



# Briefing on Exceptional Dispatch

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# What is “exceptional dispatch” and why is the ISO relying on it?

## What?

- Committing resources and instructing output changes outside of market mechanisms
- Being used more than expected

## Why?

- Meeting reliability requirements
  - Voltage
  - Contingencies
- Overcoming model and software limitations

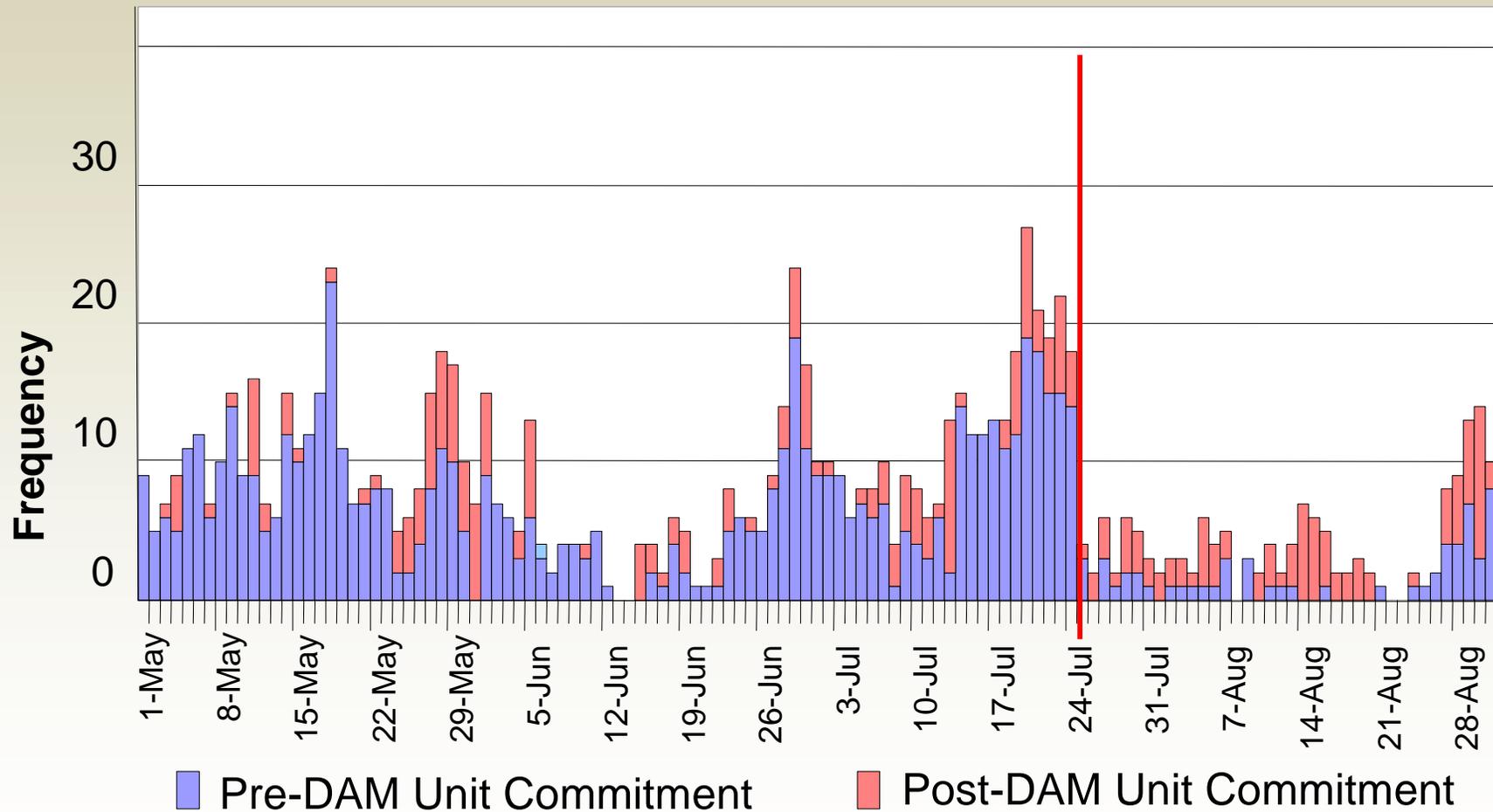
# The ISO committed to reducing reliance on exceptional dispatches.

- Gained market experience not available in simulation
- Formed Exceptional Dispatch Strike Team
  - Analyze process and tools
  - Evaluate potential software changes
  - Determine process changes
  - Assess changes to tariff or business practice manuals
  - Emphasize continuous improvement in data quality

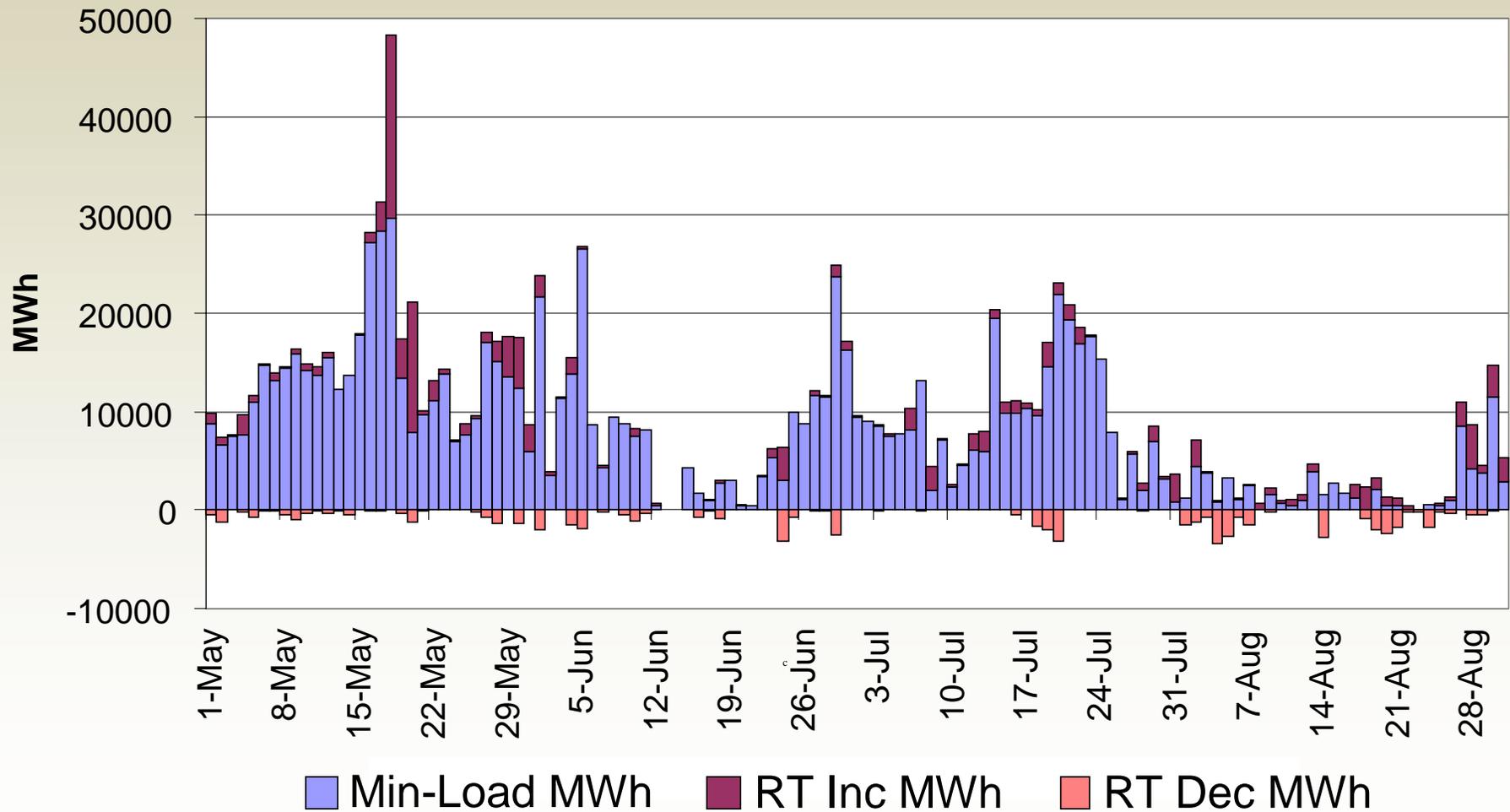
## Results:

- Refined process to reduce exceptional dispatch
- Increased reliance on market

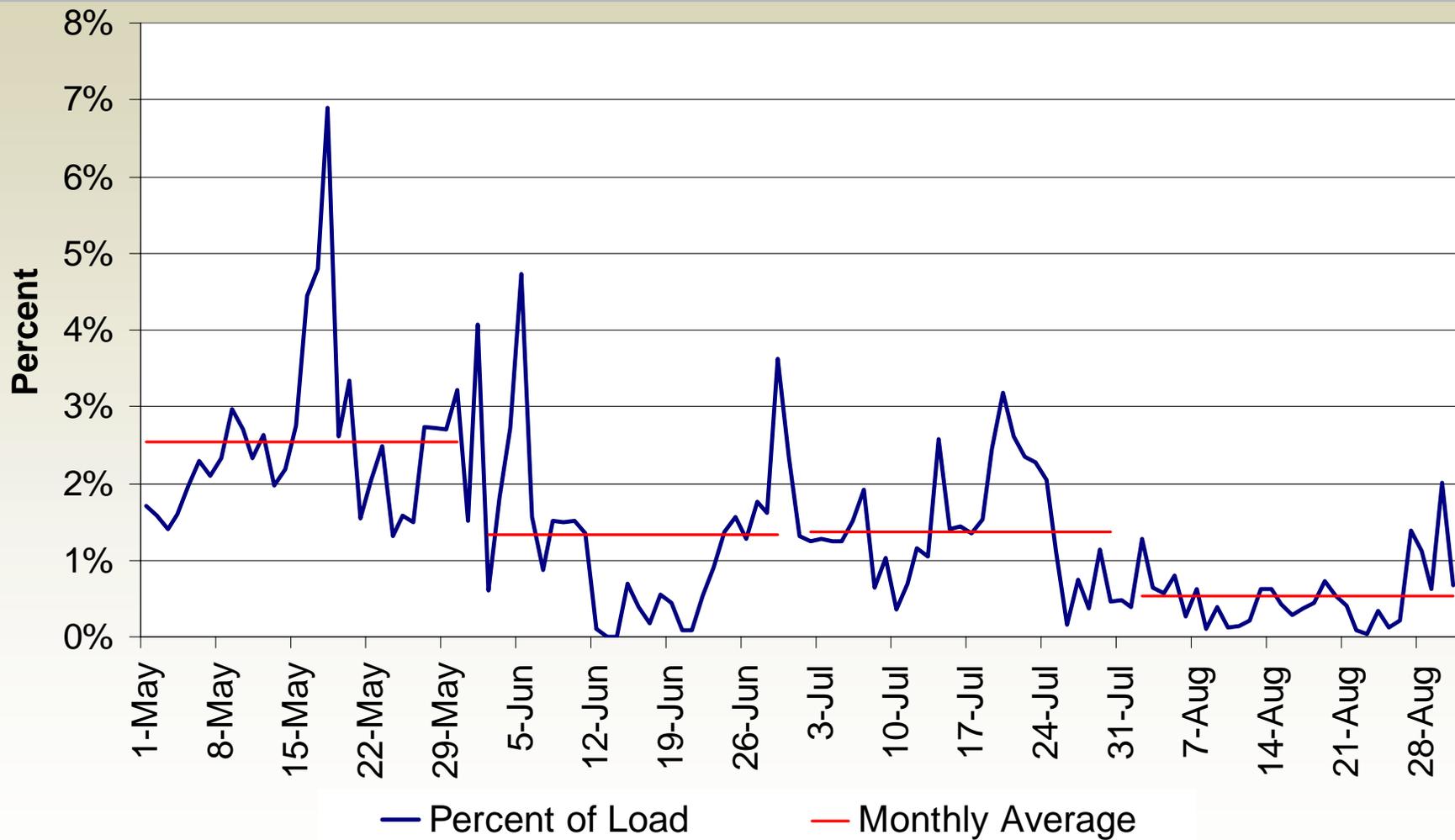
We've made progress in reducing reliance on exceptional dispatch in the day ahead.



The overall volume of exceptional dispatch (MWh) has been significantly reduced.



Exceptional dispatches are a small portion of total load, and a smaller percentage as load increases.



## Reliance on exceptional dispatch will be substantially reduced by the following actions:

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ▪ Including more constraints   | 30 days                  |
| ▪ Additional use of RUC        | 60-90 days               |
| ▪ More complex modeling in IFM | BPM change process       |
| ▪ True-up market to real flows | <b>Stakeholder input</b> |
| ▪ Multi-stage generation       | Up to 1 year             |
| ▪ Multi-day bridging           | 1 to 2 years             |
| ▪ Transmission upgrades        | PTO dependent            |
| ▪ Software enhancements        | Undetermined             |

Exceptional dispatches may always be required for adverse operating conditions or intertie reductions