

# **NYISO's Compliance Submittal for NYSRC Rule A.3 (R1)**

**Next Capability Year Resource Adequacy Assessment**

**A Report by the  
New York Independent System Operator**

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

**May 28, 2026**

# Table of Contents

**TABLE OF CONTENTS.....2**

**STATEMENT OF NYSRC RULE A.3 R1.....3**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTALLED RESERVE MARGIN (IRM).....3**

**ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCATIONAL MINIMUM INSTALLED CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS (LCRS) .....3**

**CAPABILITY YEAR 2026-2027 ASSESSMENT .....4**

**LOAD FORECAST MODEL .....4**

**CONCLUSION.....8**

## Statement of NYSRC Rule A.3 R1

The NYSRC Reliability Rule A.3 R1 has the following requirements:

**“R1.** The NYISO shall conduct a NYCA resource adequacy assessment for the next Capability Period for demonstrating that proposed NYCA resources meet statewide IRM and locational capacity requirements in accordance with Reliability Rules A.1: R1.1 and A.2: R1. The assessment shall be documented in a report, covering at a minimum, the evaluations and information below:

**R1.1** The Resource Adequacy assessment shall evaluate a base case assuming proposed resources and the most likely load forecast, as well as alternate scenarios approved by RCMS.

**R1.2** The Resource Adequacy assessment shall address any potential base case resource adequacy needs and possible corrective actions.

**R1.3** The Resource Adequacy assessment report shall include key findings, assumptions, and other factors considered in the assessment.”

The following compliance measure serves to fulfill the NYSRC Reliability Rule A.3 requirement R1. This measure states that:

**“M1.** The NYISO submitted a NYCA Next Capability Period Year Resource Adequacy Assessment Report covering the next Capability Period to the NYSRC in accordance with R1 requirements.”

## Establishment of the Installed Reserve Margin (IRM)

The Installed Capacity Subcommittee (ICS) of the New York State Reliability Council, L.L.C. (NYSRC) conducted a technical study in 2025 to determine the IRM for the 2026-2027 Capability Year. The Executive Committee of the NYSRC approved an IRM of 24.5% for the 2026-2027 Capability Year on December 5, 2025<sup>1</sup> that met the required Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) criteria of 0.1 days per year as specified in NYSRC Rule A.1, Requirement R1.1.

## Establishment of Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements (LCRs)

Using the approved IRM, the NYISO then determined the LCRs for the 2026-2027 Capability Year. For the 2026-2027 Capability Year, pursuant to the new “triggering resource” rules that became

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<sup>1</sup> [2026-2027 IRM Resolution](#)

effective on December 24, 2025,<sup>2</sup> the NYISO determined that the Unforced Capacity Deliverability Rights (UDRs) awarded to the Champlain Hudson Power Express (CHPE) project constituted a triggering resource. Accordingly, two sets of transmission security limit (TSL) floor values and LCRs were calculated based on different operating status assumptions for the CHPE UDRs: “CHPE-in” (i.e., assuming that the CHPE UDRs are participating in the capacity market) and “CHPE-out” (i.e., assuming that the CHPE UDRs are not participating in the capacity market).<sup>3</sup> The NYISO’s Operating Committee approved the LCRs on January 15, 2026.<sup>4</sup> The 24.5% IRM and LOLE resource adequacy criterion were maintained throughout the process. The NYISO’s calculations resulted in the following LCRs for the 2026-2027 Capability Year: (1) for the CHPE-in case: a New York City LCR of 86.4%, a Long Island LCR of 110.3%, and a G-J Locality LCR of 82.5%; and (2) for the CHPE-out case: a New York City LCR of 82.6%, a Long Island LCR of 110.3%, and a G-J Locality LCR of 82.5%.

Given that: (1) the CHPE-in case is consistent with the final assumptions of the 2026-2027 IRM study; and (2) based on publicly available information, the current expectation is that the CHPE project is likely to commence operation during the 2026 Summer Capability Period and the CHPE UDRs are likely to begin participating in the capacity market during the 2026 Summer Capability Period, the NYISO has used capacity market parameters and resource assumptions associated with the CHPE-in case as the basis for the assessments discussed herein.

## Capability Year 2026-2027 Assessment

This assessment builds upon the data models for the IRM and LCR studies associated with the 2026-2027 Capability Year using a deterministic approach to verify that resource adequacy is maintained for the 2026-2027 Capability Year.

### Load Forecast Model

The NYISO employs a multi-stage process to develop load forecasts for each of the eleven Load Zones within the New York Control Area (NYCA). Baseline energy and peak models are developed based on projections of end-use intensities and economic variables. End-use intensities modeled

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<sup>2</sup> NYISO Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff, Section 5.11.4; and NYISO [LCR Determination Process](#)

<sup>3</sup> The CHPE-in case assumptions are consistent with the final resource operating status assumptions of the 2026-2027 IRM study. The CHPE-out case modifies only the status of the CHPE UDRs; the operating status assumptions for all other resources remains unchanged from the final assumptions of the 2026-2027 IRM study.

<sup>4</sup> [NYISO 2026 - 2027 LCR Report](#)

include, for example, those for lighting, refrigeration, cooking, heating, cooling, and miscellaneous plug loads. Appliance end-use intensities are generally defined as the product of saturation levels (average number of units per household or commercial square foot) and efficiency levels (energy usage per unit or a similar measure). End-use intensities specific to New York are estimated from appliance saturation and efficiency levels in both the residential and commercial sectors. These intensities include the projected impacts of energy efficiency programs, as well as improved building codes and appliance standards. Economic variables considered include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), number of households, population, and commercial and industrial employment. Projected long-term weather trends from the NYISO *Climate Change Impact Study Phase II*<sup>5</sup> are included in the end-use models. After development of the baseline models, the incremental impacts of additional policy-driven energy efficiency, behind-the-meter (BTM) solar generation, and distributed generation are deducted from the forecast, and the incremental impacts of electric vehicle usage, building electrification, and certain discrete large loads are added to the forecast. The impacts of net electricity consumption from energy storage resources due to charging and discharging are also added to the energy forecasts, while the peak-reducing impacts of BTM energy storage resources are deducted from the peak forecasts. Following these updates, the NYISO aggregates load forecasts by zone.

The 2026-2027 Capability Year peak load baseline forecast and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile forecast from the NYISO’s 2025 Load & Capacity Data report (commonly referred to as the “Gold Book”) are listed in the table below. In the IRM probabilistic study, a Load Forecast Uncertainty (LFU) model is applied to the baseline peak forecast. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile forecast of peak load provided in the 2025 Gold Book is consistent with the load distribution defined by the LFU model.

*Capability Year 2026-2027 baseline and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile peak load forecast*

	<b>Baseline Peak Load (MW)*</b>	<b>90th Percentile Peak Load (MW)**</b>	<b>Delta (MW)</b>
<b>NYCA</b>	31,990	33,784	1,794
<b>NYC</b>	11,030	11,149	119

<sup>5</sup> NYISO *Climate Change Impact Study Phase II*: <https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/16884550/NYISO-Climate-Impact-Study-Phase-2-Report.pdf>

LI	5,072	5,394	322
G-J***	15,280	15,626	346

\* With impacts for energy efficiency programs and BTM generation

\*\* Only coincident peak data is available in the 2025 Gold Book

\*\*\* The G-J forecast is the coincident peak for the G-J Locality

## Capacity Projections and Margin Levels

The 2026-2027 Capability Year capacity projections are based upon the 2025 Gold Book and updated information from the 2026-2027 IRM study as shown below.<sup>6</sup> This projection incorporates capacity additions, re-ratings, and deactivations that are identified in the 2025 Gold Book, and uses the lesser of the summer Capacity Resource Interconnection Service (CRIS) or summer Dependable Maximum Net Capability (DMNC) values for each unit. The statewide net purchases<sup>7</sup> and Special Case Resources (SCRs) are also included based on the information in Tables V-1 and I-7 of the 2025 Gold Book and updated information from the 2026-2027 IRM study, respectively.

*Capability Year 2026-2027 Capacity Model*

	NYCA (MW)	NYC (MW)	LI (MW)	G-J (MW)
2025 Gold Book Summer Capability Ratings	37,698.9	8,704.7	5,195.5	13,462.2
Lesser of Capability Rating or CRIS from Gold Book	37,590.4	8,692.1	5,180.3	13,436.0
Special Case Resources <sup>8</sup>	898.1	453.0	23.1	526.9

<sup>6</sup> The capability ratings in Gold Book Table III-2 are based upon the best information available at the time of publication. The Gold Book inclusion/exclusion rules for Table III-2 may result in a different resource mix than used in this assessment. The capability ratings for both wind and solar resources are shown at their full nameplate rating.

<sup>7</sup> Net purchases are long-term firm purchases less long-term firm sales. Firm purchases include grandfathered imports, external CRIS Rights, and UDRs with firm contracts.

<sup>8</sup> SCRs that are modeled in the IRM study are based on the July 2025 enrollment and can be found in Attachment F of the Final Assumptions Matrix associated with the Final Base Case Special Sensitivity Case for the 2026-2027 IRM

Re-Ratings and Additions <sup>9</sup>	269.7	15	100.1	18
Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) <sup>10</sup>	480.5	0	0	0.1
Deactivations and Removals <sup>11</sup>	(192.0)	(73.1)	(78.0)	(94.7)
Net Purchases <sup>12</sup>	3,299.9	1,390	948.6	1,390
<b>Total Capability for Summer 2026</b>	<b>42,346.6</b>	<b>10,477.0</b>	<b>6,174.1</b>	<b>15,276.3</b>

*Capability Year 2026-2027 Capacity Margin Values*

	Capacity (MW)	Baseline Peak Load (MW)	Margin (%)	90th Percentile Peak Load (MW) <sup>13</sup>	Margin (%)
<b>NYCA</b>	42,346.6	31,990.0	132.4%	33,784.0	125.3%
<b>NYC</b>	10,477.0	11,030.0	95.0%	11,149.0	94.0%
<b>LI</b>	6,174.1	5,072.0	121.7%	5,394.0	114.5%
<b>G-J</b>	15,276.3	15,280.0	100.0%	15,626.0	97.8%

The analysis shows that with the expected availability of the CHPE UDRs (i.e. CHPE-in case), for both the baseline forecast of peak load and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile forecast of peak load, sufficient

study (<https://www.nysrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/NYCA-IRM-Requirement-Study-2026-2027-Final-Base-Case-FBC-Special-Sensitivity-Case-Model-Assumptions-Matrix.pdf>)

<sup>9</sup> New resources and unit re-ratings that are modeled in the IRM study can be found in the Final Assumptions Matrix associated with the Final Base Case Special Sensitivity Case for the 2026-2027 IRM study (<https://www.nysrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/NYCA-IRM-Requirement-Study-2026-2027-Final-Base-Case-FBC-Special-Sensitivity-Case-Model-Assumptions-Matrix.pdf>). These values represent the summation of the relevant values from Attachments B1, B3, and B4.

<sup>10</sup> DERs that are modeled in the IRM study can be found in Attachment B6 of the Final Assumptions Matrix associated with the Final Base Case Special Sensitivity Case for the 2026-2027 IRM study (<https://www.nysrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/NYCA-IRM-Requirement-Study-2026-2027-Final-Base-Case-FBC-Special-Sensitivity-Case-Model-Assumptions-Matrix.pdf>)

<sup>11</sup> Deactivations and removals that are modeled in the IRM study can be found in Attachment B2 of the Final Assumptions Matrix associated with the Final Base Case Special Sensitivity Case for the 2026-2027 IRM study (<https://www.nysrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/NYCA-IRM-Requirement-Study-2026-2027-Final-Base-Case-FBC-Special-Sensitivity-Case-Model-Assumptions-Matrix.pdf>)

<sup>12</sup> The values listed here have been updated to reflect the UDR elections for the 2026-2027 Capability Year and net purchases as used in the 2026-2027 IRM study (including the CHPE UDRs). Purchases listed in the 2025 Gold Book do not include updated UDR election values for the 2026-2027 Capability Year.

<sup>13</sup> The 90th percentile forecast is based on the coincident peak values due to a 90th percentile non-coincident peak not being calculated for NYC, LI, and the G-J Locality.

capacity is available to meet the 24.5% statewide IRM established by the NYSRC for the 2026-2027 Capability Year. In addition, sufficient capacity is available to meet the NYISO-established New York City LCR of 86.4%, Long Island LCR of 110.3%, and G-J Locality LCR of 82.5% associated with the CHPE-in parameters under both the baseline forecast and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile forecast.

Although the assessments discussed in the report use the parameters and resource assumptions associated with the CHPE-in case, the NYISO has, based on currently available information, identified the potential for deficiencies to arise in meeting the New York City LCR for the Summer 2026 spot auctions prior to the commencement of ICAP market participation by the CHPE UDRs (i.e., the period during which the CHPE-out parameters are in effect). The NYISO expects that reliability of the NYCA bulk power system can still be maintained if any such near-term deficiency were to arise in meeting the New York City LCR associated with the CHPE-out parameters.

## Conclusion

With the capacity and load projections (as updated by the 2025 Gold Book and, as applicable, 2026-2027 IRM study assumptions), a deterministic assessment demonstrates that sufficient capacity is available to meet the IRM established by the NYSRC and the LCR requirements associated with the CHPE-in parameters as determined by the NYISO for the 2026-2027 Capability Year.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> It is important to note that deterministic assessments only provide “what if” information and do not test resource adequacy. Had there been significant changes to the capacity and/or load models where the required IRM or LCRs were not met under the baseline forecast of peak load, the NYISO would implement appropriate corrective actions.