



2019/2020 NYSRC RELIABILITY RULE A.2
REQUIREMENT R1 COMPLIANCE SUBMITTAL

COVERING THE NEW YORK CONTROL AREA
For the 2019–2020 Capability Year

Presented to the
Reliability Compliance Monitoring Subcommittee of the
New York State Reliability Council

April 4th, 2019

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Section I
2019 Locational Capacity Requirements Study

A. LCR Report to OC Accepted on January 17th, 2019



**LOCATIONAL MINIMUM INSTALLED
CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS STUDY**

For the 2019–2020 Capability Year

January 17, 2019



I. Recommendation

This report documents a study conducted by the New York Independent System Operator (“NYISO”) to determine Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements (“LCRs”) for the Localities of New York City (Load Zone J), Long Island (Load Zone K), and the G-J Locality (Load Zones G, H, I, and J) for the 2019–2020 Capability Year beginning May 1, 2019.

The New York State Reliability Council (“NYSRC”) approved the 2019–2020 Installed Reserve Margin (“IRM”) at 17.0% on December 7, 2018. The NYISO then determined the LCRs taking into consideration changes that have occurred since the NYSRC approved the IRM base case. The changes include adjusting the IRM from its preliminary value (16.8%) to its approved value (17.0%), the completion of the final 2019 ICAP/LCR load forecast, and the withdrawal of Selkirk 1 and Selkirk 2’s Mothball Notice (*i.e.*, continued operation of Selkirk 1 and Selkirk 2).

Based on the NYSRC IRM base case for the 2019–2020 Capability Year and the changes identified above, the NYISO’s calculations result in effective New York City LCR of 82.8%, a Long Island LCR of 104.1%, and a G-J Locality LCR of 92.3%.

II. LCR Values

As its starting point, the NYISO LCR study utilized the New York Control Area (“NYCA”) IRM study directed by the NYSRC. The IRM study information is available on the NYSRC web site.¹ The final 2019 IRM Study base case maintains the Loss of Load Expectation (“LOLE”) criterion at not more than 0.1 days/year with a statewide reserve margin of 17.0% and corresponding preliminary locational requirements of 82.7% and 101.5% for NYC and LI, respectively.

The NYISO follows the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements Determination Process to develop the LCRs for Zone J, Zone K, and the G-J Locality.² Pursuant to that procedure the NYISO adjusts the final IRM Study base case to reflect the final 2019 ICAP/LCR load forecast. This forecast updated the October 2018 load forecast used in the IRM study. The forecast NYCA system peak and Zone K peak decreased by 59.7 MW and 66.5 MW, respectively, while Zone J and the G-J Locality increased by 21.9 MW and 14.5 MW, respectively.

¹ http://www.nysrc.org/NYSRC_NYCA_ICR_Reports.html

² https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/1408199/LCR_determination_process.pdf/62be259b-dd63-9e6e-ec6c-334f269b90ff



Area	Final 2019 IRM Study Load Forecast (MW) (10/2018)	Final 2019 ICAP/LCR Load Forecast (MW) (12/2018)	Change (MW)
Zone J (NYC)	11,585.0	11,606.9	+21.9
Zone K (LI)	5,345.6	5,279.1	-66.5
The G-J Locality	15,831.0	15,845.5	+14.5
NYCA	32,488.2	32,428.5	-59.7

Another adjustment the NYISO made to the final IRM Study base case is the Selkirk 1 and Selkirk 2 generating facilities were added in because they withdrew their Notice of Intent to Mothball, while maintaining an IRM of 17.0%.³

III. Changes from Previous (1/18/2018) LCR report

On October 5, 2018, FERC accepted proposed revisions to Section 5.11.4 of the NYISO’s Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (“Services Tariff”) that provides the methodology that the NYISO uses for determining LCRs. This methodology utilizes an economic optimization algorithm to minimize the total cost of capacity for the NYCA, taking into account the cost curves established with the results of net Energy and Ancillary Services revenue offset⁴, as shown in the cost curve table below.

³ As a result of the NYSRC adopting a 17.0% IRM and the NYISO modeling the Selkirk generating facilities in-service for the LCRs the target LOLE was slightly lower than 0.100 days per year. This process is described in the NYISO’s “Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements Determination Process” document.

⁴ The term ‘offset’ is defined in Section 5.14.1.2.2 of the NYISO Tariff



2019-2020 Capability Year LCRs: Net CONE Curves		
Location	LCR	Net CONE
NYCA	111.5	95.92
	114.5	96.98
	117.5	97.56
	120.5	98.10
	123.5	98.62
G-J	84.0	145.27
	87.0	145.93
	90.0	146.66
	93.0	147.90
	96.0	148.71
Zone J	74.5	169.85
	77.5	173.83
	80.5	178.34
	83.5	180.82
	86.5	182.34
Zone K	96.5	121.26
	99.5	127.06
	102.5	132.36
	105.5	136.07
	108.5	138.21

Under this methodology, the NYSRC’s 0.1 days/year LOLE reliability standard will be met while respecting the NYSRC-approved IRM and maintaining capacity requirements greater than or equal to the applicable Transmission Security Limits, as shown in the TSL table below.

Transmission Security Limit Calculation	Formula	G-J	NYC	LI	Source
Load Forecast (MW)	[A] = Given	15845.5	11606.9	5279.1	[1]
Bulk Power Transmission Capability (MW)	[B] = Given	3200.0	3200.0	350.0	[2]
UCAP Requirement (MW)	[C] = [A]-[B]	12645.5	8406.9	4929.1	
UCAP Requirement Floor	[D] = [C]/[A]	79.80%	72.43%	93.37%	
5-Year derating factor	[E] = Given	9.63%	9.67%	9.74%	[3]
ICAP Requirement (MW)	[F] = [C]/(1-[E])	13,993.0	9,306.9	5,461.0	
Transmission Security Limit	[G] = ROUND([F]/[A],1)	88.3%	80.2%	103.4%	

Source:

[1] 2019 Final ICAP Forecast (https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/4085420/2019_ICAP_V8_Final.pdf/a03551f6-3a43-6bf6-d671-f1a3f9f54730)

[2] 2019 Transmission Security Limit (TSL) Report (<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/3679493/2019-Transmission-Security-Limit-TSL-Report.pdf/e1398aee-675c-19b4-7d7d-bc26b20e7b>)

[3] New York Control Area Installed Capacity Requirement Appendices, Figure A.5

([http://nysrc.org/gp/d/MeetingMaterial/ICSM/MeetingMaterial/ICSM%20Agenda%202014/2019%20IRM%20Study%20Appendices%20Clean%20Final%20Draft%2011_27_18\[6681\].pdf](http://nysrc.org/gp/d/MeetingMaterial/ICSM/MeetingMaterial/ICSM%20Agenda%202014/2019%20IRM%20Study%20Appendices%20Clean%20Final%20Draft%2011_27_18[6681].pdf))



IV. Summary of Study

The calculations and analysis in this study utilize the NYISO process for setting the LCRs. With the NYSRC-approved statewide IRM of 17.0%, the NYISO's LCR study examined the effects of the final 2019 ICAP/LCR load forecast and generator re-activations to determine the final LCRs for the three Localities.

Based on the NYSRC's final IRM base case for the 2019–2020 Capability Year and inclusion of ICAP load forecast updates and resource changes identified, the LOLE criterion of 0.1 days/year is met with an LCR of 82.8% for the New York City Locality, an LCR of 104.1% for the Long Island Locality, and an LCR of 92.3% for the G-J Locality. The Transmission Security Limits did not set any of the Locality LCRs.

Section II

Additional Information to Satisfy Reliability Rule A.2

Requirement R1

The NYSRC Reliability Rule A.2 has the following requirements:

“**R1.** The *NYISO* shall annually establish *Load Serving Entity (LSE) installed capacity (ICAP)* requirements, including *Locational Capacity Requirements (LCRs)*, in accordance with *NYSRC* rules and *NYISO* tariffs. *NYISO* analyses for setting LCRs shall include the following requirements:

R1.1 The *NYISO* LCR analysis shall use the IRM established by the *NYSRC* as determined in accordance with Reliability Rule A.1.

R1.2 The *NYISO* LCR analysis shall maintain a LOLE of 0.1 days/year, as specified by the Requirement A.1: R1.1.

R1.3 The *NYISO* LCR analysis shall use the software, load and capacity data, and models consistent with that utilized by the *NYSRC* for its determination of the IRM, as described in Sections 3.2 and 3.5 of *NYSRC* Policy 5, “Procedure for Establishing NYCA Installed Capacity Requirements.”

R1.4 The *NYISO* shall document the procedures used to calculate the LCRs.

R1.5 The *NYISO* shall prepare a report for the next *Capability Year* describing the analyses for establishing (1) *LSE ICAP* requirements, and (2) LCRs for applicable *NYCA zones*, prepared in accordance with R1.1 through R1.3. The report shall include the procedures, factors, and assumptions utilized by the *NYISO* to determine these *LSE ICAP* requirements and LCRs.”

The following compliance measure serves to fulfill the *NYSRC* Reliability Rule A.2 requirement R1. This measure states that:

“**M1.** The *NYISO* conducted an annual analysis to establish *LSE* and *Locational Capacity Requirements* for the next *Capability Year* in accordance with R1.1, R1.2, and R1.3 requirements. The procedures used to calculate LCRs were documented in accordance with R1.4 and a report prepared in accordance with R1.5.”

A. Approval of Locational Capacity Requirements

On January 17th, 2019, the NYISO Operating Committee (OC) voted to approve Locational Capacity Requirements (LCRs) of 82.8% of the forecast peak load for the New York City Locality and 104.1% of the forecast peak load for the Long Island Locality. The OC also approved an LCR of 92.3% of the forecast peak load for the G-J Locality. This approval was based on the Locational Installed Capacity Requirements Study in Section I.

B. Comparison of Forecast Loads and Resources

The NYISO has forecast a NYCA peak load of 32,428.5 MW for the 2019–2020 Capability Year. The 17.0% statewide Installed Reserve Margin adopted by the NYSRC and the 32,428.5 MW peak load forecast produced an ICAP requirement for the NYCA of 37,941.3 MW.

The forecast peak load, existing capacity (based on CRIS adjusted summer DMNC testing) and proposed resources, and the current locational ICAP requirements for New York City, Long Island, and the G-J Locality produce the statistics as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 indicates that the statewide ICAP requirement for the New York Control Area (NYCA) and the Locational Capacity Requirements for New York City, Long Island, and the G-J Locality can be met with expected ICAP resources in 2019–2020 Capability Year.

Table 1
2019–2020 Capability Year
Forecast peak load, Installed Capacity, and Locational Capacity Requirements (LCRs)

Locality	Peak Load (MW)	ICAP LCR (% of peak load)	ICAP LCR (MW)	Existing Capacity (MW) ¹	Expected ICAP (MW) ²
New York City	11,606.9	82.8	9,610.5	9,543.0	10,362.7
Long Island	5,279.1	104.1	5,495.5	5,215.5	6,067.7
G-J Locality	15,845.5	92.3	14,625.4	15,238.8	16,170.4
NYCA	32,428.5	117.0 ³	37,941.3 ⁴	39,107.2	42,592.5

¹ This is the sum of CRIS adjusted DMNC summer values for each unit based on the 2018 summer tested capacity.

² This is the existing capacity plus expected unit additions, retirements, reratings, UDRs, SCRs and net imports to the best information as of March 19th, 2019.

³ This is the statewide Installed Capacity Requirement, expressed in terms of percentage of forecast peak load.

⁴ This is the statewide Installed Capacity Requirement, expressed in terms of MW of ICAP.

C. Locational Capacity Requirements References and Procedures

The *NYISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff* (“Services Tariff”) provides the rules governing the NYISO markets. Capacity obligations for LSEs are contained in Section 5.11 and Locational Capacity Requirements are defined in Section 5.11.4. On October 5th, 2018, FERC accepted proposed revisions to Section 5.11.4 of the *NYISO Services Tariff* which provides the methodology that the NYISO uses for determining LCRs. This methodology utilizes an economic optimization algorithm to minimize the total cost of capacity for the NYCA. The *NYISO Services Tariff* is available on the NYISO Web site at the following URL:

<https://nyisoviewer.etariff.biz/ViewerDocLibrary/MasterTariffs/9FullTariffNYISOMST.pdf>

The NYISO ICAP Manual contains the procedures with regard to the Installed Capacity markets and auctions administered by the NYISO. Section 3 of the ICAP Manual addresses LSE requirements in procuring capacity to meet the NYSRC’s annually set Installed Reserve Margin. Section 3.6.2, titled “Minimum Unforced Capacity Requirements for LSEs Serving Loads in a Locality”, outlines the derivation of LSE locational Capacity Requirements. The ICAP Manual is available on the NYISO Web site at the following URL:

https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/2923301/icap_mnl.pdf/234db95c-9a91-66fe-7306-2900ef905338

The NYISO LCR study utilizes the NYSRC-approved IRM and associated database directed by the NYSRC as the starting point. The only other assumption changes from the IRM study consist of updating the ICAP load forecast and incorporating any material capability changes that occur after the IRM study but before the LCR study.

The new LCR methodology of economic optimization will result in continuing to meet the NYSRC’s 0.1 days/year LOLE reliability standard while respecting the NYSRC-approved IRM as well as the Locality Transmission Security Limits, and minimizing the total cost for the procurement of required capacity for the NYCA. The optimizer is a linear program that minimizes capacity costs based on the cost curves established with the results of net Energy and Ancillary Services revenue offset⁵. These curves show the relationship between the magnitude of the requirement versus the cost in each of the Localities. Once a potential total cost solution is achieved in the program, it is tested by running the MARS software at the approved statewide IRM to determine the resulting LOLE. The least cost solution that satisfies all constraints is selected. Since the program could select LCR requirements that are too low to be feasible from an operation’s perspective, floors in the requirements are set to limit this exposure. These floors called Transmission Security Limits are based on the bulk power system transmission capability into each Locality as determined by power flow and contingency analysis. A full description of the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements Determination Process is available on the NYISO’s website at the following URL and is also shown in Section III of this report:

<https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/1408199/LCR-determination-process.pdf/2854dc25-301e-c506-1d88-2b13e0284ca1>

⁵ The term “offset” is defined in Section 5.14.1.2.2 of the *NYISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff*.

Section III

Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements Determination Process



Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements Determination Process

1. Introduction

1.1. This document describes the process¹ that NYISO follows to determine the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements² (LCRs) for the Localities, presently Zone J – New York City, Zone K – Long Island, and the G-J Locality (Zones G, H, I, and J).

2. Initial Conditions

2.1. The database available from the Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) study is used, adjusted to the IRM value approved by the NYSRC for the upcoming Capability Year.

2.1.1. The NYISO will use a Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) that is the lesser of (a) 0.100 days/year and (b) the LOLE that results from the NYSRC Installed Capacity Subcommittee’s adjustment to the IRM database (specified with three decimal point precision). This LOLE is referred to as the “target LOLE”.

2.2. All NYISO runs under this process occur with the NYCA Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement set using the approved IRM.

2.3. The NYISO will utilize LCR economic optimization software (“LCR software”), constructed as follows:

¹ On October 5, 2018, FERC accepted proposed revisions to Section 5.11.4 of the NYISO’s Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (“Services Tariff”) that provides the methodology that the NYISO uses for determining LCRs. This new methodology utilizes an economic optimization algorithm to minimize the total cost of capacity for the NYCA. This new methodology will result in continuing to meet the NYSRC’s 0.1 days/year LOLE reliability standard while respecting the NYSRC-approved IRM.

² Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meaning set forth in the Services Tariff.



Minimize:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of Capacity Procurement} = & [Q_J + LOE_J] \times P_J(Q_J + LOE_J) + [Q_K + LOE_K] \times P_K(Q_K + LOE_K) \\ & + [Q_{(G-J)} + LOE_{(G-J)} - Q_J - LOE_J] \times P_{(G-J)}(Q_{(G-J)} + LOE_{(G-J)}) \\ & + [Q_{NYCA} + LOE_{NYCA} - Q_{(G-J)} - LOE_{(G-J)} - Q_K - LOE_K] \times P_{NYCA}(Q_{NYCA} + LOE_{NYCA}) \end{aligned}$$

Subject to:

$$\begin{aligned} & NYCA \text{ system LOLE} \leq \text{target LOLE} \\ & Q_{NYCA} = NYCA \text{ system peak load forecast} \times (1 + NYSRC \text{ approved IRM}) \\ & Q_J \geq Q_{TSL(J)} \\ & Q_K \geq Q_{TSL(K)} \\ & Q_{(G-J)} \geq Q_{TSL(G-J)} \end{aligned}$$

Wherein

$Q_J, Q_K, Q_{(G-J)}$ are the quantity of capacity, expressed in megawatts, required in J Locality, K Locality, and G-J Locality, respectively, which is the product of the Locality's non-coincident peak load forecast and the corresponding LCR values.

$Q_{TSL(J)}, Q_{TSL(K)}, Q_{TSL(G-J)}$ are the quantity of LCR floor restriction, expressed in megawatts, due to the transmission security limit for J Locality, K Locality, and G-J Locality, respectively.

Q_{NYCA} is the quantity of capacity, expressed in megawatts, required for NYCA, which is the product of NYCA system peak load forecast and the value of (1 + NYSRC approved IRM).

$LOE_J, LOE_K, LOE_{(G-J)}, LOE_{NYCA}$ are the quantity of level of excess condition, expressed in megawatts, for J Locality, K Locality, G-J Locality, and NYCA, respectively.

$P_J(Q_J + LOE_J), P_K(Q_K + LOE_K), P_{G-J}(Q_{(G-J)} + LOE_{(G-J)}), P_{NYCA}(Q_{NYCA} + LOE_{NYCA})$ are the price of capacity for the given quantity of capacity in J Locality, K Locality, G-J Locality, and NYCA, respectively (noting that the ICAP Demand Curve reset process calculates Net CONE at the level of excess condition).

2.3.1.1. These equations are used to determine LCRs such that the cost of capacity is minimized, while at the same time holding unchanged the NYSRC approved IRM, maintaining an LOLE of less than or equal to 0.100 days/year, and maintaining capacity requirements greater than or equal to the applicable Transmission Security Limit, the foregoing described herein.

2.3.2. The additional tables used to run the optimizer are appended to the IRM database referenced in step 2.1. The data and zonal capacity shifting specified in these tables will be consistent with those present in the final IRM database.



2.3.3. When identifying the price of capacity at the level of excess prescribed in Section 5.11.4(a) of the Services Tariff, cost curves established (a) in a Demand Curve Reset Filing Year will use the results of net Energy and Ancillary Services revenues determined in the quadrennial ICAP Demand Curve tariff processes and (b) in Demand Curve annual update years, all points on each cost curve will be determined by changing each point on the current Capability Year’s cost curve to reflect the difference between the upcoming Capability Year’s Net CONE value and the current Capability Year’s Net CONE value.

2.3.4. Transmission Security Limits are determined using the equations and inputs specified in the table below

Transmission Security Limit Calculation	Units	Formula	G-J Locality	NYC	LI
Load forecast for the LCR Study	MW	[A] = User Input			
Bulk Power Transmission Capability	MW	[B] = User Input			
UCAP Requirement (MW)	MW	[C] = [A]-[B]			
UCAP Requirement Percent	(%)	[D] = [C]/[A]			
Locality derating factor	(%)	[E] = User Input			
ICAP Requirement (MW)	MW	[F] = [C]/(1-[E])			
Transmission Security Limit	%	[G] = ROUND([F]/[A], to 0.1% increments)			

2.4. The NYISO will present to stakeholders informational draft LCRs and accompanying preliminary input information, as available (such as the IRM Load forecast, bulk power transmission capability, derating factors, Transmission Security Limits, and Net CONE Curves), in the 4th quarter of the calendar year.

3. LCR Case Adjustments

3.1. The NYISO will solve for the target LOLE. That is, the NYISO will use a Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) that is the lesser of (a) 0.100 days/year and (b) the LOLE that results from the NYSRC Installed Capacity Subcommittee’s adjustment to the IRM database (specified with three decimal point precision).

3.2. The NYISO will use the latest NYISO ICAP Load forecast.

3.2.1. The forecast will affect the load shapes used.



3.2.2. Update peak load data in the corresponding LCR software tables.

3.2.3. Run the LCR software.

3.3. The NYISO will identify any material capability changes.

3.3.1. Material capability changes, as used in this process, means individual changes that would increase or decrease generation, CRIS MW, or transmission transfer capability by 200 MW or greater.

3.3.2. Introduce any material changes and run the LCR software.

3.3.3. Notify the NYSRC of any material capability changes.

4. Determination of the Final LCR Values

4.1. The LCR software returns results with two decimal point precision. LCRs are set in 0.1 percentage point increments in order to be converted to Locational Minimum Unforced Capacity Values allocated to LSEs and implemented in the ICAP AMS. Therefore, in order to set the LCR values, there may be a need to round those values up or down to the neighboring 0.1 percentage point.

4.2. If rounding is utilized, the NYISO will test these resulting values by running the MARS model and verifying the LOLE achieves the target LOLE value in Section 2.

4.3. If necessary to achieve at least the LOLE, the NYISO will adjust the LCR values in 0.1 percentage point increments. For such adjustments, the NYISO will first adjust Localities whose LCRs were rounded downward in the step 4.1 above (e.g., a Locality whose LCR was rounded downward from 90.14% to 90.1%).

4.4. The NYISO will present the resulting LCRs to the NYISO Operating Committee.

4.5. The NYISO will post to its website the final LCRs, LCR Report, Transmission Security Limits, Net CONE Curves, and other applicable supporting data for the upcoming Capability Year.