PRR 153 Evaluation: Request to NYISO for Presentation Regarding Operations Capability to Address Sudden Correlated Outages of Intermittent Resources

Submitted May 15, 2026,

By NYSRC EWWG and RRS

NYSRC Reliability Rules Subcommittee (RRS) and Extreme Weather Working Group (EWWG) in 2026 are continuing to evaluate the Proposed Reliability Rule (PRR 153). As initially contemplated, this rule would require the NYISO to capture both the sudden loss of intermittent resources due to weather variability, along with electrical system faults, as design criteria contingency events. These contingencies would account for the loss of weather-driven generation such as Land-Based Wind (LBW), Offshore Wind (OSW) and solar (both utility scale and behind-the-meter as design criteria contingencies for the purpose of planning the NYCA system.

In 2025 NYISO consulted DNV to conduct a modeling analysis of sudden weather-based outages as they relate to PRR 153, which include calculation of spatial covariance of outages as well as recommendations of potential parameters and metrics to define contingency events. The DNV study showed that such outages could occur multiple times per year. However, based on the results of the DNV study, NYISO Planning and Operations notified the NYSRC that given the current deployment of land-based wind (“ LBW”), offshore wind (“OSW”), and utility scale photovoltaic (“UPV”) resources in the NYCA, and the current capabilities of NYISO Operations to forecast and address sudden correlated outages of LBW, OSW, and UPV, a design contingency would not be needed at this time. As a result, the NYISO suggested that the best path forward for PRR 153 would be to develop it as an extreme contingency.

Therefore, as part of a comprehensive effort to evaluate PRR 153, NYSRC EWWG and RRS requests the NYISO provide the following materials at a joint EW WG/RRS/NYISO meeting (tentatively July 9):

1. Presentation(s) covering the NYISO's operational capabilities to forecast and address weather-related outages as they relate to PRR 153 that demonstrates PRR 153 is not currently needed as a design contingency.

2. Recommendations for PRR 153's development as an extreme contingency addressing correlated outage metrics for pre-contingency system condition(s) (generation dispatch and load levels) and contingency definition(s).

It is expected that evaluation of the results of such an extreme contingency analysis could demonstrate threshold levels of penetration for LBW, OSW and UPV, and reveal system conditions that would require correlated LBW, OSW and UPV outages be treated as design contingencies.