

New York State Reliability Council – Extreme Weather Working Group (EWWG)
Meeting # 29 Minutes – January 30, 2026
Zoom

1. Draft Meeting Minutes for Meeting #28 – Emmanuel Panaligan

- Updated and approved.

2. PRR-153 Progress Check In – Hilme Athar

- EWWG requested coordinating with NYISO to access the final report from DNV on their Sudden Outages Analysis.
- H. Athar stated that he will begin reporting PRR-153 updates to David Allen from NYISO, who is the new chair of RRS.
- R. Clayton pointed out that EWWG needs to be mindful of how outage events are defined (ramp-downs, high-speed cutouts, any 25% decrease in projected capacity).
- H. Athar reiterated that spatial covariance between resource types was a prominent component of the DNV study and how it can affect design decisions for PRR-153.
- R. Clayton clarified that DNV is performing an operations study and not a planning study so they are modeling real world scenarios, which might not capture all outage types
 - Important to design contingencies around these scenarios.
- B. Shanahan asked how extreme contingencies would be affected by only modeling 10/15% capacity factor.
 - R. Clayton explained that new cases would have to be modeled for planning and operations with higher capacity factors in order to design extreme contingencies.
- D. Kirk-Davidoff qualified the importance of designing contingencies based on how NYS reacts to wind outages in current real-world scenarios, such as through peaker plants or batteries.
- R. Clayton pointed out that next steps should be identified after DNV report is completed.
 - D. Kirk-Davidoff suggested EWWG can follow-up with a list of questions that wasn't addressed by the report.
 - R. Clayton addressed the importance of temporal covariance of sudden outages (Season, time of day) and how it needs further analysis.
- H. Athar built out a list of follow up questions for NYISO regarding next steps DNV report:
 - Largest simultaneous loss of production system-wide and zonally? Biggest systemwide impact of wind and solar on a 2030 buildout?
 - Has there been any analysis of existing production data?
 - Provide a deterministic snapshot of a contingency loss time frame? When there is a large loss of production, what occurs currently on the grid?