



Appendix E: New York Renewable Profiles and Variability

2023-2042 System & Resource Outlook

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

July 22, 2024

Appendix E: New York Renewable Production Profiles

Overview

The NYISO contracted with DNV to produce long-term hourly simulated weather and generation profiles for representative offshore wind (OSW), land-based wind (LBW), and utility-scale solar (UPV) generators. Information about these databases and their production methods were presented to and discussed with stakeholders.¹ DNV provided data for seven OSW locations and nearly 80 LBW and UPV locations each throughout the state. The locations were aggregated to the county or zonal level to be put into a format consistent with the capacity expansion modeling framework for use in this Outlook. Capacity weighted aggregation of the site-level net capacity factor (NCF) shapes by technology type in each region was performed in each hour to determine the zonal or county aggregate NCF profiles that the NYISO used as inputs for this Outlook.² To align with the weather representation inherent in the demand forecasts used, the renewable generation profiles from 2018 were leveraged from the 20-plus-year database to represent the production from renewable generators in every year of the 20-year study.

Renewable Technologies

While most of the renewable energy generation in the state today is produced by hydroelectric generators, the expected growth of LBW, OSW, and solar—both UPV and behind the meter (BTM) PV—are key factors in achieving the requirements of the CLCPA. The production amounts of each type of generation are considered when determining the representative days selected for the capacity expansion model and are used as hourly generation shapes in the production cost model for this Outlook.

The NYISO acknowledges that advances in renewable energy technology are continuously occurring and can lead to improved performance among generators built in the later years of the study period. Offsetting this effect, however, is that better sites may be utilized before less favorable resource sites leading to older technology on more favorable sites. Moreover, once installed, equipment performance can degrade over time. While these impacts are known, the exact magnitude of the impacts is difficult to quantify. Accordingly, this Outlook does not make any assumptions about improved performance of renewable generators built in the later years of the

¹ The [Offshore Wind Profile Details & Methodology](#) was shared and discussed at the February 7, 2023 ICAP/MIWG/PRLWG meeting, and the [Solar and Land-Based Wind Profile Details & Methodology](#) was shared by DNV and discussed at the November 21, 2024 ESPWG/TPAS meeting.

² [Simulated hourly production profiles](#) for renewable resources for years 2000 through 2022.

study period or performance degradation of resources once in operation.

Data

For this Outlook, the NYISO is employing a multi-year database containing OSW, LBW, and UPV production profiles based on a single weather model run and resource projections. The NYISO contracted with DNV to produce retrospective databases spanning from 2000 to the present of hourly generation output, represented as NCF, for hypothetical projects sited throughout the state and in the New York Bight on the Outer Continental Shelf.³ The full suite of site-level shapes across the OSW, LBW, and UPV database were derived from a single weather model run, and the production values in the simulated database are representative of actual historical weather conditions. The increasing weather dependent supply resources and electrified load will necessitate more attention be paid to the modeling of spatiotemporally correlated renewable generation and loads in long-term planning studies.

Offshore Wind Generation Profiles

The OSW database was developed as part of the ICAP market process to provide estimates for OSW capacity values.⁴ Hourly NCF values from 2000 to 2021 were provided for seven locations representative of awarded and anticipated lease areas for OSW development by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.⁵

Land-Based Wind and Utility PV Generation Profiles

DNV developed LBW and UPV profiles for approximately 160 sites throughout New York that included existing and expected project sites and other locations to capture potential resource variations throughout the state.⁶ The database provides hourly NCF values from 2000 to 2022 for each LBW and UPV site under various assumptions about the performance and technology of the individual projects modeled.

Benefits of New Data

With a new catalog of correlated LBW, OSW, and UPV profiles now available for use in the NYISO's planning and other studies, better characterization of the impacts of electrification and renewable energy integration is possible as large structural system changes make the grid more

³ These profiles can be used to not only simulate production from potential hypothetical projects in the NYISO's long-term planning studies but also for the addition of firm resources that will be included in the planning database.

⁴ https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/36079056/4%2023_02_07_ICAPWG_OffshoreWindProfileDevelopment.pdf

⁵ https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/36079056/4%20NYISO_OffshoreWind_Hourly_NetCapacityFactor.xlsx/

⁶ https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/41314645/06_10430908%20DNV%20LBW%20and%20Solar%20Presentation%20for%20NYISO.pdf

weather dependent. For example, correlating the renewable profiles with load for the same weather year leads to improved representation of potential renewable generation production relative to the expected system demand. In addition, a large catalog of smaller site-level shapes allows for more accurate representation in nodal models where differences in renewable resource production across each of the individual sites will be aggregated to develop representations for larger regions (*e.g.*, county or zone). More granular representation in nodal models will reduce the potential of overestimating the inter-hourly ramps that may become a key constraint in high renewable energy systems.

Renewable Resource Characterization

Resource production profiles can be characterized in various ways to describe interannual variability in, for example, resource output, hourly ramps, variability, and duration of low output. In order to understand the consequences of selecting a single weather year for modeling all future years' system operations and renewable profiles, the NYISO performed a comparison of 2018 statistics to those across the 20-plus-year period.

Based on the granular site-level DNV data, the NYISO developed hourly zonal NCF profiles for integration into the capacity expansion model to represent the output of candidate generators. The NYISO used aggregated zonal profiles to represent OSW, LBW, and UPV generators in the capacity expansion model and site-level and aggregated county-level profiles for existing and new renewable resources modeled in the production cost model, respectively.

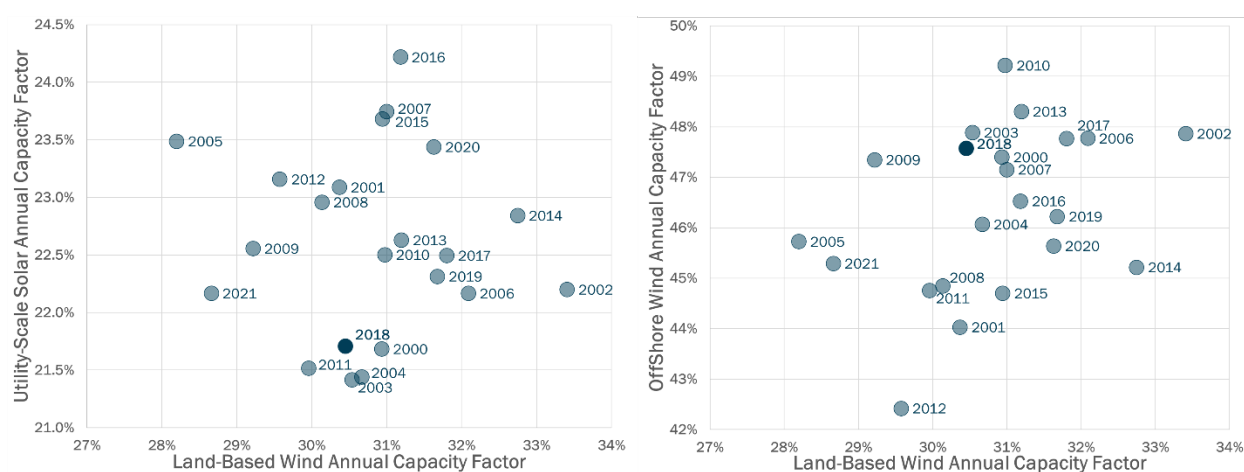
The aggregate zonal NCF profiles and the UPV, LBW, and OSW zonal capacities in several cases were used to model the input renewable generation seen by the model for use in this Outlook. Each technology was aggregated to the NYCA level. However, instead of only reviewing 2018, all years (*e.g.*, 2000-2021) are included in the comparison. In addition, the modeled load shape is used in each case in order to examine details of net load (for purposes of this calculation, net load = load – UPV – LBW – OSW) assuming different weather but the same load shape.

Cases from the study examined in this fashion include the 2030 Contract Case and 2035 Lower and Higher Demand scenarios in the Policy Case. In addition, the NYISO used a baseline case with the actual 2018 load and zonal capacity mix as input to the methodology utilized in the analysis performed for this appendix.

Metrics for Characterizing Renewable Production

Given the variability of the wind and solar resources, characterization of their respective output over the hours and seasons of a single- or multi-year period is challenging. At a macro level, understanding the variation in production over the years by comparing the annual capacity factors by technology type provides an initial indication of the energy impact of the choice of 2018 relative to other years in the DNV database. Relative to the 2000-2021 DNV database, 2018 had low UPV production, slightly below average LBW production, and above average OSW output, as shown below. In addition, LBW and OSW production are more correlated than the LBW and UPV production, as is expected.

Figure E-1: Annual Capacity Factor of UPV, LBW, and OSW: 2030 Contract Case



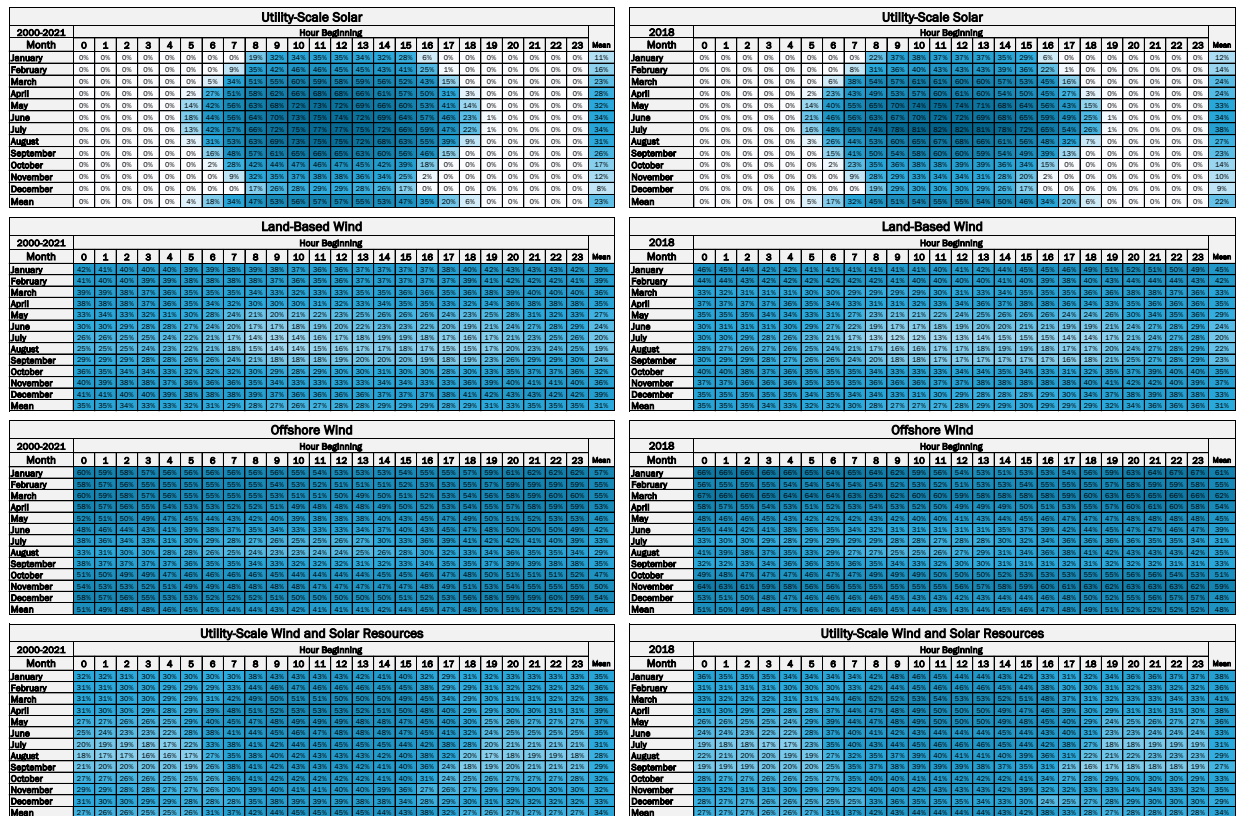
Renewable production profiles can be characterized on a more granular level by examining statistics within individual month and hour bins. Commonly referred to as “twelve by twenty-fours” (12x24), this calculation allows the diurnal and seasonal contributions of different renewable generation types to be accessed from the hourly timeseries. Further comparison of the net load provides insight on when and how much other supply resources are needed across the year and when there is a potential for renewable oversupply (i.e., negative net loads).

The graphics below present the hourly and monthly average NCF by technology type and present the NCF of the capacity weighted aggregation of UPV, LBW, and OSW. The figures on the left hand of the page show the averages over the 22-year period (2000-2021), while the right-hand figures display the averages based on only the 2018 shapes.

A number of salient features of the input data can be observed using this methodology. The concentration of UPV generation in the summer and mid-day hours is clearly observed, as well as comparably lower UPV generation in the winter months due to shorter daytime periods. In the

shoulder months, UPV production is slightly higher in the spring relative to the fall. On the other hand, production of both LBW and OSW is concentrated on average to the winter evening hours, with this impact more pronounced for OSW than LBW. Across the board, OSW produces at higher NCF levels than LBW. The combined impact of the wind and UPV display clear features of each of the technologies with the highest overall renewable production during the summer mid-day. The lowest production persists during the evening hours in the summer and early fall with fleet capacity factors under 20% on average. Comparison of the 22-year average results to those for 2018 show that the general behavior of these resources is relatively consistent from year to year.

Figure E-2: “12x24” Average Net Capacity Factors for UPV, LBW, OSW, and Combined: 2030 Contract Case



By comparing renewable energy supply to the timing of the expected load, the remaining supply resources needed to serve demand (e.g., hydro, nuclear, imports, fossil-fuel and other generation, storage, and DEFRs) can be better understood. Using a similar framework to simplify the comparison, the figure below displays the variability in net load by displaying 12x24 charts for average, minimum, and maximum net load in GW. The left-hand figure displays net load over the 22-year period (assuming the same load in each year but varying the renewable energy shapes).

The right-hand figure shows net load for only the 2018 renewable data.

Average net loads are highest in the summer and winter evening hours after sunset. This indicates the need for additional supply beyond the assumed wind and solar resources to meet expected demand. Net loads are lowest during the mid-day spring and fall months when loads are lower and renewable energy production is generally high. The minimum net loads, which may be negative, provide an indication of the minimum generation levels needed from the remaining fleet when loads are lowest and renewable output is high. Negative net loads indicate intervals where the renewable energy supplied by wind and solar resources exceeds the demand on the NYCA and coincides with times of low average net load during the shoulder mid-day periods, primarily due to the concentration of solar output. Storage resources would potentially be able to shift a significant amount of this excess mid-day renewable output during the day or across a few days. However, storage resources may not be fully capable of economically addressing the seasonal mismatch between times of low and negative net loads in the shoulder seasons and high positive net loads during peak season after the sun goes down. This impact is only exacerbated as weather-dependent electrified load (e.g., building heating) increases the potential peak load sensitivity of the system during temperature or weather extremes. This results in the requirement for even further supply resources to meet the larger net load peak without significant efforts to mitigate the potential peak load growth impacts.

Figure E-3: “12x24” Average, Minimum, and Maximum Net Loads (GW): 2030 Contract Case

Average Net Load (GW)																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean
January	118	113	110	110	113	122	137	158	183	205	95	90	81	87	90	70	92	119	154	184	147	137	123	110	98
February	99	84	87	85	84	103	111	92	73	64	56	53	52	53	58	70	92	119	154	184	147	137	123	110	98
March	79	74	70	72	77	63	48	37	30	23	19	19	23	30	42	60	94	123	154	184	147	137	123	110	98
April	85	79	75	74	78	69	50	44	39	34	28	27	30	38	43	54	70	91	123	154	184	147	137	123	110
May	113	105	101	88	89	86	68	64	61	58	55	58	64	73	86	105	125	147	164	159	144	142	127	98	71
June	189	195	148	140	144	131	110	104	104	105	108	116	125	137	149	166	184	213	207	197	188	181	175	161	151
July	186	184	139	134	129	123	114	100	97	89	84	84	86	100	119	135	152	174	206	204	191	183	183	179	168
August	109	102	97	94	95	101	95	70	62	57	53	53	56	64	72	81	109	145	183	180	152	143	118	99	99
September	87	82	78	77	79	88	89	84	68	62	58	54	55	60	66	79	111	137	145	138	131	121	109	96	60
October	92	80	84	83	86	95	110	110	87	78	72	69	70	77	85	105	141	154	154	147	138	128	115	103	103
November	112	106	103	102	105	114	129	139	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
December	112	106	103	102	105	114	129	139	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Mean	113	105	100	99	101	104	103	98	84	77	72	70	72	77	85	101	124	149	165	159	150	137	123	110	98

Minimum Net Load (GW)																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Min
January	86	84	84	85	87	86	73	55	41	38	28	23	21	28	42	83	123	154	118	110	102	91	78	71	71
February	99	84	81	80	82	86	87	88	78	68	61	51	41	34	41	48	101	138	138	120	107	93	84	73	68
March	89	74	73	71	77	90	78	25	35	44	48	49	51	48	44	32	13	53	78	79	77	69	59	47	51
April	28	22	15	13	17	13	45	51	59	68	69	74	71	64	44	25	67	53	58	59	54	48	36	74	74
May	31	23	20	16	13	93	35	58	61	68	80	76	83	93	43	35	49	47	59	55	47	37	40	40	40
June	48	43	38	33	30	17	25	25	23	25	33	40	45	47	43	35	47	59	68	67	64	60	71	59	47
July	98	82	78	73	70	65	22	15	23	16	14	24	27	34	47	52	53	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
August	82	75	67	65	63	60	58	05	01	02	04	06	06	05	07	28	52	85	118	118	114	110	103	89	60
September	95	90	92	91	91	94	90	90	93	97	92	96	92	94	90	92	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
October	39	25	21	19	24	27	27	27	28	30	34	35	31	33	34	37	55	78	77	70	63	54	42	38	
November	34	25	22	22	23	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
December	47	41	39	37	40	43	51	55	45	40	38	24	21	24	27	32	59	91	104	107	94	89	78	63	21
Min	28	22	15	13	93	35	53	58	61	68	80	76	83	93	43	35	49	47	59	55	47	37	40	40	40

Maximum Net Load (GW)																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Max
January	204	198	184	184	193	202	212	209	241	294	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
February	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
March	177	170	182	184	171	181	185	189	188	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
April	146	139	134	124	123	140	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
May	147	139	133	129	129	124	129	133	127	120	117	113	109	105	111	117	133	158	175	188	185	187	182	189	189
June	171	162	154	149	149	147	147	144	143	138	140	142	143	145	140	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
July	219	219	202	198	204	187	182	188	180	184	200	216	231	246	264	289	310	357	367	365	363	363	363	363	363
August	202	192	184	180	180	174	171	170	164	162	170	176	184	202	216	236	257	278	284	284	281	278	282	281	281
September	184	179	149	145	144	150	152	150	152	152	158	148	148	147	171	192	216	228	224	215	207	191	180	177	177
October	141	133	131	130	133	142	180	153	146	140	134	132	139	147	158	176	181	186	187	180	182	168	153	137	130
November	184	181	143	143	146	156	183	183	172	170	162	152	152	159	166	179	202	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
December	177	169	169	170	170	180	187	209	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

Average Net Load (GW)																									
2018	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean
January	119	114	110	110	113	121	136	158	177	208	92	91	91	91	98	111	138	175	184	178	168	158	145	132	127
February	96	81	83	87	90	98	105	84	68	57	50	45	46	51	64	86	127	149	149	143	133	120	107	91	
March	80	74	72	71	73	79	68	53	44	38	28	24	23	26	31	48	84	124	132	124	111	102	91	69	
April	86	82	78	77	79	72	54	45	37	32	27	24	28	31	38	49	67	90	121	134	124	112	99	71	
May	115	107	103	100	101	86	69	66	65	63	59	55	59	64	71	78	89	104	123	149	161	162	167	145	129
June	183	184	148	142	142	131	110	104	102	103	113	131	134	138	151	164	185	213	212	210	195	188	181	175	161
July	201	200	192	188	186	174	158	144	142	135	134	142	147	151	163	181	202	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
August	179	178	139	133	125	122	107	117	105	103	105	107	108	103	109	124	146	168	188	188	184	179	168	158	145
September	109	102	97	94	95	101	95	70	62	57	53	53	56	64	72	81	109	145	183	180	152	143	118	99	99
October	87	82	78	77	79	88	89	84	68	62	58	54	55	60	66	79	111	137	145	138	131	121	109	96	60
November	92	80	84	83	86	95	110	110	87	78	72	69	70	77	85	105	141	154	154	147	138	128	115	103	103
December	112	106	103	102	105	114	129	139	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Mean	113	105	100	99	101	104	103	98	84	77	72	70	72	77	85	101	124	149	165	159	150	137	123	110	98

Minimum Net Load (GW)																									
2018	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Min
January	77	72	72	73	78	78	83	81	42	19	16	18	11	46	89	128	158	108	102	92	84	78	68	57	51
February	79	63	60	58	61	66	78	88	83	69	57	27	28	38	49	64	90	120	120	107	93	84	73	68	68
March	35	27	23	21	24	30	32	38	52	68	82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April	35	27	23	21	24	30	32	38	52	68	82	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
May	34	28	24	22	25	20	22	28	27	28	31	30	27	29	22	09	54	83	59	59	55	49	40	41	41
June	69	61	47	44	51	32	33	64	104	126	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136

An additional feature of the variability of wind and solar output and their relation to load relates to the ramping requirements presented to the remaining (dispatchable) fleet to serve hour to hour changes in net load. Because each renewable generation type has a different hourly profile, they also have different levels of changes of output during different hours across the year. Some may help mitigate hourly changes in load, while others can exacerbate the impact of changes in load creating even larger ramp demands upon the fleet of dispatchable generators.

The following figures compute the average and maximum (extreme) ramp for each renewable technology, the combination of renewable technologies, load, and net load for each hour and month bin over the 22-years of renewable profile data. The ramps are presented for all the renewable profiles and are the negative of the actual production ramps to directly compare their impact to the resultant net load ramps. As shown earlier for the relative timing of net load, several important features are observed from visualizing the separate up and down ramp statistics in this fashion. Displayed here are the capacity mix and hourly loads from the 2030 Contract Case.

Overall, the coherence of the UPV results in significant contribution to upward ramp in the late evening as the sun is setting and downward ramp in the early morning as the sun rises. The timing of the average and extreme ramps changes throughout the course of the year as the days become longer and shorter. The average and extreme ramps for LBW and OSW are more evenly distributed due to the more random nature of the variations in the winds and generally smaller due to the lower geographic and temporal correlation of the wind shapes than the UPV shapes. When combined, the renewable energy production contains characteristics of each of LBW, OSW, and UPV; however, the ramps are dominated by the UPV ramp impact.

Changes in load on the other hand are largely driven by the behavior of the many end users of the electricity system. In general, the largest upward ramp intervals occur in the early morning hours of the winter months and the early afternoon hours across the year. The largest downward ramp intervals occur overnight throughout the year and in the mid-morning hours during the winter months.

Figure E-4: Contribution to Average Net Load Ramp Binned by Month and Hour: 2030 Contract Case

Average Uprramp and Downramp (MW/hr)																											
Utility-Scale Solar																											
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																										
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean		
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51	91	95	184	253	335	394	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	36	141	167	140	261	273	336	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	196	185	145	308	386	775	2,459	1,230	1	0	0	0	0	0	237	
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	33	41	87	126	250	376	408	894	1,630	1,230	263	0	0	0	0	0	255	
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	22	42	80	158	286	339	480	642	1,002	1,266	1,190	4	0	0	0	0	0	272	
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	23	50	75	118	227	287	454	607	912	1,600	1,973	107	0	0	0	0	0	278	
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	20	46	96	121	229	319	433	653	967	1,541	1,244	166	0	0	0	0	0	286	
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	37	66	114	255	384	447	688	1,356	1,230	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	277		
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	58	119	116	228	336	386	846	2,566	1,273	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	249		
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	90	33	24	214	312	528	1,789	1,470	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189		
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	78	106	97	220	241	781	1,040	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153		
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	82	86	181	217	273	421	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117		
Mean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	26	51	102	119	212	365	457	1,093	1,240	1,147	496	15	0	0	0	0	0	220	

Land-Based Wind																											
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																										
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean		
January	50	57	53	48	58	45	48	31	60	64	58	41	26	31	40	49	48	12	15	25	35	65	52	60	44		
February	52	57	54	50	51	41	47	42	67	59	46	35	24	26	41	48	43	20	22	25	41	63	56	59	45		
March	56	63	55	55	55	45	55	63	64	49	31	22	14	17	26	40	37	41	37	26	40	51	61	58	45		
April	49	53	54	51	66	56	95	93	56	34	24	16	15	18	25	37	83	73	43	24	26	39	52	50	47		
May	35	50	58	76	78	89	146	138	152	25	18	11	10	12	20	35	79	80	29	14	14	23	35	40	48		
June	36	55	47	46	61	94	149	123	36	16	56	52	129	119	43	42	61	73	22	8	10	21	32	38	44		
July	37	54	53	47	67	73	148	120	36	6	7	6	12	14	39	54	13	3	8	15	22	39	40				
August	37	38	39	46	65	45	122	158	23	9	6	5	10	14	40	71	45	6	9	8	20	24	34	38			
September	42	43	39	47	60	32	82	156	90	39	20	15	12	14	24	45	73	27	9	6	10	32	37	45	42		
October	46	57	44	51	59	39	41	96	82	44	28	21	16	21	31	36	80	27	16	14	24	46	50	45	40		
November	46	59	52	57	65	44	41	57	76	65	42	26	30	24	40	46	60	19	20	28	33	51	52	50	45		
December	42	57	46	50	60	46	45	36	62	65	44	36	36	30	42	49	45	24	24	34	34	60	55	54	44		
Mean	44	53	50	50	62	53	85	91	62	41	28	20	17	19	28	42	69	41	22	18	23	40	44	48	44		

Offshore Wind																											
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																										
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean		
January	183	300	169	181	148	135	123	118	335	188	188	178	153	121	90	88	87	53	54	60	94	112	158	201	134		
February	174	184	186	172	151	138	132	132	198	233	224	181	144	114	96	83	105	73	57	74	104	118	149	210	142		
March	184	261	179	187	144	141	141	148	218	239	238	188	177	152	138	95	84	67	61	96	81	125	173	138			
April	209	193	193	192	188	180	144	141	210	231	231	185	154	109	102	84	89	108	68	72	113	117	137	171			
May	184	234	177	237	248	197	181	205	215	204	183	150	122	72	69	69	71	86	80	79	99	117	133	170			
June	238	252	180	265	239	184	179	191	191	192	162	145	107	88	50	47	69	51	89	79	74	127	156	185			
July	238	228	182	254	190	189	147	155	172	135	105	94	65	37	40	43	71	82	101	162	168	170	222	337			
August	177	172	157	185	152	215	154	151	132	109	67	83	52	61	51	60	39	54	68	54	110	157	146	154			
September	142	135	118	187	158	145	130	137	152	116	128	78	69	33	64	61	68	55	60	107	153	120	135	119			
October	156	152	162	189	180	138	139	128	151	153	149	154	121	79	97	103	74	95	58	77	96	114	148	145			
November	161	151	158	174	187	143	150	118	126	162	180	156	113	95	113	77	65	52	53	89	96	103	107	150			
December	183	193	180	216	193	141	129	126	168	189	157	131	86	67	61	61	41	54	66	88	129	110	166	278			
Mean	185	278	171	198	180	180	145	145	174	175	219	144	121	86	80	76	70	70	65	71	108	130	138	176			

Utility-Scale Wind and Solar Resources																											
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																										
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean		
January	211	227	198	203	176	151	129	118	335	188	188	178	153	121	90	88	87	53	54	60	94	112	158	201	134		
February	209	197	218	201	178	151	129	118	335	188	188	178	153	121	90	88	87	53	54	60	94	112	158	201	134		
March	218	200	204	208	192	172	141	132	132	198	233	224	181	144	114	96	83	105	73	57	74	104	118	149	210		
April	228	218	223	219	198	174	141	132	132	198	233	224	181	144	114	96	83	105	73	57	74	104	118	149	210		
May	202	214	202	207	211	191	161	141	141	210	231	185	154	109	102	84	89	108	68	72	133	117	137	171			
June	238	252	180	265	239	184	179	191	191	192	162	145	107	88	50	47	69	51	89	79	74	127	156	185			
July	238	228	182	254	190	189	147	155	172	135	105	94	65	37	40	43	71	82	101	162	168	170	222	337			
August	180	188	208	247	205	14	4	21	63	63	82	139	235	311	387	502	1,249	1,611	42	82	193	142	178	317			
September	156	153	150	191	302	6	2	35	126	142	172	163	270	315	363	589	1,499	1,485	35	84	352	124	150	315			
October	162	167	168	238	223	80	4	25	161	187	233	237	257	278	308	458	1,584	1,584	204	0	0	0	0	0	375		
November	181	182	184	202	225	162	34	1	138	185	211	163	234	234	809	1,815	210	47	48	69	105	129	132	175	246		
December	184	190	204	217	199	172	132	4	15	172	184	189	233	273	1,336	91	27	117	183	200	221	221	225				
Mean	203	207	195	223	141	68	34	3	102	142	168	183	233	266	410	1,259	1,437	473	67	101	142	154	198	297			

Land-Based Wind																											
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																										
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Mean		
January	34	27	31	38	29	35	37	51	61	28	29	28	17	37	52	48	45	33	63	121	94	62	43	31	31		
February	40	29	30	31	31	38	34	39	24	29	39	47	58	63	55	35	52	50	75	71	51	39	37	45			
March	32	23	28	30	30	38	28	23	25	27	31	35	49	64	41	36	34	42	96	101	71	52	41	44			
April	38	29	32	34	34	40	34	24	20	25	34	44	68	52	37	20	48	87	144	96	67	48	47				
May	48	31	24	20	12	11	5	0	80	51	62	62	68	55	41	28	14	33	93	135	122	83	61	47			
June	39	27	27	22	11	6	2	4	27	49	62	54	57	47	34	10	14	24	83	133	109	79	64	47			
July	32	22	20	17	9	5	2	1	38	45	66	50	51	35	31	11	6	13	124	159	83	65	42				
August	29	20	22																								

Figure E-5: Contribution to Extreme Net Load Ramp Binned by Month and Hour: 2030 Contract Case

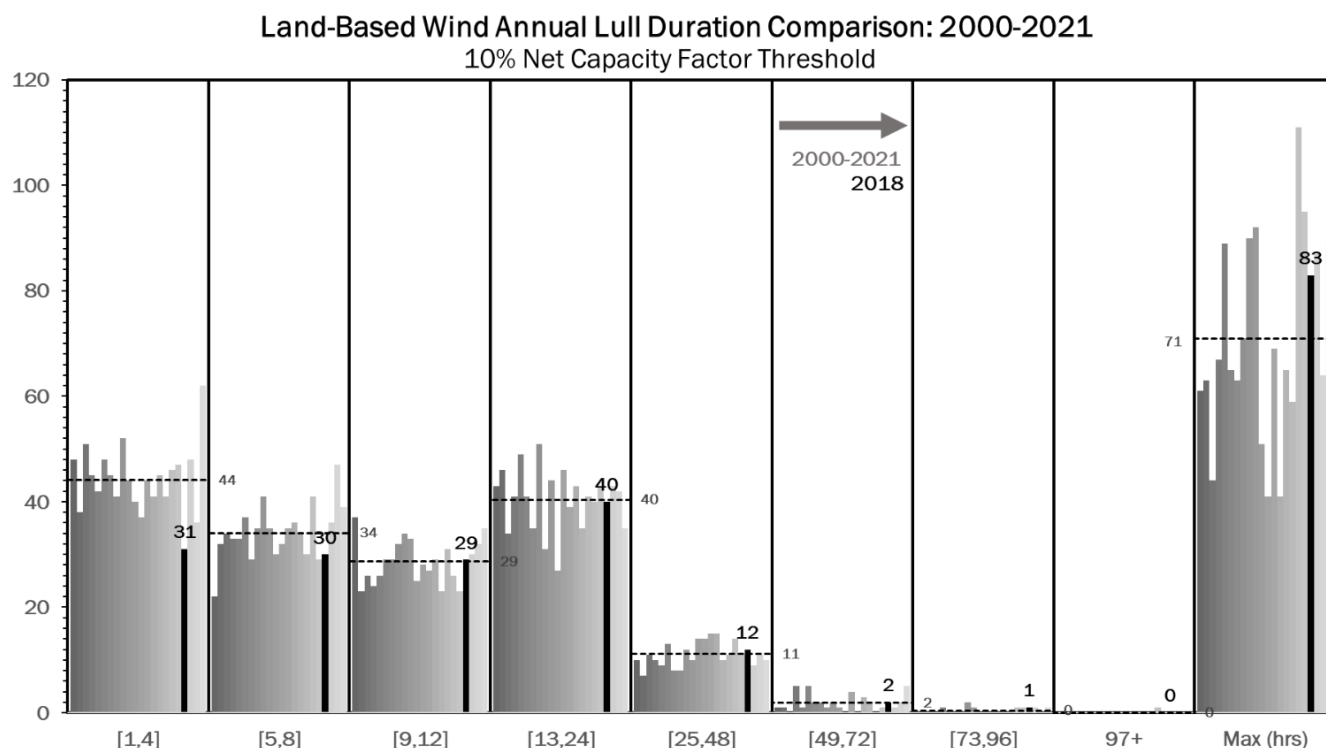
Extreme Upramp and Downramp (MW/hr)																									
Utility-Scale Solar																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Max
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land-Based Wind																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Max
January	935	385	424	380	445	365	852	415	409	445	501	507	405	497	373	377	425	298	375	427	348	352	352	352	352
February	404	392	387	420	323	380	434	526	455	399	448	390	404	506	435	384	338	298	378	423	435	410	410	410	410
March	498	417	439	469	376	451	376	441	307	434	383	433	377	316	407	424	562	486	411	458	423	413	469	448	562
April	497	484	504	346	484	391	489	589	517	323	349	474	382	304	288	397	511	470	582	432	460	514	412	412	589
May	602	489	440	381	461	584	556	352	302	270	337	433	326	348	358	340	323	353	465	402	410	440	412	412	589
June	429	367	389	414	377	635	590	299	286	286	305	344	368	523	882	368	457	477	370	352	352	352	352	352	352
July	395	347	377	390	382	383	511	474	294	351	200	262	188	127	170	448	300	147	219	299	272	407	521	407	521
August	439	428	293	393	362	313	439	652	327	275	129	161	256	295	365	497	380	258	229	258	241	390	423	497	423
September	402	436	411	527	320	403	575	474	446	237	318	240	324	326	348	358	340	323	353	465	402	410	440	412	412
October	369	401	317	363	355	259	425	461	480	351	449	429	316	269	509	421	601	409	316	272	380	524	694	603	751
November	400	326	362	343	403	425	461	483	453	448	408	504	435	472	476	488	418	618	353	413	539	618	618	618	618
December	362	494	504	327	320	457	633	590	526	473	504	507	495	486	526	512	636	582	476	484	514	618	618	618	618
Max	935	385	424	380	445	365	852	415	409	445	501	507	405	497	373	377	425	298	375	427	348	352	352	352	352
Offshore Wind																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Max
January	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
February	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
March	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
April	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
May	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
June	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
July	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
August	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
September	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
October	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
November	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
December	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
Max	1.334	1.334	1.549	1.179	1.609	1.305	1.990	1.339	1.489	1.492	1.768	1.684	1.431	1.097	1.467	1.590	1.782	1.150	1.443	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
Utility-Scale Wind and Solar Resources																									
2000-2021	Hour Beginning																								
Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Max
January	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
February	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
March	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
April	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
May	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
June	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
July	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
August	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
September	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
October	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
November	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
December	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.634	1.966	2.251	1.333	1.424	1.339	1.720	1.339	1.847	1.634	2.181
Max	1.336	1.494	1.363	1.720	2.181	1.527	1.690	4.04	1.640	1.613	2.011	1.867	2.396	1.720	1.										

production is below the identified threshold. Events are then binned by the duration of the number of hours for each event for each year. This analysis was performed for LBW, OSW, and a combination of LBW, OSW, and UPV to examine the impact of the combined assumed renewable fleet on the number of lulls of a given set of duration bins.

Figure E-6 presents the results of reviewing the LBW profiles over the 2000-2021 period on an annual basis assuming a 10% hourly NCF threshold (i.e., lull hours are defined as those with a NCF less than 0.1). The x-axis displays the event duration bins (e.g., “[1,4]” collect all one-to-four-hour events while “97+” collects all events that are 97 hours or longer) except for the last bin that displays the longest duration event in hours during the year. Each bar within a bin going from left to right represents the number of events in each duration bin for one year from 2000-2021, with 2018 labeled with black bars and the corresponding number of events. The dashed line across each bin shows the average value of the number of lulls (and maximum duration) across the 22-year period. The analysis shows that, in 2018, the longest event where LBW output stayed below 10% of capacity across New York was 83 hours long and there were 12 events between 25 and 48 hours long. The chart also shows that there were less short duration LBW lull events in 2018 relative to the 22-year average but that there were in general more lulls longer than one day in duration than in a typical year.

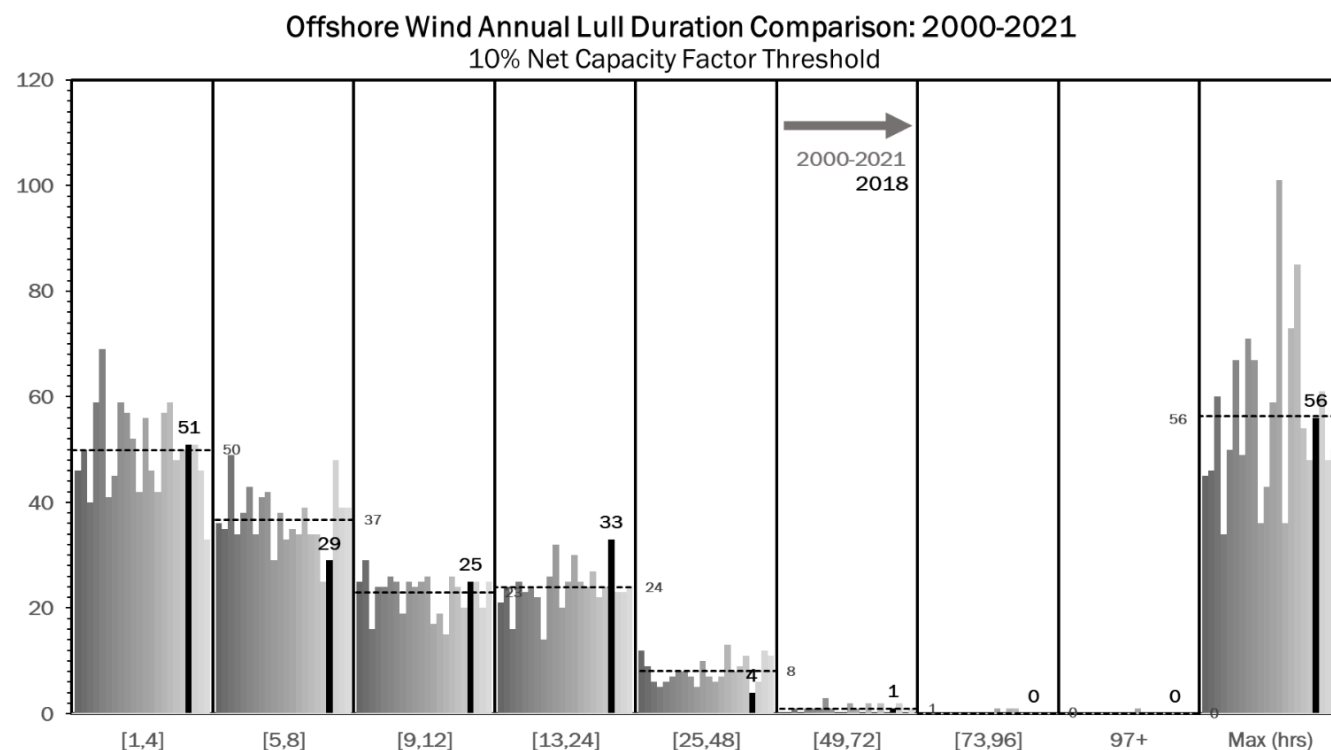
Figure E-6: Land-Based Wind Lull Event Duration Statistics assuming 10% NCF threshold: 2030

Contract Case



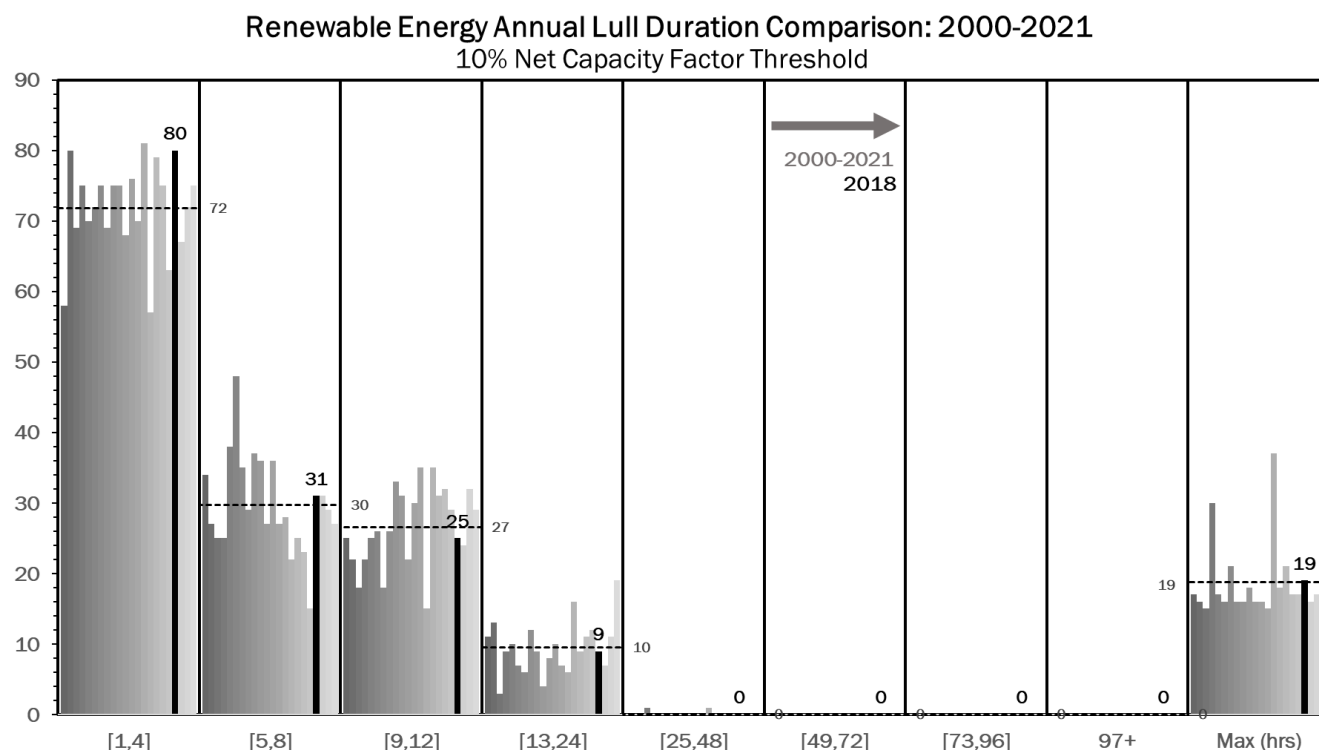
Comparison of the DNV renewable production shapes shows that LBW has more and longer wind lulls than the OSW shapes. This is expected, in part, as OSW has higher average capacity factors as shown in the monthly-hourly analysis earlier in this section.

Figure E-7: Offshore Wind Lull Event Duration Statistics assuming 10% NCF threshold: 2030 Contract Case



Combining the LBW, OSW, and UPV shapes on a capacity weighted basis and performing the same analysis results in less lulls of all durations because the diversity in timing of production from the different generation types has the effect removing or splitting longer lulls into more shorter events.

Figure E-8: Combined Renewable Generation Lull Event Duration Statistics assuming 10% NCF threshold: 2030 Contract Case



Conclusions

Analysis of the input renewable and load shapes over the course of a single year can provide significant information about when additional resources will most likely be needed to provide additional supply to the system. Using the 22-years of simulated renewable NCF profiles applied to the zonal capacity mix in the 2030 Contract Case provides significant insight into general system characteristics and potential needs for additional supply resources. Comparative review of these metrics for the 2035 Lower and Higher Demand scenarios in the Policy Case shows largely similar features across all of the discussed metrics but with larger impacts due to the higher loads and slightly larger renewable builds present in the 2035 Policy Case relative to the 2030 Contract Case.