

ISO New England Update

Consumer Liaison Group Meeting

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TODAY'S UPDATES

- ISO New England issues 2018 Summer Outlook; adequate electricity supplies to meet consumer demand expected this summer
- ISO New England releases 10-year load forecast, reflecting electricity savings from energy efficiency and behind-the-meter solar
- ISO New England's Internal Market Monitor releases 2017 Annual Markets Report; wholesale markets operated competitively last year
- ISO New England is pursuing three tracks to address fuel-security risks facing the region

2018 SUMMER OUTLOOK



Summer Outlook Highlights

 New England is expected to have adequate electricity supplies to meet consumer demand this summer; however, tight supply margins could develop if hot and humid weather occurs



- ISO issued its Summer Outlook press release on May 1, 2018
- Normal summer weather peak demand forecast: **25,729 MW**
 - 90 degrees Fahrenheit (90° F), normal summer weather
- Extreme summer weather peak demand forecast: 28,120 MW
 94° F and above, heat wave conditions
- Both forecasts take into account the demand-reducing effects of energy-efficiency measures (≈ 2,700 MW) acquired through the Forward Capacity Market and behind-the-meter solar (≈ 600 MW)

Summer Outlook Press Release: <u>https://www.iso-ne.com/about/news-media/press-releases/</u>

Weather Drives Summer Peak Demand

Historical and Projected Peak Demand in New England



Note: Summer 2018 50/50 and 90/10 forecasted peaks include the demand-reducing effects of energy-efficiency measures acquired through the FCM and behind-the-meter solar.

Summer Outlook Highlights, continued

• New England has roughly **32,000 MW** of total capacity available this summer



- Roughly 1,630 MW of new generating capacity is expected to be available this summer, including:
 - About 1,490 MW from new natural-gas-fired and dual-fuel generation
 - About 90 MW from five new grid-scale solar facilities (nameplate capability)
 - About 50 MW from two new wind farms (nameplate capability)
- Two major market projects will be implemented this summer
 - 1. Pay-for-performance capacity market incentives
 - 2. Full integration of price-responsive demand into the daily energy market

- ISO New England will become the first grid operator to fully integrate demandresponse resources into its daily energy dispatch and reserves process
- The ISO estimates that about 400 MW of demand response will be available to offer to sell demand reductions into the energy market

2018 CELT REPORT

Forecast Report of Capacity, Energy, Loads, and Transmission



ISO New England Issues 2018 Forecast Report of Capacity, Energy, Loads and Transmission (CELT)

- The CELT report is updated annually to provide the long-term (ten-year) forecast for growth in overall electricity use and peak demand
- The report includes the results of the region's energy-efficiency and solar photovoltaic (PV) forecasts
- According to the 2018 CELT report, energy efficiency (EE) and behind-the-meter (BTM) solar are **reducing** peak demand growth and overall electricity use over the next ten years
 - -0.2% annual growth rate for summer peak demand (with EE and BTM solar)
 - -0.9% annual growth rate for overall electricity use (with EE and BTM solar)



Note: Without energy efficiency and BTM solar, the region's peak demand is forecasted to grow 0.8% annually and the region's overall electricity demand is forecasted to grow 0.9% annually. Summer peak demand is based on the "90/10" forecast for extreme summer weather.

Energy Efficiency and Behind-the-Meter Solar Are Reducing Peak Demand and Annual Energy Use



The gross peak and load forecast

The gross peak and load forecast minus existing and anticipated "behind-the-meter" (BTM) solar PV resources The gross peak and load forecast minus existing and anticipated BTM solar PV and energy efficiency

Note: Summer peak demand is based on the "90/10" forecast, which accounts for the possibility of extreme summer weather (temperatures of about 94° F). Source: ISO New England 2018-2027 Forecast Report of Capacity, Energy, Loads, and Transmission (2018 CELT Report) (April 2018)

New England Has Seen Significant Growth in Solar PV, and More Is on the Way

December 2017 Solar PV Installed Capacity (MW_{ac})

Cumulative Growth in Solar PV through 2027 (MW_{ac})

10



Note: The bar chart reflects the ISO's projections for nameplate capacity from PV resources participating in the region's wholesale electricity markets, as well as those connected "behind the meter." Source: Final 2018 PV Forecast (March 2018); MW values are AC nameplate.

Historic Dip in Midday Demand with Record-High Solar Power Output on April 21, 2018

At 1:30 p.m., behind-the-meter solar reduced grid demand by more than 2,300 MW



2017 ANNUAL MARKETS REPORT



Wholesale Electricity Markets Operated Competitively Last Year, According to 2017 Annual Markets Report

- In May, ISO New England's Internal Market Monitor (IMM) issued the 2017 Annual Markets Report (AMR)
- The AMR assesses the state of competition in the wholesale electricity markets administered by the ISO during the most recent operating year
- The IMM functions independently of ISO management and reports directly to the ISO Board of Directors



13

Note: The 2017 Annual Markets Report is available at: https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2018/05/2017-annual-markets-report.pdf

Key Findings of the 2017 Annual Markets Report

- The **total cost** of wholesale electricity in 2017 was **\$9.1 billion**, representing a 20% (or \$1.5 billion) increase over 2016
- This increase was largely due to **higher capacity market costs** associated with the eighth Forward Capacity Auction (FCA #8), which took effect during the second half of 2017
 - More than 3,000 MW of capacity submitted retirement requests in advance of FCA #8, leading to higher clearing prices in the auction
 - Up until FCA #8, capacity costs were relatively low, with prices clearing at an administrative floor, due to surplus capacity conditions

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- Capacity costs totaled \$2.2 billion in 2017, representing a 93% (or \$1.1 billion) increase over 2016
- Energy costs totaled \$4.5 billion in 2017, representing a 9% (or \$400 million) increase over 2016, due largely to higher natural gas prices in 2017, particularly in December
 - December 2017 wholesale energy costs totaled \$856 million



Wholesale Electricity Costs and Average Natural Gas Prices in New England, 2013 – 2017



FUEL SECURITY UPDATE



Key Observations on Fuel Security

- New England is trending toward greater fuel-security risk based on our historical experiences and the forward-looking results of the Operational Fuel-Security Analysis
- The operational risk manifests itself as a **lack of firm energy** during cold weather
- Coordinating the timing of exit and entry of resources will be very challenging going forward
- Premature loss of existing non-pipeline-gas units will greatly exacerbate operational risks
- Exelon's plans to retire Mystic Station in 2022
 accelerates discussions on fuel security



Recent Retirement Announcements Trigger Immediate Action on Fuel Security



18

- Retirement de-list bids have been submitted for Units 7, 8, and 9 and the jet at the Mystic Generating Station, located in Boston, for the upcoming Forward Capacity Auction (FCA #13)
 - Units 8 and 9 are the primary customer for the Distrigas LNG terminal that supplies both Mystic Station and the New England pipeline system
 - Exelon is in the process of acquiring the Distrigas facility to ensure fuel supply for these units
- An updated fuel-security analysis shows that the loss of Units 8 and 9 and/or Distrigas presents an unacceptable risk to reliability
- Exelon has stated that Units 8 and 9 will be retired unless it can recover its costs

Note: FCA #13 will be held in February 2019 for the resources needed during the June 1, 2022 – May 31, 2023 Capacity Commitment Period.

The ISO Is Pursuing Three Tracks to Address Fuel-Security Challenges



19

- <u>Immediate</u>: Seek a *waiver from FERC* to retain Mystic 8 and 9 to ensure fuel security (not currently allowed under the ISO tariff); Exelon is seeking cost-of-service compensation through FERC
- <u>Short-term</u>: Working with stakeholders, develop *criteria* to retain resources for fuel security under the ISO tariff
 - File tariff changes by end of 2018 so they are in place before the March 2019 retirement de-list bid deadline for FCA #14
- <u>Long-term</u>: Working with stakeholders, develop a *market-based solution* that will ensure sufficient firm energy to maintain reliability in the winter
 - Needed resources and infrastructure will be *compensated through the market*, rather than reliability contracts

Note: FCA #14 will be held in February 2020 for the resources needed during the June 1, 2023 – May 31, 2024 Capacity Commitment Period.

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- Detailed day-ahead and real-time wholesale electricity price data, with a new and improved price map
- Enhanced past, present, and future electricity demand data on easyto-read charts
- Better stats on what energy sources are powering New England at any given moment
- Plus! Customizable push notifications that alert you to changes in prices or system operating conditions, so you can see what's happening on the hottest summer days and coldest winter nights

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Questions

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