New York State Reliability Council – Extreme Weather Working Group (EWWG)
Meeting # 18 – September 27, 2024
Zoom

1. **Draft Meeting Minutes for Meeting # 17 (07/26/2024) –Hilme Athar**
   - Mark Younger gave update on RNA that the NYISO found enough of the new large loads assumed to be coming online will be able to respond to high prices that the previously identified need is gone (They will effectively function as dispatchable load).
     i. Flexible loads include cryptocurrency miners/hydrogen production
   - Meeting minutes approved with little to no changes.

2. **DNV Shape Data / SRO Appendix E Supplemental Analysis – Tom Primrose**
   - Tom Primrose walked through analysis of DNV shape data used to create UPV, LBW, OSW, OSW+LBW+UPV and OSW+LBW profiles based on 2030 SRO state scenario incremental builds.
     i. Analysis focused on finding lulls defined as average duration below 10% capacity factor rather than continuous duration below 10% capacity factor used in NYISO analysis (SRO Appendix E).
     ii. Analysis includes frequency counts for lulls of rolling average capacity factor below 10% for 12-180 hour periods (in 12 hour increments) for profiles developed from 2000-2021 DNV data.
     iii. Analysis includes duration of longest lulls of moving average capacity factor below 10% in the dataset for each profile as well as start/end dates of lulls.
        1. Longest PV Lull: 1280 hours, 11/8/2000-12/31/2000
        2. Longest LBW Lull: 575 hours, 9/9/2017-10/3/2017
        3. Longest OSW Lull: 229 hours, 8/3/2014-8/12/2014
        4. Longest OSW+LBW Lull: 224 hours, 8/3/2014-8/12/2014
        5. Longest OSW+LBW+UPV Lull: 73 hours, 11/23/2016-11/26/2016
     iv. Major takeaway: lulls of average capacity factor below 10% are common and lengthy in all (21) years of DNV data.
   - Several stakeholders raised clarifying questions:
     i. Gary Jordan asked for clarification on binning of lulls. Tom responded that count of lulls is specific only to specified duration (i.e. 24 hour lull column indicates the number of times a 24 hour period could be found with average capacity factor below 10%).
     ii. Mark Younger asked how/if double counting of lulls was avoided. Tom responded that counting logic indexed past previous lull period once a lull was counted (i.e. if a 12 hour lull was found from T=2 hours to T=14 hours, the counting logic would start looking for new lulls beginning at T=15 hours).
     iii. Roger Clayton asked for clarification on how lulls of intermediate durations were handled. Tom responded that longer lulls are not discarded but that longer lulls would be counted as a single target lull (i.e. 12 hours captures every lull of duration between 12 and 23 hours).

- Stakeholder discussion developed around a need to see more granular lull counts such as 4 or 6 hour blocks up to 96 hour durations.
    i. Tom agreed to take this back and explore the feasibility of presenting data with improved granularity.
    ii. Daniel Kirk-Davidoff pointed out that the combined renewables dataset would benefit the most from more expanded analysis due to the rapid fall-off after 12 hours.
- Stakeholder discussion showed an interest in further analysis surrounding Summer and Winter peak periods.
- Stakeholder discussion raised the need to set next steps:
    i. Data can be used as an input to developing PRR153

3. NERC TPL-008-1 – John Dellatto

- John Dellatto gave the following update:
    i. TPL-008-1 R2: Requires planning coordinators to consider no less than 40 years of temperature data ending no more than 5 years prior to the time the benchmark temperature events are suggested and to represent one of the worst 20 extreme temperature conditions across the zone.
    ii. TPL-008-1 R3: Covers the requirements to develop benchmark planning cases in accordance with R2 as well as sensitivity cases.
    iii. TPL-008-1 R4: Requires a common extreme heat/cold benchmark planning case and at least one common extreme heat/cold sensitivity case.
    iv. Comment periods run from October 7-22 and November 7-22 with final ballot period slated for December 5-10, 2024.
- John Dellatto summarized Telos presentation:
    i. Analysis calculated three-day rolling average temperatures for both extreme heat and extreme cold to identify multi-day periods of extreme heat/cold and evaluated the top 40 extreme heat and cold 3-day periods for reach region and prioritized events that occurred across multiple regions during the same "event".
    ii. Analysis recommended that planning coordinators should consider choosing a wide-area event from shortlist with regional crossover.
- Stakeholder discussion evolved around the possible mismatch between the TPL-008-1 R2 requirement for 40 years of temperature data and 21 years of available DNV renewable data.

4. Comments on PSC Case No. 15-E-0302 – John Dellatto / Roger Caiazza / Roger Clayton

- John Dellatto and Roger Clayton gave the following update:
    i. Roger Caiazza drafted a memo recommending that the NYSRC EC submit a comment to the PSC requesting that the DNV NYCA renewable profile analysis be extended to adjoining control areas and over a longer analysis period
    ii. There is a question on if we should make a comment now or if we should wait until the next comment period

1. Stakeholders agreed that a formal comment is not necessary at the moment, the issue being captured in the 9/13/24 EC meeting minutes is sufficient.

- Gary Jordan to take weather year analysis whitepaper idea to ICS.

5. Other Business

- John Dellatto raised question of if participation as a private citizen is possible.
  i. Herb answered that meetings are an open process with the exception of covering CEII or market sensitive information (Policy 2).
- John Dellatto to coordinate with Tom Primrose on bringing lull analysis to EC in October or November.