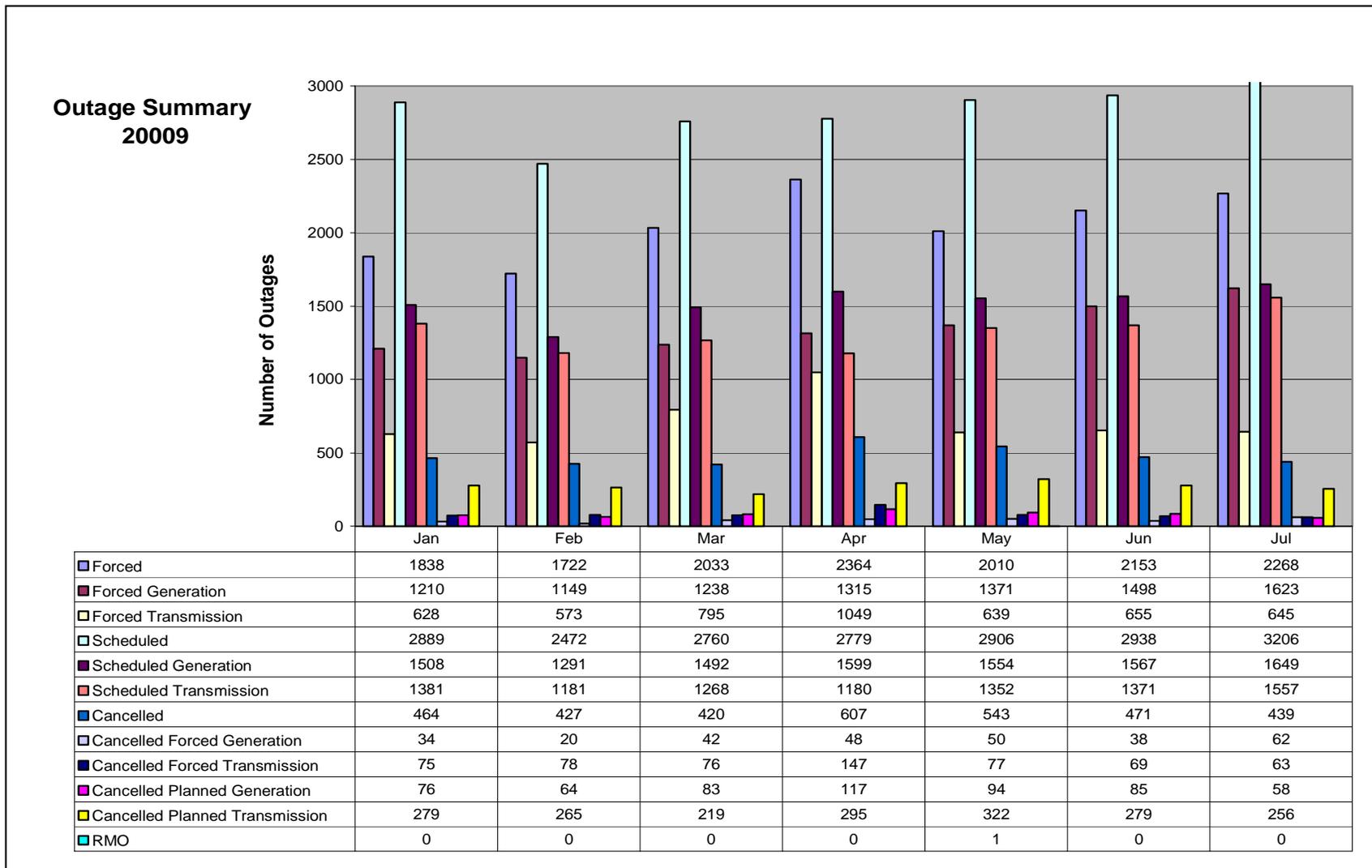
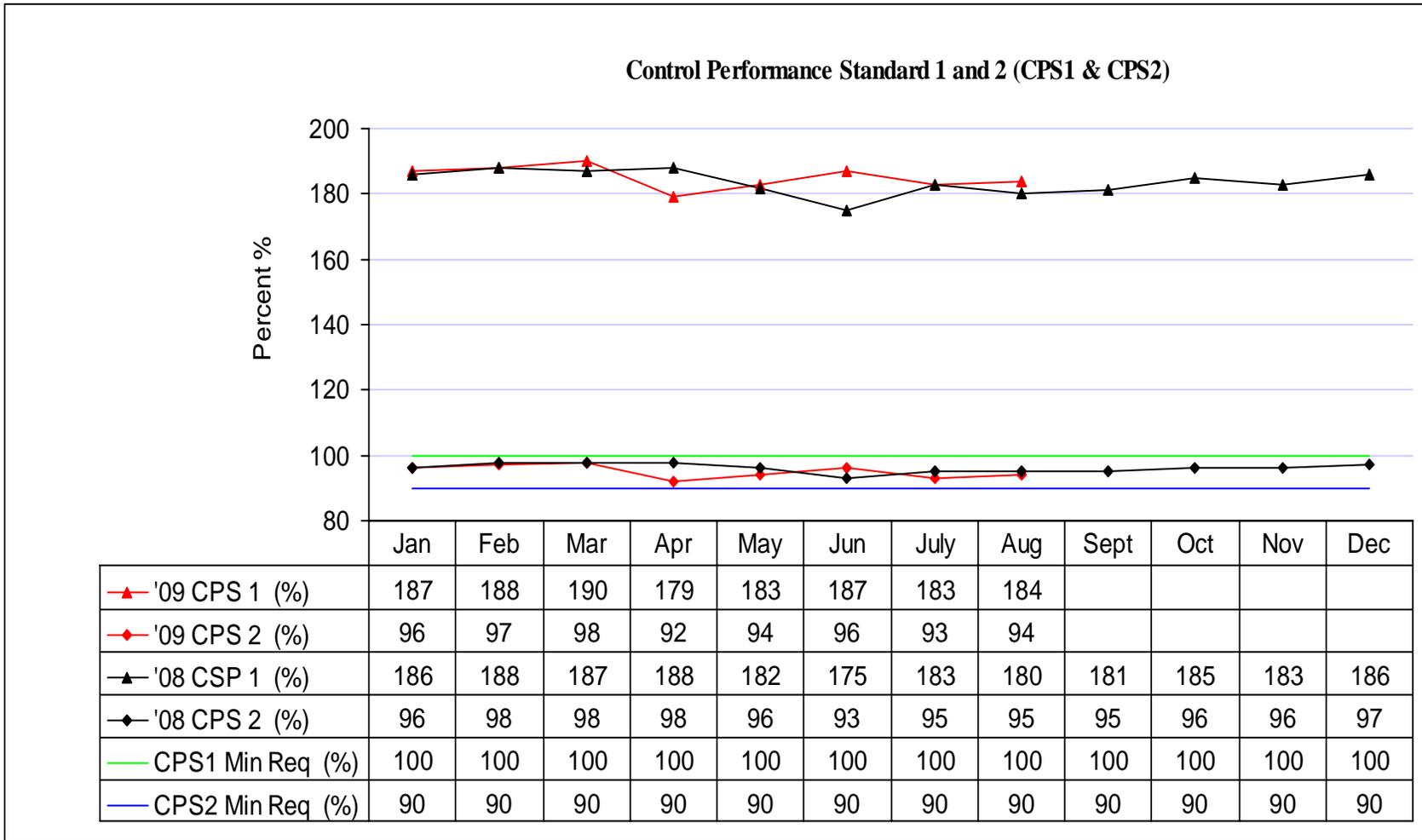


Operations Highlights Report



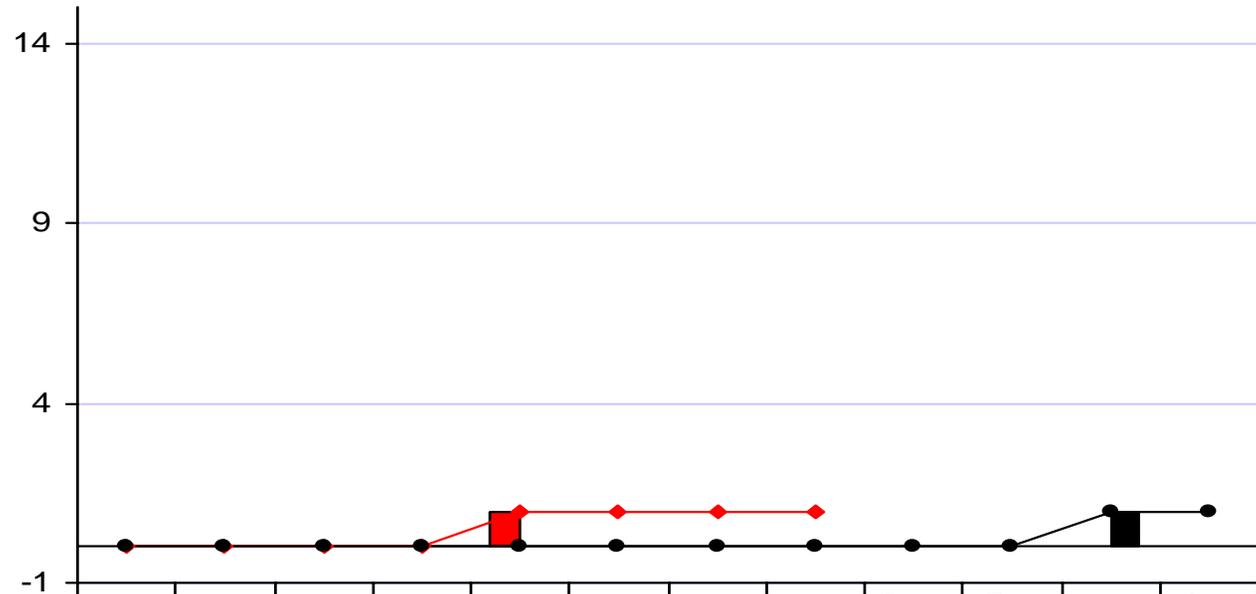
The *Outage Activity Summary* graph shows the number of forced, scheduled, and cancelled generation and transmission outages processed per month by the Outage Coordination office. Included in the graph is the number of restricted maintenance operations (RMO). RMO accommodates additional transmission or other maintenance on the grid.



CPS1 is a statistical measure of Area Control Error (ACE) variability. It measures ACE in combination with the interconnection frequency. The CPS1 formula was developed on a conformance scale, therefore values over 100% are not only desired, but also expected. **CPS2** is a statistical measure of ACE magnitude. It is designed to limit a Control Area's unscheduled (or inadvertent) power flows that could result from large ACE values.

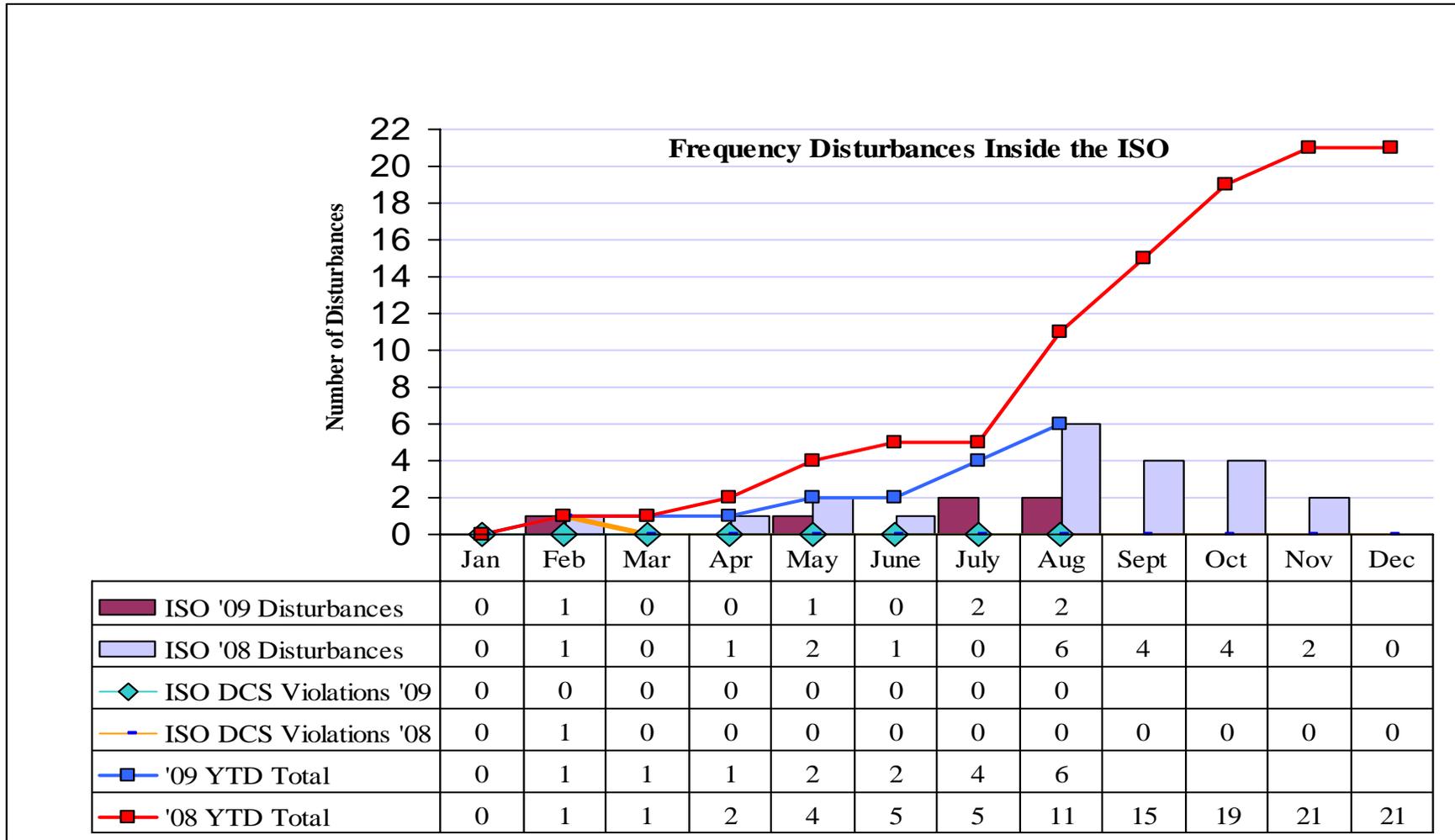
Operational Transfer Capabilities

Number of Violations



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
 '09 Violations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				
 '08 Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
 '09 YTD Violations	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1				
 '08 YTD Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

OTC Violations are defined as path overloads that exceed WECC allowable time limits for both stability-rated and thermally-rated paths.

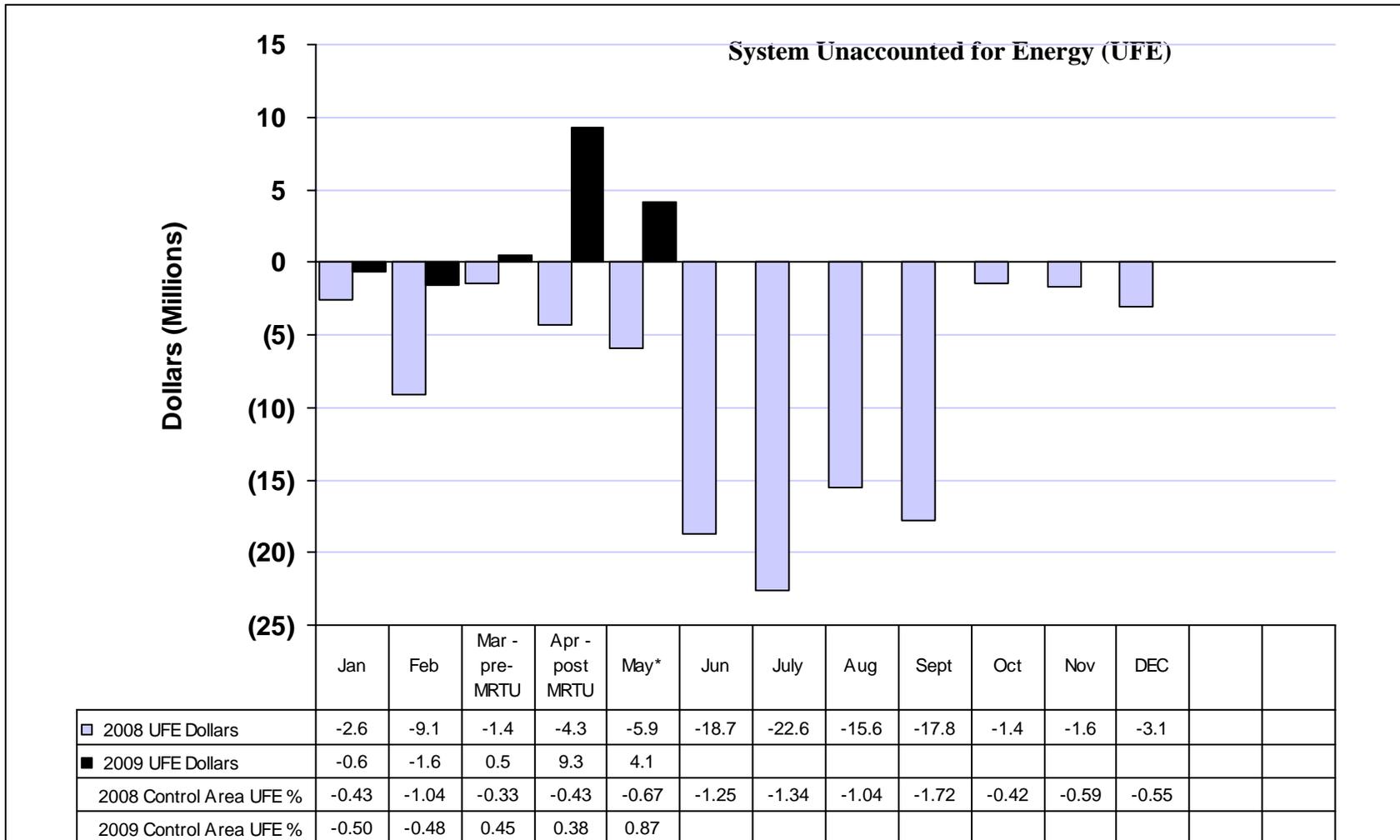


NOTE: This graph now depicts data for “Disturbances Inside ISO” for both '08 and '09 for appropriate comparison.

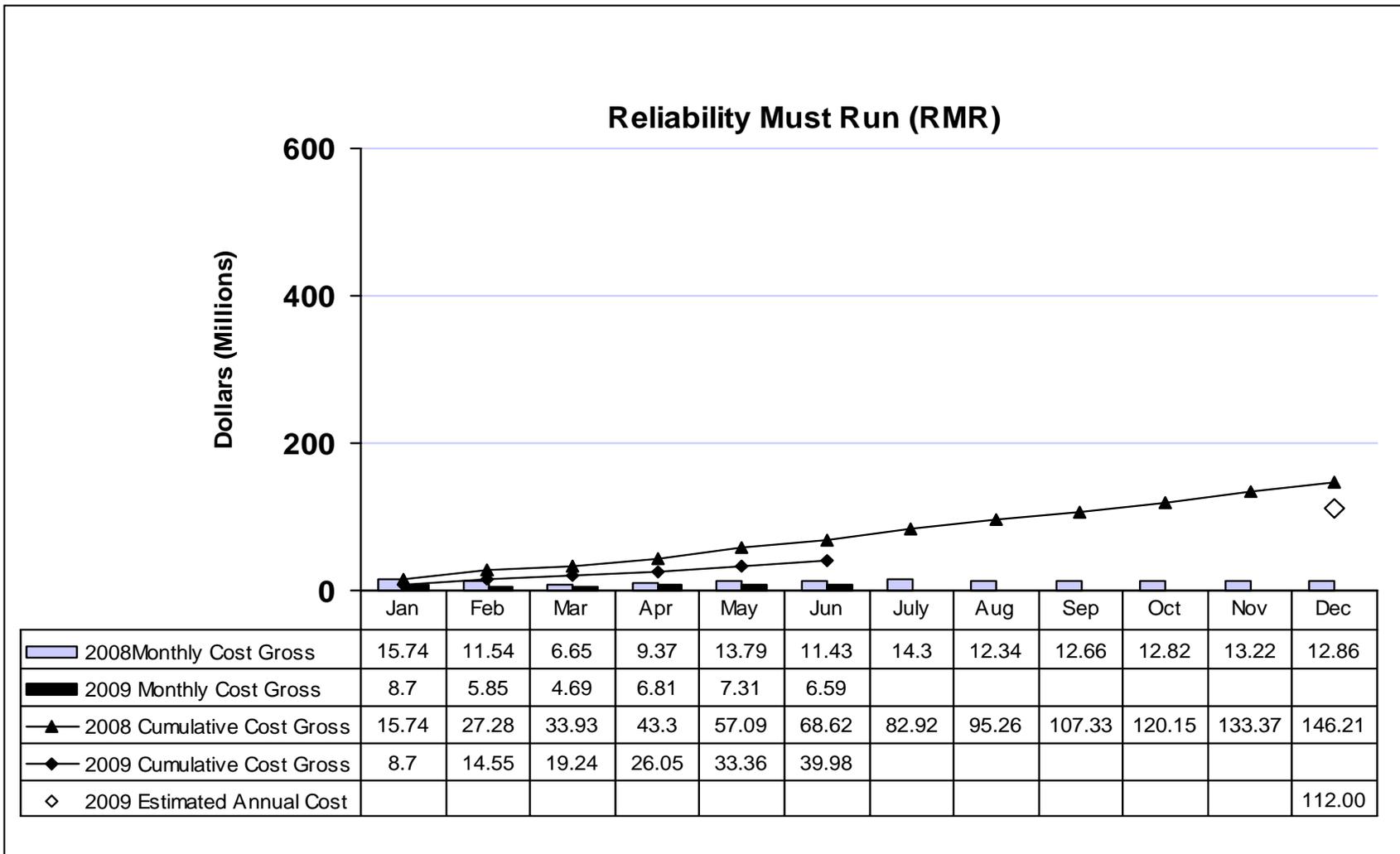
Frequency Disturbances are results of a sudden loss of load or generation. .

ISO DCS Violations are those internal losses of generation greater than 35% of our most severe single contingency (Currently 402.5 MW), where the ACE is not recovered within 15 minutes. Disturbances outside the ISO will not be tracked after 2008

Data provided is current through 8/16/09.

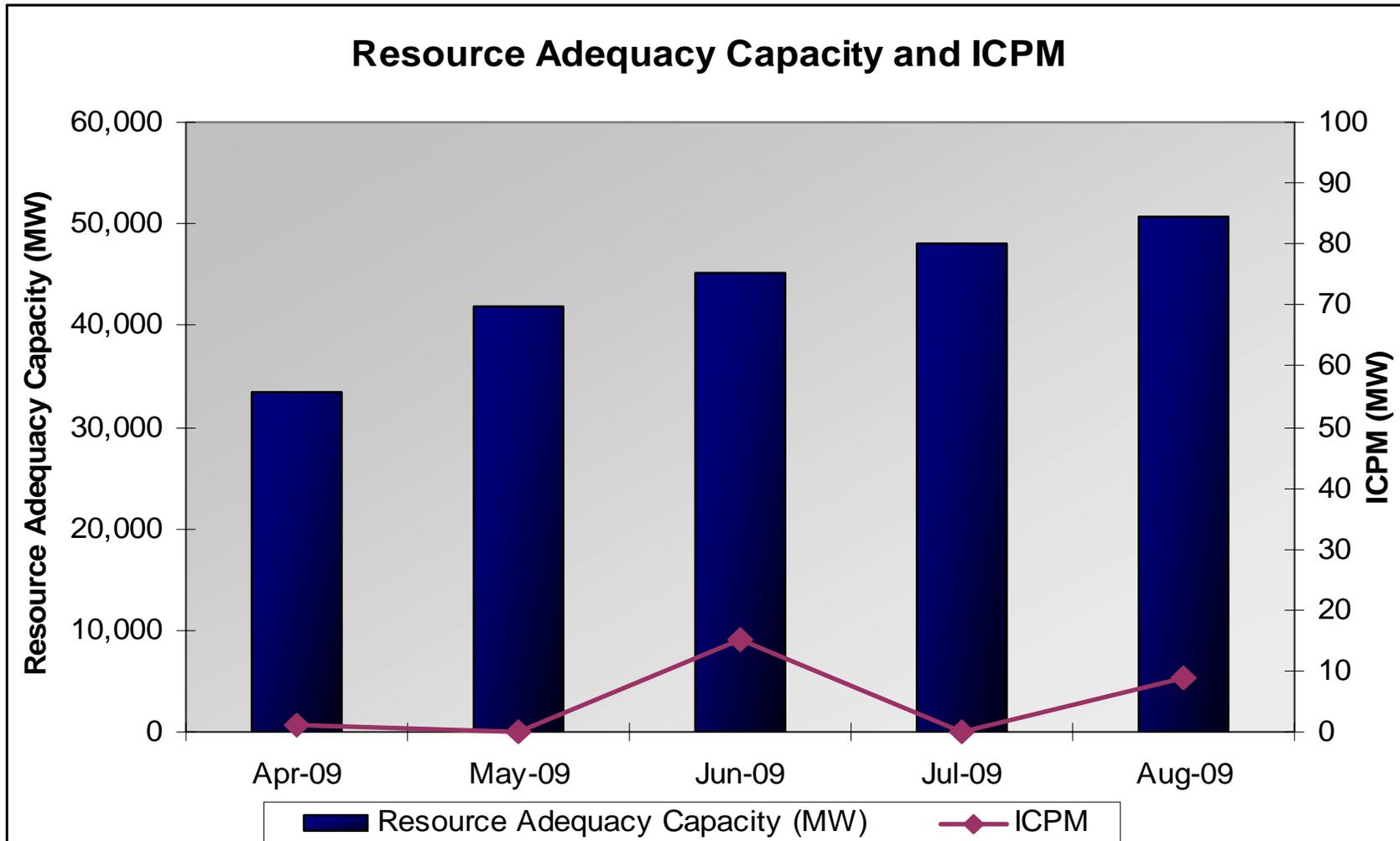


*Amounts are estimated -- there is a 75 day time lag before actual UFE data becomes available.
 UFE percentages continue to remain in expected tolerances. The month of May saw a decrease in the overall UFE settlement dollars; this is attributed to overall lower real time prices and quantity in May versus April.



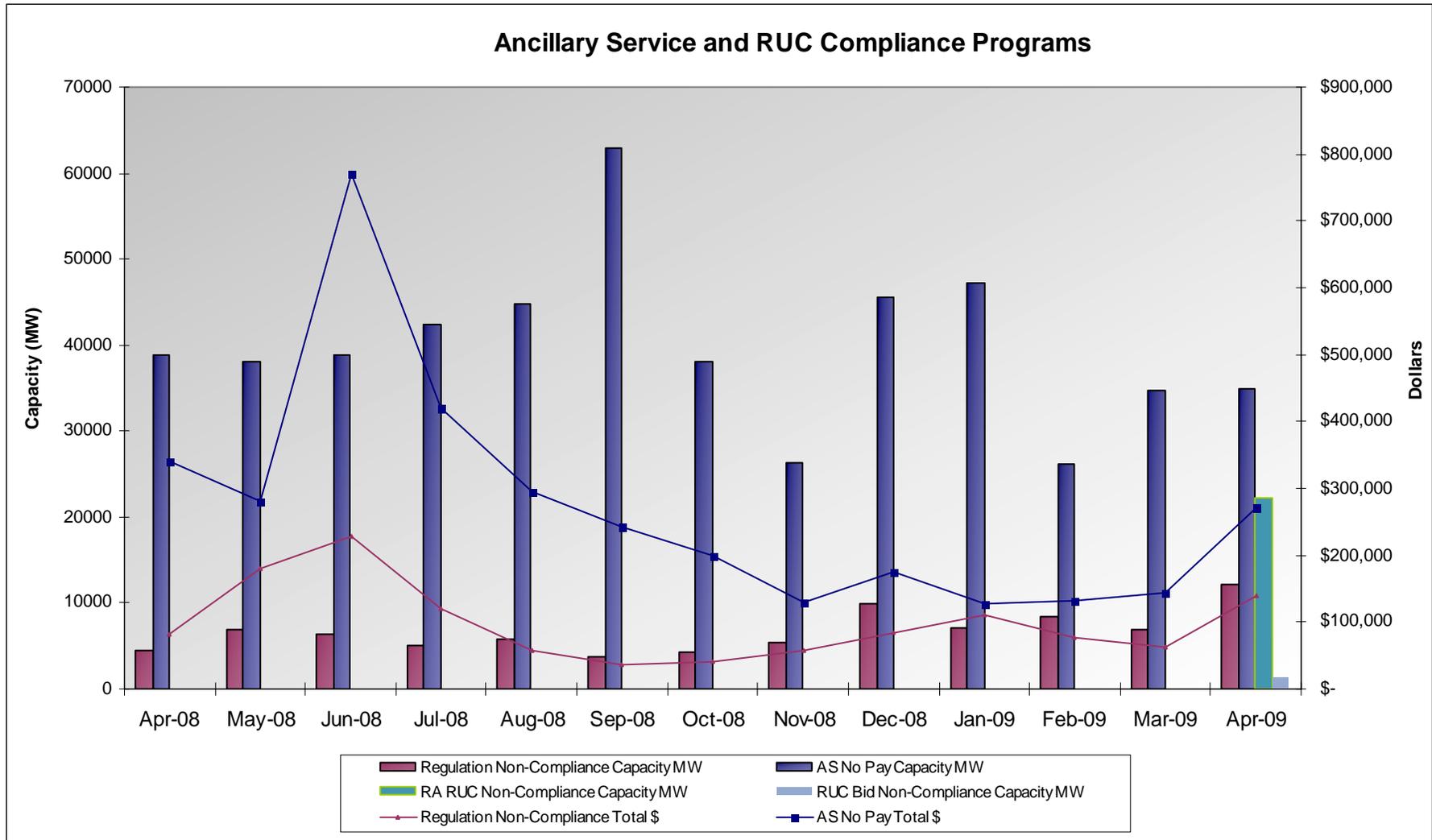
RMR decreased in 2009 to 6 facilities; down from 10 facilities in 2008.

Note: There is a 120 day lag time before final actual RMR data becomes available.



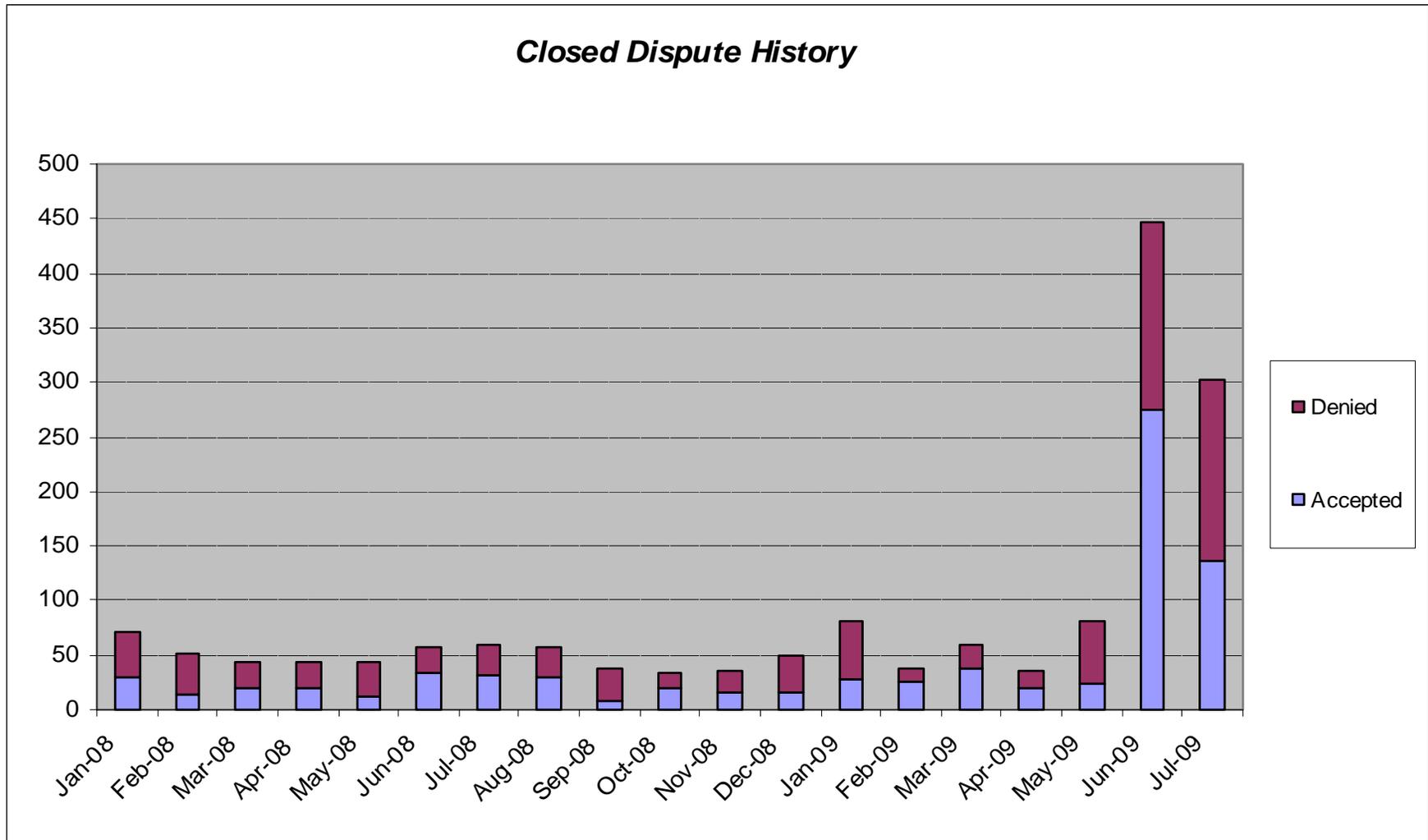
The total amount of Resource Adequacy Capacity, provided to meet the Local Capacity and System Requirements as demonstrated in the submitted Supply Plans, was 48,147 MW in July 2009 and 50,791 MW in August 2009. The ISO uses the Supply Plans that are provided to calculate this number.

The ISO did not procure any Interim Capacity Procurement Mechanism (ICPM) capacity in July and procured 9 MW of ICPM in August. The ICPM monthly report is located at: <http://www.caiso.com/237a/237ac93c2a6c0.html>.



Operations Support monitors suppliers of Ancillary Services and RUC to ensure that Ancillary Service and RUC capacity awarded in the ISO markets is available in real-time. In April 2009, an average of 98 percent of scheduled Regulation was available. An average of 97 percent scheduled Spinning Reserve and Non-Spinning Reserve was also available in April. The total value of rescinded Ancillary Service payments was approximately \$411,213 for April. An average of 75 percent of scheduled RUC was available. 97 percent of RUC procured was from Resource Adequacy Resources and 3 percent of RUC procured was from RUC bids. The total value of rescinded RUC payments from RUC bids was approximately \$4,074 for April. The figure shows the monthly totals of non-compliant Ancillary Service capacity (MW) for twelve months and non-compliant RUC capacity (MW) beginning April 2009.

Note: The RUC availability value will be monitored and trended to determine the impact of this measure. The RUC availability is calculated based on the units outage or re-rate that reduces the available RUC capacity.



The increase in total disputes, both denied and accepted, correlates with the implementation of the new market. It was expected that such a dramatic change in the market would result in, at least initially, an increase in the number of disputes. Although, there was an increase in dispute volumes, it was much less than expected. Many of these disputes involved early communication, configuration, and interpretation issues. Resolution of these early items and software corrections (fixes) as well as additional educational efforts with the SCs has helped in a decline in the number of disputes in the subsequent month.

Definitions The following are definitions of the items and or systems covered in the Operations Performance Scorecard section of this report:

Control Performance Standards 1 & 2 - *Control Performance Standard 1* (CPS1) is intended to provide a control area with a frequency sensitive evaluation of how well it is meeting its demand requirements. CPS1 is a statistical measure of *area control error* (ACE) variability. *Control Performance Standard 2* (CPS2) is a statistical measure of ACE magnitude. It is designed to limit a control area's unscheduled (or inadvertent) power flows that could result from large ACE values.

Operating Transfer Capability Violations - OTC violations are defined as those transmission path overloads that exceed WECC allowable time limits for stability rated (20 minute) and thermally rated (30 minute) paths.

ISO Control Area Frequency - The ISO *control area frequency* figures report internal and external system disturbances and include violations of the *Disturbance Control Standard* (DCS) resulting from ISO Control Area internal disturbances, such as loss of a large generating unit or transmission line. WECC allowable time limit for disturbance recovery is 15 minutes. Per WECC criteria, qualifying disturbances are defined as those greater than 35% of our maximum generation loss from our most severe single contingency. The ISO's most severe single generation contingency is a nuclear unit with maximum generation output 1120 MW, 35% of which is the 392 MW thresholds used herein.

Residual Unit Commitment (RUC) Rescission Payments – The rescission charge for a RUC Award rescinds the RUC Capacity payments to the extent that the resource with a RUC Award does not fulfill the requirements associated with the award. The rescission charge rescinds RUC Capacity payment for Generating Units, Dynamic System Resources, and Non-Dynamic System Resources when one of the following occurs:

- Generating Unit and Dynamic System Resource – RUC Capacity is availability-limited undispachable due to an Outage or Rerate, is undelivered outside of a tolerance band, or ineligible for a RUC Award because it is a Resource Adequacy Resource,
- Non-Dynamic System Resource – RUC Award is adjusted due to differences between RUC Award amount and E-Tag amount.

Additional information and examples can be found in the business practice manual for compliance monitoring.