



memo

To: NECPUC
From: Carolyn O'Connor
Date: November 30, 2011
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 issues and activities that may be of interest to you. For your convenience, when appropriate, I have identified dates when key discussions and votes are scheduled to occur at stakeholder meetings, as well as planned filings.

There are also sections highlighting upcoming ISO speaking engagements and meetings that may be of interest.

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ISO Speaking Engagements and NEPOOL and Other Meetings of Interest

Regional Planning Process

The next meeting of the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) is scheduled for Wednesday, Dec. 14, at the Doubletree Hotel in Westborough, MA, beginning at 9 a.m. The agenda is expected to include updates on: the economy (provided by Moody's); market resource alternatives scope of work for the greater Hartford central Connecticut area; natural gas system study; environmental issues; and the strategic transmission analysis. Meeting [materials](#) will be posted in advance. Advanced registration is required. Please [register](#) online through the Calendar link on the ISO website: www.iso-ne.com.

Please watch the *Agenda and Administrative Items* presentation posted for each meeting for updates on reports, correspondence, and other materials posted for the PAC. For a quick recap of the topics for past PAC meetings, please see the [PAC Agenda Summary](#) posted with the PAC meeting minutes.

In response to requests from the states and other stakeholders, ISO has made enhancements to the Regional System Plan Transmission Project List. The enhanced version includes separate worksheets for the major transmission projects and the sheets can be filtered to show projects by state and primary equipment owner (i.e., Transmission Owner). The enhanced version (and future versions) makes it possible to track changes in the status and cost estimates for each project. The latest version is posted in the [Project List](#) folder. The Project List is posted in two formats: as a spreadsheet; and a slide presentation. It is updated about three times per year.

ISO has posted the draft New England East-West Solution (NEEWS) Interstate [Solutions Study Report and Appendices](#) for PAC review and comment. Both documents contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII). Comments should be submitted by December 22 to PACMatters@iso-ne.com. ISO will review comments and post responses prior to finalizing the report.

If you have any questions about access to CEII, or the transition from usernames and passwords to digital certificates, please contact Customer Service by phone: 413-540-4220, or email: custserv@iso-ne.com.

Load Interruption Guideline

At the November 17, 2011, Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting, there was some discussion about the acceptability of load shedding as part of long-term system design. The Load Interruption Guideline was presented to the Reliability Committee (RC) on November 17, 2010, and the ISO received very little feedback on the guideline. As an opportunity to provide additional stakeholder comment, ISO retransmitted this material to the RC on November 17, 2011, and to the PAC on November 21, 2011.

The guideline describes the basic principles for the application of load shedding. Because the ISO is very interested in feedback on this guideline, we have extended the deadline for submitting comments. Please email your comments to PACMatters@iso-ne.com by **December 9, 2011**. As part of your comments, please be sure to differentiate between consequential load shedding and non-consequential load shedding as appropriate.

The guideline is posted at:

http://www.iso-ne.com/committees/comm_wkgrps/prtcpnts_comm/pac/reports/index.html

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ICR Values for FCA-6

In December, the ISO and stakeholders are scheduled to finalize the Installed Capacity Requirement (ICR) values that will determine the amount of capacity to be procured in the next Forward Capacity Auction (FCA). The auction will procure resources to be available for the June 1, 2015–May 31, 2016 Capacity Commitment Period (CCP). On December 9, the NEPOOL Participants Committee is scheduled to vote on these

recommended ICR values. In January, the ISO plans to file the ICR values with FERC. The ISO is scheduled to run the auction beginning April 2, 2012.

The ISO is recommending the following ICR values for FCA-6.

- New England ICR: 34,498 MW
- HQICCs: (1,042) MW
- Net ICR: 33,456 MW

In calculating the ICR values for the 2015/16 CCP, the ISO has determined that 34,498 MW of capacity is needed to meet New England's resource adequacy requirements. As part of the ICR calculations, the ISO analyzes the benefits of its ties to neighboring regions. The tie-benefits analysis showed that for the 2015/16 CCP, New England could import 1,042 MW of capacity from Quebec over the Hydro-Quebec (HQ) Phase II Interconnection in an emergency situation. The portion of tie benefits assumed over the Phase II transmission interface is referred to as Hydro Quebec Interconnection Capability Credits (HQICCs). HQICCs are capacity credits that are allocated to the Interconnection Rights Holders, which are the entities that pay for and hold certain rights over the HQ Interconnection. Because the HQICCs are treated as capacity assumed to be available to New England, they reduce the amount of capacity that needs to be purchased in the auction. As such, the ISO procures capacity equal to the ICR net of the HQICCs. This arrangement is unique to the HQ Phase II Interconnection and does not apply to other external interfaces.

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Markets Committee Update

Load Reconstitution

The Markets Committee recently supported the ISO's recommendation that a load reconstitution methodology not be implemented for demand resources at this time. This continues the current practice set forth in the market rules. Load reconstitution is a process that involves adding back to metered end-user loads the amount of load reduction for which they may be receiving compensation as a capacity resource. The resulting reconstituted loads are then used to determine the proportional share of capacity costs to be allocated among end-user loads. The purpose of load reconstitution is to address potential cost shifting among customer groups, and comparability of treatment between generation and demand resources participating in the Forward Capacity Market.

Under the current market rules, there will be no load reconstitution for the first five capacity commitment periods.¹ The ISO is recommending that load not be reconstituted until a solution with sufficient regional support is developed. Further, the ISO is recommending that stakeholder discussions on this issue reconvene in the fourth quarter of 2012 contemporaneous with FCM cost allocation stakeholder discussions. Finally, since the outcome of those discussions is unknown, the ISO is recommending that the market rules not include a specific deadline for establishing a load reconstitution methodology.²

This recommendation will be voted upon at the December NEPOOL Participants Committee.

¹ Section 13.7.3.1 of the market rules states that a "Demand Resource's Demand Reduction Value will not be reconstituted into the load of the Demand Resource for the Obligation Months in the first five FCA delivery periods for the purpose of determining the Capacity Requirement for the load associated with the Demand Resource."

² ISO and NEPOOL propose to change Section 13.7.3.1 of the market rules such that "A Demand Resource's Demand Reduction Value will not be reconstituted into the load of the Demand Resource ~~for the Obligation Months in the first five FCA delivery periods~~ for the purpose of determining the Capacity Requirement for the load associated with the Demand Resource." (Proposed deletion shown in strikeout text.)

Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor

At the December 6 Markets Committee meeting, the committee will be asked to support proposed changes to the Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor (RCPF) for Thirty Minute Operating Reserves (TMOR).

Currently, the ISO utilizes a joint co-optimization algorithm to serve the Real-Time Energy Market and to meet the real-time Operating Reserve requirement on a least-cost security constrained economic dispatch. Whenever a resource is dispatched out of merit in order to provide reserves that resource usually incurs lost opportunity cost for not providing energy in the Real-Time Energy Market. The Real-Time Reserve Clearing Price is intended to reflect that opportunity cost. The Reserve Constraint Penalty Factor serves as a price cap for Thirty Minute Operating Reserves, and currently the cap is \$100/MWh. However, recent analysis indicates that this value is too low because there have been frequent instances when the \$100 cap was reached.

The ISO is proposing to increase the system TMOR RCPF value from \$100 to \$500. The economic inefficiencies for having an RCPF set too low are demonstrated by having the Real-Time Reserve Clearing Prices not reflect the true higher cost for providing reserves. By having an undercompensated lost opportunity cost for providing reserves, resources have a financial incentive to not follow dispatch and provide reserves, but instead to provide energy. Providing the proper market signals is of particular importance to ensure reliability when there is a reserve shortage due to high system load periods or a large loss of supply.

For more information on the ISO's proposal, please see the [November 15, 2011 memo](#) provided to the Markets Committee.

Forward Capacity Market Rule Changes

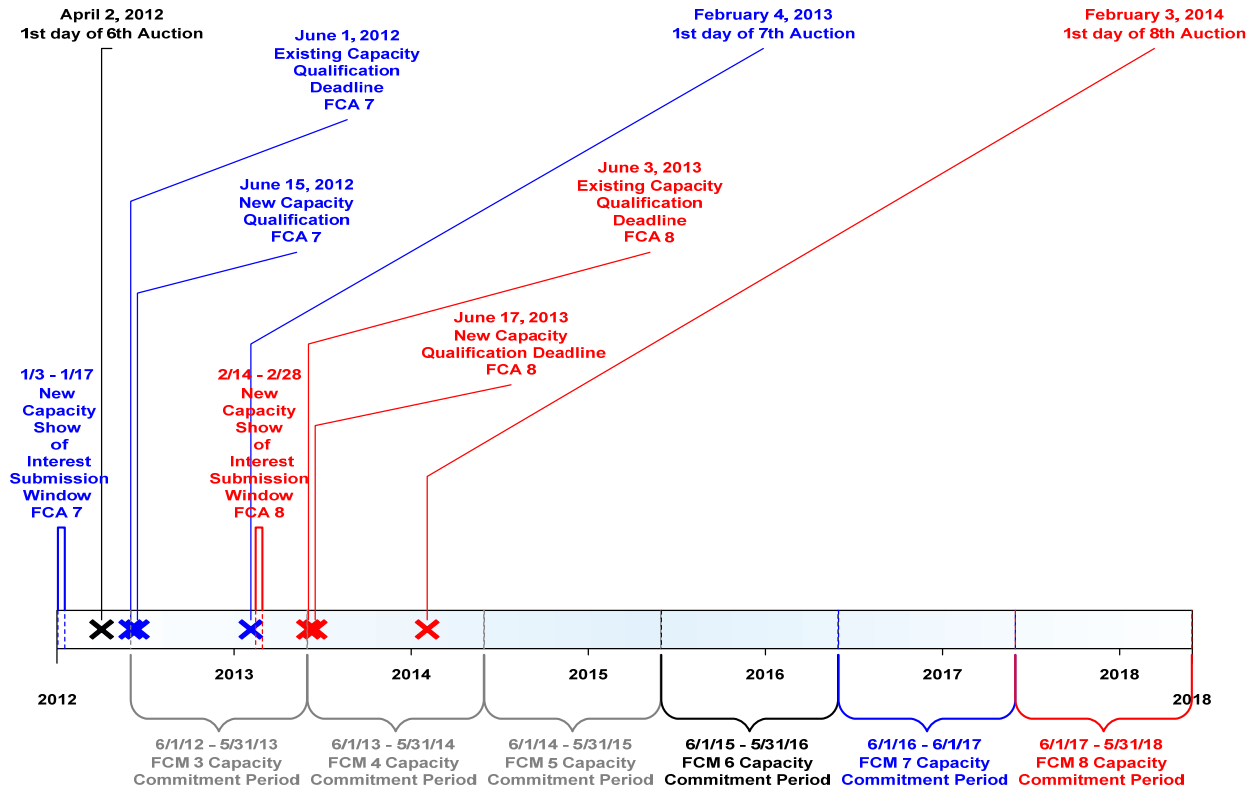
For the past six months, the Markets Committee has been discussing and reviewing proposed Forward Capacity Market rule changes to be effective for the seventh capacity auction. These market rule revisions will include elimination of the auction floor price, elimination of the use of CONE (Cost of New Entry), and the implementation of the new market power mitigation process. The rules are set to be voted upon by the Markets Committee on December 6 and then by the Participants Committee on December 9. Various amendments are expected to be considered at these meetings.

Upcoming FCM Dates³

The timeline below provides some upcoming dates and deadlines for the sixth, seventh and eighth Forward Capacity Auctions.⁴ The timeline includes: New Capacity Show of Interest Submission Windows; Existing Capacity and New Capacity Qualification Deadlines; First Day of Forward Capacity Auction for the Capacity Commitment Period; and the Capacity Commitment Periods.

³ Disclaimer: This information is provided for convenience only. This information should not be relied upon, and individuals should consult the currently-effective Tariff – available at http://www.iso-ne.com/regulatory/tariff/sect_3/mr1_sec_13-14.pdf.

⁴ This timeline was developed based on Market Rule 1, Section III.13.1.10. It is important to note that Market Rule 1 often changes, accordingly, individuals should consult the most-up-to-date tariff to see if changes to this section have been made.



Markets Committee Agendas

The following table provides an overview for the Markets Committee meetings over the next two months. Please note that the agenda items are subject to change. For more information [see the agenda section of the Markets Committee website](#).

December 6 and 7, 2011 Westborough, MA Preliminary Topics for Vote and Discussion	
Voting Items	FCM Redesign
	FERC Order 719 – DARD/ARD Aggregation and Size
	Interregional Coordination with NYISO
	Information Policy Revisions – Transmission De-Rate Information
	Proposal to Change System TMOR RCPF Value
Items for Discussion	NEPOOL GIS Operating Rules
	FCM – Demand Response Resource Auditing
	FCM – IMM De-List Bid Evaluation
	FCM Demand Resource Performance Incentives
	FCM Information Publication Changes
FCM Net Regional Clearing Price Clarifications	
Update	Markets Committee Working Group Reports

December 15, 2011 Milford, MA Preliminary Topics for Discussion	
Items for Discussion	FCM – Non-Binding Static De-List Bids
	FCM – Demand Response Impacts from Energy Market Changes
	FCM – Interconnection Rights for Non-Price Retirement Requests/Permanent De-List Bids
	ISO as Central Counterparty – Order 741 Compliance

January 10 and 11, 2012 Westborough, MA Preliminary Topics for Vote and Discussion	
Voting Items	FCM – Demand Response Impacts from Energy Market Changes
	FCM – Demand Response Resource Auditing
	FCM – IMM De-List Bid Evaluation.
	FCM – Non-Binding Static De-List Bids
	ISO as Central Counterparty – Order 741 Compliance
Items for Discussion	FCM – Interconnection Rights for Non-Price Retirement Requests/Permanent De-List Bids
	FCM – Supplemental Availability Bilaterals
	Frequency Regulation Compensation (FERC Order No. 755) – Compliance with Final Rule
	FCM Net Regional Clearing Price Clarifications
	FCM Information Publication Changes
	FCM Demand Resource Performance Incentives
	FCM – Enhancements to Bilateral Transactions
	FRM Threshold Price Calculation Frequency
Update	Markets Committee Working Group Reports

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Wholesale Electricity Costs October 2011

On average, natural gas prices fell in October. The average natural gas price for October was \$3.87/MMBtu – down 7% from September 2011.

The average Real-Time Hub prices in October 2011 were down compared to September 2011. Similarly the average Day-Ahead Hub LMP dropped approximately \$1/MWh from September to October.

	October 2011	October 2011 Compared to September 2011	October 2011 Compared to October 2010
Average Day-Ahead LMP (hub)	\$41.51/MWh	1%	15%
Average Real-Time LMP (hub)	\$40.33/MWh	-5%	14%
Average Natural Gas Price	3.87/MMBtu	-7%	2%
Peak Real-Time Load	17,271 MWh	-15%	-5%
Average Real-Time Load	13,396 MW	-9%	0%

Not surprising, as temperatures have declined over recent months, so too has the average monthly Real-Time and Peak Loads. October's average Peak and Real-Time Loads were approximately 17,300 and 13,400 respectively.

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ISO Express

ISO New England recently launched [ISO Express](#), the newly redesigned neData Portal. The site is now available for use in a test environment, or sandbox, where you can become accustomed to its new look and features. ISO Express offers a quick, customizable, one-stop-shop for graphical views of real-time market and power system data. *Note that if you register for ISO Express in the sandbox environment, you*

will need to re-register and recreate your changes once the site goes live in mid-December. The current neData Portal will be available until ISO Express goes live.

Feedback and Demo

While ISO Express is in sandbox, you can take the opportunity to send your feedback to the [Web Content Manager](#). The ISO's web team can begin evaluating the feasibility and scope of feedback to plan future enhancements. Join the ISO's web team for a WebEx demonstration of ISO Express. Experts will be on hand to answer questions about the new site and web services. Sign up for one of the hour-long events held on December 8 at 2:00 p.m., or December 13 at 10:00 a.m. Registration is available [through ISO-TEN](#).

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FERC Accepts ISO's 2012 Administrative and Capital Budgets

By letter [Orders](#) dated November 22, 2011, the FERC approved the ISO's 2012 Administrative Cost budget and the 2012 Capital budget. Neither budget was protested. The [Administrative Cost](#) budget represents the ISO's 2012 Revenue Requirement for operating the ISO. Before incorporating the true-up of previous years' over-collections, the 2012 Revenue Requirement is \$151 million, which is \$7.6 million more than in 2011. When previous years' over-collections are included, the total 2012 Revenue Requirement is reduced to \$143.6 million. In comparison, the 2011 total was \$133.8 million after adjustment.

The 2012 [Capital Budget](#) is \$28.0 million. The primary deliverable for a majority of the 2012 Capital Budget projects is application software and requisite hardware needed to maintain and improve bulk-power system reliability and/or wholesale electric markets.

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The Future of Renewable Energy Programs in Vermont

Pursuant to statute⁵, the Vermont Public Service Board (PSB) presented a [study](#) of renewable electricity requirements to the state legislature. Vermont is the only state in New England without a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).⁶ Instead of an RPS, Vermont has a Sustainably Priced Energy Enterprise Development (SPEED) program designed to foster long-term contracts between renewable resource developers and the utilities. When the SPEED program was established, the legislature built in a review process for the PSB and for itself. The PSB study analyzed the effectiveness of the SPEED program and showed that the existing SPEED program may not be effective at developing new renewable resources in the state. It therefore recommended that the legislature adopt an RPS for Vermont that would result in 75% of the state's generation coming from renewables (including large-scale hydro power) by 2032.

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Update on Vermont Yankee

De-list Settlement

During the fifth Forward Capacity Auction held June 6-7, 2011, Entergy, the owner of the Vermont Yankee (VY) nuclear power station located in southeastern Vermont, submitted a Dynamic De-List Bid. Entergy submitted a Dynamic De-List Bid that was higher than the floor price that cleared the market. After reviewing the reliability need for Vermont Yankee, the ISO determined that it is needed for reliability for the 2014-2015 Capacity Commitment Period and therefore rejected the Dynamic De-List Bid.

⁵ Public Act 159, §13a (2010 Vt., Adj. Sess.).

⁶ There are 29 states with RPSs in the nation, no two have the same requirements.

On August 11, 2011, the Vermont Department of Public Service and the Massachusetts Attorney General (the Protestors) filed protests with the FERC, stating that Entergy's Dynamic De-List Bid was not a just and reasonable compensation rate for VY because in their opinion, the De-List price exceeded VY's going-forward costs. The Protesters asked the Commission to reduce the compensation for VY to the prorated FCA 5 floor price⁷ or set the appropriate level of compensation for hearing.

In an October 20, 2011, Order, the Commission set for hearing and settlement proceedings the compensation for Entergy's Dynamic De-List Bid for Vermont Yankee.

Given the fact that the operation of VY beyond March 2012 is the subject of a lawsuit pending in Federal District Court, and that ISO has until June 2013 to determine if VY is no longer needed for reliability⁸, the ISO petitioned FERC to hold the compensation hearing in abeyance until June 2013. Vermont and Massachusetts did not oppose this filing, but Entergy did. The Commission denied the ISO's request for an abeyance because there was no agreement between the parties and it noted that there will be two more auctions before June 2013 and a resolution of this issue will help market participants with bidding in these future auctions. Accordingly, a settlement conference was held on November 30, 2011.

Challenge to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Relicensing of VY

This summer, the Vermont Department of Public Service (DPS) and the New England Coalition (NEC) filed suit in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit challenging the NRC's decision to issue a license for VY to operate until 2032. Specifically, DPS and NEC claim that the NRC failed to obtain a state water quality certification as required by §401 of the Clean Water Act. The US Department of Justice and the NRC are defending that agency's relicensing decision. The plant did have a §401 certification when it was originally licensed in 1972.

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Analysis Group Study on the Economic Impacts of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)

On November 15, 2011, the Analysis Group released a comprehensive [study](#) of how proceeds from the first RGGI three-year compliance period (2009-2011) were used and their economic impacts. This study compared the overall costs to the benefits of RGGI in the ten-state⁹ region. It noted that while generators spent, and passed along to ratepayers, approximately \$912 million on CO₂ allowances, the economic value added to the region equaled approximately \$1.6 billion. According to the study, the lion's share of this value, about \$1.1 billion, comes from reduced electric bills. This reduction is due to the states spending RGGI proceeds on energy efficiency (EE) measures that lower bills for consumers over time. The report pointed out that the New England states devoted much more RGGI spending on EE (86%) than the other RGGI states (50% in NY, and only 13% in DE, NJ, and MD).

RGGI has had an impact on ISO's planning activities. For example, in recognition of the regional grid impacts of New England state spending on EE, including the use of RGGI proceeds, the ISO has been studying the impacts of EE on the grid. As a result of these efforts, the ISO will produce an energy efficiency forecast in 2012¹⁰ that will give planners a more accurate long-term view of EE for use in planning studies. In addition, as the Analysis Group's study indicates, RGGI-driven EE will lead to

⁷ See http://www.iso-ne.com/regulatory/ferc/filings/2011/jun/er11-3891-000_06-27-11_fca_5_results_filing.pdf.

⁸ Therefore allowing ISO to accept Entergy's De-List Bid.

⁹ The states participating in RGGI are Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland and New York.

¹⁰ For the latest update on ISO's EE forecast see http://www.iso-ne.com/committees/comm_wkgtps/prtcpnts_comm/pac/mtrls/2011/nov162011/ee_forecast_update.pdf

lower sales of electricity which will likely lower electric market revenues¹¹ for power plant owners. These lost revenues, alongside anticipated lost revenues due to upcoming regulations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will impact the electric industry in New England and could prompt retirements of older, less efficient units. As part of the [Strategic Planning](#) Initiative the ISO is actively studying the potential for generator retirements in New England and is looking at innovative ways to better align the planning process and markets to ensure reliability in the face of potential retirements.

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National Congestion Study Underway

On November 10, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) officially began the process for its [2012 National Electric Transmission Congestion Study](#), an effort to quantify the scope and consequences of congestion in various regions. DOE is currently seeking public [feedback](#) (through January 31, 2012) on what publicly-available data and information should be considered, and what types of analysis should be performed to identify and understand the significance and character of transmission congestion. The DOE will hold four open workshops to hear comments in December. Michael Henderson, Director of Regional Planning and Coordination, will represent ISO at the meeting in Philadelphia on December 6. More public meetings may be scheduled in the future.

In the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Congress mandated DOE undertake such a congestion study every three years (leading to earlier reports in [2006](#) and [2009](#)). Although originally identified as a Congestion Area of Concern under the 2006 study, in 2009 DOE noted that New England was "found to have alleviated or made significant progress on alleviating congestion" and subsequently removed the designation. At the conclusion of the study the DOE has the potential to designate any areas identified as suffering from considerable congestion as a [National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor](#). Such a designation enables the FERC to exercise "backstop" authority (under conditions specified in the Federal Power Act) to approve the siting of transmission facilities within the area of the corridor.

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NERC 2011 Long-Term Reliability Assessment Released

On November 28, NERC released its [2011 Long-Term Reliability Assessment](#). This assessment is intended to produce an independent, ten-year view of the electric industry by evaluating key reliability indicators, including peak demand, energy forecasts, resource adequacy, transmission development, changes in overall system characteristics and operating behavior, and other issues that may impact the reliability of the bulk power system. Overall, NERC found that in North America, a decrease in projected generation resources will lead to declining planning reserve margins in some areas; however, a majority of areas appear to have adequate resource plans to meet projected peak demands over the next ten years. The report also provides a section that updates NERC's *2010 Special Reliability Assessment: Resource Adequacy Impacts of Potential U.S. Environmental Regulations*.

The NERC [press release](#) that accompanied the assessment noted that ISO New England and ERCOT were regions where more certainty is needed to ensure resource adequacy. This statement was apparently based on NERC's analysis of the impacts of upcoming environmental regulations, but it seemingly did not take into account New England's Forward Capacity Market, interconnection queue, existing planning processes or the Strategic Planning Initiative, all of which are designed specifically to ensure future resource adequacy in the region.

¹¹ Estimated to be about \$600 million in New England, focused more on carbon-intense resources.

The assessment notes that New England's market design and planning processes have fostered significant improvements in the region's generation fleet and transmission system. It also discusses the challenges facing the region. These are the same challenges that are in ISO's Strategic Planning Initiative and it goes on to note that this Strategic Planning Initiative has set in place a process by which to address the most pressing issues facing the region.

By NERC calculations, based on resources with Capacity Supply Obligations through 2014, New England's reserve margin will decline by the year 2021. However, the assessment also includes ISO NE's calculation of reserve margins based on forecasted 50/50 peak demand and net ICR and representative future net ICR. This calculation shows a reserve margin of 14.2% by 2021. This is little changed from 2011.

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Federal Affairs Update

House Oversight Committee studies EPA rulemaking

On November 1, the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee [held a hearing](#) on the Environmental Protection Agency's "Utility MACT" regulations and any possible impact the standards may have on electric reliability. Witnesses including Virginia Attorney General Ken Cuccinelli expressed concerns about the economic impact of the rules while others discussed the potential health and economic benefits the rule could produce.

Senate GOP leaders continue to push EPA on electric reliability

Following on several previous attempts to engage the Environmental Protection Agency on the issue of electric reliability, on November 9 the ranking members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources and Environment and Public Works Committees called on EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to provide information on communication the EPA and FERC have had on the impact of the upcoming Utility MACT rule on electric reliability.

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New York ISO/ISO New England Energy Conference

On November 1, the New York ISO and ISO New England hosted [Energy Synergy: Competition & Innovation](#), a conference to highlight and discuss challenges and opportunities shared by northeast grid operators as well as those unique to each region. The conference highlighted many of the challenges facing the northeast region, including the impact of upcoming federal environmental regulations and state renewable energy standards. Particular attention was paid to the shift toward greater renewable resources and the subsequent changes to generation fleets and the need for transmission infrastructure.

ISO New England President and CEO Gordon van Welie discussed the ongoing work in New England to prepare for the potential retirement of some older, less efficient, coal and oil-fired generation, and the challenges of replacing it with variable wind resources. Participants also discussed the importance of aligning market rules and parameters across ISO boundaries.

A full list of all speakers/panelists (as well as biographies) can be [found here](#). The two organizations are planning a second conference to be held in New England in 2013.

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Twitter

On December 1, ISO New England launched its Twitter page at www.twitter.com/isonewengland. The ISO looks forward to building a presence on Twitter and hopes to connect with stakeholders, market participants, consumers, and anyone interested in learning more about the New England power system and wholesale electricity markets. Please consider following @isonewengland on Twitter.

Some of potential topics for future tweets include:

- Information about and links to ISO-NE reports and other publications
- Statistics and factoids about the power grid and wholesale markets
- Events, trainings and other calendar announcements
- System conditions, as necessary

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ISO Speaking Engagements and NEPOOL and Other Meetings of Interest

December 2, 2011

New Hampshire Energy Seminar, Radisson Hotel, Manchester, NH. (Speakers include ISO New England Vice President Anne George.) [Seminar website](#)

December 8, 2011

Consumer Liaison Group, Colonnade Hotel, Boston, MA. (Featured speaker: FERC Commissioner Cheryl LaFleur.) [CLG website](#)

January 26-27, 2012

Electric Power Supply Association, Annual Meeting, Miami, FL. (Panelists include ISO New England President & CEO Gordon van Welie.) [EPSA website](#)

February 8-9, 2013

National Electricity Forum, Renaissance Hotel, Washington, DC. (Panelists include ISO New England President & CEO Gordon van Welie.) [Forum website](#)

	Participants Committee	Markets Committee	Reliability Committee	Planning Advisory Committee	Transmission Committee	NECPUC Conference Call	Consumer Advocate Conference Call
Dec.	9	6,7	13	14	1	5	19
Jan.	20	10,11	17	18,19	12	9	TBD

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