



Appendix G

2021-2040 System & Resource Outlook (The Outlook)

A Report from the New York
Independent System Operator

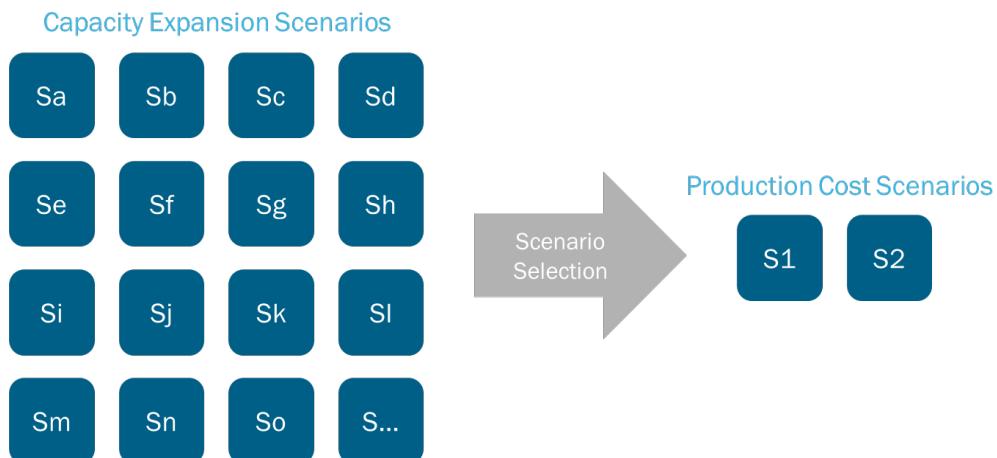
September 22, 2022

Appendix G: Detailed Policy Case Capacity Expansion Scenarios

Dozens of preliminary scenarios were evaluated in the capacity expansion model and presented to stakeholders over the course of multiple ESPWG meetings for use in the Policy Case. Key factors such as technology capital cost and load forecast were adjusted to investigate the key drivers for resource additions and impacts on the projections of resource growth in NYS. In addition to generator capital cost and load forecast, assumptions surrounding operating costs (fuel and/or emission price forecasts), existing generator retirements, energy output associated with certain generator types, and policy targets were analyzed through scenario testing. Through these scenarios, various assumption changes were examined to assess their impact on the capacity expansion model results. These scenarios were informative by showing trends in installed capacity and/or generation mix, as applicable to the scenario, throughout the study period. The scenarios provide insight on which assumptions drive certain results and the scale to which the capacity and/or generation mix is impacted.

Figure 95 portrays a visual representation of the myriad of scenarios conducted in the capacity expansion model, prior to the selection of the two final scenarios S1 and S2.

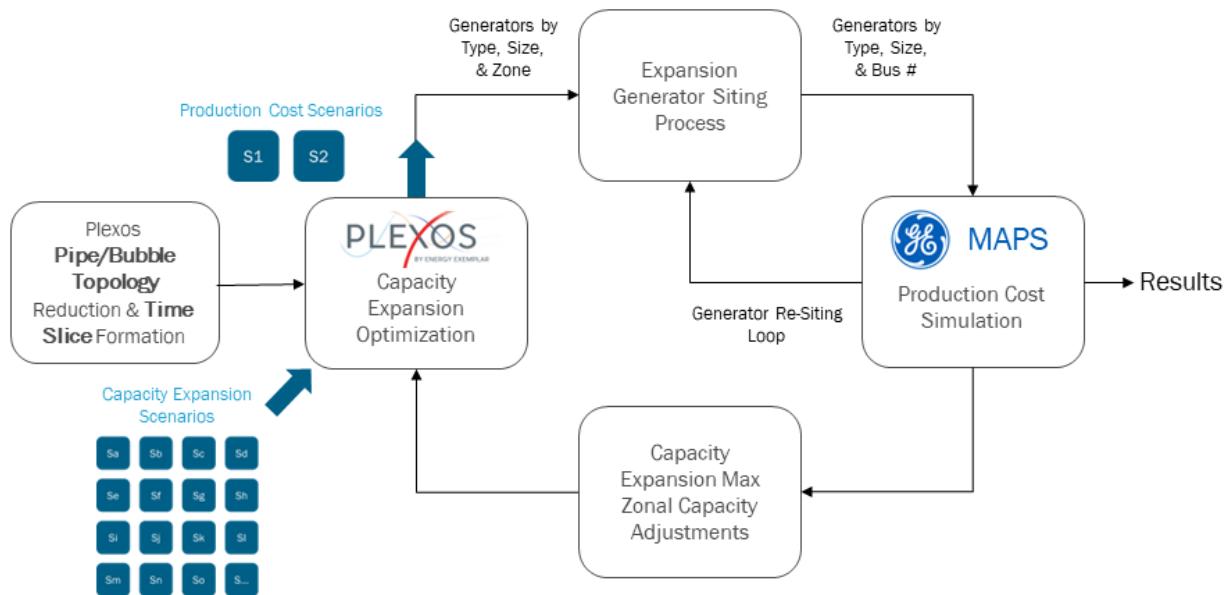
Figure 95: Policy Case Capacity Expansion Scenario Selection



Results from the capacity expansion model for scenarios S1 and S2 were the basis for the generation capacity input assumptions for the production cost modeling in the Policy Case. Further analysis was conducted in production cost modeling to assess the impacts of increased renewable and DEFR penetration on New York's system throughout the 20-year study period.

Figure 96 provides an overview of the process flow used for the Policy Case.

Figure 96: Policy Case Process Flow Chart



G.1 Capacity Expansion Scenario Assumptions

The following table describes some of the scenarios that were tested in the capacity expansion model for the Policy Case. A brief description of the assumption(s) as well as the scale to which the assumption(s) were adjusted in S1 and S2 are included below for each scenario.

Scenario	Assumption Adjusted	Value
High Natural Gas Price	Natural gas price forecast	2x baseline forecast
High CO ₂ Price	CO ₂ price forecast	2x baseline forecast
Higher CO ₂ Price	CO ₂ price forecast	10x baseline forecast
Increase ESR Policy Target	ESR specific policy target	6 GW by 2030
Nuclear Retirements at Relicensing	Retirement date for nuclear units	Set retirement date to relicense date for select units
OSW Distribution Zones J&K	Minimum amount of OSW capacity built in Zones J&K	At least 2/3 of total OSW capacity to be located in Zone J, remaining in Zone K
Reduced Hydro Output	Monthly hydro energy output	10% decrease in assumed energy for each month
Low Capital Cost UPV Candidate Generators	Capital cost for CapEx UPV	0.5x baseline costs
Low Capital Cost LBW Candidate Generators	Capital cost for CapEx LBW	0.5x baseline costs

Low Capital Cost UPV, LBW, & OSW Candidate Generators	Capital cost for CapEx UPV, LBW, and OSW units	0.5x baseline costs
Low Capital Cost DEFR Candidate Generators	Capital cost for CapEx DEFRs	0.5x baseline costs
High Capital Cost DEFR Candidate Generators	Capital cost for CapEx DEFRs	2x baseline costs
Low Operating Cost DEFR Candidate Generators	Operating cost for CapEx DEFRs	0.5x baseline forecast
High Operating Cost DEFR Candidate Generators	Operating cost for CapEx DEFRs	2x baseline forecast
Remove Declining Capacity Value Curves	UCAP rating of renewable and energy storage resources	Fixed at initial UCAP rating

A test scenario was evaluated in the analysis to test the model's selection of renewable technologies in the absence of DEFR technologies. There are many technical limitations to the validity of the scenario, but it provides information surrounding the marginal technology that will increase or decrease as more or less DEFRs are selected. The test scenarios found that the exclusion of DEFRs as a new technology option, while enforcing the retirement of fossil generators via the 100% emission-free by 2040 policy, exhausts the amount of land-based wind built and results in the replacement of 45 GW or 27 GW of DEFR capacity, for S1 and S2 respectively, with 30 GW of offshore wind and 40 GW of energy storage, and a significant reduction in UPV capacity in S2. Note that this capacity replacement estimate is not realistic and should only be considered as a directional proxy for information, which is not a substitute for all the attributes provided by either today's fossil-fueled fleet or future DEFRs. Further reliability concerns, such as voltage support and dynamic stability, may require other extensive system reinforcements.

G.2 Capacity Expansion Scenario Results

The following charts provide a comparison of the capacity expansion results for each of the scenarios examined as part of this Outlook. For both S1 and S2, there is a comparison of the 2040 Installed Capacity (GW) and 2040 Generation (TWh) for the range of scenarios. Detailed results pertaining to each of the scenarios examined are included in this section.

Figure 97: Policy Case S1 Scenario Installed Capacity Change in 2040

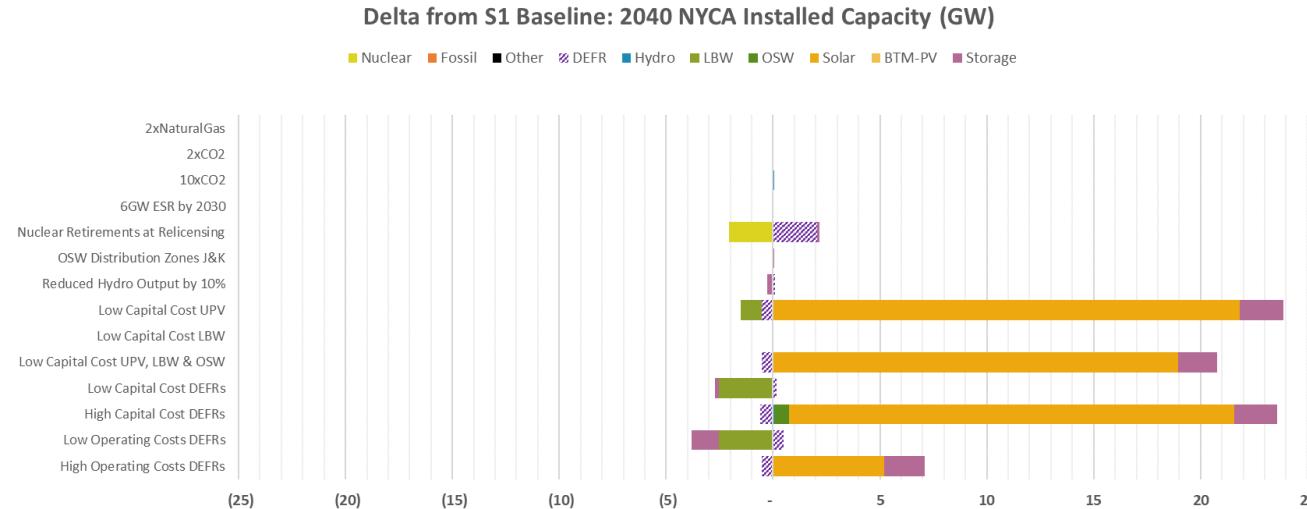


Figure 98: Policy Case S2 Scenario Installed Capacity Change in 2040

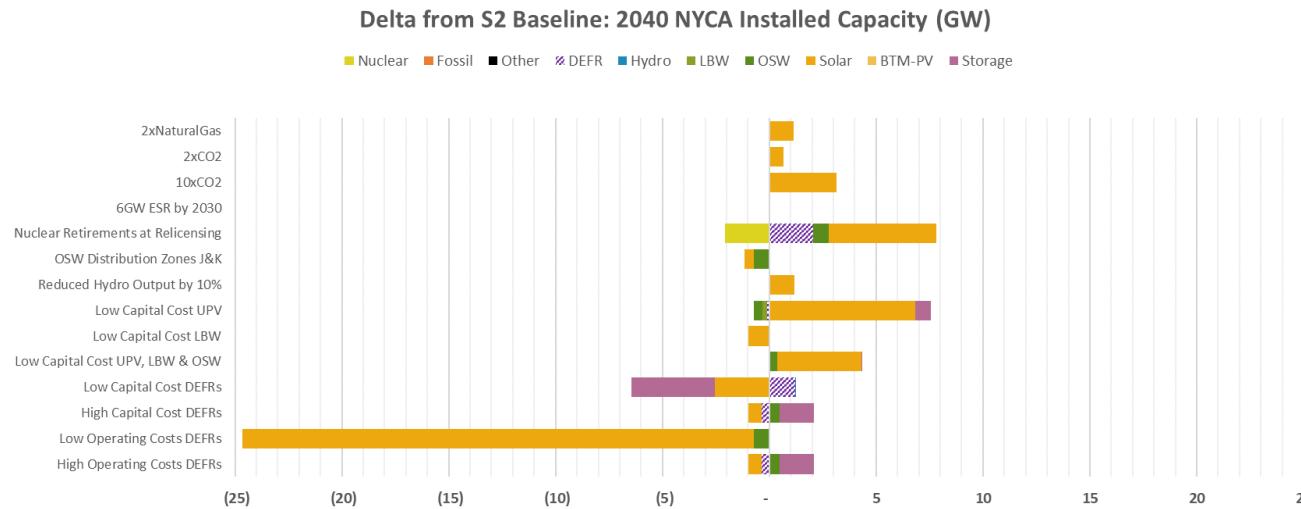


Figure 99: Policy Case S1 Scenario Annual Generation Change in 2040

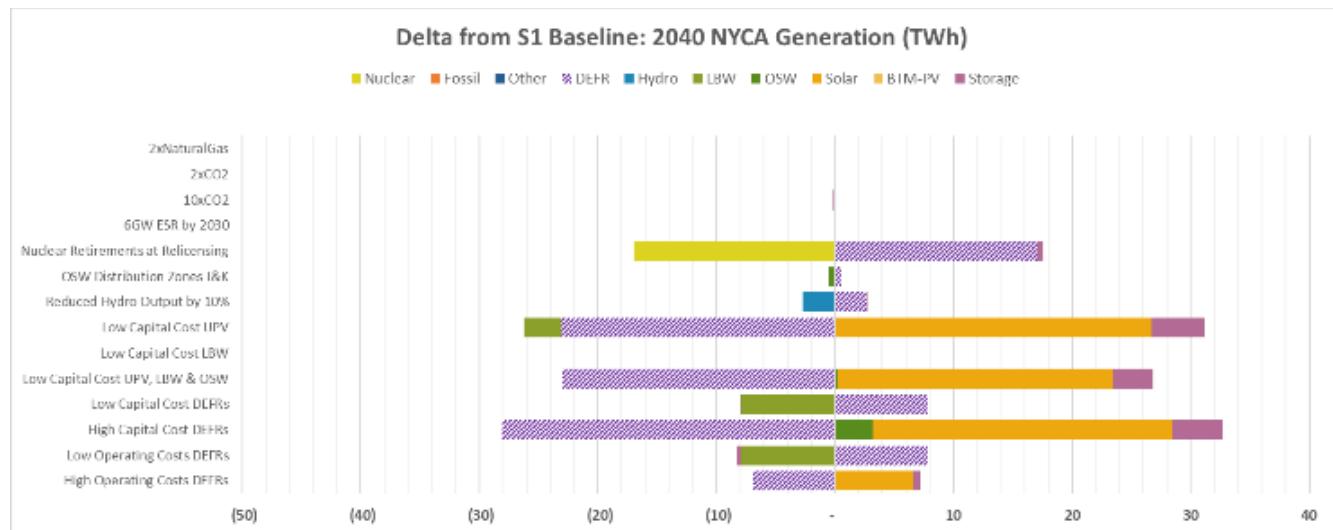
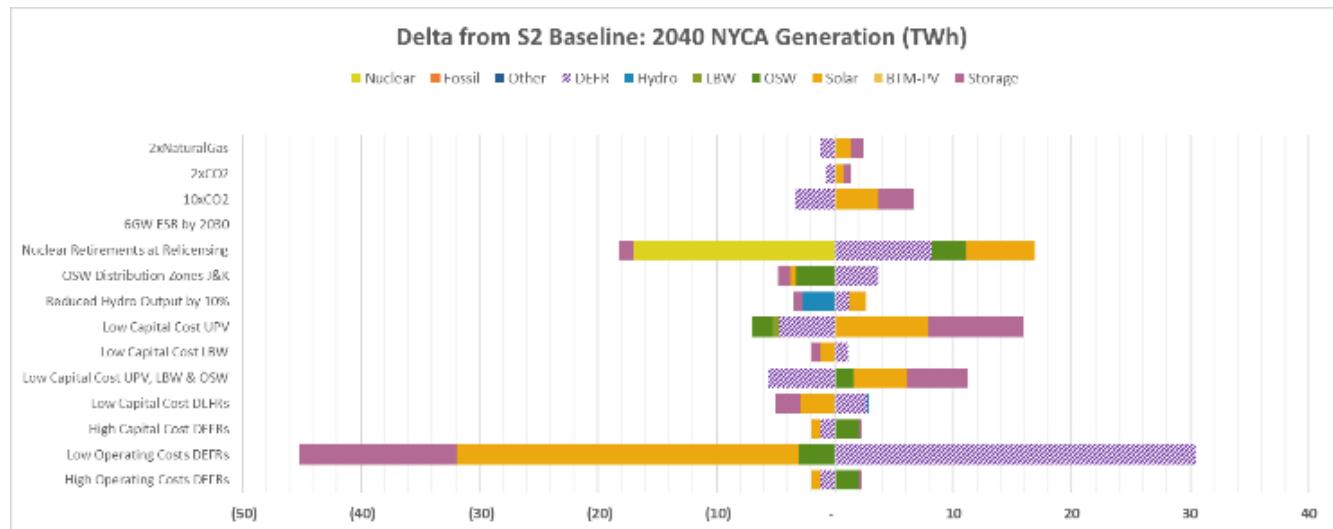
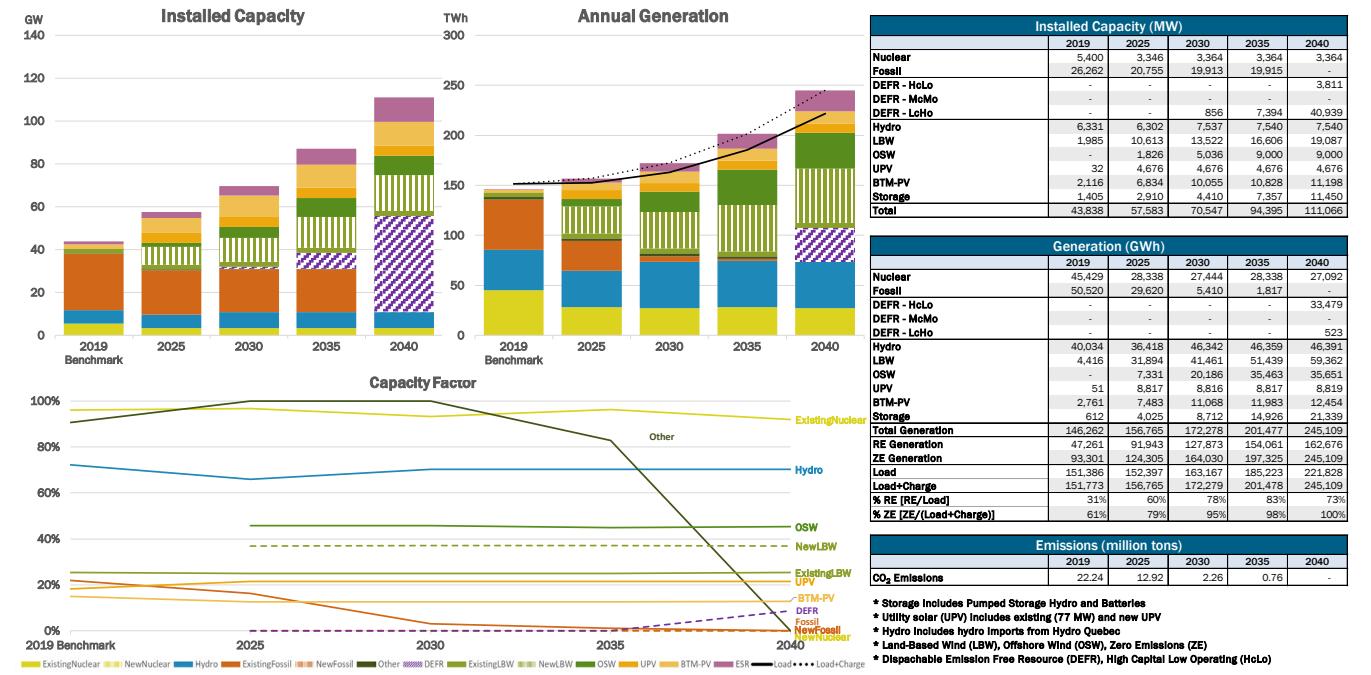


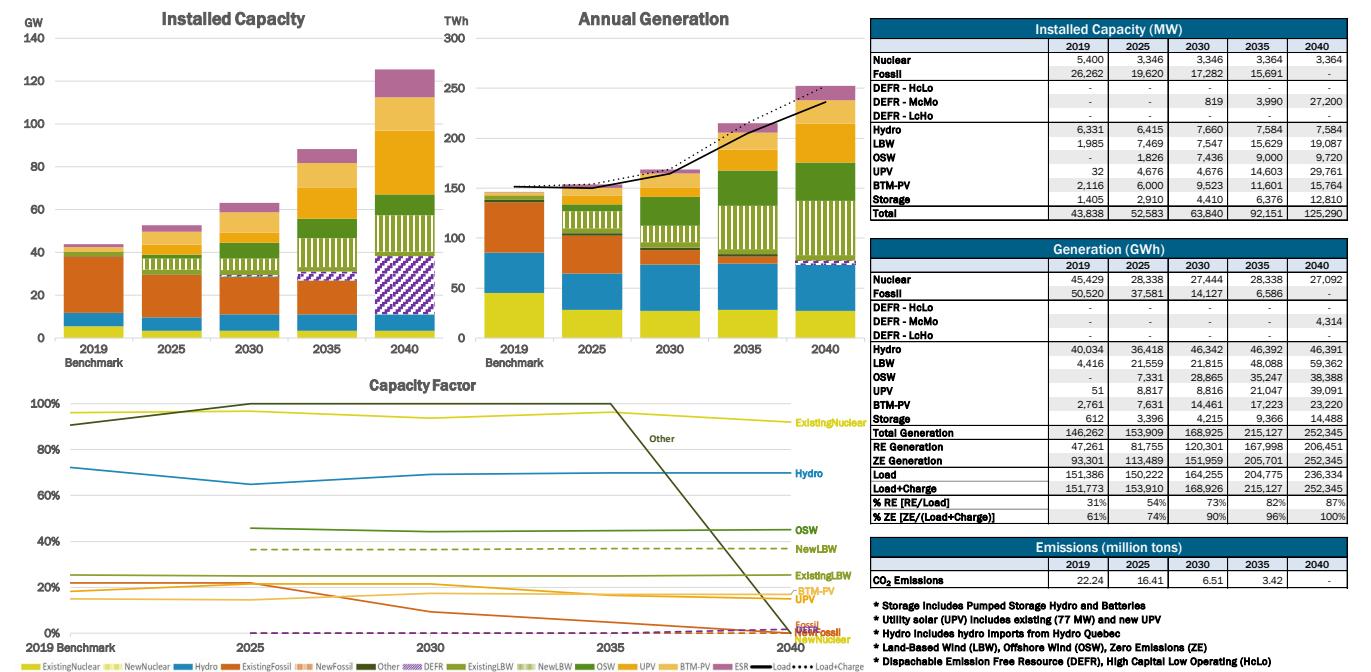
Figure 100: Policy Case S2 Scenario Annual Generation Change in 2040



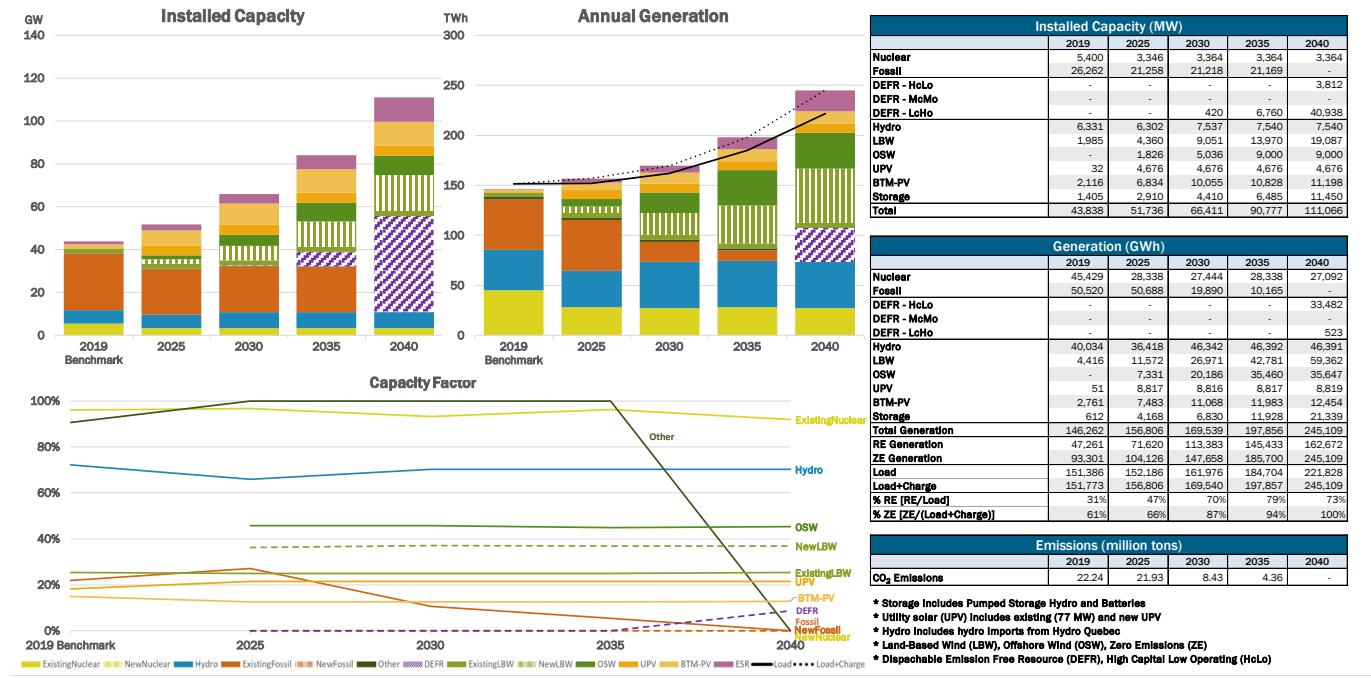
S1 Scenario: High Natural Gas Price



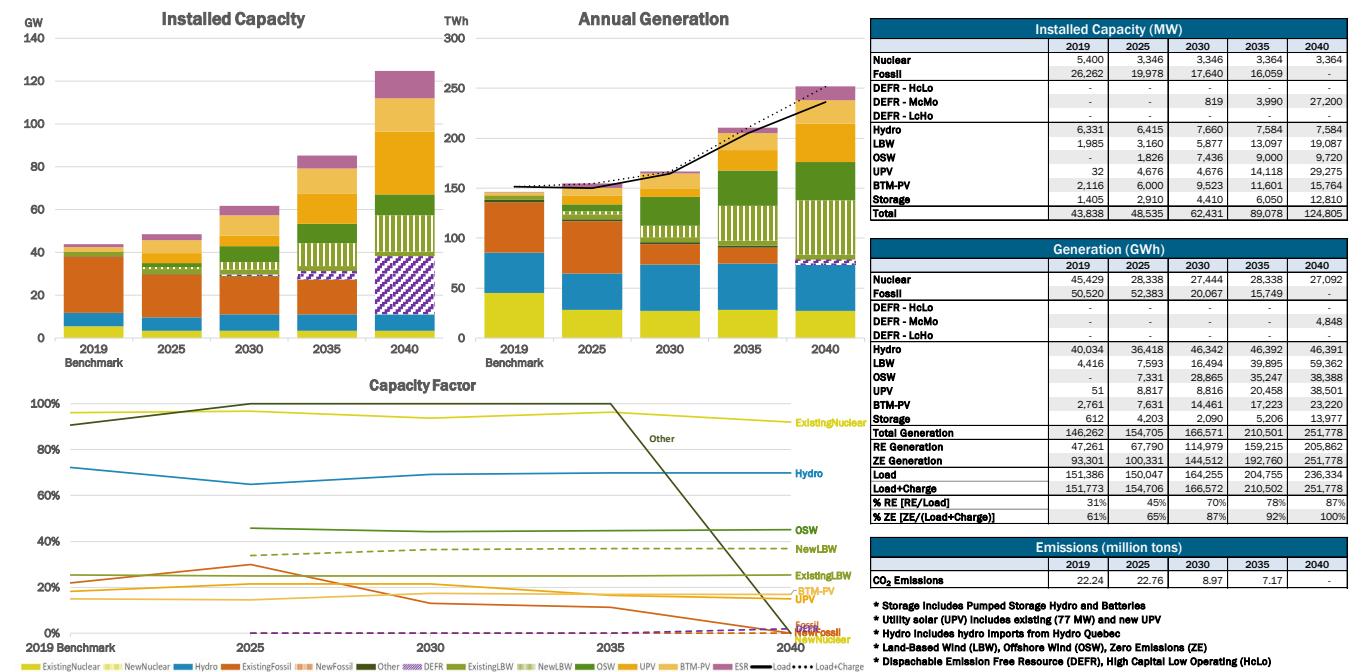
S2 Scenario: High Natural Gas Price



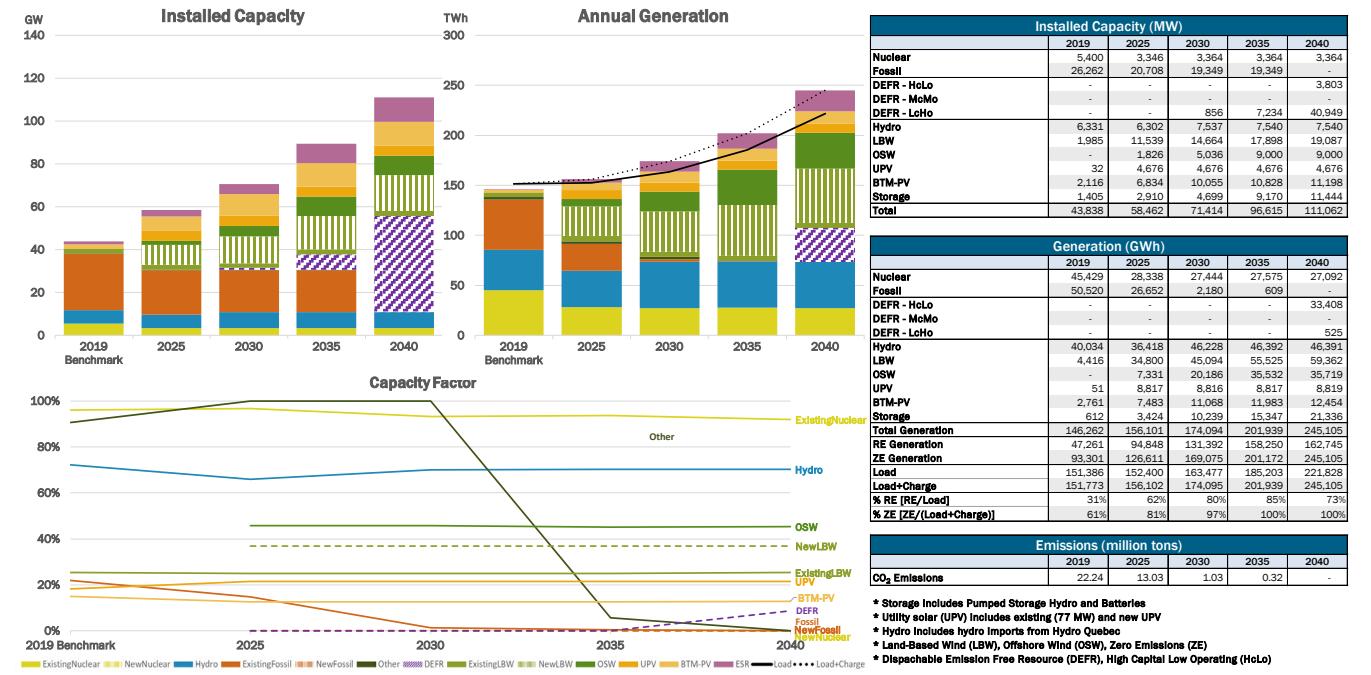
S1 Scenario: High CO2 Price



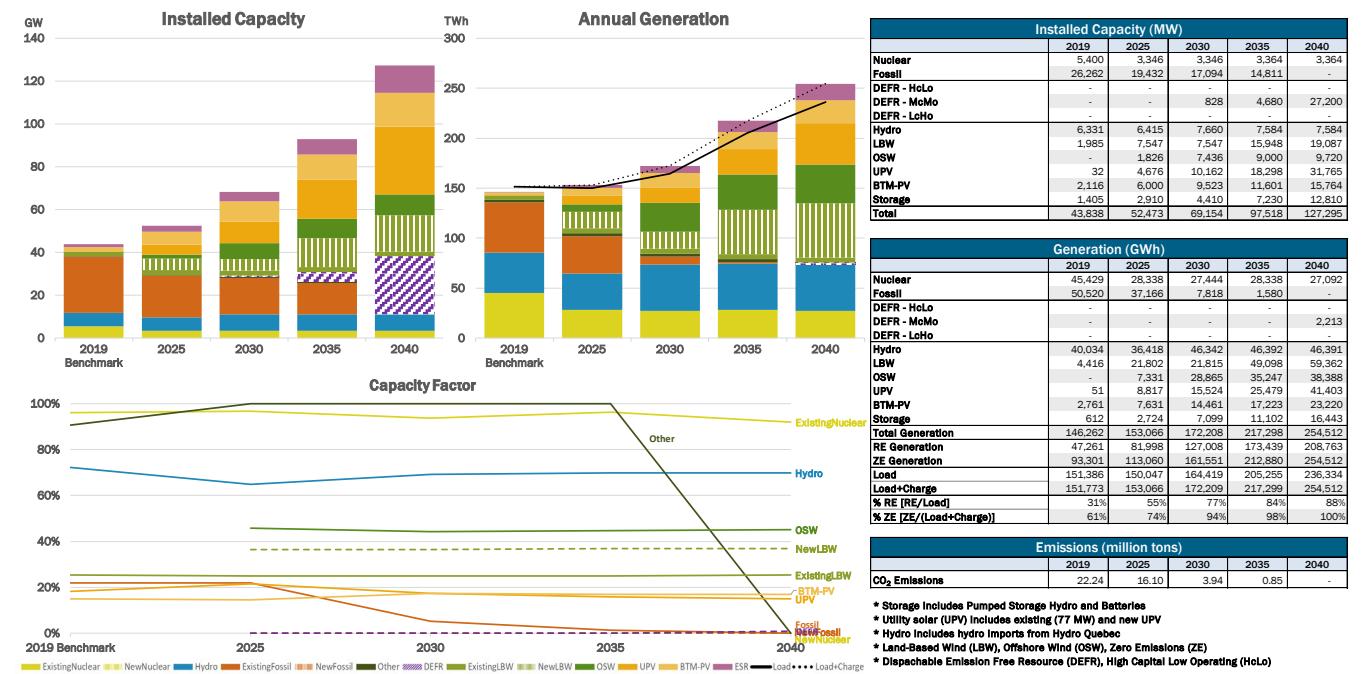
S2 Scenario: High CO2 Price



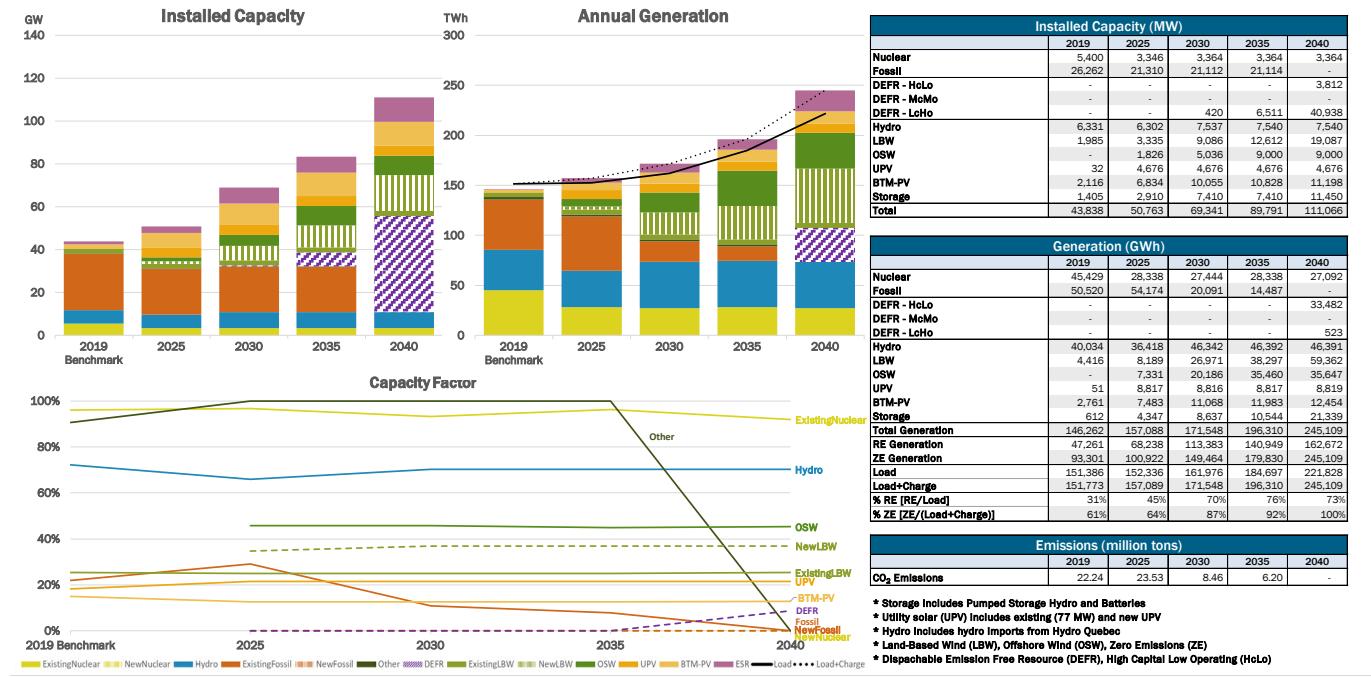
S1 Scenario: Higher CO2 Price



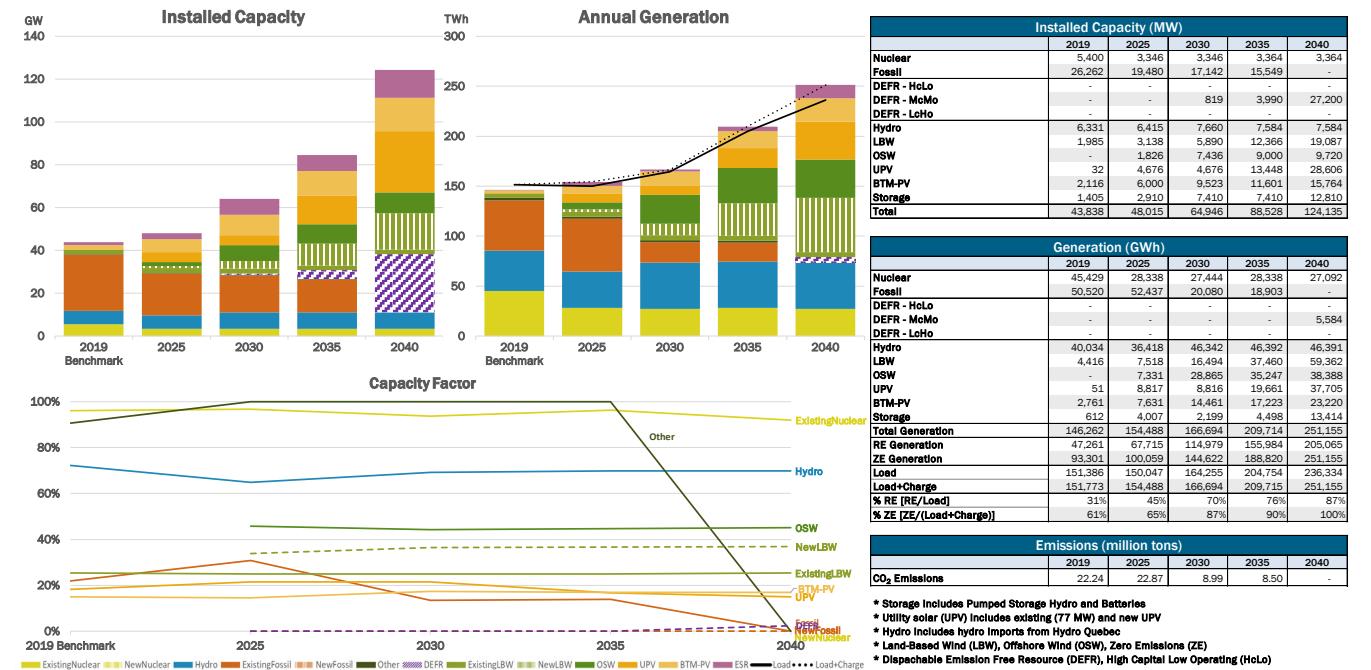
S2 Scenario: Higher CO2 Price



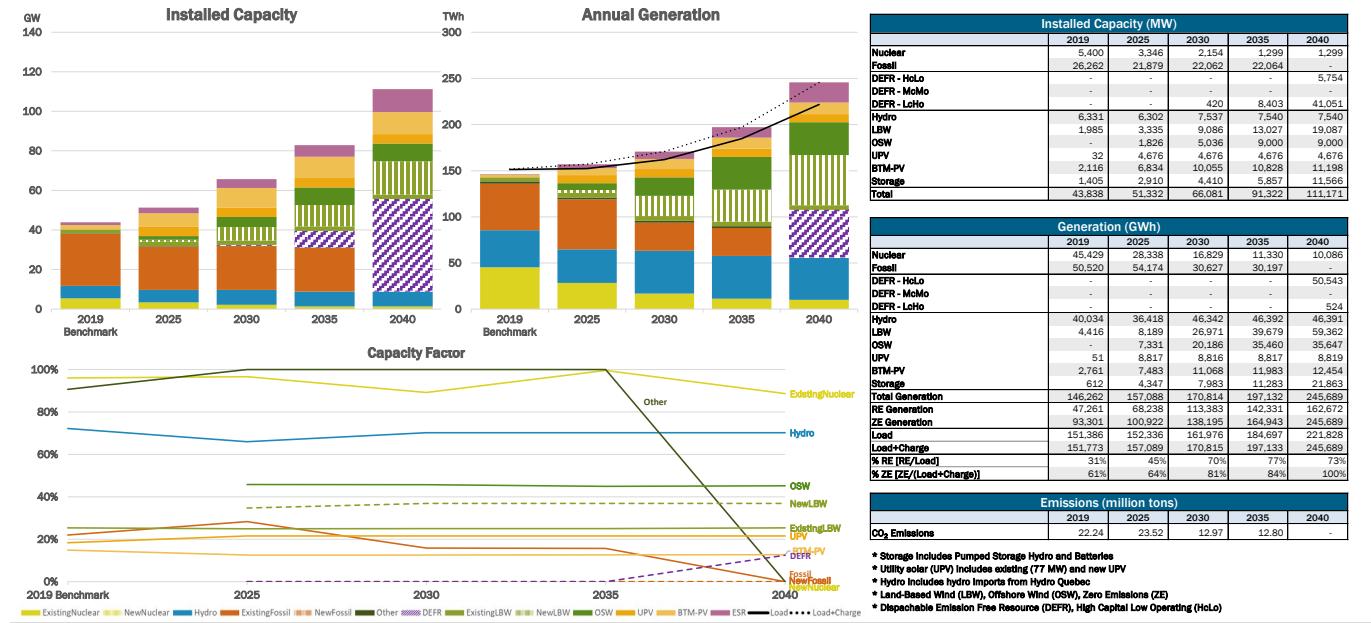
S1 Scenario: Increase ESR CLCPA to 6 GW by 2030



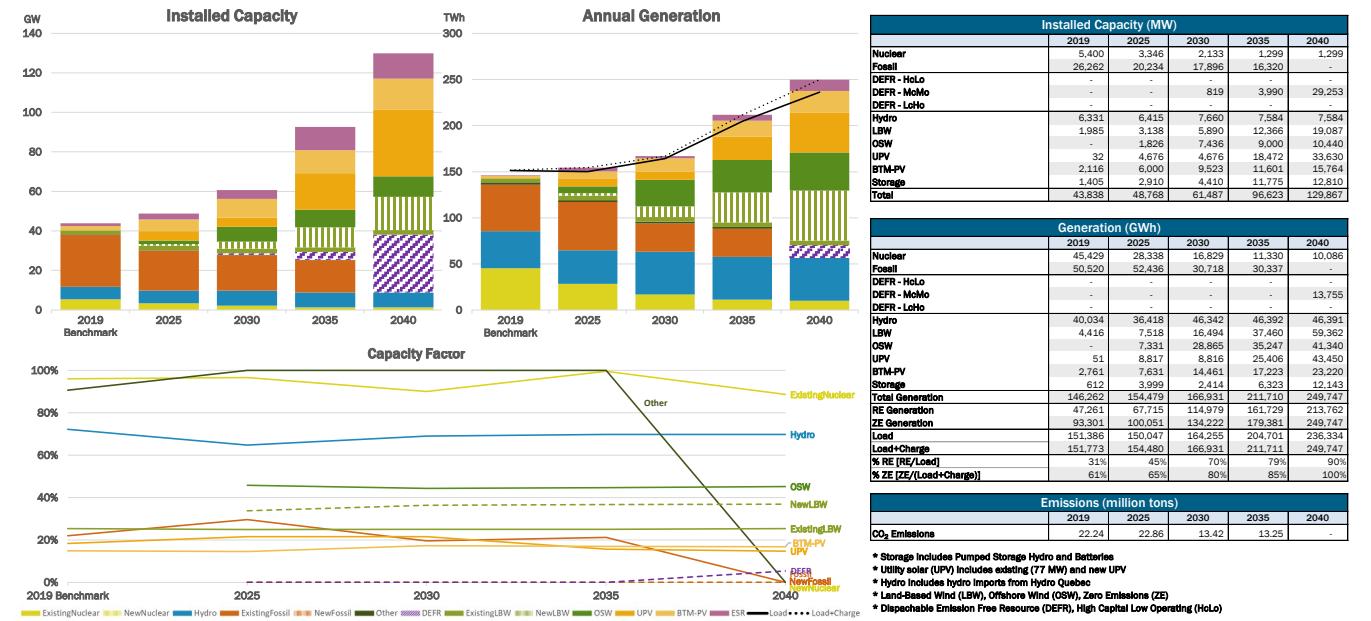
S2 Scenario: Increase ESR CLCPA to 6 GW by 2030



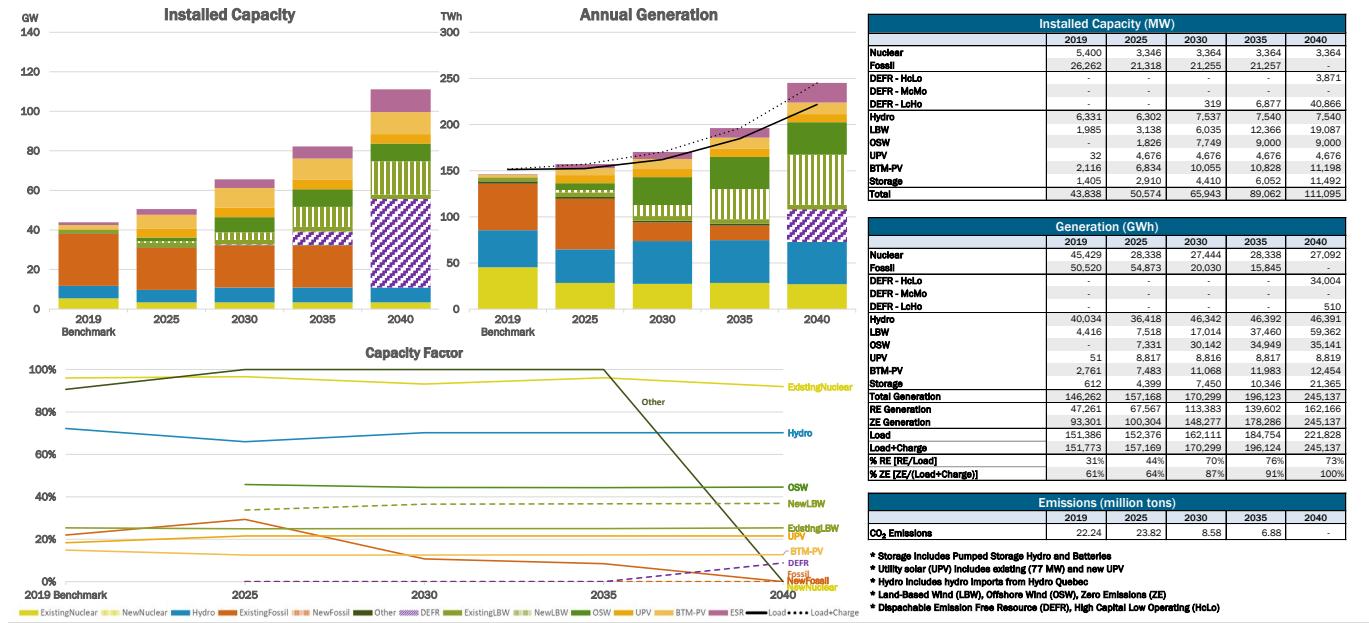
S1 Scenario: Nuclear Retirements at Relicensing



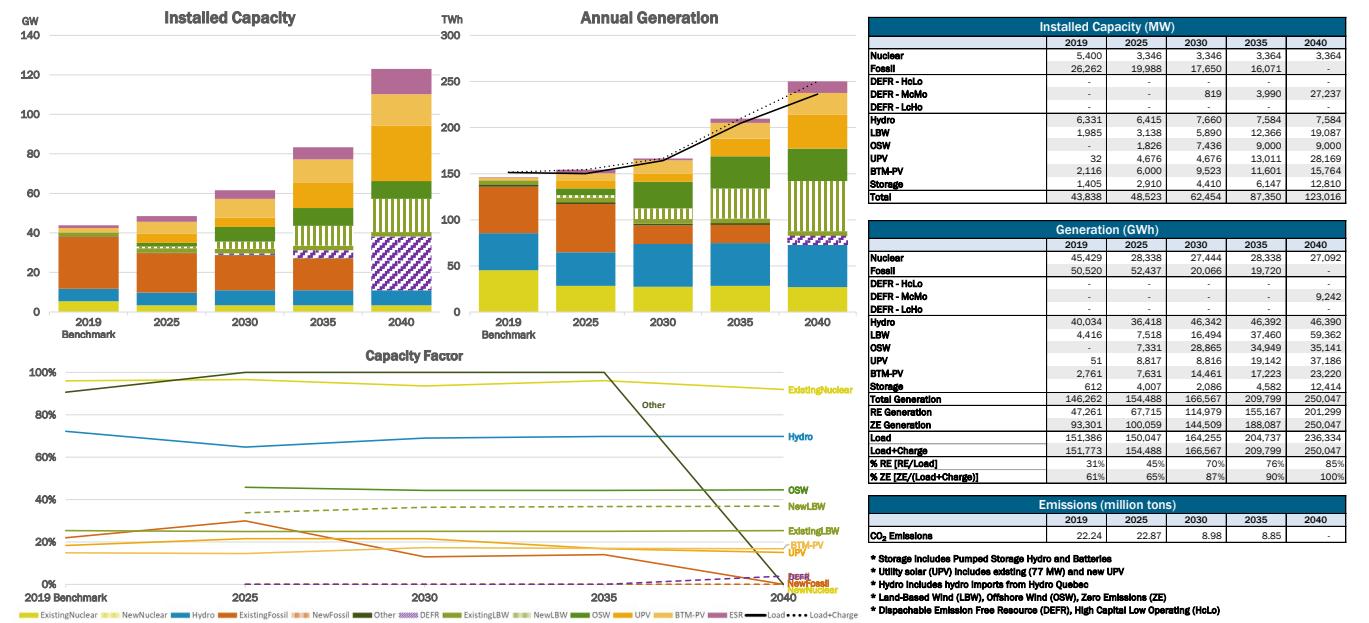
S2 Scenario: Nuclear Retirements at Relicensing



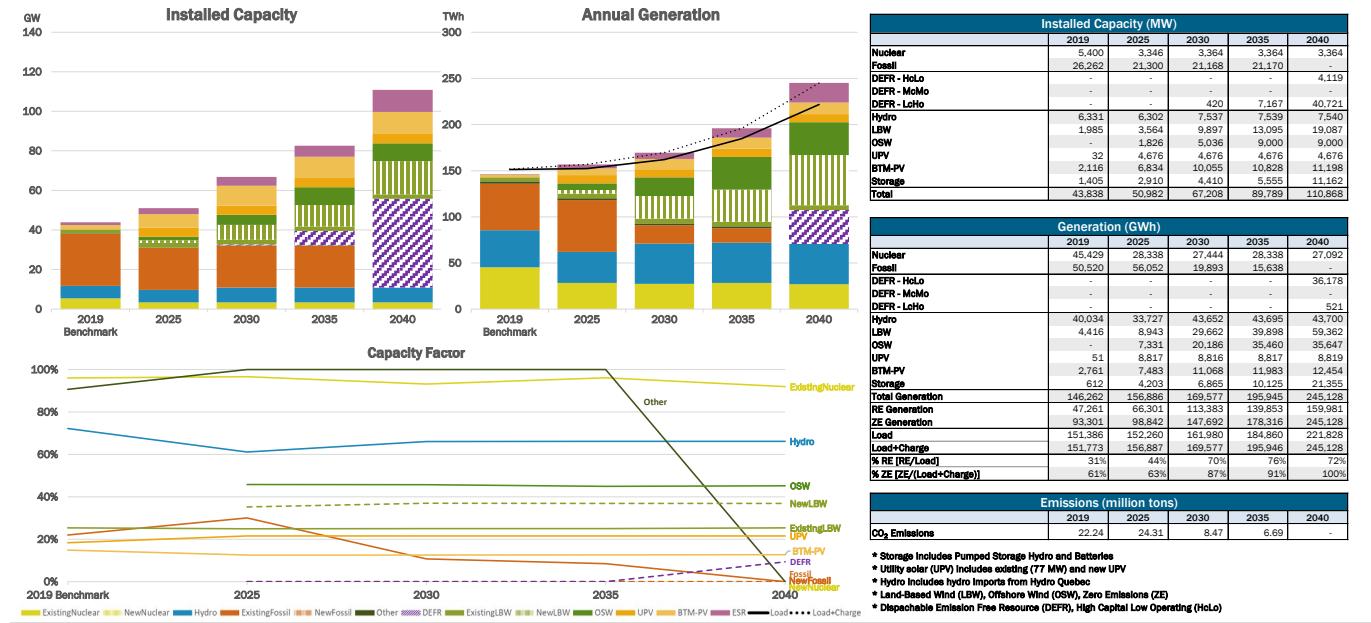
S1 Scenario: OSW Distribution Specified in Zones J&K



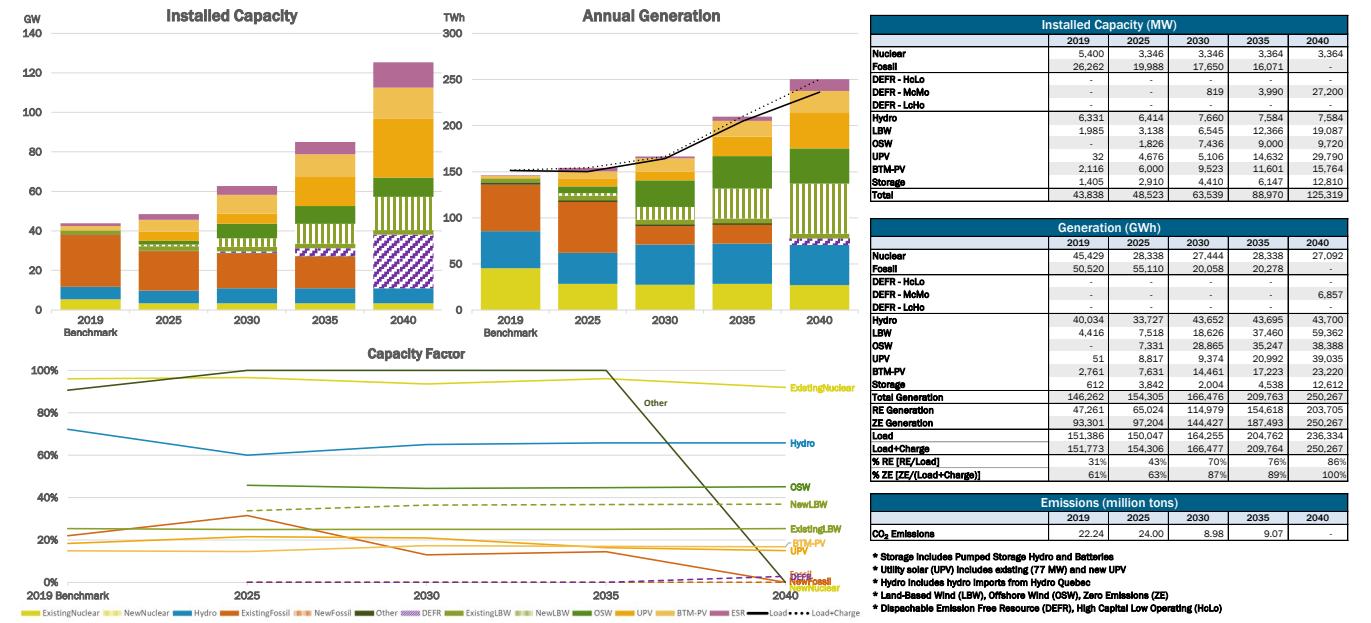
S2 Scenario: OSW Distribution Specified in Zones J&K



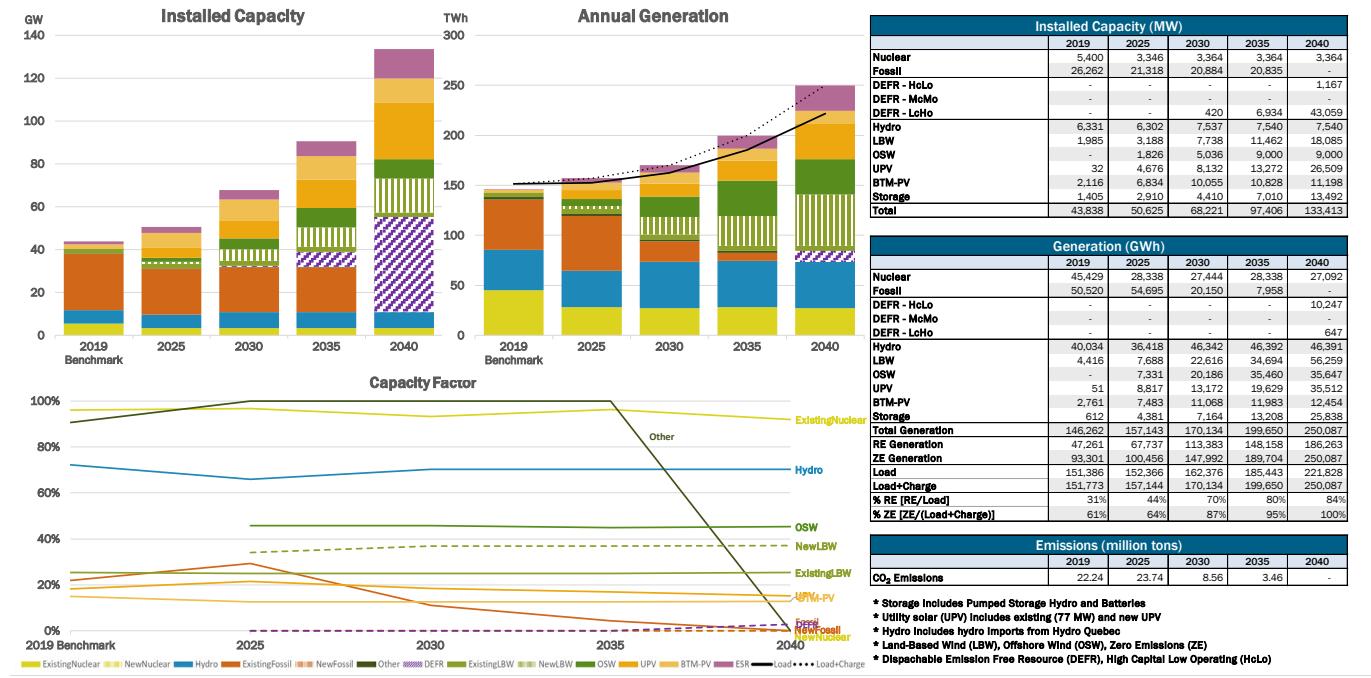
S1 Scenario: Reduced Hydro Output by 10%



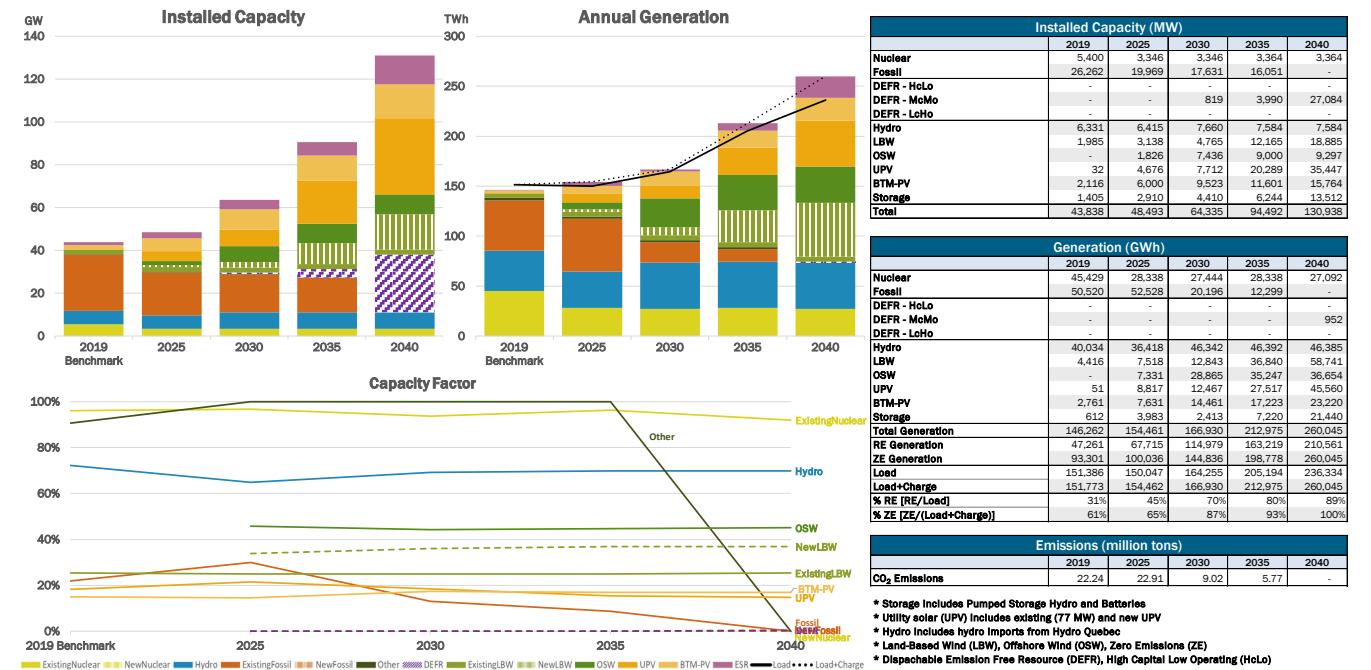
S2 Scenario: Reduced Hydro Output by 10%



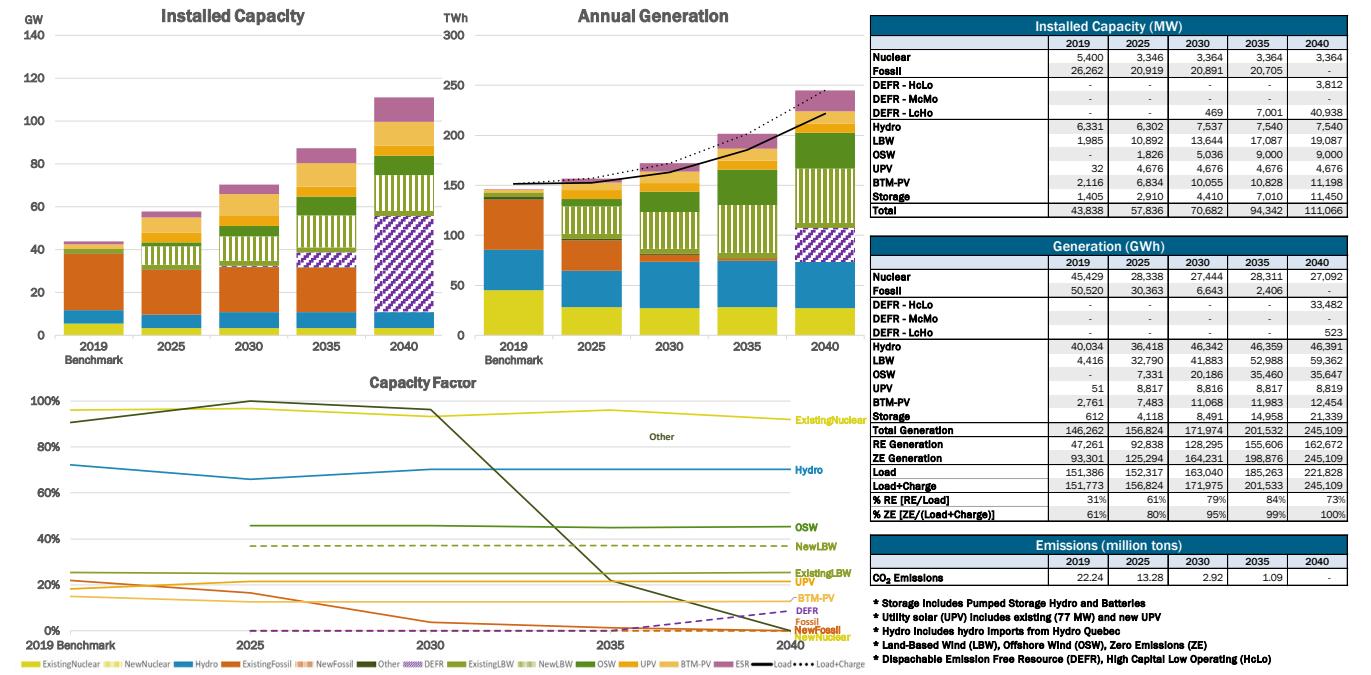
S1 Scenario: Low Capital Cost UPV



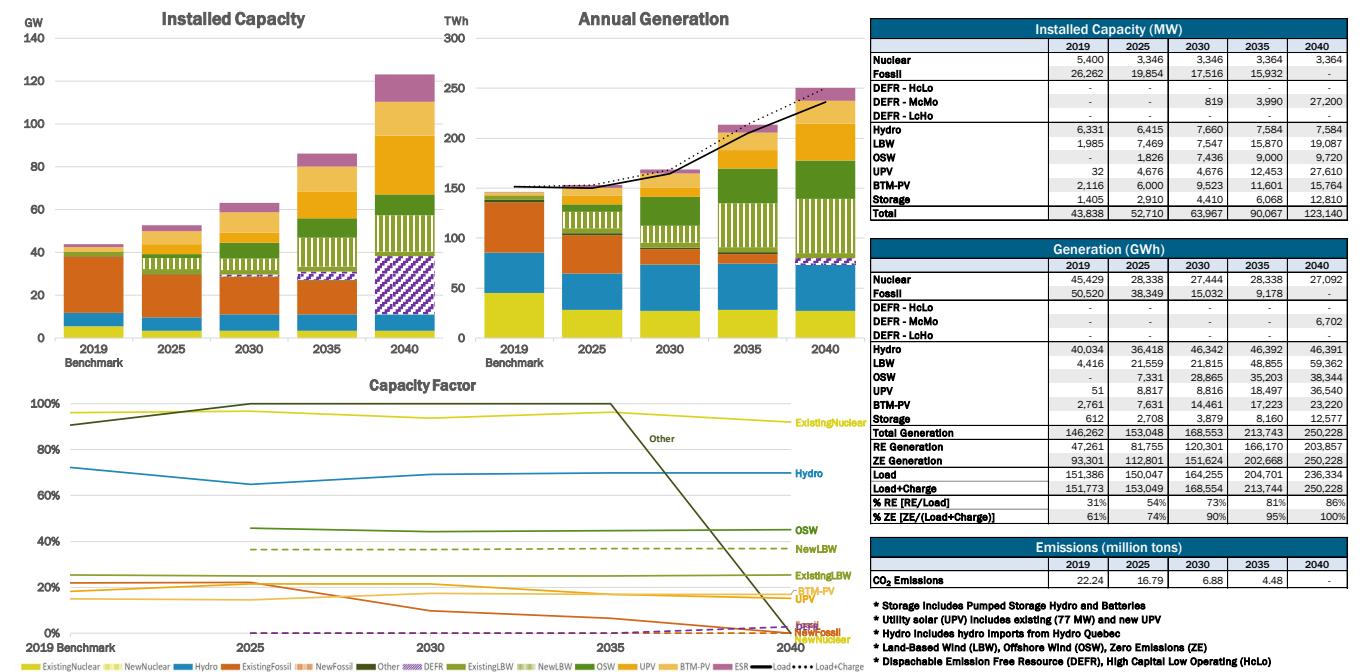
S2 Scenario: Low Capital Cost UPV



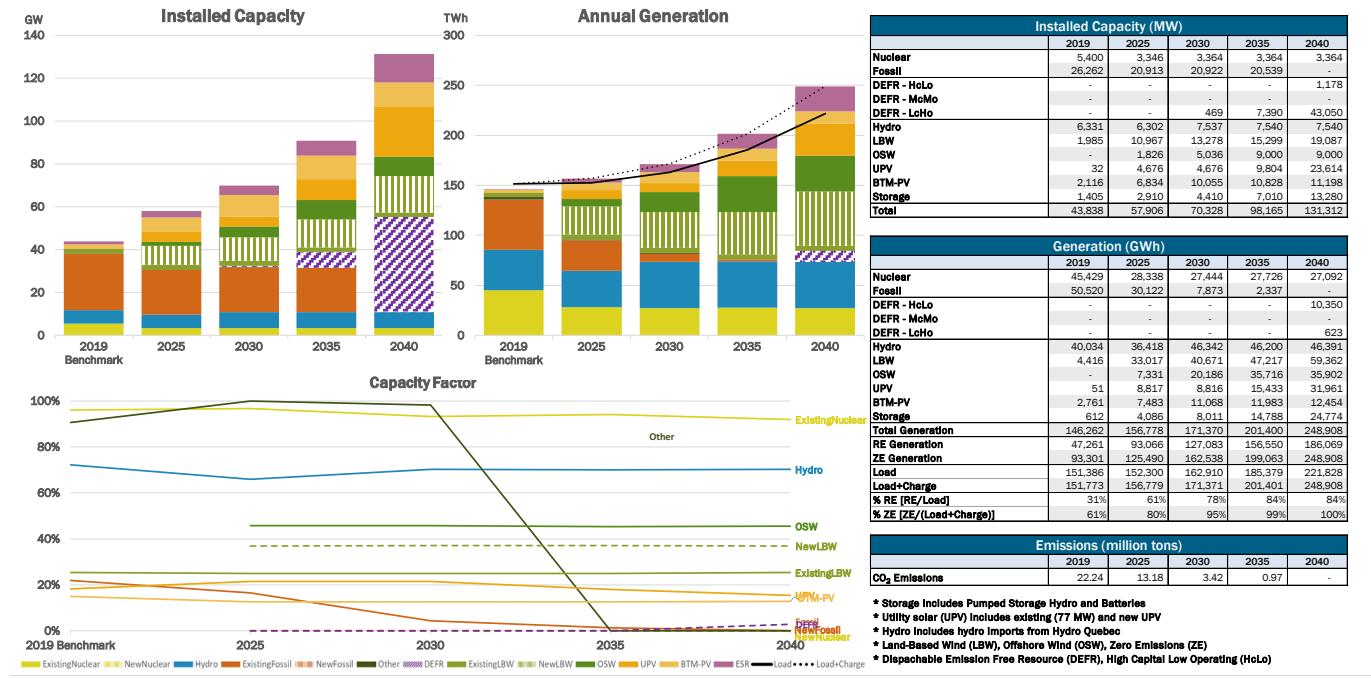
S1 Scenario: Low Capital Cost LBW



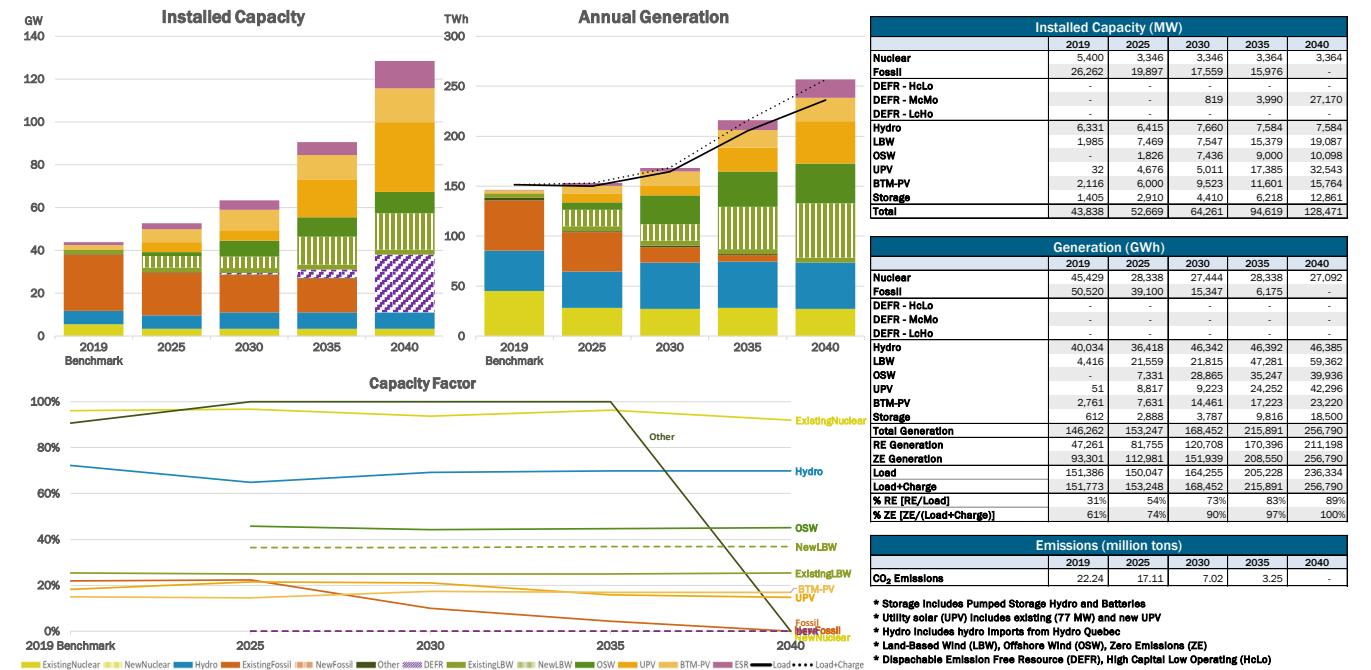
S2 Scenario: Low Capital Cost LBW



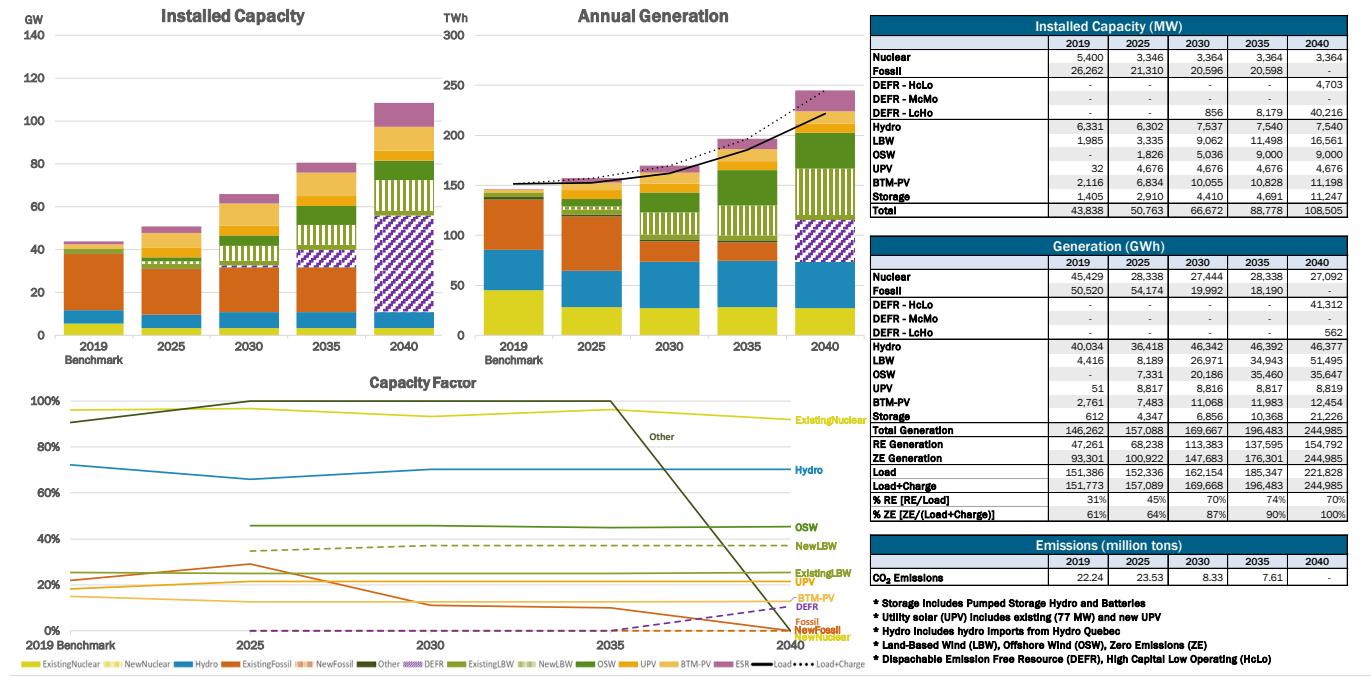
S1 Scenario: Low Capital Cost UPV, LBW & OSW



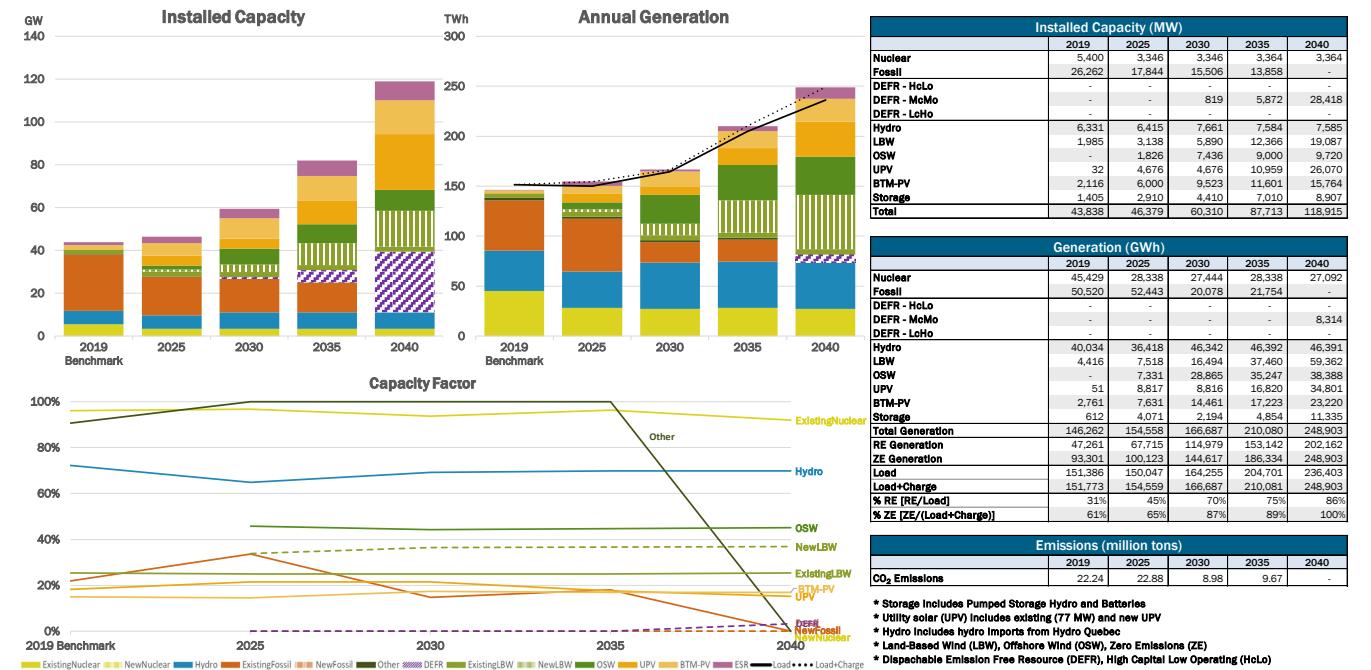
S2 Scenario: Low Capital Costs UPV, LBW & OSW



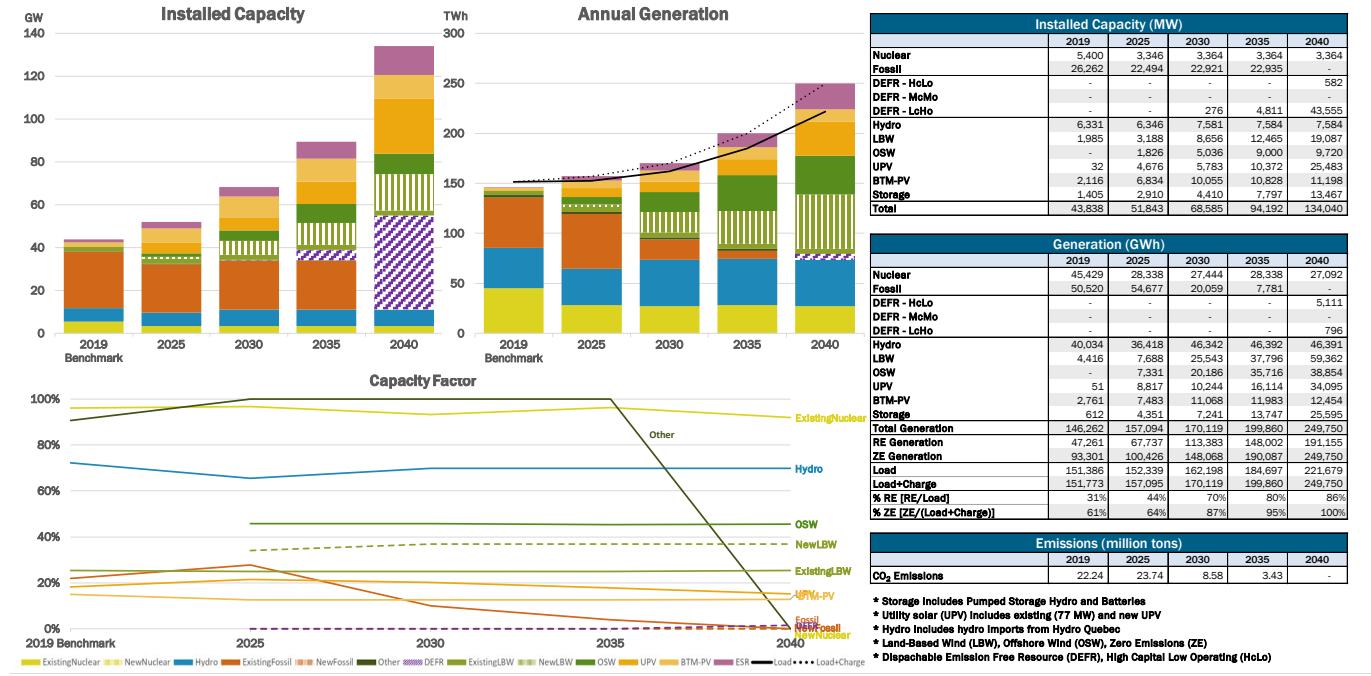
S1 Scenario: Low Capital Cost DEFRs



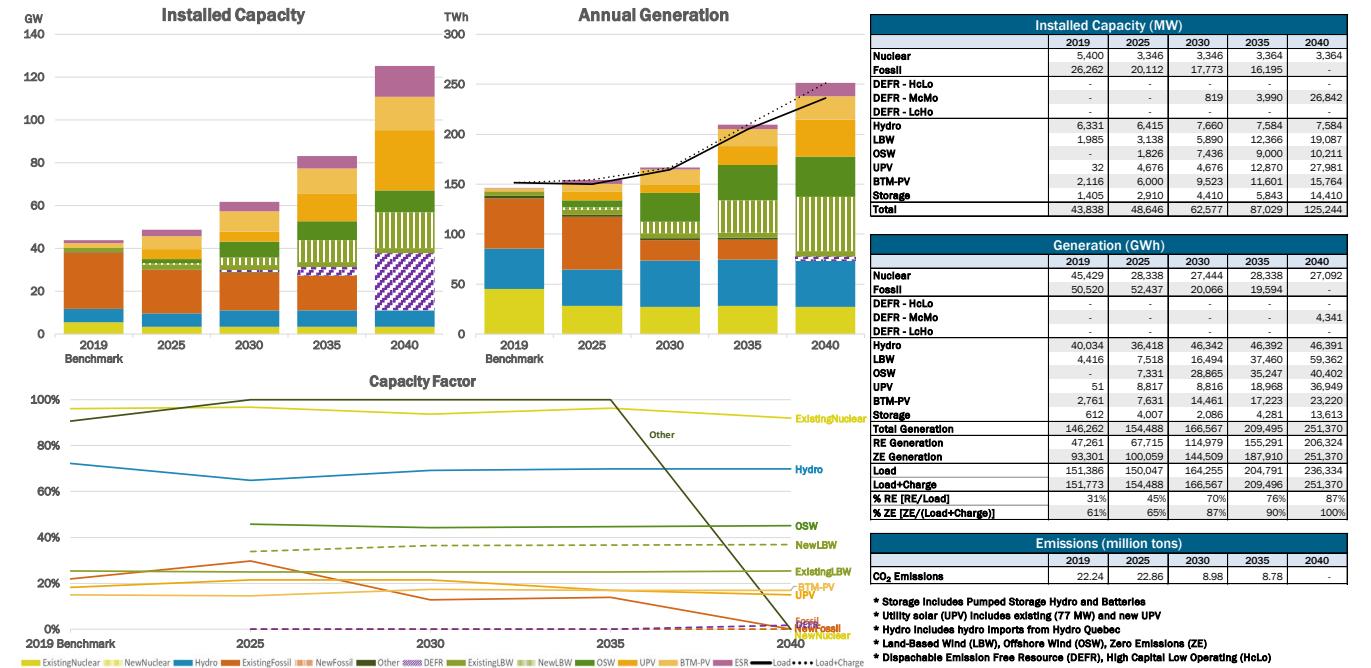
S2 Scenario: Low Capital Cost DEFRs



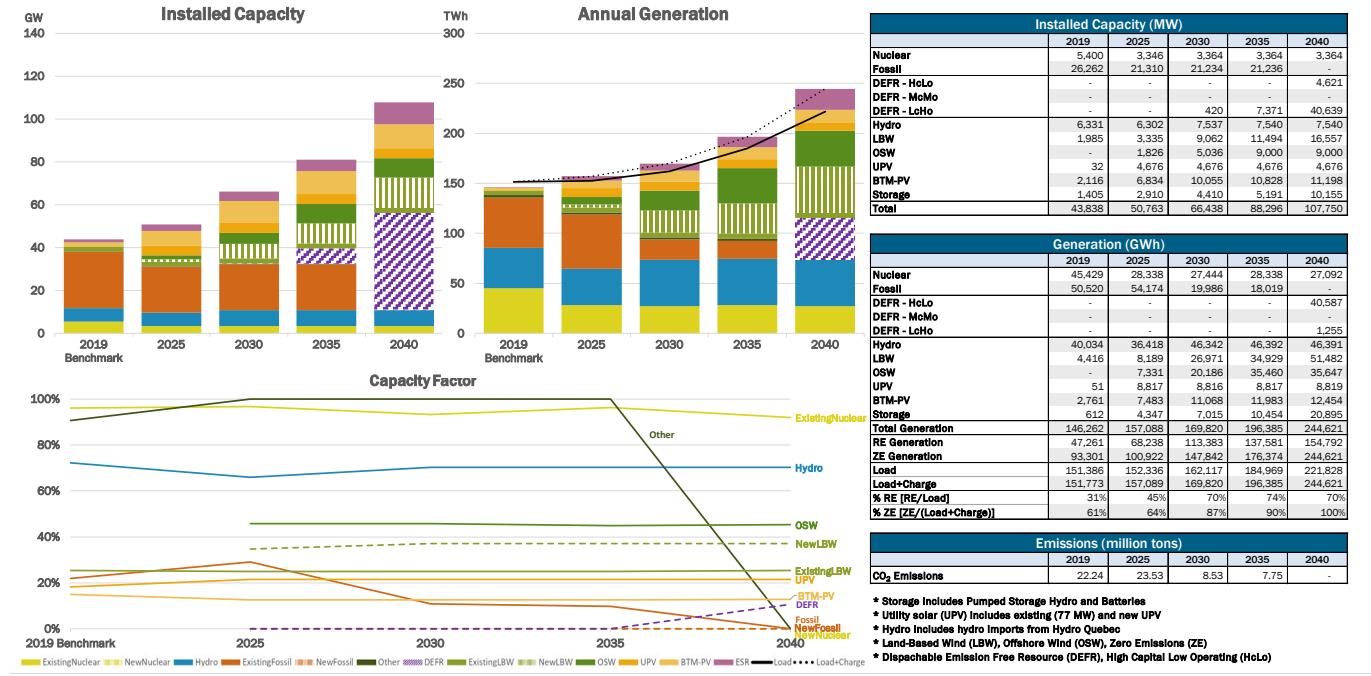
S1 Scenario: High Capital Cost DEFRs



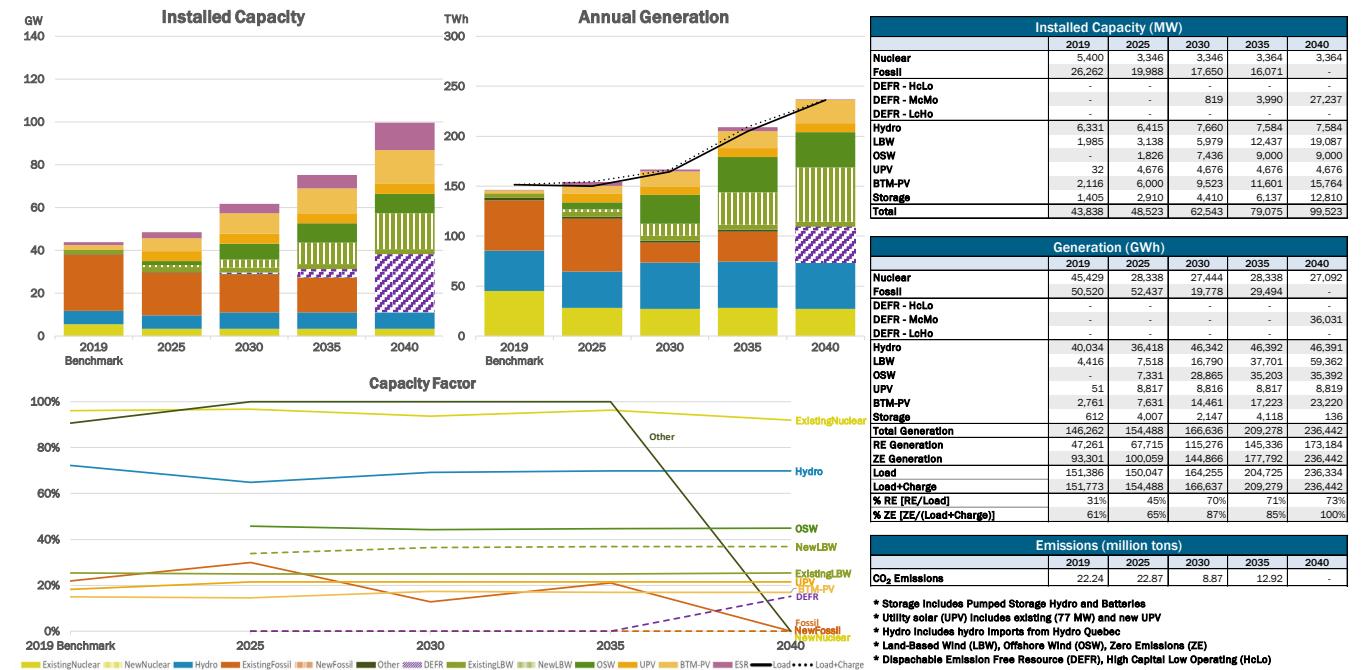
S2 Scenario: High Capital Cost DEFRs



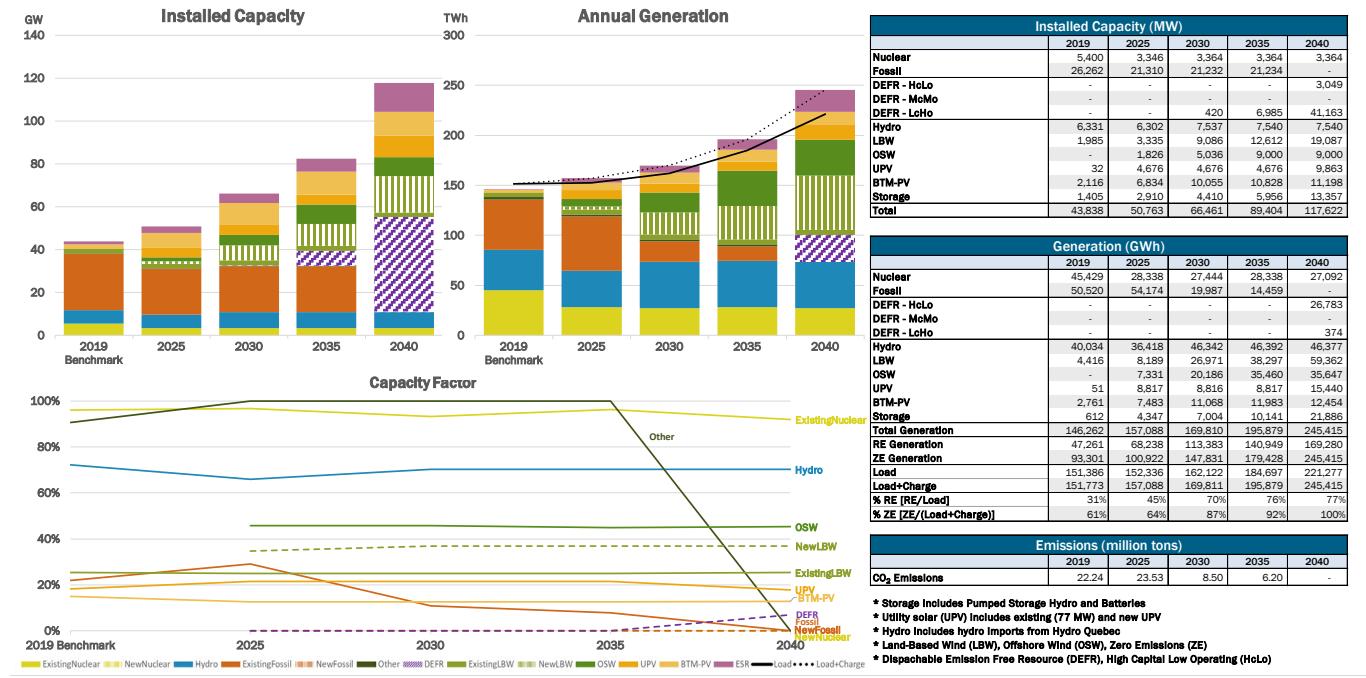
S1 Scenario: Low Operating Costs DEFRs



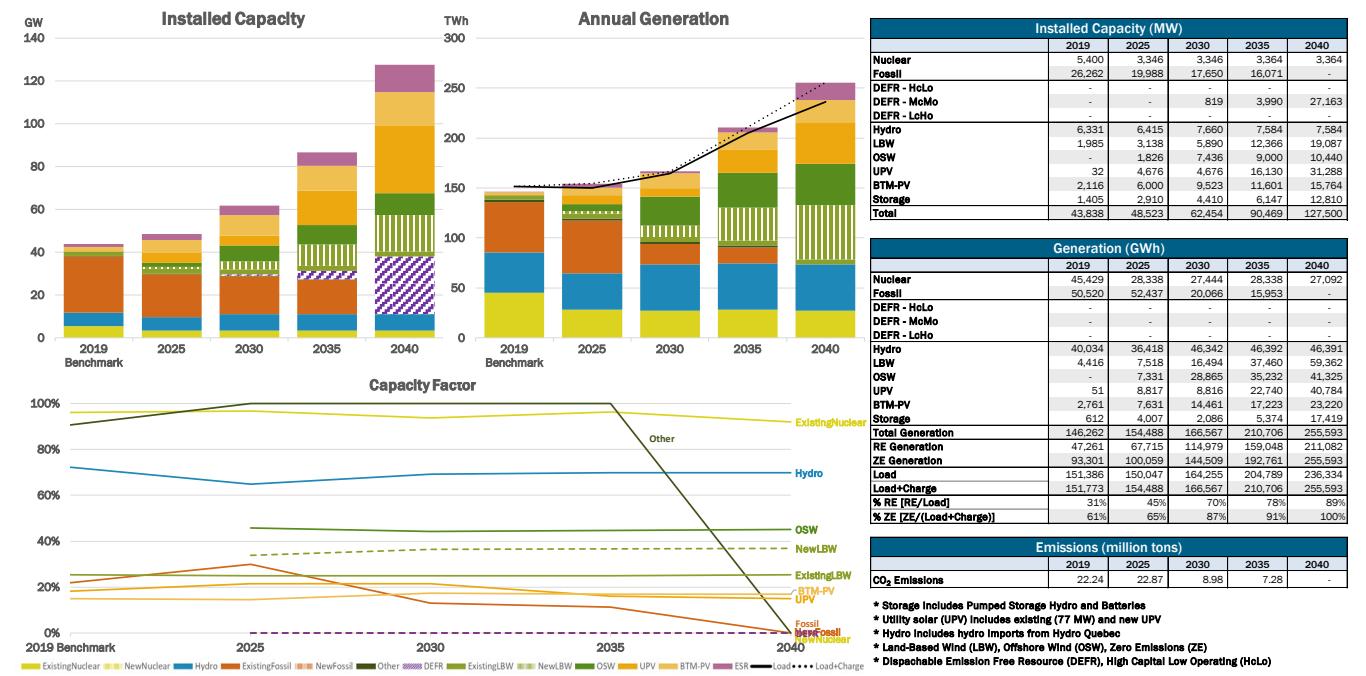
S2 Scenario: Low Operating Costs DEFRs



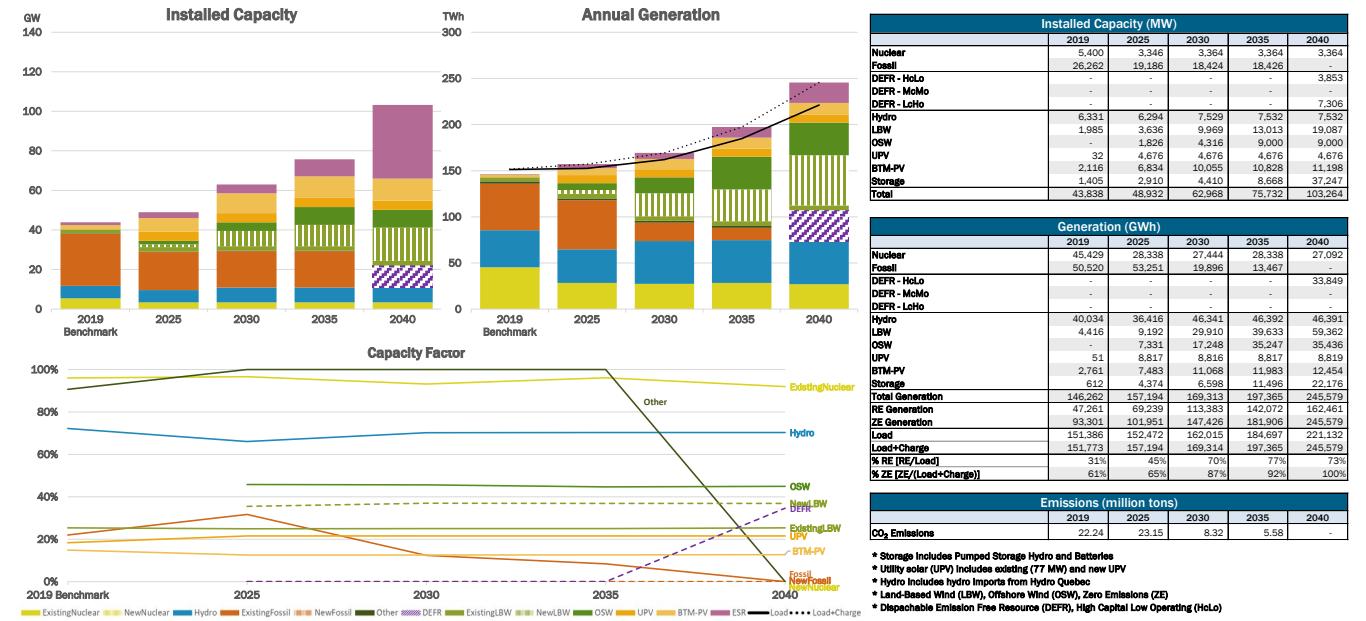
S1 Scenario: High Operating Costs DEFRs



S2 Scenario: High Operating Costs DEFRs



S1 Scenario: Remove Declining Capacity Value Curves



S2 Scenario: Remove Declining Capacity Value Curve

