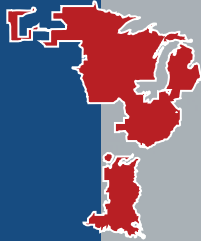


# 2022 Summer Reliability Assessment

## Energy Emergency Risk Areas



### MISO

A **capacity shortfall** in the North and Central areas poses high risk of energy emergencies during peak summer conditions. The shortfall is largely driven by a peak demand increase of 1.7% percent and 3,200 MW less generation capacity than summer 2021.



### SPP

**Drought conditions** may impact summer reliability. Low-output from affected thermal and hydro generation could lead to a shortfall in needed flexible capacity to balance wind variability during peak demand.



### Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan **peak demand projections have risen** by over 7.5% since 2021. Sufficient operating reserves are expected during normal peak conditions but may require external assistance during extreme peak demand conditions.



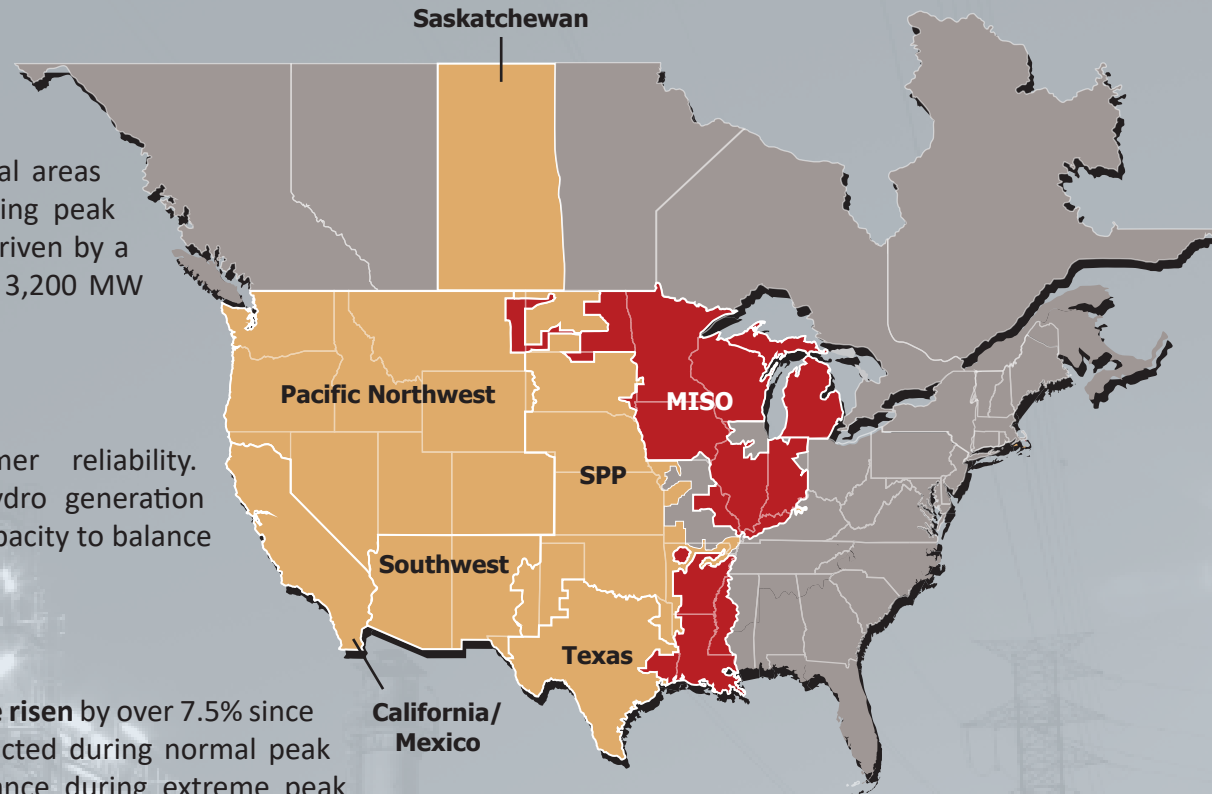
### Texas

Solar and wind additions in Texas ease concerns for capacity shortfalls for normal peak demand. **Drought conditions and high temperatures can challenge system balance.** Emergency procedures, including manual load shed, could be needed during a low wind and high outage rate scenario.



### Pacific Northwest, Southwest, and California/Mexico

Reserve margins are expected to be sufficient under normal conditions, but **external assistance is likely needed under extreme conditions.** California continues to procure resources and is expected to have sufficient resources with external transfers to meet normal peak conditions. A wide-area heat event can limit the availability of electricity for transfer, causing energy emergencies. Wildfires, droughts, and supply chain issues can cause localized risks.



**High Risk**  
Resources are potentially insufficient to meet peak load during both normal and extreme conditions.

**Elevated Risk**  
Resources are likely sufficient to meet peak load during normal conditions, but potentially insufficient during extreme conditions.