

**Seasonal Assessment of Resource Adequacy for the ERCOT Region
Winter 2011-2012**

Released December 1, 2011

SUMMARY

The ERCOT Region should have sufficient installed generating capacity for the Winter 2011/2012 season to cover peak demands resulting from normal or extreme weather conditions with a historically-typical amount of generation outages. However, if extreme weather results in a significantly-higher than normal number of forced generation outages and high electrical demand, the ERCOT system could have insufficient resources available to serve that demand. This insufficiency would result in the need for rotating outages to maintain the integrity of the system as a whole.

In addition, the continuing drought has resulted in the water sources for over 11,000 MW of generation to be at historically-low levels. Low water levels could result in some portion of this generating capacity becoming unavailable during the winter. Such unavailability would reduce the severity of forced outages or demand at which rotating outages could be required.

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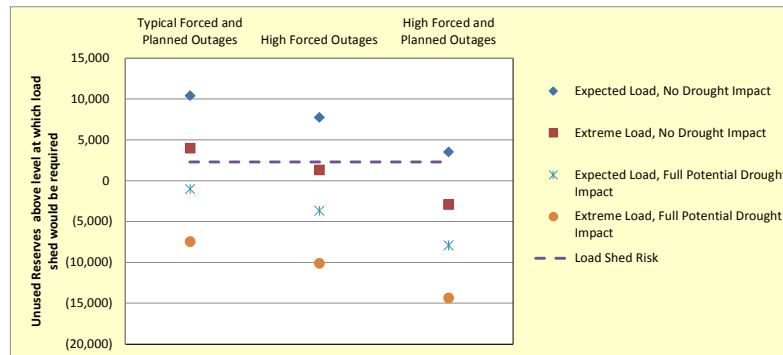
Range of Likely Risks

Installed Capacity, MW	64,363	Based on current Seasonal Maximum Sustainable Limits reported through Registration process	
Planned Units (not wind) with Signed IA and Air Permit, MW	30	Based on in-service dates provided by developers of generation resources	
Capacity from Private Networks, MW	4,390	Based on actual net PUN output during non-EEA periods of August 2011	
Switchable Units, MW	3,168	Installed capacity of units that can switch to other Regions	
less Switchable Units Unavailable to ERCOT, MW	(317)	Based on survey response of Switchable Unit owners	
RMR Units to be under Contract, MW	-		
Effective Load-Carrying Capability (ELCC) of Wind Generation, MW	834	Based on 8.7% of installed capacity (Effective Load Carrying Capability) of wind per Planning Guide Section 8	
ELCC of Planned Wind Units with Signed IA, MW	-	Based on in-service dates provided by developers of generation resources	
50% of Non-Synchronous Ties, MW	553	Based on 50% of installed capacity of ties, per Planning Guide Section 8	
a Total Resources, MW	73,021		
b Winter Peak Demand, MW	53,562	Updated 50% Probability forecast based on recent Moody's economic forecast and revised weather profile including 2011 impacts	
c Reserve Capacity (a -b), MW	19,459		
		Extreme	Extreme/ Full
	Base Case	Conditions	Drought Impact *
Extreme Load Range	-	6,427	6,427
Typical Maintenance Outages	5,268	5,268	5,268
90th Percentile Maintenance Outages	-	4,244	4,244
Typical Forced Outages	3,759	3,759	3,759
90th Percentile Forced Outages	-	2,645	2,645
Forced Outages due to Drought (minimum)	24	24	-
Forced Outages due to Drought (maximum)	-	-	11,464
d Total Uses of Reserve Capacity	9,051	22,367	33,807
e Capacity Available for Operating Reserves (c-d), MW	10,408	(2,908)	(14,348)
Less than 2300 MW indicates risk of EEA1			

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Analysis of All Sensitivities

Installed Capacity, MW	64,363	Based on current Seasonal Maximum Sustainable Limits reported through Registration process										
Planned Units (not wind) with Signed IA and Air Permit, MW	30	Based on in-service dates provided by developers of generation resources										
Capacity from Private Networks, MW	4,390	Based on actual net PUN output during non-EEA periods of August 2011										
Switchable Units, MW	3,168	Installed capacity of units that can switch to other Regions										
less Switchable Units Unavailable to ERCOT, MW	(317)	Based on survey response of Switchable Unit owners										
RMR Units to be under Contract, MW	-											
Effective Load-Carrying Capability (ELCC) of Wind Generation, MW	834	Based on 8.7% of installed capacity (Effective Load Carrying Capability) of wind per Planning Guide Section 8										
ELCC of Planned Wind Units with Signed IA, MW	-	Based on in-service dates provided by developers of generation resources										
50% of Non-Synchronous Ties, MW	553	Based on 50% of installed capacity of ties, per Planning Guide Section 8										
a Total Resources, MW	73,021											
b Winter Peak Demand, MW	53,562	Updated 50% Probability forecast based on recent Moody's economic forecast and revised weather profile including 2011 impacts										
c Reserve Capacity (a - b), MW	19,459											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Expected Load, No Drought Impact			Extreme Load, No Drought Impact			Expected Load, Full Potential Drought Impact			Extreme Load, Full Potential Drought Impact		
	Typical Forced and Planned Outages	High Forced Outages	High Forced and Planned Outages	Typical Forced and Planned Outages	High Forced Outages	High Forced and Planned Outages	Typical Forced and Planned Outages	High Forced Outages	High Forced and Planned Outages	Typical Forced and Planned Outages	High Forced Outages	High Forced and Planned Outages
	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459	19,459
Extreme Load Range	-	-	-	6,427	6,427	6,427	-	-	-	6,427	6,427	6,427
Typical Maintenance Outages	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268	5,268
90th Percentile Maintenance Outages			4,244			4,244			4,244			4,244
Typical Forced Outages	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,759
90th Percentile Forced Outages		2,645	2,645		2,645	2,645		2,645	2,645		2,645	2,645
Forced Outages due to Drought (minimum)	24	24	24	24	24	24						
Forced Outages due to Drought (maximum)							11,464	11,464	11,464	11,464	11,464	11,464
d Total Uses of Reserve Capacity, MW	9,051	11,696	15,940	15,478	18,123	22,367	20,491	23,136	27,380	26,918	29,563	33,807
e Capacity Available for Operating Reserves (c-d), MW	10,408	7,763	3,519	3,981	1,336	(2,908)	(1,032)	(3,677)	(7,921)	(7,459)	(10,104)	(14,348)
Less than 2300 MW indicates risk of EEA1												



Scenario Inputs	Expected Load Adder	-	
	Extreme Load Adder	6,427	Based on load forecast using actual extreme weather year (2011) temperatures
	Typical Maintenance Outages	5,268	Based on average of historic planned outages for hour ending 7-10 of Dec,Jan,Feb weekdays
	90th Percentile Maintenance Outages	4,244	Based on historic planned outages for hour ending 7-10 of Dec,Jan,Feb weekdays
	Typical Forced Outages	3,759	Based on average of historic forced and maint-level outages for hour ending 7-10 of Dec,Jan,Feb weekdays
	90th Percentile Forced Outages	2,645	Based on historic forced and maint-level outages for hour ending 7-10 of Dec,Jan,Feb weekdays
	Low Wind		
	Forced Outages due to Environmental Restrictions		Monticello 1&2 mothballing already included in Installed Capacity
	Forced Outages due to Drought (minimum)	24	Current unavailability
	Forced Outages due to Drought (maximum)	11,464	MW of generation with water sources that are currently at historic lows
Total Uses of Reserves			

Seasonal Assessment of Resource Adequacy for the ERCOT Region

Background

The Seasonal Assessment of Resource Adequacy (SARA) report is a deterministic approach to considering the impact of potential variables that may impact the sufficiency of installed resources to meet the peak electrical demand on the ERCOT System during a particular season.

The standard approach to assessing resource adequacy for one or more years into the future is to account for projected load and resources on a normalized basis and to require sufficient reserves (resources in excess of peak demand, on this normalized basis) to cover the uncertainty in peak demand and resource availability to meet a one-in-ten-years loss-of-load event criteria on a probabilistic basis.

For seasonal assessments that look ahead less than a year, specific information may be available (such as seasonal climate forecasts or anticipated common-mode events such as drought) which can be used to consider the range of resource adequacy in a more deterministic manner.

The SARA report is intended to illustrate the range of resource adequacy outcomes that might occur. Several sensitivity analyses are developed by varying the value of certain parameters that affect resource adequacy. The variation in these parameters is either based on historic values of these parameters, adjusted by any known or expected change.