ISO new england

memo

To: NECPUC

From: Carolyn O'Connor

Date: February 9, 2010

Subject: Update on Recent and Upcoming Regional Activities

This memo is prepared by ISO's External Affairs Department to provide an update on several regional activities that may be of interest to the States. For your convenience, when appropriate, I have identified dates when key discussions and votes are scheduled to occur at upcoming stakeholder meetings, as well as planned filings. There is also a section highlighting upcoming ISO speaking engagements and meetings that may be of interest.

ISSUES & UPDATES

- Load Forecast
- 2010 Schedule to Develop Installed Capacity Requirements
- Tie Benefits
- Semi-Annual Status Report on ISO's Load Response Programs Released
- Wholesale Electric Costs Rise in December 2009
- Price Responsive Demand
- Forward Capacity Market Rule Change Proposals
- Consumer Liaison Group
- Participants Advisory Committee
- Summary of FERC Stakeholder Meeting on Metrics
- Financial Assurance Policy
- Eastern Wind Integration and Transmission Study
- ISO-NE Publishes 2010 New England Regional and State Profiles

ISO SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS and NEPOOL & ISO MEETINGS OF INTEREST

ISO New England Inc.
One Sullivan Road, Holyoke, MA 01040-2841
www.iso-ne.com T 413 535 4129 F 413 535 4379

ISSUES & UPDATES

Load Forecast

The ISO's annual load forecast is a critical element of determining the level of resources and transmission needed in the region to ensure the reliability of the bulk electric power grid.

Impacts the amount of capacity purchased in the market

For each Forward Capacity Auction (FCA), the ISO files an Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR) and related values with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). This includes the amount of capacity the ISO will purchase on behalf of consumers in each auction.

Changes in the load forecast can have a direct impact on the ICR. For example, the ICR for FCA-3 decreased from the previous auction due partly to a decline in the load forecast resulting from the economic downturn.[1] (Improved generator performance and an increase in the assumed load relief from implementing voltage reductions also contributed to the decrease in ICR.) Conversely, an increase in the load forecast, a decrease in generator performance, or a decrease in load relief from voltage reductions could result in an increase in the ICR. An increase in the ICR results in the need for the ISO to procure more capacity resources through the auction; a decrease in the ICR results in the need for the ISO to procure less capacity. The ICR is calculated using a model that evaluates the probability of occurrence of a range of system conditions, including the 50/50 and 90/10 load forecasts, other load levels, and many other factors.

The ICR values are developed initially through the Power Supply Planning Committee (PSPC) and subsequently reviewed by the Reliability Committee and the Participants Committee before being filed with the FERC by the ISO.

Impacts the need for transmission

Peak loads are a key input to the needs assessments and solutions studies that may result in transmission plans. The ISO evaluates system conditions and identifies the need for improvements to ensure reliability at peak-load levels. For example, the ISO will study a peak load level that is reasonably expected to occur in the planning horizon and test the reliability of the system to serve load at that level. The actual year-of-need for a project could be earlier if loads increase or later if loads decrease. Peak load is not, however, the sole determining factor of the need for transmission upgrades. Other system conditions, such as potential contingencies or generation dispatch scenarios may drive the need for transmission.

Issues associated with over-forecasting and under-forecasting

There are implications for both over- and under- forecasting New England's demand for electricity. If the load forecast is too high, the region could commit to purchasing excess capacity or overbuilding the transmission system—a concern raised by states and consumer advocates due to the potential to increase consumers' retail electric bills. However, transmission projects can be deferred or cancelled if the need changes due to a drop in the load forecast or other changed conditions. If the load forecast is too low, the region could get caught short of the resources and infrastructure it needs to reliably serve consumer demand for electricity. The ISO updates its load forecast each year to capture changing conditions in the marketplace. Mechanisms within the design of the three-year capacity market called reconfiguration auctions allow the ISO to purchase additional resources that may be needed.

[1] ISO New England ICR filing for 2012/2013 Commitment Period, July 6, 2009.

Forecast updated annually
The ISO develops a ten-year load forecast annually as part of the ongoing planning process. The ISO typically receives updated economic data from *Moody's Economy.com* in the November–December timeframe and uses it, along with other information, to develop a preliminary load forecast in the January-February timeframe. The ISO initially develops a short-run (two-year) forecast of energy and seasonal peaks (for summer and winter) for New England and then develops a long-run (ten-year) forecast of energy and seasonal peaks for New England and each of the six states. The final forecast is published in April in the Capacity Energy Loads and Transmission (CELT) Report. In turn, this forecast is used in studies conducted to support the Regional System Plan (RSP) published annually in the fall.

Energy and peak forecasts
The ISO forecasts annual energy consumption and seasonal peak load. The seasonal peak load forecast is based on a range of weather conditions. The ISO develops a "reference" forecast for expected summer weather conditions and an "extreme" forecast for more-extreme-than-expected summer weather conditions. The reference forecast has a 50% probability of being exceeded due to weather conditions and is known as the 50/50 forecast. The extreme weather forecast has a 10% probability of being exceeded due to weather conditions and is known as the 90/10 forecast. In the long-run forecast, the ISO projects the compound annual growth rates of energy and peak for New England and each of the six states, and for 13 planning subareas.

Real income (from *Economy.com*) and the real price of electricity (from the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy) are the primary factors in projecting electric energy use. The ISO's forecasts include the impacts of new federal electric appliance efficiency standards that will go into effect in 2013 and would not be captured otherwise by the ISO's econometric models.

Taking energy efficiency into account
Demand resources, which include conservation and energy efficiency (EE), are treated as "resources" eligible to contribute to the ICR. The demand resources that clear in the forward capacity auction, therefore, are not deducted from the ISO's forecast. Demand resources participating in the wholesale markets are subject to rigorous measurement and verification plans (generators must meet similar requirements) to ensure that consumers get the full value for payments to these resources.

Energy efficiency measures are developed with incentives provided through the wholesale markets and through ratepayer-funded programs at the retail level. Conservation also occurs apart from such incentives when end-use customers invest in efficiency to reduce their energy consumption and thereby reduce their energy costs. Some argue that the ISO should adjust its forecast downward to account for load reduction from state programs or for state goals to achieve long-range EE savings. One challenge for this approach is that the amount of energy savings from state programs and goals is uncertain. For example, state spending for EE may be reduced in favor of other priorities. There also is concern for how these resources are accounted for in the region. If an EE measure is funded through the wholesale markets and through a retail program, there is potential for its energy savings to be double-counted. Measurement and verification plans might be needed for resources funded through state programs if they are to be counted as resources at the wholesale level or subtracted from the load forecast.

Stakeholder review
The ISO presented the short-run forecast to the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) in January and will present the long-run forecast on February 24.

Forecast documentation
In addition to the CELT Report, the ISO posts extensive data and analysis in support of the load forecast:

- Detailed spreadsheets of the data behind the load forecast;
- A 2009 technical ISO white paper explaining how the load forecast is developed;[2]
- Economy.com economic and demographic forecast and articles;
- Forecasts of Annual and Peak Use of Electric Energy in New England, *2009 Regional System Plan* (Section 3), October 15, 2009.

BACK TO TOP

2010 Schedule to Develop Installed Capacity Requirements
In 2010, the ISO will develop ICR values for one primary Forward Capacity Auction (FCA) and for two reconfiguration auctions. The process for developing ICR values begins at the Power Supply Planning Committee (PSPC) and the values are subject to FERC approval. The full 2010 schedule is posted on the PSPC Website.

The ISO will conduct the fourth Forward Capacity Auction (FCA-4) on August 2, 2010, and will need to file the ICR for this auction by May. FCA-4 will procure resources needed in the 2013/14 timeframe. The PSPC is currently reviewing the ICR and related values for this auction. Later this year, the ISO will develop ICR values for reconfiguration auctions scheduled for March and May 2011 for resources needed in the 2011/12 and 2012/13 timeframes.

BACK TO TOP

Tie Benefits
New England stakeholders have been working for several years to revise the methodology for calculating the amount of emergency energy that can be obtained from neighboring control areas over the transmission system. This emergency energy is referred to as "tie benefits" since it is a measure of the *benefits* of having *ties* to neighboring systems. The review of the tie benefits methodology includes modeling of internal transmission constraints within New England, allocating tie benefits to individual transmission lines instead of to whole control areas, and modeling non-adjacent control areas. A more complicated factor is the consideration of whether to model tie benefits using "as is" or "at criteria" system conditions. ("At criteria" conditions assume that New England and neighboring control areas have just enough resources to meet reliability standards; "As is" conditions take into account that external areas may have surplus capacity.)

On January 14, the ISO filed with the FERC proposing a comprehensive stakeholder process to resolve all outstanding tie benefits issues in 2010 and file changes with the Commission by the end of the year.

NEPOOL is expected to file comments with the FERC on the ISO's proposal. The ISO is developing a draft scope and stakeholder process timeline for consideration at an upcoming Reliability Committee (RC) meeting.

BACK TO TOP

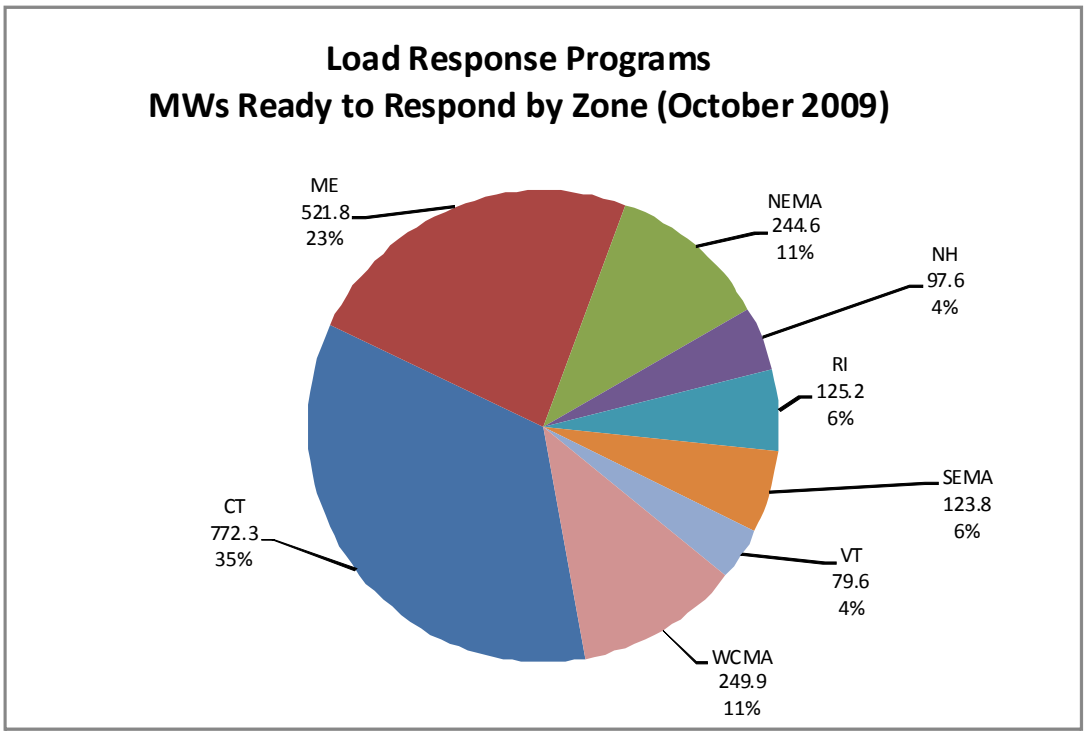
Semi-Annual Status Report on ISO's Load Response Programs Released
On December 30, 2009, the ISO filed with the FERC the "Semi-Annual Status Report on Load Response Programs of ISO New England, Inc."[3] The report covers the six-month period from April 2009 through October

[2] *A General Discussion of the Forecast Model Structures of the ISO New England Short and Long Run Energy and Seasonal Peak Forecasts for the 2009 CELT Report and 2009 Regional System Plan*, ISO New England, 2009.

2009. Among other things, this comprehensive report includes load response enrollment in the region, summarizes load reductions and payments, and details the effects of the load response programs on wholesale prices.

Current enrollment

As of October 1, 2009, there were almost 3,600 load response assets registered in an ISO load response program.[4] This means that these assets have been approved by the ISO for participation, have installed the appropriate metering and communications system and have submitted meter data to the ISO to establish a baseline. These 3,600 assets have a capacity of approximately 2,215 MW up over 13.5% from October 1, 2008.



Load reductions and payments

From April 1, 2009 through October 1, 2009 there were just over 18,600 MWh interrupted due to load response program participation. The average payment for a MW of interruption across all zones in the region was approximately $84/MWh. Over $1.5 million was paid for interruptions throughout the region. The largest payments were made to Maine which received almost half of the payments distributed in the region.

[3] See http://www.iso-ne.com/regulatory/ferc/filings/2009/dec/er03-345-014_12-30-09_14th_load_resp_rprt.pdf to access the "Semi-Annual Status Report on Load Response Programs of ISO New England Inc."

[4] ISO Administered Load Response Programs include: Real-Time 30-Minute Demand Response Program; Real-Time 2-Hour Demand Response Program; Real-Time Profiled Response Program; Real-Time Price Response Program; and Day-Ahead Load Response Program.

Interruptions and Payments for All Load Response Programs by Zone 4/09-10/09					
Zone	**MWh Interrupted**	**Percentage of MWh Interrupted throughout the Region**	**Payments**	**Percentage of Total Payments Made for Interruptions throughout the Region**	**$/MWh**
ME	6,571	35%	$714,707	46%	$108.76
NH	365	2%	$32,525	2%	$89.16
VT	179	1%	$12,879	1%	$71.81
CT	7,878	42%	$491,936	31%	$62.45
RI	445	2%	$42,590	3%	$95.80
SEMA	654	4%	$56,043	4%	$85.71
WCMA	1,536	8%	$123,477	8%	$80.37
NEMA	989	5%	$88,684	6%	$89.71
Regional Total	18,616	100%	$1,562,841	100%	$83.95

Effects of Load Response Program on wholesale prices
From April 2009 through June 2009, load response programs reduced real-time Locational Marginal Price between $.04 - .05/MWh across the region. From July 2009 through September 2009 these programs reduced real-time LMPs by approximately $1.06/MWh across the entire market with the largest average decrease of approximately $1.08/MWh in Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Western Central Massachusetts.

BACK TO TOP

Wholesale Electric Costs Rise in December 2009
Recent cold weather and significant increases in the cost of natural gas have resulted in increased regional wholesale electricity costs. Natural gas prices rose 78% from November 2009 to December 2009, over that same period Day-Ahead and Real-Time prices were up 59% and 66%, respectively. This further illustrates the strong link between natural gas prices and wholesale regional electricity costs.

	December 2009	December 2009 Compared to November 2009	December 2009 Compared to December 2008
Day-Ahead LMP (hub)	$57.35/MWh	+ 59%	- 4%
Real-Time LMP (hub)	$60.69/MWh	+ 66%	+ 3%
Peak Real-Time Load	20,792 MW	+ 16%	- 1%
Average Real-Time Load	15,491 MW	+ 15%	+ 1%
Natural Gas Price	$6.92 MMBtu	+ 78%	- 10%

December's peak load was up 16% from November and the average real-time load was up 15% over that same time. The average real-time load for December 2009 was up 1 percent over December 2008.

BACK TO TOP

Price Responsive Demand Update
On December 18, ISO submitted a "Report of ISO New England Inc. and New England Power Pool Regarding Treatment of Price-Responsive Demand in the New England Electricity Markets."[5] Among other things, this report provides a description of the extensive stakeholder discussions that took place at

[5] See http://www.iso-ne.com/regulatory/ferc/filings/2009/dec/er08-830-___12-18-09_price-responsive_demand_rpt.pdf to access the "Report of ISO New England Inc. and New England Power Pool Regarding Treatment of Price-Responsive Demand in the New England Electricity Markets."

the NEPOOL Markets and Participants Committees about the future treatment of Price Responsive Demand (PRD) in the region. The filing includes the PRD Design Basis Document as well as the amendments and voting results.

On January 28, the Consumer Demand Response Initiative (CDRI) filed a motion seeking to have FERC resolve four public policy questions concerning the structure of price-responsive demand in New England. In general, the four questions relate to the ongoing debate concerning the appropriate level of payment for demand response (full LMP or LMP minus retail rate). The ISO will be developing and filing a response to the CDRI filing in the near future.

In March the Markets Committee will begin considering PRD rule language. The Markets Committee will first focus on developing rules associated with the most contentious part of the PRD discussions – the appropriate payment rate for PRD resources. By April 30, ISO will file with FERC PRD rules pertaining to payment rates, participation eligibility and cost allocation associated with the supply-side approach. ISO has also committed to work with NECPUC over the next few months to assist in the development of rules that reflect NECPUC's desired approach. Rules that capture both the ISO and NECPUC's approaches will help guide NEPOOL and FERC. After the payment issues is resolved then other PRD-related rules will be developed.

BACK TO TOP

Forward Capacity Market Rule Change Proposals

In early January, the Markets Committee (MC) began to develop market rule changes for the Forward Capacity Market (FCM) (Market Rule 1 Section 13). This was a result of the Forward Capacity Market Working Group process that culminated in the development of a Design Basis Document (DBD) in November. The DBD was supported by almost 70% of the NEPOOL Participants Committee.[6] On January 26, during the market rule discussions, the MC, with almost 72% in support, accepted rules that amended the NEPOOL FCM DBD.[7]

Among other changes, the rules that passed the MC include the following changes to the DBD:

- Modify the FCA starting price to 2 times CONE for the FCAs for the 2014/15 and 2015/16 Commitment Periods and modify the FCA starting price to be $15 for the 2016/17 Commitment Period.
- Limits the carry-forward of excess Out-of-Market resources to seven forward capacity auctions.

The ISO also agreed to support the rules that passed the Markets Committee and agreed to include the following concepts in the FERC filing letter with the market rule changes:

- ISO will enhance the RSP process to consider zonal configurations and requirements.
- Future stakeholder processes will continue to consider how to improve the FCM.
- ISO will retain an economic consultant to assist it and the stakeholders concerning FCM-related issues and ISO will periodically discuss with stakeholders the efforts of the economic consultant.
- Within 18 months of this filing, the ISO will make a filing with the FERC, either proposing rules which have been developed or reporting on the status of discussions and progress on these matters.

[6] See http://www.iso-ne.com/committees/comm_wkgrps/othr/fcmwg/mtrls/2009/nov462009/notice_nov6_npc_actions.pdf for Design Basis Document supported by the NEPOOL Participants Committee in November 2009.
[7] See http://www.iso-ne.com/committees/comm_wkgrps/mrkts_comm/mrkts/mtrls/2010/jan26272010/a4_ngrid_memo_01_25_10.doc for rules approved by Markets Committee which reflect amendments to the November 2009 Design Basis Document.

The rule that passed the MC was presented to the Participants Committee on February 5. These rule changes passed with 70.10% voting in favor. ISO will submit a filing to FERC later in February.

BACK TO TOP

Consumer Liaison Group

The Consumer Liaison Group (CLG) held its first meeting of 2010 on February 2 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Paul Hibbard, Chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, presented highlights of the New England Governors' Renewable Energy Blueprint and ISO's related economic study. He also led a discussion that focused on some of the public policy issues associated with the development of renewable resources and transmission.

Chairman Hibbard noted that the economic study conducted by the ISO at the request of the New England governors revealed that there are significant untapped onshore and offshore wind resources in New England and that it is possible to develop some of these resources with relatively cost-effective transmission options. He questioned the consumer cost of developing Midwest wind resources and large amounts of long-delivery transmission to meet the renewable energy needs of the Northeast and the entire Eastern Interconnection, a concept being advanced by Midwest entities and wind developers. The concept is also reinforced in draft federal legislation that would provide the FERC with additional authority needed to approve transmission projects to access renewable resources and allocate their costs to consumers. The Eastern Wind Integration and Transmission study conducted by the U. S. Department of Energy (summarized below) provides technical analysis for this approach. Chairman Hibbard noted that the ISO's study found that New England would need significant internal upgrades to move power delivered to the border from Midwest sources into and throughout the region.

CLG members commented that decisions about any new transmission infrastructure to meet New England's needs should be based on transparent consideration of the costs and benefits of the projects. Chairman Hibbard urged CLG members to consider engaging their representatives in Washington with their concerns.

The CLG also had an open discussion on governance items and approved three new members to the CLG Coordinating Committee (CLG CC), the advisory group that establishes meeting agendas and works with the ISO to identify appropriate issues to discuss. The new members are Mary Smith from Harvard University, Kevin Hennessy from the Connecticut Business and Industry Association and Hans Mertens, Vermont Department of Public Service. There are still seats remaining on the Coordinating Committee and interested members are encouraged to contact Jed Nosal (jed.nosal@state.ma.us) or Carolyn O'Connor (coconnor@iso-ne.com).

The next meeting of the CLG is scheduled for May 4; meeting location is to be determined. See http://www.iso-ne.com/committees/comm_wkgrps/othr/clg/index.html for agendas and all CLG meeting materials.

BACK TO TOP

Planning Advisory Committee

The next meeting of the PAC will be held February 24 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the Doubletree Hotel in Westborough, MA. The ISO will provide an overview of the regional planning process, the 2010 Regional System Plan (RSP10) scope of work, and an update on the long-run load forecast for 2010-2019. (The initial forecast, presented to PAC on January 21, shows that New England's overall demand for electricity declined about 2% from 2008 to 2009. The ISO attributes the decline to a combination of investments in energy efficiency and worse-than-expected economic conditions. In the short run, 2010–

2011, the ISO projects overall and peak demand for electricity to drop slightly in 2010 and then increase in 2011.) The ISO also will review the process for stakeholders to submit requests for economic studies in 2010. Requests for studies are due by April 1.

Registration
Advanced registration for the PAC is required. For directions, dial-in and registration information please see: http://www.iso-ne.com/calendar/detail.action?eventId=101626&link=yes&filter=off

Future PAC Topics
The agenda for the March 18 PAC meeting includes an overview of the electric system and resource assumptions for RSP10 and an update on the Transmission Project Listing. The ISO anticipates an update on the needs assessment for the Interstate and Connecticut East-West NEEWS projects in the March-April timeframe. Later this year, the ISO is planning to hold a special PAC meeting on wind power following completion of the New England Wind Integration Study. NEWIS updates are posted on the PAC Web site.

BACK TO TOP

FERC Initiative on ISO/RTO Performance Metrics
In response to a 2008 U.S. Government Accountability Office report recommending standardized performance metrics, FERC committed itself in its FY 2009-2014 Strategic Plan to "develop and implement a common set of performance metrics for markets within and outside of ISOs/RTOs." The plan calls for the exploration and development of appropriate operational and financial metrics for ISOs and RTOs in 2010.[8]

In late December FERC developed an initial strawman of proposed metrics covering the three broad categories of Reliability, Markets and Organizational Efficiency. With this, the FERC initiated informal stakeholder outreach to collect feedback. Several stakeholder groups including APPA, ELCON, NARUC, NASUCA, NRECA, NECPUC, AWEA, EEI and EPSA were invited to meet with FERC staff and representatives of the ISOs and RTOs at meetings held on January 15th at the FERC offices in Washington.

To meet the schedule identified in FERC's strategic plan mentioned above, FERC staff and the ISOs and RTOs agreed to create an initial report. They also agreed that the ISO/RTO CEOs would present the initial report to FERC Commissioners in a public meeting on April 29, 2010. The report will be updated each year, including as necessary to revise the metrics, and will serve as the basis for FERC's annual report to Congress.

On February 3rd FERC issued a notice requesting comments on the proposed metrics by March 5. ISO New England held a special session to update NEPOOL and NECPUC on the details of this initiative during the February 5 PC meeting.

BACK TO TOP

Financial Assurance Policy
The ISO has the responsibility to ensure market viability as part of its obligation to administer the markets. The ISO's Financial Assurance Policy (FAP) provides a credit review process to assess the ability of a market participant to pay for service transactions. This process also serves to protect participants from the risk of non-payment by other participants. This section provides a brief update on recent FAP developments.

[8] This is followed by the development of metrics for non-ISO and RTO regions in 2011, the development of metrics between ISO and non-ISO regions in 2012, implementation in 2013 and evaluation and revision if necessary in 2014.

The ISO has taken the following steps to help minimize the risks of payment defaults:

- Moved from monthly to weekly billing;
- Shortened the bill payment grace period from 6 to 2 days;
- Accelerated the settlement and billing of energy markets 2 days
    - Day ahead energy billed as few as 4 business days after operating day;
- Where appropriate, significantly reduced financial assurance requirements to better reflect actual credit risk exposures; and
- Introduced risk minimization principles into market design.

One remaining hurdle in the FAP is the use of unsecured credit. Until now, certain market participants have been able to use unsecured credit to satisfy their financial assurance requirements and have not been required to post any collateral to participate in the markets. Therefore, if a participant using unsecured credit were to default, all market participants would be responsible for covering the losses.

For this reason, in February 2010, the ISO and NEPOOL will ask FERC to approve further amendments to the FAP designed to promote a more rigorous approach towards market risk management in the New England markets. Key features of the amendments to be submitted include the following:

- Elimination of the use of unsecured credit (except for eligible load-serving entities), including the elimination of all unsecured credit for FTRs;
- Elimination of the ISO's procurement of third-party credit protection insurance for unsecured credit;
- Amendment to provisions relating to the determination of investment grade ratings;
- Elimination of corporate guarantees for the satisfaction of financial assurance requirements;
- Amendment of eligibility requirements for the banks that may provide letters of credit for purposes of satisfying financial assurance requirements.

These amendments have gone through extensive stakeholder review and consensus building among NEPOOL and ISO representatives. Discussions between the ISO and members of the NEPOOL Budget and Finance Subcommittee on the proposed changes commenced in the fall of 2008. Over the course of 2009, a term sheet was developed based on those meetings. That term sheet was approved by a 71.56% vote of the Participants Committee, and actual amendment language was approved by a vote of 81.88%.

On January 21, 2010 the FERC released a notice of proposed rulemaking. In this document the FERC seeks comments on proposed amendments to its regulations to reform credit practices in organized wholesale electric markets to ensure that credit practices result in jurisdictional rates that are just and reasonable. Specifically, FERC is seeking comments on a number of issues involving limits on the use of unsecured credit. Comments are due to FERC on March 29, 2010.

BACK TO TOP

Eastern Wind Integration and Transmission Study (EWITS)

A January 2010 study by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) indicates it would be technically feasible for the Eastern Interconnection to develop wind generation equivalent to 20% and 30% of the Interconnection's total energy requirements in 2024, but significant transmission expansion would be required to avoid curtailment of wind resources. The reference case produces 6% of total energy requirements in 2024 based on wind resources in interconnection queues and state renewable portfolio

standards. NREL concludes that a ten-fold increase in wind generation (above existing levels) would be required to meet the 20% target. The study looked at a combination of inland and offshore wind scenarios. The level of wind development in New England ranges from a low of 4,300 MW (inland only) in the scenario that maximizes development of high-capacity-factor wind resources in the Great Plains, to a high of 25,000 MW (split between inland and offshore) in the 20% and 30% scenarios that maximize development of local and offshore wind resources. The study is posted at NREL.gov.

BACK TO TOP

ISO-NE Publishes 2010 New England Regional and State Profiles

The ISO's External Affairs Department has updated the electric system profiles for each state in New England and added a new regional profile. The profiles are used as an informational tool for legislators, regulators, and industry representatives. The profiles are updated annually based on information from the Regional System Plan, Annual Markets Report, FCM results, and other publicly-available ISO information.

The profiles contain important facts – including rate of demand growth, resource and fuel mix, demand resource participation, renewable portfolio standards, transmission development, average wholesale electricity prices, and Forward Capacity Auction results – organized in one place. Please bear in mind that the information represents a snapshot in time and that the power system and wholesale markets are dynamic and subject to change over time.

The profiles are posted at http://www.iso-ne.com/nwsiss/grid_mkts/key_facts/index.html Click the individual states to download the state profiles and click the link above the map for the New England profile.

ISO SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

February 10, 2010: Connecticut Power & Energy Society

Anne George will speak at a CPES meeting in Cromwell, CT, on the ISO's role in smart grid.

February 17, 2010: 2010 DOE-NARUC National Electricity Forum

Gordon van Welie will be participating in an Electricity Infrastructure panel discussion at the DOE-NARUC National Electricity Forum in Washington, DC. Gordon will be offering his perspective on the challenges to multi-regional electricity infrastructure planning, including possible interconnection-wide planning.

2010 NEPOOL & ISO COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF INTEREST

The following charts contain tentative meeting dates for upcoming stakeholder meetings and other meetings of interest.

February 2010 NEPOOL & ISO MEETINGS

	Participants Committee	Markets Committee	Reliability Committee	Planning Advisory Committee	Transmission Committee	Consumer Liaison Group	NECPUC Conference Call	Consumer Advocate Conference Call
February	11	9 10	26	24	25		8	16