

2021 Summer Reliability

Assessment

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- Examines potential regional resource shortfalls and operating reliability concerns
- Describes industry preparations to manage risks



- Coordination and Review
 - 20 Assessment Areas
 - Regional Entities and Region stakeholder groups





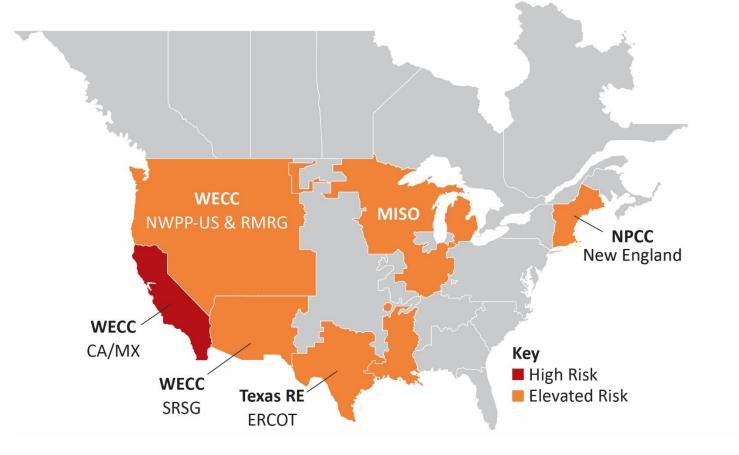


- 2021 Summer Reliability Assessment identifies:
 - High risk for the potential of energy shortfalls in California
 - Elevated risk for the potential of energy shortfalls in MISO, New England, Texas, and the West
- Potential shortfalls created by:
 - Above average seasonal temperatures
 - Grid transformation to more weather dependent generation resources
 - Wildfire-related outages compromising inter-state energy transfers



Risk Assessment

• Parts of North America are at **elevated** or **high** risk of energy shortfalls during peak summer conditions



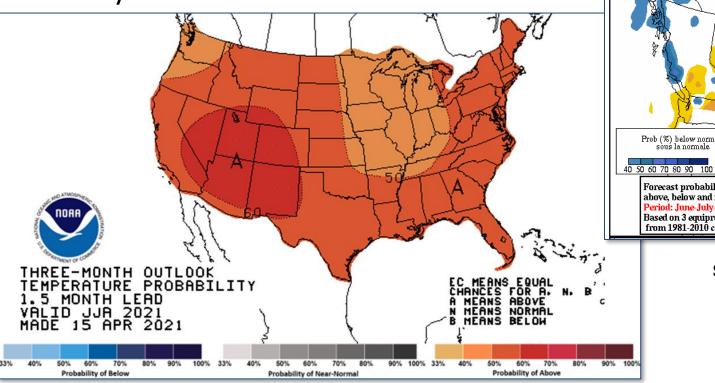
Seasonal Risk Assessment Summary	
High	Potential for Insufficient
	Operating Reserves in Normal
	Peak Conditions
Elevated	Potential for Insufficient
	Operating Reserves in Above-
	Normal Conditions
Low	Sufficient Operating Reserves
	Expected

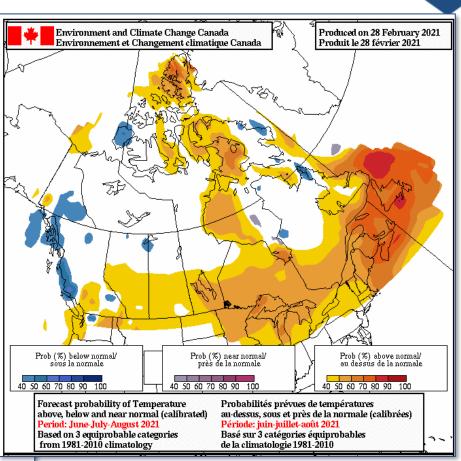


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Seasonal Outlook - Temperatures

- Weather officials indicate above-normal temperatures are likely across much of North America
- Temperature is key driver for peak electricity demand in most areas





Seasonal Forecast Maps | June - August Sources: Natural Resources Canada and U.S. National Weather Service

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18.0%

16.0% 14.0% 12.0%

10.0% 8.0%

> 6.0% 4.0% 2.0%

> 0.0%

2020

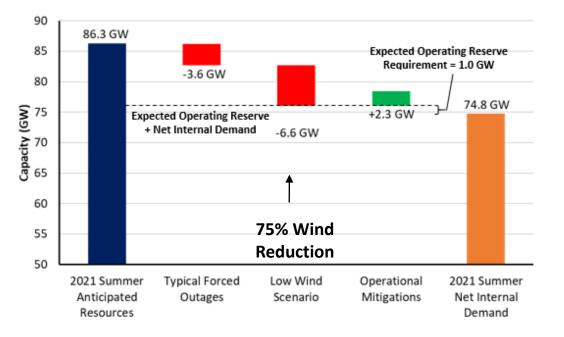
Anticipated Reserve Margin

Prospective Reserve Margin

Reference Margin Level

2021

- Nearly 8 GW of wind, solar, and battery resources added since summer 2020
- Summer Anticipated Reserve Margins above the ERCOT Reference Margin Level



Combination of Low-Wind and Normal Generator Outages

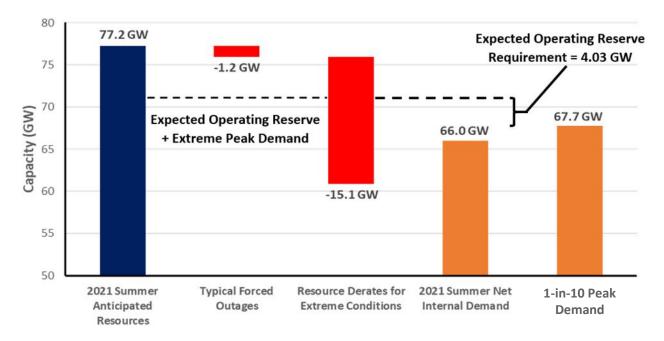
Scenario Analysis:

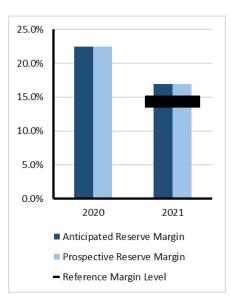
- Low wind output at peak demand can cause operating reserve shortfall
- Above-normal demand and generator outage scenarios lead to energy emergencies



Northwest Power Pool and Rocky Mountain – Elevated Risk

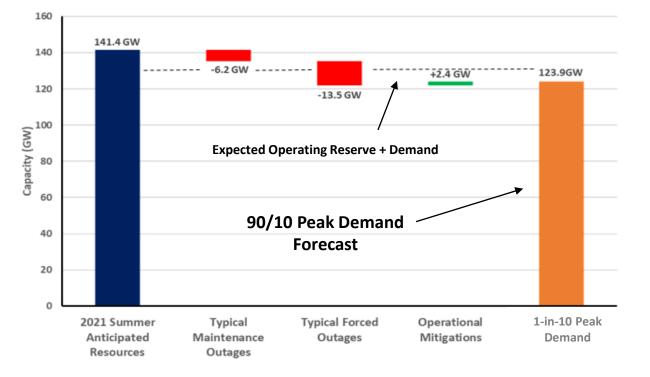
- Sufficient resources to meet summer peak demand forecast
 - 3 GW less on-peak capacity than in 2020
- Scenario Analysis: Low hydro and high thermal outages leads to energy shortfalls



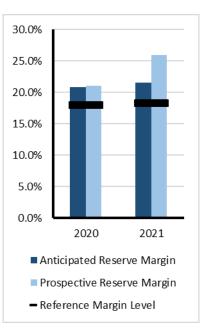




- Summer reserve margin is slightly higher compared to 2020
- Increasing use of load modifying resources (e.g., demand response) and non-firm imports during peak demand



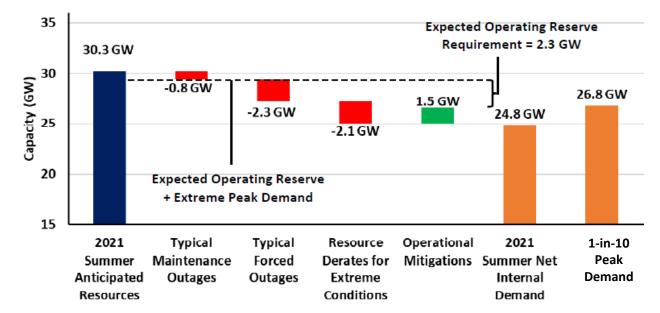
Risk Scenario – 1-in-10 Peak Demand



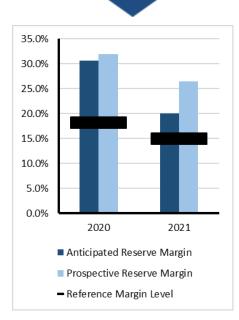
 Scenario Analysis: Above-normal demand or low resource performance scenarios result in energy emergencies



- Sufficient resources to meet summer peak demand forecast
 - Anticipated reserve margin 22% (down from 30.7% in summer 2020)
- Scenario Analysis: Above-normal demand or outages leads to energy shortfalls



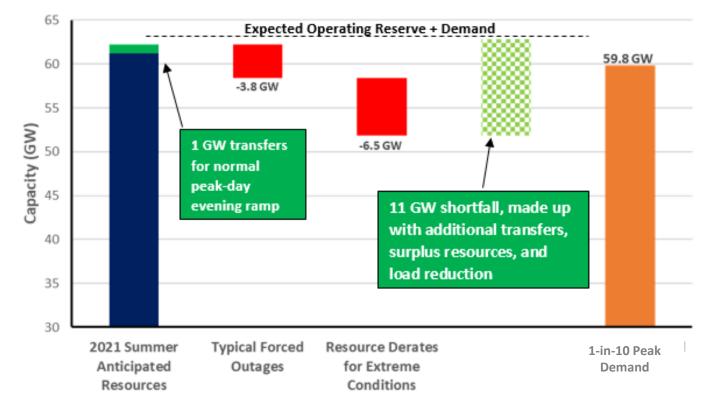
Risk-Period Scenario





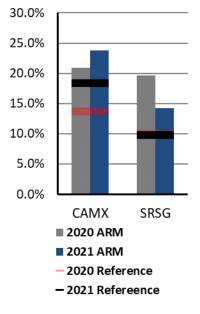
California-Mexico Assessment – High Risk

- Western Interconnection resource levels are similar to 2020
- Transfers into CAMX are needed in late-afternoon to offset reduced solar PV output



CAMX Highest Risk Hour Scenario – Hour Ending 7 p.m. Pacific Time



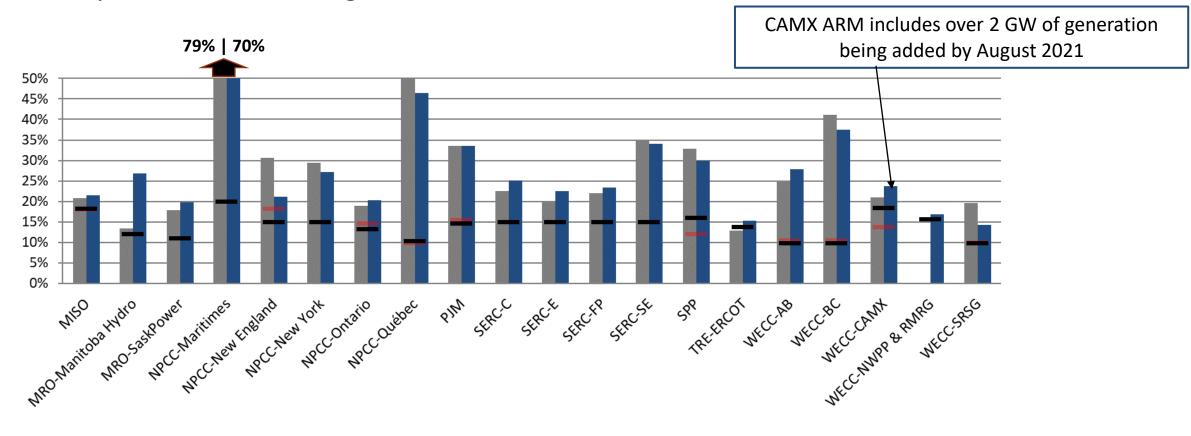


 Scenario Analysis: Above-normal demand or outages leads to energy emergencies

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• Anticipated Reserve Margins meet reference levels in all areas



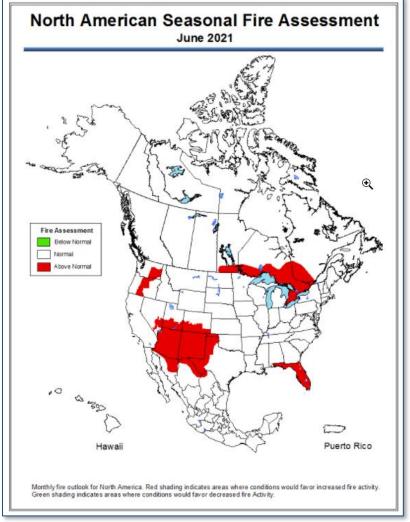
■ 2020 Anticipated Reserve Margin % ■ 2021 Anticipated Reserve Margin % - 2020 Reference Margin Levels - 2021 Reference Margin Level

Summer 2020 to Summer 2021 Anticipated Reserve Margins Year-to-Year Change





- North American fire agencies project abovenormal risk for wildfires in U.S. Southwest and parts of Canada in early Summer
 - Expect above-normal risk in California and U.S. west coast in late summer
- Operation of the BPS can be impacted in areas where risk of wildfire ignition is present or where wildfires are active



Source: National Interagency Fire Center



- To address Summer 2021 electric reliability challenges:
 - Load-serving entities (LSE), regulators, and Reliability Coordinators (RC) ensure lines of communication are open for periods of system stress
 - System operators conduct drills on alert programs to ensure they are prepared to signal need for conservative operations
 - LSE prepare for demand-side conservation measures and condition customers to their need and efficacy
 - Operators maintain vigilance during peak risk hours and forecasted high-demand periods
 - LSE review non-firm customer inventories and rolling blackout procedures to ensure natural gas and other critical infrastructure loads are not affected
- Regulators, policymakers, and system planners should review findings in NERC's Long-Term Reliability Assessments and factor them into resource and system plans



Questions and Answers

