

# Meeting Notes

## Project 2021-07 Extreme Cold Weather Grid Operations, Preparedness, and Coordination Standard Drafting Team

March 22, 23, and 24, 2022 | 1:00 – 3:00 p.m. Eastern

### Review NERC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines and Public Announcement

Alison Oswald, NERC staff, called attention to the NERC Antitrust Compliance Guidelines and the public meeting notice.

### Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

A team roll call was performed and quorum was determined. The member attendance sheet is attached as attachment 1.

### Chair Remarks

The chair opened the meetings by thanking all team members and observers for the hard work during and outside the meetings. The chair also reminded the team that this week will be busy with three meetings.

### Recommendation 1j: PRC language

Further discussion by the team on UVLS and UFLS in reference to EOP-011, PRC-006, and PRC-010. The team is focused on not having auto and manual load shedding from overlapping as much as practical. The team removed the changes that had been made to PRC-006.

### Recommendation 1d

Draft language prepared in advance of the meeting was reviewed as the starting point, in addition to submitted comments. The team realizes it is important to strike a balance between addressing the recommendation and not unnecessarily burdening the GO. The team discussed the use of “root cause” in the parent requirement, as a root-cause analysis takes time and the requirement is asking for the CAP to be written faster than a root-cause analysis could be completed. The team agreed that in this case, apparent cause would make the most sense as identifying freezing as the cause of the failure to start, forced outage or derate should be easy to identify. The team also discussed the use of the term “freezing”. Some team members suggested using the term “extreme cold weather”. Concerns were raised that “extreme cold weather” is very open ended and would need to be clearly defined. It was noted that the recommendation clearly lists freezing and the accompanying justification in the report says “This Key Recommendation does not go as far as requiring evaluation of all generating units’ performance at the end of winter or at the end of a severe winter event. Rather, it focuses only on the generating units that actually experienced an outage, derate or failure to start due to freezing. This focus is justified as freezing components have been one of the top causes in three grid events involving firm load shed (including the

Event) and one near-miss (the 2018 event) in the past ten years.” The team voted on the use of the two words and freezing was the majority opinion. The results of the vote are listed below.

The team discussed the timing of initial review of the event vs time to write and implement the CAP. FERC notes that the initial review of the event being 60 days with an additional 120 days to do a full assessment of the fleet is a comprehensive approach, but could mean the CAP would not be completed till later in the year and does not align with the intent of the recommendation to identify and fix problems in an expeditious way. The initial review timeline was lowered to 30 days.

The team discussed the amount of a derate that should trigger a CAP. Suggestions were made of 10 MWs and 20 MWs. There is a concern that for larger units, this would be too small of a derate. Suggestion was made to have the derate start at 10% and a concern was raised that for smaller units this could be just a few MWs. However, it was determined that Bulk Electric System generators as defined in the NERC glossary would rule out smaller generators and make this a moot point.

The team discussed what it means for a generator to fail to start. It was suggested that a failure to start should be a failure to meet requested online time as some generators will start early in cold weather to account for the possibility of have problems starting. The generators would not want to have a CAP for a delay in being online if the unit commitment time has not yet passed. The team also discussed the four-hour time frame with failure to start to allow for small problems to be addressed quickly and a unit to still make it online. There was discussion on the corrective action plan, and any restrictions that would exist prior to it being executed. In addition, the inability to execute corrective actions was discussed in detail.

## Attachment 1

| Name              | Organization  | 3/22 | Vote     | 3/23 | 3/24 |
|-------------------|---|------|----------|------|------|
| Kenneth Luebbert  | Evergy, Inc.  | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| Matthew Harward   | Southwest Power Pool, Inc.                          | Y    | Freezing | Y    | N    |
| Venona Greaff     | Oxy   | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| Derek Kassimer    | ReliabilityFirst                                    | Y    | ECW      | Y    | Y    |
| Jonathan Davidson | City Utilities of Springfield                       | Y    | ECW      | Y    | Y    |
| David McRee       | Duke Energy   | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| Thor Angle        | Puget Sound Energy                                  | Y    | ECW      | Y    | Y    |
| Keith Smith       | Orsted Onshore North American                       | Y    | ECW      | Y    | Y    |
| Chad Wiseman      | Newfoundland & Labrador Hydro                       | Y    | ECW      | N    | Y    |
| Bradley Pabian    | Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities    | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| Collin Martin     | Oncor Electric Delivery, LLC                        | Y    | ECW      | Y    | Y    |
| Jill Loewer       | Utility Services                                    | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| David Kezell      | Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc. (ERCOT) | N    | -        | Y    | Y    |
| Ryan Salisbury    | Oklahoma Gas & Electric                             | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |
| David Deerman     | Southern Company Services                           | Y    | Freezing | Y    | Y    |