

Summer 2007 Supply and Demand Operational Outlook

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Introduction and Overview

- The CAISO annually prepares a Summer Operational Assessment.
 - Incorporates historical load and resource parameters.
 - Near-term load and resource changes.
- Assessment to highlight:
 - Reasonable range of probable operating conditions.
 - Probabilities of meeting key operating reserve parameters.
- Probability analysis methodology adopted for 2007.
- Analysis utilizes CEC probability model using ISO data.
- Analysis performed on CAISO control area, SP26 and NP26 sub-regions.
- Analysis Focuses on Stage 1, 2 & 3 operating reserve emergency conditions.



Review of Summer 2006

<u>Demand</u>

- 2006 peak load weather conditions were extremely hot, exceeding both the 1-in-2 and 1-in-10 demand forecast scenarios provided in the Summer 2006 assessment.
- The CAISO experienced an all time peak of 50,270 MW, well in excess of the previous 2005 record of 44,311 MW (adjusted) and 2006 most likely forecast of 46,063 MW.
- Forecasting models were tested and found to be accurate for temperatures experienced within the normal expected accuracy tolerances.
- Forecast model was updated with 2006 temperature and load data resulted in the forecast model being more robust on the high load side.



Review of Summer 2006 - Continued

Supply

- Entered 2006 summer with a 24.6% forecasted planning reserve.
 - Based on most likely forecasts.
- Supply system was tested by record loads.
- CAISO managed through the peak without having to shed load. Due to:
 - Superb execution of 2006 Summer preparation plans by all participants
 - Generators, transmission owners, conservation campaigns, end-use customers
 - High Planning Reserve
 - Resource Adequacy (RA) forward procurement process
 - Record supply availability
 - Generators gave a stellar performance
 - Approximately 4,000 MW above historical levels & most likely forecast
 - Team work between agencies
 - Example: Coordination with the Northwest resulted in Imports being approximately 1,000 MW above forecast



Load Overview CAISO Historical & Forecast Peak Demand





2007 Resource Overview

Generation

- ✤ 2007 control area generation additions are approximately 700 MW.
- California hydro conditions are below normal YTD.

<u>Imports</u>

- System import capability for 2007 is unchanged from 2006.
- Forecast of imports are based on historical trends seen during peak.
- The system has the capability for additional imports.
- Import levels are driven by market need and regional availability.
- Potential increased hydro limitations on Columbia River hydro system are not expected to occur by summer 2007.

Demand Response (DR) and Interruptible Programs

- DR and Interruptible programs are based on CPUC 2007 estimates, adjusted based on historical performance as experienced by the ISO.
- Approximately 230 MW added since summer 2006 (adjusted).
- DR programs are triggered at Stage-1 emergencies (largely voluntary).
- Interruptible programs are triggered at Stage-2 emergencies.

Net 930 MW Impact approximately equivalent to 1-years load growth.



Overview of Probability Analysis

Includes variability due to:

- Annual Peak Load based on historical weather conditions
- Historical range of generation outages at time of peak
- Historical range of transmission limitations at time of peak

Performed for 3 Areas:

- CAISO control area
- SP26 Zone (South of Path 26)
- NP26 Zone (North of Path 26)

Determines probability of entering into emergency operating conditions:

- Stage-1, Operating reserves below 7%
- Stage-2, Operating reserves below 5%
- Stage-3, Operating reserves below 3%



CAISO Summer 2007 Operating Reserves



Created By: REmmert,

LST UPDT: 3/7/07







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LST UPDT: 3/7/07



Summer 2007 CAISO Control Area Adverse Scenario Planning

Changes in the actual new generation, DR & Interruptible Programs, either up or down, will change these results.

- There is a significant probability of entering into a Stage-1 Emergency (20%).
- While the probability of conditions occurring that require load shedding is low (2.9%), it is possible scenario.
- The CAISO needs to continue to prepare for adverse conditions.





CAISO SP26 Summer 2007 Operating Reserves



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Summer 2007 SP26 Adverse Scenario Planning

Changes in the actual new generation, DR & Interruptible Programs, either up or down, will change these results.

- There is a significant probability of entering into a Stage-1 Emergency (23%).
- While the probability of conditions occurring that require load shedding is low (3.0%), it is possible scenario.
- The CAISO needs to continue to prepare for adverse conditions.



CAISO NP26 Summer 2007 Operating Reserve





Conclusions

- The amount of risk associated with Summer 2007 operation of the Grid is similar to that of Summer 2006.
- The risk of having to shed firm load, is similar in CAISO, SP26 & NP26, and remains a concern under extreme high load and/or adverse supply conditions.
- The CAISO is counting on:
 - Continued success of the Resource Adequacy programs
 - Generation additions
 - Continuing increases in DR and interruptible programs
 - Summer preparation efforts to manage adverse conditions
- Availability of imports and <u>Conservation</u> will continue to be an important factor to help meet demand.



Summer Preparedness Actions

- Continue performing engineering studies to identify trouble spots and develop operating tools and procedures to remedy them.
- Engage stakeholders concerning reserve margin issues through proceedings such as the Long Term Procurement Process (LTPP).
- Coordinate with statewide Flex Your Power NOW! program.
- Promote SAVE-A-WATT Voluntary Load Reduction Program.
- Complete & quantify transmission upgrades before summer peak.
- Meet with utilities, generators and WECC control areas to discuss supply and demand outlook and unit readiness.
- Complete summer workshops to prepare ISO and utility dispatchers for summer peak conditions.
- Assess utility procurement plans to meet Resource Adequacy requirements.
- Participate in WECC and NERC regional demand and supply assessments to determine excess & deficiencies in neighboring control areas.