

2020-2021 Study Program Assessment Name

Assessment Introduction and Purpose:

FERC defines resiliency as the ability to withstand and reduce the magnitude and/or duration of disruptive events, which includes the capability to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and/or rapidly recover from such an event. The need for resilience against extreme events, beyond resource adequacy, is growing. Questions of operational viability for grid events has received less attention, although, for example, the WECC work on the impact of California-Oregon Intertie (COI) outage (due to wildfires) was one reasonable investigation. That work shows that the system can work around this high-impact-low-frequency (HILF) outage. However, the dynamic behavior of the system while it is *in extremis* has been given little attention. This investigation will test some of the risks associated with HILF, under new conditions of the radically altered generation mix.

Key Reliability Questions:

HILF events:

- How would BPS reliability be affected by risks associated with high impact-low frequency (HILF) events under new conditions of the radically altered generation mix?
- With increasing inverter-based resources (IBF), is the spectrum of HILFs considered now adequate? Sufficiently broad?
- Review existing HILF events already in the planning repertoire. Are any sufficiently severe to be known to cause separation or other major disruptions? Examines the behavior of the system (and hopefully compare it to the present situation). How fast does the system come apart? Are there obvious transient risks, especially to equipment? Does the system cascade into conditions for which new limitations arise?

Conditions/resources:

- How do weather patterns impact results of the HILF event? When do these occur? What creates them? Is extreme heat or extreme cold correlated with better than average wind/solar resources?
- How would loss of load be affected by resource mixes, storage and demand response?

Results:

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- How might transmission constraints emerge during the transformation of the system?
- Where is effort most urgently needed to relieve future congestion to maintain system reliability?

Reliability Risk Priorities:

The Reliability Risk Priorities are:

- Changing resource mix, and
- Extreme natural events.

Assessment Requirements:

- **Tools** – GridView, PSLF
- **Models** - PCM, Power Flow
- **Data** – To be determined from scenario conditions and events
- **Potential Partners** – NREL/GE, ERCOT, AEMO, EirGrid
 - Will corners of WECC experience the kinds of problems that NREL/GE and others have simulated, or that have been observed by ERCOT, AEMO, and EirGrid? Their problems are not fundamentally frequency control problems, rather they are a mix of all three “silos” of stability. (Need more info, seam study?)

Study outline:

- Research and gather resilience metric data – 4 weeks (January 29, 2021)
 - What is “resilience”?
 - Use August 2020 conditions for possible comparison
 - Examine probability of system conditions and event occurrences? (April 30, 2021)
 - Develop methodology for resilience? (April 30, 2021)
- Determine condition and/or event(s) to study – 3 weeks (February 19, 2021)
 - Examples (Cold weather events, Hot Weather events (fire (smoke), prolonged heat wave, low hydro condition, low production of solar panels, lower wind production, higher demand), Earthquake?)
- Determine year(s) the event and/or conditions would impact – 2 weeks (March 5, 2021)
- Collect data and identify tools to build scenario – 4 weeks (April 2, 2021)
- Build scenarios starting with base condition and adding system conditions/events – 4 weeks (April 30, 2021)
- Determine resource mix – increase Inverter-based resources, battery storage? Integrate U-DER and R-DER scale storage as needed. – 4 weeks (can be done in parallel with other tasks) (April 30, 2021)
- Choose a starting case



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- Start with 2030 ADS PCM or choose “off-the-shelf” Powerflow case and update for conditions determined above - 2 weeks (May 14, 2021)
- Add conditions for scenario development - 2 weeks (May 28, 2021)
- Determine hour to export from PCM or use Powerflow case - 0-2 weeks (June 11, 2021)
- Solve hour – 1 week (June 18, 2021)
- Steady-state
 - Analyze Powerflow against resilience metrics – 2 weeks (July 2, 2021)
 - Analyze PCM against metrics depending on scenario – 4 weeks (July 30, 2021)
- Dynamics
 - Create Master Dynamics file for case – 1 week (August 6, 2021)
 - Run the WECC standard Disturbances – 1 week (August 13, 2021)
 - Run the scenario determined above – 1 week (August 20, 2021)
- Analysis and Report
 - Analyze the study – 6 weeks (October 1, 2021)
 - Create study report – 4 weeks (October 29, 2021)

Timeframe of Study:

Looking at a 10-year time frame (using the 2030 ADS PCM and Powerflow case).

Reporting Metrics:

Reporting Metrics will be determined as part of the study timeline. Resilience metrics will be developed. Some examples of reliability metrics may include:

- Amount of load loss
- Duration of load loss
- Cascading outages
- Thermal Violations
- Voltage Violations
- Stability Issues
- Islanding of the system
- Unserved Energy
- Transmission Constraints
- Loss of Generation (type, magnitude, BA location)

