

INFORMATIONAL Peak Load Windows for the 2023/2024 Capability Year

In anticipation of the NYISO MST Section 5.12.14.3, the NYISO is posting this informational document to provide stakeholders insight on the NYISO’s annual review of the Peak Load Windows, which will first apply for the Capability Year that begins May 1, 2024.

As a reminder, the Peak Load Windows for the 2023/2024 Capability Year is as follows:

6-hour Peak Load Window	
Summer Capability Period	Winter Capability Period
HB 13 through HB 18	HB 16 through HB 21

8-hour Peak Load Window	
Summer Capability Period	Winter Capability Period
HB 12 through HB 19	HB 14 through HB 21

The Peak Load Window is used to determine the bidding requirements for Resources with Energy Duration Limitations for the indicated Capability Year and the UCAP percentages for intermittent and limited control run of river resources.

Currently the production factor for Intermittent Power Resources is calculated taking into account hourly weightings within the 6 Peak Load Window, as stated in Section 5.12.6.2 of the NYISO Services Tariff, where:

Hour Beginning	Summer Peak Load Window		Winter Peak Load Window	
	6 Hour	8 Hour	6 Hour	8 Hour
12		5.00%		
13	12.50%	10.00%		
14	18.75%	17.50%		5.00%
15	18.75%	17.50%		5.00%
16	18.75%	17.50%	18.75%	17.50%
17	18.75%	17.50%	18.75%	17.50%
18	12.50%	10.00%	18.75%	17.50%
19		5.00%	18.75%	17.50%
20			12.50%	10.00%
21			12.50%	10.00%

If the NYISO applied the Peak Load Window Annual Review Process, that will first apply for the Capability Year that begins May 1, 2024, detailed in Section 7.3 of the Installed Capacity Manual, the Peak Load Windows for the 2023/2024 Capability Year would have been as follows:

INFORMATIONAL Peak Load Windows, consistent with Section 7.3 of the Installed Capacity Manual	
Summer Capability Period	Winter Capability Period
HB 12 through HB 19	HB 16 through HB 21

In support of the translation factors for Intermittent Power Resources, which include generators that depend on wind, solar, and landfill gas for their fuel, and Limited Control Run of River Hydro Resources, used in the shifting methodologies utilized in the Installed Reserve Margin study, Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement study, and for studying resources in deliverability studies, the table below reports hourly weighting factors utilizing the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirement study model (“LCR model”) used to calculate the Locational Minimum Installed Capacity Requirements for the 2023/2024 Capability Year.

INFORMATIONAL Hourly LOLE distribution

HB	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2023 LCR model	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	5%	7%	13%	22%	24%	13%	8%	3%	1%	0%	0%