relatively smaller amount of demand per thermostat than other utilities. Con Edison estimates 0.43 kW of load relief per thermostat during 2025.

days experiencing lower performance and higher customer-override of demand response signals.

Con Edison's annual report includes a response to the Commission's 2025 DLM Order, which directed Con Edison to file a proposal for a BYOB Program allowing for the inclusion of energy storage in its DLC Program as an energy storage demand response program.¹⁵ In its annual report, Con Edison proposes to extend its DLC Program to include a BYOB Program that targets customers who are eligible to participate in its DLC Program and have a permanently installed, internet-connected ESS with a 50 kW Alternate Current (AC) or less power rating, using an ESS brand and service provider included in the list of eligible systems published on Con Edison's website.¹⁶

Additionally, Con Edison states that eligible customers would forgo receiving Demand Reduction Value (DRV) and Locational System Relief Value (LSRV) compensation in the Rider R Value Stack Tariff before participating in the BYOB Program, if they participate in Rider R. Eligible participants would be required to opt out of DRV and LSRV payments, which would be a one-time, irreversible decision that can be made at any point during a project's Rider R Value Stack compensation term.

Proposed incentives would be awarded based solely on annual performance, with no upfront compensation provided. ESS telemetry providing system power output would enable performance measurements. Customer performance would be assessed by

¹⁵ Case 14-E-0423, Order Addressing Dynamic Load Management Program Modifications (issued April 25, 2025) (2025 DLM Order).

¹⁶ See Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., "Bring Your Own Thermostat and Get \$85," available at: <https://www.coned.com/en/save-money/rebates-incentives-tax-credits/rebates-incentives-tax-credits-for-residential-customers/bring-your-thermostat-and-get-85>.

comparing ESS output during event hours to their baseline output during the same period on non-event days. All ESS output, including net export, is to be factored into the performance calculation. Con Edison proposes calculating event performance by averaging hourly performance during the event. Proposed incentives for customers would be based on summer Capability Period average performance.

Con Edison proposes publishing incentive rates in its program guidelines. The program guidelines would only be released after the Commission issues an order responding to the November 2025 filings, an implementation contractor has been hired, and Con Edison has clarity on administrative costs. Con Edison asserts that the incentive rate would balance program cost-effectiveness, with respect to factors such as program administration costs, with an amount that is meaningful to incent customer participation. The final incentive rate would be filed no less than 60 days before the effective date. The proposed annual incentive payment would be calculated by multiplying the incentive rate and summer Capability Period performance. For example, if a participant achieves a 3-kW average summer Capability Period performance and the \$/kW-year incentive is \$50, the annual customer performance incentive is \$150. Customers would receive their performance incentives at the end of each summer Capability Period, either as a direct payment or, at the customer's discretion, distributed to a Service Provider as payment for ESS under lease or financing agreement.

3. National Grid

National Grid reports that its CSRPs, Term-DLM Program, and BYOT Programs each operated cost-effectively during 2025. National Grid reports that it called sixteen four-hour Planned Events and two Unplanned Events during 2025 in the CSRPs.

National Grid asserts that the 2025 capability period was uncharacteristically hot, and notes that the 2025 Capability Period demonstrates the value of being able to call Unplanned Events. National Grid states that 330.95 megawatts (MW) of capacity enrolled in CSRP. National Grid notes that while most of its CSRP participants are located in its Eastern division, most of its load relief MWs are concentrated in its Western division. National Grid demonstrates that most Aggregators and individually-enrolled participants mostly maintained consistently high monthly Performance Factors, Performance Factors generally decreased somewhat as the Capability Period wore on, and some Aggregators and individually-enrolled participants failed to provide much of their contracted load relief.

National Grid reports that it called eighteen four-hour Planned Events and two Unplanned Events during 2025 in the Term-DLM Program. National Grid states that 19.1 MW of Term-DLM Program resources enrolled during 2025. National Grid notes that the four participating Aggregators achieved Performance Factors of approximately 0.68, however, none of the Aggregators performed at a level subject to non-performance penalty provisions. While National Grid asserts that the design and procurement process for the Term-DLM Program is working effectively, it states that the Auto-DLM Program has been less successful. National Grid states that it has only received a single Auto-DLM Program bid during the five years of procurement to date.

Turning to the BYOT Program, National Grid reports that by the end of October 1, 2025, there were 28,946 thermostats participating. National Grid that it called sixteen three-hour events during 2025, with thermostats provided on average approximately 1.1 kW of load relief each, resulting in

an average aggregate load relief of 18.07 MW. National Grid states that it called 10 events during 2025, with thermostats providing on average 1.16 kW of load relief each, resulting in an average load relief of 17.12 MW.

National Grid states that it launched its BYOB Program during September 2025. National Grid reports that as of November 2025 there were 36 customers enrolled in its BYOB Program. National Grid states that presently, customers can participate in the program through two energy storage providers; however, it expects to expand the program to include five additional manufacturers in advance of the 2026 Capability Period.

National Grid reports that the 2025 summer season experienced a higher number of event activations than historically observed under the CSRP and the Term-DLM Program. By early July 2025, six events had already been called, which was significantly higher than typical for that point in the season. National Grid called 12 events during the month of July alone, the second week of which saw an Event every eligible day. In response, National Grid increased its internal event activation threshold from 6,304 MW (92 percent of the Company's 95/5 peak forecast) to 6,600 MW in an effort to reduce the number of dispatches. Despite this adjustment, the Company called a total of 16 planned events and two unplanned events during the 2025 Capability Period. National Grid notes that each Event called during 2025 was grouped with at least one other Event on a previous or consecutive day.

National Grid indicated that it evaluated the causes of the elevated number of events and determined that, in addition to above-average summer temperatures, increasing penetration of distributed generation resources has widened the

difference between gross and net system load.¹⁷ As a result, National Grid proposes to transition from using a gross load forecast to a net load forecast when determining event activation thresholds beginning in the 2026 Capability Period. National Grid expects that this change would reduce unnecessary event dispatches while maintaining the effectiveness of the programs in reducing peak demand.

National Grid also proposes to reopen the DLRP in a load-constrained area of its service territory beginning in the 2026 Capability Period. Specifically, the Company proposes to offer DLRP incentives in the New Krumkill designated area in Albany, New York, where forecasted load growth may limit the ability of the New Krumkill substation transformer to transfer load from neighboring feeders during contingency events.

National Grid states that enabling load flexibility through the DLRP would support system reliability in the area while longer-term infrastructure upgrades and a Non-Wires Alternative procurement addressing projected substation loading are underway. To support participation, the Company proposes a Reservation Option reservation payment of \$5/kW-month, a Reservation Option performance payment of \$0.18/kWh, and a Voluntary Option performance payment of \$0.16/kWh.

National Grid also proposes tariff modifications associated with the NYISO's decision to sunset certain demand response programs. Specifically, the NYISO filed notice with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) establishing

¹⁷ Gross load refers to the electricity demand on the system prior to accounting for reductions associated with distributed energy resources (DER), energy efficiency, demand response, or other demand-side impacts. Net load refers to the electricity demand on the system after accounting for reductions associated with DERs, energy efficiency, demand response, or other demand-side impacts.

October 31, 2025,¹⁸ as the effective date for the retirement of the Day-Ahead Demand Response Program (DADRP) and the Demand Side Ancillary Services Program (DSASP) as part of the implementation of its DER participation model.

In response to these changes, National Grid proposes to remove Tariff Rule 55, Day-Ahead Demand Response Program Offerings, as well as Form L11, which served as the application for participation in that program. The Company also proposes to remove references to the DSASP from Tariff Rule 61.5.4. National Grid states that these modifications are intended to align its tariff with the NYISO's retirement of the DADRP and DSASP programs.

4. NYSEG and RG&E

NYSEG and RG&E do not propose any major program modifications that would require Commission approval as part of their Annual Report. Both NYSEG and RG&E report that their CSRPs and BYOT Programs were cost-effective during the 2025 program period.

NYSEG reports that it called 15 four-hour Planned Events and three Unplanned Events during 2025 in the CSRPs.¹⁹ NYSEG states that of the 42,030-kW enrolled in CSRPs, participants provided on 41,409 kW of load relief on average

¹⁸ See NYISO, Docket No. ER19-2276-007, Notice of Effective Date (filed October 15, 2025) (NYISO Notice of Effective Date).

¹⁹ NYSEG and RG&E filed the Updated Annual Report, which included an update to the previously reported number of Planned Events (17) and amount of load relief provided by participants (39,660 kW). The figures reported in the Updated Annual Report for NYSEG closely, but not exactly, match similar figures reported by NYSEG in its January 9, 2026, presentation to stakeholders. See Case 14-E-0423, January 9, 2026 Stakeholder Session - Presentations (filed January 16, 2026) (Stakeholder Session Presentations), p. 25.

during called Events.²⁰ NYSEG states that its CSRP participants achieved an average monthly Performance Factor of 0.67.²¹

Regarding its CSRP, RG&E reports that it called nine four-hour Planned Events and two Unplanned Events during 2025.²² RG&E reports that of the 7,405-kW enrolled in CSRP, participants provided 7,913 kW of load relief on average during called Events. RG&E states that its CSRP participants achieved an average monthly Performance Factor of 0.58.²³

NYSEG and RG&E indicate that despite multiple improvements to help spur participation in the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs, neither company has received any bids to participate in their most recent solicitations. Neither Company has had any successful bids in their respective programs since the inception of the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs.

Turning to the BYOT Program, NYSEG and RG&E report that by the end of the 2025 Capability Period, there were 19,267 thermostats participating in NYSEG and 15,739 thermostats participating in RG&E. NYSEG states that it called 20 events during 2025, with each thermostat providing an average of 0.84

²⁰ Updated Annual Report, p. 12.

²¹ Updated Annual Report, pp. 11-12. The difference between the ratio of enrolled load relief and average load relief provided during events - 99 percent - and average monthly participant performance factor - 67 percent - may suggest that some participants routinely performed at or above their enrolled amount, whereas other participants likely significantly underperformed.

²² The Updated Annual Report included an update to the previously reported number of Planned Events (11) and the amount of load relief provided by participants (4,472 kW). The figures reported in the Updated Annual Report for RG&E match those included by RG&E in its January 8, 2026, presentation to stakeholders. See Updated Annual report, p. 11; see also, Stakeholder Session Presentations, p. 25.

²³ Updated Annual Report, p. 11.

kW of load relief, resulting in a total average aggregate load relief of 18.07 MW. RG&E states that it called 10 events during 2025, with each thermostat providing a total average of 1.16 kW of load relief, resulting in an average load relief of 17.12 MW.

NYSEG and RG&E state that they launched their BYOB programs during mid-August 2025. Although no Events were called during 2025, due to the program launching near the end of the Capability Period, NYSEG and RG&E report that as of end of September there were 88 pending enrollments. NYSEG and RG&E state that presently customers can participate in the program through three energy storage providers, and plan to continue expanding the list of qualified devices in the future.

5. O&R

O&R does not propose any major program modifications that would require Commission approval as part of its Annual Report. O&R reports that its CSRPs, DLRP, and BYOT Programs were cost-effective during the 2025 period. O&R states that, at the time of filing, it plans to launch its BYOB Program in December 2025, and that such program should be available for the 2026 summer Capability Period.

O&R reports that it called two three-hour Planned Events and three Unplanned Events during 2025 in the CSRPs. O&R states that of the 7.9 MW enrolled in CSRPs, participants provided on 4.9 MW and 5.6 MW of load relief during the two Planned Events. O&R states that its CSRPs participants achieved an average Performance Factor of 0.67. O&R states that it anticipates enrollment in its CSRPs will increase during 2026, based on expressed interest in participating and/or increasing the amount of pledged load relief by multiple commercial and industrial customers.

Regarding its DLRP, O&R reports that it called one three-hour Contingency Event and two Unplanned Events during

2025. O&R reports that of the 15.5 MW enrolled in DLRP, participants provided 12.2 kW of load relief on average during called Events. O&R states that its DLRP participants achieved an average monthly Performance Factor of 0.79. O&R states that it anticipates enrollment in its DLRP will increase during 2026, based on newly expressed interest of new customers in participating and/or increasing the amount of pledged load relief by multiple commercial and industrial existing customers.

O&R indicates that despite multiple improvements to help spur participation in the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs, it has not received any bids to participate in its most recent solicitation. O&R notes that it has not had any successful bids since the inception of the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs.

Turning to the DLC Program, O&R reports that there were 9,300 thermostats participating in its BYOT Program component by the end of the 2025 Capability Period, of which approximately 7,100 responded to events at an average of 0.7 kW of load relief per thermostat. O&R states that it called two three-hour BYOT events during 2025, resulting in an average aggregate load relief of 5.2 MW.

Petition to Rescind Reporting Requirements

Con Edison, O&R, and National Grid (collectively, the Named Utilities) jointly filed a petition requesting that the Commission rescind the requirement to file monthly demand response reports. The Named Utilities explain that pursuant to the 2002 Reporting Order,²⁴ the utilities are required to file

²⁴ Case 00-E-2054, Order Regarding Major Electric Utilities (issued March 22, 2002) (2002 Reporting Order).

monthly demand response reports.²⁵ The Named Utilities assert that, at the time of the 2002 Reporting Order, demand response was a relatively new strategy incorporated into New York's clean energy transition and the Commission enacted the monthly reporting requirement as a way to monitor these nascent programs.

Since then, the Commission has directed the Joint Utilities to file annual reports on the effectiveness of their DLM programs.²⁶ The Named Utilities note that the reporting requirements established in the 2015 Order incorporate many of the metrics covered by the monthly reports and render the monthly reports duplicative and unnecessary. The Named Utilities assert that the annual demand response reports are sufficient to provide the Commission the information it requires to effectively regulate the demand response programs, and that rescinding the monthly reporting requirement would enable the Joint Utilities to streamline their reporting process and allow them to bolster their demand response programs by allowing more attention on program enrollments and operations.

²⁵ Central Hudson's request to rescind the monthly demand response reporting requirement was approved in its most recent rate case. Cases 24-E-0461 et al., Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation - Electric Rates, Order Adopting Terms of Joint Proposal and Establishing Electric and Gas Rate Plans (issued November 14, 2025), Attachment A, p. 27.

²⁶ Case 14-E-0423, Order Adopting Dynamic Load Management Filings with Modifications (issued June 18, 2015).

Request for Clarification

On March 12, 2025, Advanced Energy United (United) filed the Request for Clarification.²⁷ United explains that DLM can be interpreted as either an umbrella term for the programs considered within Case 14-E-0423 or more narrowly as Term/Auto-DLM programs approved within that case. It requests that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Commission clearly state that a utility DLM program can include any Commission-approved programs that have been approved or are reported on within Case 14-E-0423. United further requests that the Commission provide a list of each currently approved DLM program and provide that future DLM programs approved by the Commission may be added to the list by NYSERDA in its [energy storage] Program Manual without further Commission approval.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to the State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA) §202(1), Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (Notices) were published in the State Register on December 17, 2025, related to the utilities' annual filings, including: Central Hudson, [SAPA No. 14-E-0423SP23]; Con Edison [SAPA No. 14-E-0423SP24]; National Grid [SAPA No. 14-E-0423SP25]; NYSEG and RG&E [SAPA No. 14-E-0423SP26]; and O&R [SAPA No. 14-E-0423SP27]. The time for submission of comments pursuant to the Notices expired on February 17, 2025. The comments received are addressed below.

²⁷ United noted that the Order approving New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's (NYSERDA) Residential and Retail Energy Storage Implementation Plan requires participation in a utility DLM program to receive residential storage incentives but does not clearly define the term "utility DLM program." Case 18-E-0138, Order Approving Implementation Plan with Modifications (issued February 14, 2025).

Moreover, the Secretary to the Commission issued a Notice of Stakeholder Session on December 15, 2025, convening a stakeholder session on January 9, 2026.²⁸ At the stakeholder session, the Utilities' presented on their annual reports and stakeholders were given the opportunity to provide verbal feedback.

Additionally, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Notice) was published in the State Register on October 1, 2025, related to the Named Utilities' Petition to modify reporting requirements [SAPA No. 00-E-02054SP38]. The time for submission of comments pursuant to the Notice expired on December 1, 2025. No comments were received.

COMMENTS

Advanced Energy United (United) and the Alliance for Clean Energy New York (ACE NY), jointly submitted comments supporting the utilities' proposed program updates. Specifically, United and ACE NY supports O&R and Con Ed proposals to expand DLC Programs to include residential energy storage and BYOB participation, noting that such enhancements will facilitate the aggregation of distributed resources and support peak load reduction. United and ACE NY support National Grid's transition from gross to net load forecasting for event triggering, noting that this approach more accurately reflects system conditions and would reduce unnecessary event dispatch, and suggesting that similar approaches be adopted by other utilities where appropriate. In addition, United and ACE NY support NYSEG and RG&E transitioning to a fixed, published

²⁸ In compliance with the Commission's 2018 DLM Order, Department of Public Service (DPS) staff must convene annual stakeholder feedback sessions regarding the contents of the Utilities' annual reports and proposed modifications between December 1 and January 15 of each year.

pricing structure for Term- and Auto-DLM programs, noting that this change streamlines procurement processes and is likely to encourage greater energy storage participation.

United and ACE NY also recommend that the Commission direct utilities to adopt the methodology for calculating the Demand Reduction Value (DRV) and Locational System Relief Value (LSRV) proposed in the Value of Distributed Energy Resources (VDER) proceeding (Case 15-E-0751), and to update DLM program compensation rates, accordingly. United and ACE NY further recommend incorporating of Installed Capacity (ICAP) values as within the benefit cost analyses used to determine incentive payment rates for the DLM programs. United and ACE NY state that aligning DLM compensation with updated marginal cost of service values would better reflect the value provided by distributed energy resources to the grid and provide more accurate price signals to participants. They further indicate that they anticipate the outcome of the VDER proceeding will result in updated values and methodologies, which, if applied to DLM programs, could improve program effectiveness, participation, and overall benefit-cost performance.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Pursuant to Public Service Law (PSL) §§5, 65, and 66, the Commission has the legal authority to take the actions prescribed in this Order. Specifically, PSL §5 grants the Commission authority to direct utilities to "formulate and carry out long-range programs, individually or cooperatively, with economy, efficiency, and care for the public safety, the preservation of environmental values and the conservation of natural resources." The Commission has further authority under PSL §66(5) to prescribe the "safe, efficient and adequate property, equipment and appliances thereafter to be used,

maintained and operated for the security and accommodation of the public" whenever the Commission determines that the Utility's existing equipment is "unsafe, inefficient or inadequate." PSL §65 also authorizes the Commission to ensure that every electric corporation furnishes and provides safe and adequate service, instrumentalities, and facilities at just and reasonable rates. The modifications authorized by this Order enable the utilities to run more effective DLM programs.

Moreover, PSL §66(2) provides that the Commission shall "examine or investigate the methods employed by ... persons, corporations and municipalities in manufacturing, distributing and supplying ... electricity ... and have power to order such reasonable improvements as will best promote the public interest, preserve the public health and protect those using such ... electricity." The actions taken herein fall within this legal authority and are designed to support long-range program goals economically and efficiently, support public health and safety, preserve environmental values, and conserve natural resources.

DISCUSSION

Utility Filings

1. Con Edison

The Commission recognizes that ESS have continued to evolve in their ability to provide benefits to both participating customers and the broader electric system in New York, as highlighted for both Con Edison and O&R in United and ACE NY's comments. By enabling customers to enroll privately owned ESS and allow Con Edison to dispatch them during periods of peak demand, the BYOB Program will help reduce strain on local distribution systems and support the integration of renewable energy resources. These benefits will translate to

lower long-term costs for ratepayers, improved reliability, and reduced reliance on downstate fossil-fueled peaking plants. The addition of a BYOB Program to DLC will leverage the successes of the BYOT Program to deliver further value to customers participating in grid flexibility.

Regarding tariff changes related to the addition of BYOB to DLC, Con Edison proposes that the event hours called under DLC do not need to align with the call windows for CSRP and DLRP. The Commission recognizes the benefits in calling these assets flexibly to address the occurrence of long, flat peaks in Con Edison's distribution system that extend beyond the CSRP and DLRP call windows, to the extent other controllable resources in DLC are addressing peak load. This additional flexibility in the dispatch time could enable Con Edison to more effectively spread DR resources to capture more peak shaving across a longer window and should have a minimal effect on customers participating in Net Energy Metering (NEM).²⁹

²⁹ Con Edison's tariff would require BYOB customers who also participate in the Value Stack to make a one-time, irreversible decision to forgo DRV and LSRV payments, which can be made at any point during a project's Value Stack compensation term, to prevent double compensation for the same benefit. This could actually *undercompensate* residential customers with both rooftop solar and energy storage since payments under BYOB would be measured using the battery's internal telemetry, potentially not measuring and compensating incremental solar generation during the applicable DRV or LSRV period. We will nevertheless accept this tariff change as reasonable to allow customers to participate in BYOB and the Value Stack if they so choose. We understand that there are very few customers that are presently taking the Value Stack instead of NEM, and we anticipate that this issue of irrevocable one-time choices for Value Stack customers will be more fully addressed as part of the Grid of the Future Proceeding, therefore Con Edison's tariff language is acceptable for now, in the absence of a workable alternative.

As to the level of incentive for the BYOB Program, Con Edison proposes to offer customers an annual performance-based incentive based on their average performance across all events within a season. Con Edison proposes publishing incentive rates in the program guidelines, which the Commission directs Con Edison to file within 60 days of the issuance of this Order filed, as well as after an implementation contractor has been hired, and when Con Edison gains clarity on administrative costs. The Commission finds Con Edison's proposal to be reasonable and directs Con Edison to publish a final BYOB incentive rate, on its website, and in program guidelines documents, and shall do so within 60 days of the issuance date of this Order.

The Commission finds Con Edison's BYOB Proposal to be consistent with the Commission's vision to offer a more tailored DLC Program and hereby approves Con Edison's proposal to include a BYOB Program as part of its DLC Program. Con Edison is directed to file tariff amendments modifying DLC language to accommodate the BYOB Program in compliance with this Order as well as a tariff statement identifying the BYOB incentive rate, on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026.

Because stakeholders have had adequate opportunity to provide input on Con Edison's proposed changes as part of the SAPA notices listed above, and the tariff modifications will be made in compliance with this Order, the requirements of newspaper publication pursuant to PSL §66(12)(b) and Title 16 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (16 NYCRR) §720-8.1 are waived.

2. National Grid

National Grid also proposes to expand its DLRP by reopening the program within the New Krunkill designated area in Albany, New York. The Company states that forecasted load

growth in this area may limit the ability of the New Krumkill substation to transfer load from neighboring feeders during contingency conditions. Targeting demand response resources in areas where localized system constraints are expected can provide operational flexibility and support reliability while longer-term infrastructure solutions are implemented.

The Commission agrees that enabling load flexibility through the DLRP will provide operational support while longer-term infrastructure improvements and a Non-Wires Alternative procurement addressing projected loading conditions are underway. As such, the Commission finds that the proposed expansion of the DLRP in the New Krumkill area is reasonable. Accordingly, the Commission approves National Grid's proposal to reopen the DLRP in the New Krumkill designated area for the 2026 Capability Period, as well as the Reservation Option reservation payment of \$5/kW-month, a Reservation Option performance payment of \$0.18/kWh, and a Voluntary Option performance payment of \$0.16/kWh. To effectuate the incentive levels, National Grid is directed to file an updated Statement of Demand Response Incentives, on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026.

Finally, National Grid proposes several housekeeping tariff modifications associated with the NYISO's retirement of the DADRP and the DSASP. The NYISO has established October 31, 2025, as the effective date for the sunset of these programs as part of its DER participation model. In response, National Grid proposes to remove Tariff Rule 55, Day Ahead Demand Response Program Offerings, as well as Form L11, which served as the application for participation in that program. National Grid also proposes to remove references to the DSASP from Tariff Rule 61.5.4. The Commission finds that these tariff revisions are reasonable and appropriate to align National Grid's tariff

schedule with the NYISO's retirement of the DADRP and DSASP programs. Accordingly, the Commission approves National Grid's proposed housekeeping tariff modifications and directs National Grid to file such tariff changes on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026.

Because stakeholders have had adequate opportunity to provide input on National Grid's proposed changes as part of the SAPA notices listed above, and the tariff modifications, including the housekeeping revisions, will be made in compliance with this Order, the requirements of newspaper publication pursuant to PSL §66(12)(b) and 16 NYCRR §720-8.1 are waived.

Load Forecasting and Event Calls

The growing penetration of distributed generation has widened the difference between gross and net system load, which may contribute to the frequency with which event activation thresholds are exceeded. National Grid indicates that during the 2025 Capability Period gross load exceeded the event threshold on significantly more days than net load and asserts that the use of net load forecasting would more accurately reflect system conditions and reduce unnecessary event activations. NYSEG and RG&E both experienced a significantly higher than typical number of CSRP Events - 15 and nine, respectively - whereas other utilities called a number of events more in line with typical seasonal ranges - seven for Central Hudson, six for Con Edison, and two for O&R.

The Commission finds that National Grid's proposal to transition from gross load forecasting to net load forecasting for event activation to be reasonable. As DERs continue to expand, reliance on net load better reflects the system conditions experienced by the grid operator and improves the ability of demand response programs to target periods of actual system need. The Commission agrees that aligning event

activation criteria with net system load is likely to improve program administration and mitigate the potential for excessive event dispatches while maintaining the effectiveness of the programs in addressing peak demand. Accordingly, the Commission approves National Grid's proposal to transition to net load forecasting for purposes of determining DLM event activation thresholds beginning with the 2026 Capability Period.

Past experience with these programs demonstrates that moderating the number of events per season is important both to maintaining participants' ability and willingness to participate in future events during the same Capability Period, but also that experiencing a high number of events in one Capability Period affects customers' ability and willingness to participate in the same programs in following Capability Period.³⁰

While the issues discussed above are highlighted by National Grid's proposal, the Commission finds that the underlying considerations and event frequency are relevant across all utilities' DLM Programs. The Commission will not, however, mandate that other utilities implement changes to their respective load forecasting methodologies to conform with that approved herein for National Grid, as recommended by United and ACE NY. Day-to-day operational load forecasting is a complicated and highly technical field which the Commission sees fit to not substitute its judgement for that of utility personnel that have expertise in this context, compared to the broader and longer-term forecasting used for system planning for

³⁰ For example, RG&E had enrolled 17.1 MW of CSRP resources during 2016, which dropped to 3.1 MW in 2017 following 13 Planned Events called during 2016, and has rebounded to less than half of the 2016 enrollment level as of 2025. National Grid's 2025 Annual Report demonstrates a trend of reduced monthly performance factors as the season wore on with many more Planned Events than typical.

which the Commission has exercised its authority to direct certain methodologies be employed.³¹ Further, it is not clear that the present net load forecasting methodology requested by National Grid will produce the best results for all utilities, as significant differences between utility service territories have been observed, resulting in a radically different number of Events when all utilities were required to use the same CSRPs dispatch threshold.³² We do, however, establish and clearly communicate an expectation that the processes used by the utilities for calling the demand response programs should undergo continuous reflection and improvement, and the utilities should strive to implement the best and most accurate methodologies for calling demand response programs when they are needed, and to avoid calls when they are not. This desired outcome calls for flexibility and adaptation to the unique circumstances in each utility service territory.

Beginning with their upcoming annual reports detailing demand response program operations during 2026, due on November 15, 2026, the utilities shall include a brief description of the forecasting methodology used for calling demand response events during the Capability Period, and an assessment of whether such methodology is sufficiently balancing the number of events to simultaneously maintain usefulness as a tool for load relief and grid planning while avoiding unnecessary events to maintain customer willingness to participate.

³¹ For example, the Commission specified numerous aspects of the forecasting methodologies used for long-term system planning in its Proactive Planning Framework Order. See Case 24-E-0364, Order Adopting Modified Proactive Planning Framework (issued September 18, 2025) (Proactive Planning Framework Order).

³² Case 14-E-0423, Order Adopting Program Changes (issued March 20, 2020).

Petition to Rescind Monthly Reporting Requirements

The Commission agrees with the Named Utilities that since the implementation of the annual reporting requirements, the information previously obtained through the monthly filings is now comprehensively captured in the utilities' annual reports, filed in November in Case 14-E-0423, thus making the monthly reporting requirement duplicative and unnecessary. Eliminating the monthly reporting requirement will reduce administrative burden on the utilities while maintaining the Commission's ability to monitor program performance through the annual reports. Accordingly, the Commission finds the Named Utilities' assertion that rescinding the monthly requirement would promote administrative efficiency without sacrificing transparency or regulatory oversight to be reasonable. By this Order, the Commission approves the Named Utilities' petition to rescind the monthly reporting requirements for DR Programs. The Commission notes that this requirement is rescinded for all of the utilities, to the extent that it has not already been rescinded in another proceeding (e.g., the Commission rescinded this requirement for Central Hudson in its most recent rate case).

Request for Clarification

On March 12, 2025, Advanced Energy United filed a request for clarification of language that requires residential energy storage projects receiving program incentives to participate in a "utility DLM program" where available.³³ The Commission clarifies that references to DLM Programs are intended as an umbrella reference to one or more of the broader portfolio of utility demand response programs including the CSR, DLRP, DLC, and the Term-DLM and Auto-DLM programs. Where

³³ Case 18-E-0130, Order Approving Implementation Plan with Modifications (issued February 14, 2025).

the Commission intends to refer specifically to the Term-DLM or Auto-DLM programs, those program names are used directly.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that the clarification provided herein resolves the concerns raised by Advanced Energy United and confirms that references to utility DLM Programs apply to the broader suite of Commission-approved demand response programs administered under the DLM proceeding.

Term- and Auto-DLM Programs

Development of the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs were initially approved in an attempt to provide additional support to spur energy storage development and beneficial grid use by establishing additional demand response program options which would provide longer-term contracts and avoid “a bias toward short-term, low-capital investment solutions because of the short horizon of the revenue stream” of the programs that existed at that time (i.e., CSRP and DLRP).³⁴ The Commission established the Term- and Auto-DLM Programs in 2020, and has iterated several times to clarify and improve the programs and procurement methodologies in hopes of improving participation in these programs.³⁵ United and ACE NY’s comments highlight how the more streamlined procurement processes should lead to greater energy storage participation in these programs.

Yet, as indicated in the utilities’ Annual Reports, only National Grid and Con Edison have experienced any success in attracting participation in the Term-DLM Program, and only

³⁴ Case 18-E-0130, Order Establishing Energy Storage Goal and Deployment Policy (issued December 13, 2018), pp. 32-33.

³⁵ Case 18-E-0130, Order Establishing Term-Dynamic Load Management Program and Auto-Dynamic Load Management Program Procurements and Associated Cost-Recovery (issued September 17, 2020); Case 18-E-0130, Order Approving Negative Performance Factors (issued March 18, 2021); Case 18-E-0130, Order Approving Modifications to Dynamic Load Management Program Procurements (issued November 19, 2024), pp. 2-3.

Con Edison has ever successfully contracted with Auto-DLM Program resources. Further, although nearly all of the resources participating in Con Edison's Auto-DLM Program use energy storage as a primary load relief resource, it is our understanding that resources participating in the Term-DLM Program are predominantly the same types of customers that provide load relief through other traditional load relief procedures (i.e., not energy storage) and that many of Con Edison and National Grid's Term-DLM Program participants were previously CSRPs and/or DLRP participants which have migrated over to the similar, but more lucrative to participants and more costly to ratepayers, Term-DLM Program.

Both the Commission and the utilities have spent considerable time and effort to establish these programs and issue annual procurements, iterate and improve on these programs and procurements, in anticipation that they will spur energy storage development and participation - absent Con Edison's Auto-DLM Program procurements, the desired growth in energy storage participation in these programs has not occurred. Further, there is no strong evidence to support that Term-DLM Program participants perform at a higher and more reliable level than CSRPs participants. National Grid notes in its Annual Report that the four Aggregators participating in the Term-DLM Program provided 68 percent of their committed load relief during 2025, whereas participants in the CSRPs performed at approximately 64 percent of their commitments.³⁶ A slight difference in overall performance between the two programs can be observed at Con Edison, where CSRPs participants performed at approximately 75 percent of committed levels, and Term-DLM Program participants provided 89 percent of committed levels,

³⁶ National Grid Annual Report, pp. 13, 18.

however, the difference pales in comparison to the consistent over-100 percent performance provided by Auto-DLM Program participants.

In short, the Commission is concerned that ratepayers are paying a premium price for the Term-DLM Program, which generally pay higher incentive payments than the CSRPs, without receiving premium performance in return, especially since it also costs time and money to issue annual procurements which go un-bid in most utility service territories. In their next annual reports, the utilities shall provide the following information regarding the Term-DLM Program, to the extent that there is any participation in such program in their respective service territories: (1) a list of Term-DLM Program participants; (2) for each identified participant, whether such participant uses energy storage as a part of their load relief provided through the program; (3) for each participant, whether such participant had previously participated in the CSRPs or other demand response program prior to beginning participation in the Term-DLM Program, and, if so, which program(s). This data will be useful in forming a determination of whether the Term-DLM Program has encouraged participation by energy storage assets, and whether the Term-DLM Program is encouraging new entry into the demand response market or largely cannibalizing existing participants from other programs.

The Commission will also solicit feedback from stakeholders regarding further improvements to the Auto-DLM Program to establish more successful participation by energy storage resources.

Incentive Payment Design

United and ACE NY's request for the Commission to direct the utilities to update their incentive payment rates to reflect avoided transmission and distribution infrastructure

costs stemming from presently-unapproved updated Marginal Cost of Service Studies, and to include avoided wholesale market capacity costs in the form of avoided installed capacity costs within benefit cost analysis used to inform distribution-level demand response program incentive payments, is denied for four reasons.

First, United and ACE NY's recommendation is premature, as it assumes the outcome of an ongoing Commission proceeding to develop updated Marginal Cost of Service Studies, as well as the outcome of further Commission consideration on the appropriate level and design of the Distribution Relief Value (DRV) and/or Location Specific Relief Value (LSRV) components of the Value Stack based on such Marginal Cost of Service Study results.³⁷ Once updated Marginal Cost of Service Studies are established, only then will the Commission carefully consider whether to direct updates to demand response program incentive payment rates, which may or may not include consideration of any updates established for the DRV and LSRV.

Second, at the present time, the Commission recognizes a distinction between the Value Stack compensation mechanism and the economic incentive-based demand response programs. The Value Stack seeks to accurately compensate eligible resources for the value of generation when and where it occurs and is not subject to a benefit cost analysis. The demand response programs, on the other hand, like other incentive programs are intended to achieve the greatest possible desired outcomes for the least incremental costs possible and are bound by achieving cost-effectiveness of such programs. While the distinction between a compensation mechanism and an economic incentive program is arcane, it is nevertheless important and underlies

³⁷ Case 15-E-0751, Staff Proposal on Updating DRV and LSRV for VDER Compensation (filed December 11, 2025).

the Commission's expectation that the demand response programs are operated to balance customer participation, incentive payment costs, and program administration costs to optimize societal net benefits of the programs. The Commission may revisit this topic at a future time once updated MCOS results, DRV values, and LSRV values are established.

Third, the Commission carefully established in its 2015 Order that avoided wholesale market capacity costs would not be included when setting distribution-level demand response program incentive payments, and that such level of separation allows customers to simultaneously participate in distribution-level and wholesale demand response programs without receiving a double-payment for the same value streams.³⁸ United and ACE NY provide no new or compelling information as to why the Commission's previous determination is incorrect.

Fourth, following the 2015 Order, the Commission was able to successfully argue against buyer-side mitigation of resources simultaneously participating in the NYISO's Special Case Resources (SCR) Program and distribution-level demand response programs before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).³⁹ FERC held that "the payments SCRs receive are from the retail-level demand response programs are actually for providing services that are separate and distinct from the

³⁸ Case 14-E-0423, Order Adopting Dynamic Load Management Filings with Modifications (issued June 18, 2015) (2015 Order).

³⁹ Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Docket No. EL16-92-000, Order Granting Complaint in Part and Denying in Part (issued February 3, 2017) (2017 FERC Order).

Buyer-side mitigation is a complicated process by which the minimum price a "mitigated" resource can bid into the ICAP market is increased. Since the ICAP market clears beginning with the lowest-bid resources, all else equal, a resource whose bid price has been inflated is less likely to be called upon to participate in the market and earn revenues.

payments that SCRs receive for participating in NYISO's ICAP market ... [w]hile the wholesale- and retail-level demand response programs may complement each other, they serve different purposes, provide different benefits, and compensate distinctly different services."⁴⁰ United and ACE NY provide no rationale for why jeopardizing simultaneous participation in the wholesale- and distribution-level demand response programs by including avoided wholesale market capacity costs in distribution-level demand response program incentive payments is a desirable outcome.

It is also notable that the Commission's policy against including avoided wholesale market capacity costs applies only to the larger Commercial demand response programs - CSR, DLR, Term- and Auto-DLM Programs, and not to the BYOT or BYOB Programs, with an exception at Con Edison.⁴¹ Because BYOT and BYOB Program resources are not expected to simultaneously participate in the wholesale capacity markets, the benefit cost analysis used to develop incentive payment levels for such programs are allowed to include avoided wholesale capacity costs.

CONCLUSION

The Commission's determinations in this Order approve targeted modifications to the utilities' DLM Programs and associated reporting requirements, while also providing

⁴⁰ 2017 FERC Order, pp. 14-15.

⁴¹ Con Edison's BYOT Program, which does allow for customers to simultaneously participate in the BYOT Program and NYISO's SCR Program, does not include avoided wholesale market capacity costs within its benefit cost analysis. Case 14-E-0423, Order Approving Dual Participation in Bring Your Own Thermostat and Special Case Resource Programs (issued July 18, 2025) (July 2025 Order).

clarification of program terminology and advancing a more coordinated, statewide approach to residential demand response. The approved program enhancements are expected to improve operational efficiency and better align demand response dispatch with evolving system conditions.

Collectively, the actions taken in this Order are intended to improve program effectiveness and support the continued development of demand response programs into utility system operations. The Commission expects that the approved program modifications and directives adopted herein will enhance the utilities' ability to manage peak demand, maintain system reliability, and advance State policy objectives through increased utilization of flexible demand-side resources.

The Commission orders:

1. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. shall file tariff amendments in Case 14-E-0423, implementing the Bring Your Own Battery Program within its Direct Load Control Program, as well as a tariff statement identifying the BYOB incentive rate, on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026, as discussed in the body of this Order.

2. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. shall publish a final Bring Your Own Battery Program incentive rate, on its website, and in program guidelines documents, within 60 days of the issuance of this Order.

3. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid shall transition from gross load forecasting to net load forecasting for purposes of determining Dynamic Load Management event activation thresholds, beginning with the 2026 Capability Period, as discussed in the body of this Order.

4. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid shall file an updated Statement of Demand Response

Incentives to effectuate the Reservation and Voluntary participation incentive levels for its Distribution Load Relief Program in Case 14-E-0423, as discussed in the body of this Order, on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026.

5. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid shall file tariff modifications, consistent with the discussion in the body of this Order, removing provisions associated with the New York Independent System Operator, Inc.'s Day-Ahead Demand Response Program and Demand Side Ancillary Services Program in Case 14-E-0423, on not less than two days' notice, to become effective on May 1, 2026.

6. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, and Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., shall include, in their respective Annual Dynamic Load Management Program Reports to be filed on November 15, 2026, in Case 14-E-0423, information on the performance and participation of their Term- and Auto-Dynamic Load Management Programs to inform a future determination regarding their continued use, as discussed in the body of this Order.

7. Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation d/b/a National Grid, New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, and Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc., shall no longer be required to file monthly demand response reports, consistent with the discussion in the body of this Order, effective immediately.

8. The requirements of Public Service Law §66(12)(b) and 16 NYCRR §720-8.1, as to newspaper publication with respect

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to the tariff filings directed in Ordering Clauses 1, 4, and 5 are waived.

9. In the Secretary's sole discretion, the deadlines set forth in this Order may be extended. Any request for an extension must be in writing, must include a justification for the extension, and must be filed at least three days prior to the affected deadline.

10. These proceedings are continued.

By the Commission,

(SIGNED)

MICHELLE L. PHILLIPS
Secretary