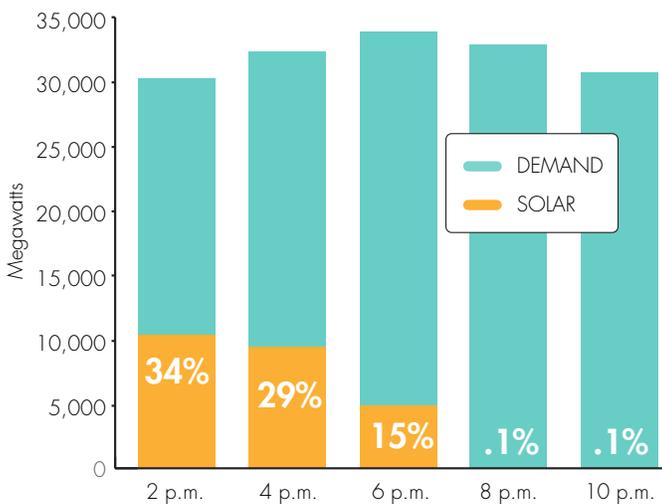




Summer Outlook

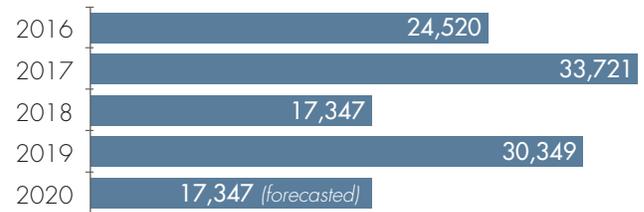
- The ISO anticipates adequate resources to meet demand this summer
- Forecasted peak demand of 45,907 megawatts (MW) is relatively unchanged from 2019
- 1,952 MW of generation will retire and 1,990 MW generation will be added
- Hydroelectric conditions are below normal
- Under more extreme scenarios, low hydropower supplies combined with late summer high heat and reduced imports could cause energy shortfalls
- Risk of energy shortages in late summer increase in the evening hours

Percentage of solar serving demand on typical summer day in June



Source: Today's Outlook, June 5, 2019

Annual hydroelectric production



MWh in thousands

Source: 2020 Summer Loads and Resources Assessment

COVID-19 impacts

While there is likely to be lasting effects from the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent stay-at-home orders, as of the writing of the Summer Assessment report, there was insufficient data to forecast the magnitude and hourly profile of the impacts. For an analysis of the pandemic's impacts to load and past news releases on our pandemic response, visit the [News](#) page on caiso.com.

Today's Outlook

Watch the ISO's electricity supply and demand in real time on [Today's Outlook](#).



While the California ISO predicts a low probability of system power outages this summer, low hydroelectric supplies, widespread heat and reduced imports could combine to create shortages later in the season.

Flex Alerts & System Alerts, Warnings and Emergencies

A Flex Alert is a call for consumers to voluntarily conserve electricity when there is a predicted shortage of energy supply, especially if the grid operator needs to dip into reserves to cover demand. When consumers reduce electricity use at critical times, it can prevent more dire emergency measures, including possible power outages.

Last summer, the ISO called one Flex Alert on June 11, 2019.

What triggers Flex Alerts and other notifications?

A Flex Alert is typically issued in the summer when extremely hot weather pushes up electricity demand. This usually happens in the evening hours when solar generation is going offline and consumers are returning home and switching on air conditioners, lights, and appliances.

Other contributing factors include:

- Unplanned power plant outages
- Fires that lead to transmission line losses
- Peak electricity demand forecast
- Loss of generating or transmission equipment
- Humid, hot weather and heat storms

Emergency Notifications



Transmission Emergency

Declared for any event threatening or limiting transmission grid capability, including line or transformer overloads or loss.



Stage 1 Emergency

Contingency Reserve shortfalls exist or forecast to occur.

- ▶ Strong need for conservation



Stage 2 Emergency

The ISO has taken all mitigating actions and is no longer able to provide its expected energy requirements.

- ▶ Required ISO intervention in the market, such as ordering power plants online.



Stage 3 Emergency

The ISO is unable to meet minimum contingency reserve requirements, and load interruption is imminent or in progress.

- ▶ Notice issued to utilities of potential electricity interruptions



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