Via email and posting

September 7, 2022

**TO:** NAESB Gas-Electric Forum and Interested Parties

**cc:** NAESB Board of Directors, Executive Committee (EC) Members, EC Alternates, Members, and Advisory Council

**FROM:** Rae McQuade, NAESB President & Jonathan Booe, NAESB Executive Vice President & COO

**RE:** NAESB Gas-Electric Forum Schedule of Meetings

Dear NAESB Members, GEH Forum Participants and Interested Parties,

Please find below the preliminary schedule of meetings the NAESB Gas-Electric Forum will follow through the end of 2022. This schedule is preliminary, and meeting topics and discussion items are subject to change based upon the progress made in previous meetings. Instructions for registration and how to submit comments will be provided in the preliminary meeting agendas when they are released.

|  **Schedule of Meetings** |
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| **Meeting Date/Time** | **Meeting Topic Category** | **Discussion Items** |
| September 23, 20229:00 am to 12:00 pm Central | Measures to improve the ability of generators to obtain fuel during extreme cold weather events when natural gas heating load and natural gas-fired generators are both in high demand for natural gas, at the same time that natural gas production may have decreased | 3.a, 3.a.i, 3.b, 3.c |
| Related Dates & Activities | September 7, 2022 | Preliminary Agenda Distributed & Comment Period Opens |
| September 14, 2022 | Comment Period Closes |
| September 19, 2022 | Final Agenda & Work Papers Distributed |
| October 21, 2022 9:00 am to 12:00 pm Central | Measures to improve the ability of generators to obtain fuel during extreme cold weather events when natural gas heating load and natural gas-fired generators are both in high demand for natural gas, at the same time that natural gas production may have decreased | TBD *(based on progress made in prior meetings)* |
| Related Dates & Activities | October 3, 2022 | Preliminary Agenda Distributed & Comment Period Opens |
| October 10, 2022 | Comment Period Closes |
| October 17, 2022 | Final Agenda & Work Papers Distributed |
| November 8, 20228:00 am to 11:00 am Central | Measures to improve the ability of generators to obtain fuel during extreme cold weather events when natural gas heating load and natural gas-fired generators are both in high demand for natural gas, at the same time that natural gas production may have decreased | TBD *(based on progress made in prior meetings)* |
| Related Dates & Activities | October 17, 2022 | Preliminary Agenda Distributed & Comment Period Opens |
| October 25, 2022 | Comment Period Closes |
| November 1, 2022 | Final Agenda & Work Papers Distributed |
| December 1, 20229:00 am to 12:00 pm Central | Measures to improve the ability of generators to obtain fuel during extreme cold weather events when natural gas heating load and natural gas-fired generators are both in high demand for natural gas, at the same time that natural gas production may have decreased | TBD *(based on progress made in prior meetings)* |
| Related Dates & Activities | November 9, 2022 | Preliminary Agenda Distributed & Comment Period Opens |
| November 16, 2022 | Comment Period Closes |
| November 21, 2022 | Final Agenda & Work Papers Distributed |

| **Topics by Category as Identified by FERC and NERC Staff** |
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| **1. Measures to improve gas-electric information sharing for improved system performance during extreme cold weather emergencies** |
| 1.a | Whether and how natural gas information could be aggregated on a regional basis for sharing with Bulk Electric System operators in preparation for and during events in which demand is expected to rise sharply for both electricity and natural gas, including whether creation of a voluntary natural gas coordinator would be feasible |
| 1.b | Expanding/revising natural gas demand response/interruptible customer programs to better coordinate the increasing frequency of coinciding electric and natural gas peak load demands and better inform natural gas consumers about real-time pricing |
| 1.c | Electric and natural gas industry interdependencies (communications, contracts, constraints, scheduling) |
| **2. Measures to improve reliability of natural gas facilities during cold weather (freeze protection, electric supply)** |
| 2.a | Additional state actions (including possibly establishing an organization to set standards, as NERC does for Bulk Electric System entities) to enhance the reliability of intrastate natural gas pipelines and other intrastate natural gas facilities |
| 2.b | Programs to encourage and provide compensation opportunities for natural gas infrastructure facility winterization |
|  | 2.b.i | *[Recommendation 24]* *Federal and state entities with jurisdiction over natural gas infrastructure should cooperate to further study and enact measures to address natural gas supply shortfalls during extreme cold weather events, including possible financial incentives for the natural gas infrastructure system necessary to support the BES to winterize or otherwise prepare to perform during extreme cold weather events.* |
| 2.c | Methods to streamline the process for, and eliminate barriers to, identifying, protecting, and prioritizing critical natural gas infrastructure load *[See also Recommendation 28 – Guidelines to identify critical natural gas facility loads]* |
| **3. Measures to improve the ability of generators to obtain fuel during extreme cold weather events when natural gas heating load and natural gas-fired generators are both in high demand for natural gas, at the same time that natural gas production may have decreased** |
| 3.a | Which entity has authority to require certain natural gas-fired generating units to obtain either firm supply and/or transportation or dual fuel capability, under what circumstances such requirements would be cost-effective, and how such requirements could be structured, including associated compensation mechanisms, whether additional infrastructure buildout would be needed, and the consumer cost impacts of such a buildout |
|  | 3.a.i | *[Recommendation 24] Federal and state entities with jurisdiction over natural gas infrastructure should cooperate to further study and enact measures to address natural gas supply shortfalls during extreme cold weather events, including market/public funding for generators to have firm transportation and supply and invest in storage contracts. Such funding may need to finance infrastructure necessary to provide additional firm transportation capacity, because many existing pipelines were financed and constructed to serve LDCs and may not have sufficient additional firm capacity.* |
| 3.b | *[Recommendation 24] Possible options for increased regasification of liquid natural gas (including possible Jones Act Waivers)* |
| 3.c | Which entity has authority, and under what circumstances, to take emergency actions to give critical electric generating units pipeline transportation priority second only to residential heating load, during cold weather events in which natural gas supply and transportation is limited but demand is high |
| 3.d | Whether resource accreditation requirements for certain natural gas-fired generating units should factor in the firmness of a generating unit’s gas commodity and transportation arrangements and the potential for correlated outages for units served by the same pipeline(s) |
| 3.e | Whether there are barriers to the use of dual-fuel capability that could be addressed by changes in state or federal rules or regulations. Dual-fuel capability can help mitigate the risk of loss of natural gas fuel supply, and issues to consider include facilitating testing to run on the alternate fuel, ensuring an adequate supply of the alternate fuel and obtaining the necessary air permits and air permit waivers. The forum could also consider the use of other resources which could mitigate the risk of loss of natural gas fuel supply |
| 3.f | Increasing the amount or use of market-area and behind-the-city-gate natural gas storage |
| 3.g | *[Recommendation 24] Federal and state entities with jurisdiction over natural gas infrastructure should cooperate to further study and enact measures to address natural gas supply shortfalls during extreme cold weather events, including possible investments in strategic natural gas storage facilities, which could be located to serve the majority of pipelines supplying natural gas-fired generating units, and preserved for use during extreme cold weather events* |
| 3.h | Whether or how to increase the number of “peak-shaver” natural gas-fired generating units that have on-site liquid natural gas storage. |