FERC/NERC/Regional Entity Inquiry

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Washington D.C.



FERC/NERC/Regional Entity Inquiry
Report on the South Central U.S.
Cold Weather Bulk Electric System
Event of January 17, 2018

Dave Huff Office of Electric Reliability September 25, 2019



Disclaimer

The views expressed herein are mine, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission, individual Commissioners, Commission staff, or individual Commission staff members

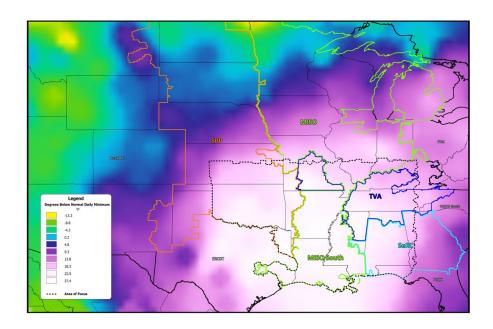


Inquiry Commencement

- ☐ Event on January 17, 2018, was triggered by high loads due to extreme cold in a portion of South Central U.S.
- ☐ Joint Inquiry initiated on September 12, 2018 FERC staff: (OER, OE, OEMR, OEPI, OGC) NERC, Applicable Regional Entities' staffs

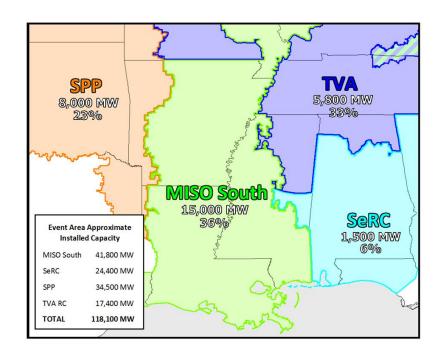


Extreme Cold Across South Central U.S.





Widespread Generation Outages - January 17



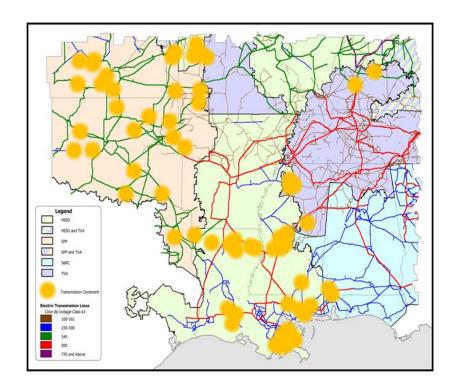


Large Power Transfers Occurred

- ☐ Increased customer electricity demand due to extreme low temperatures
- ☐ MISO's Regional Directional Transfer
- ☐ Remote generation power transfers, including dispatch of wind generation
- ☐ Transfers between SPP and the ERCOT Interconnection



Constrained Transmission Conditions





Summary of Findings

- ☐ As temperatures decreased, unplanned outages increased 44% of outages were directly attributed to, or likely related to, extreme cold weather
- ☐ Gas supply issues contributed to the Event
- ☐ One-third of Generator Owner/Operators did not have winterization procedures



Summary of Findings

- ☐ The Relevant RCs (MISO, SPP, TVA and SeRC) had situational awareness
- ☐ The generation outages on January 17 created energy emergency conditions which required voluntary load reduction
- ☐ Firm load shed needed, if next worst single contingency in MISO South occurred



- ☐ Generator Cold Weather Reliability (1)
 - The need for Generator Owners/Operators to perform winterization activities on generating units to prepare for adverse cold weather
 - The need for Generator Owners/Operators to ensure accuracy of their generating units' ambient temperature design specifications



- ☐ Generator Cold Weather Reliability (1), continued:
 - The need for Balancing Authorities and Reliability Coordinators to be aware of specific generating units' limitations, such as ambient temperatures beyond which they cannot be expected to perform



- ☐ Transmission and Reserves (12), including:
 - Reliability Coordinators should perform real-time voltage stability analysis in addition to RTCA, for constrained conditions occurring within their own and/or within adjacent Reliability Coordinator areas, such as those experienced by MISO the morning of January 17, and communicate the results of their analysis to adjacent Reliability Coordinator areas



- ☐ Transmission and Reserves (12), including:
 - Planning Coordinators and Transmission Planners should jointly develop and study more-extreme condition scenarios to be better prepared for seasonal extreme conditions
 - Balancing Authorities should consider deliverability of reserves to avoid stranded reserves
- ☐ Multiple sound practices by the entities were also identified



Questions?

