

THE FRIDAY BURRITO Vol. XXVI #23 August 11, 2023

There Must Be Some Way Out Of Here

"It is impossible to get anything made or accomplished without stepping on some toes; enemies are inevitable when one is a doer."

Norma Shearer

"Your first projects aren't the greatest things in the world, and they may have no money value, they may go nowhere, but that is how you learn - you put so much effort into making something right if it is for yourself."

Steve Wozniak

Breakfast Bar Bathrooms



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WPTF MEMBERS. ACTION REQUIRED: Beginning this October, the Friday Burrito will be accessible to WPTF members by subscription only. The monthly fee will depend on the number of readers and email addresses listed for each respective WPTF member. For information about the monthly fee, please [contact me via email](#). In many cases WPTF members may have a more cost-effective option subscribing to the Friday Burrito through Energy GPS. [Click here to request a quote or more information](#).¹

Western States Playbook

CAISO YTD Renewables Curtailment:

As of 7/31/23: 2,217,933 MWh
As of 7/31/22 2,161,235 MWh

% of solar and wind output curtailed relative potential renewables production:

YTD as of July 2023 5.53%
YTD as of July 2022 5.18%

WPTF Summer General Meeting: Thursday and Friday, August 24 and 25. To register for the event please [click here](#).

CAISO EDAM Forum: Aug 30 in Las Vegas. See the [news release](#) here. Features panel discussions that will delve into the potential benefits regarding EDAM participation. To register for the event please [click here](#).

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July is Busting Out All Over

As Burrito readers know, each month since last December I have been tracking year-over-year energy output of the CAISO natural gas fleet and net imports. These two supply elements define a lot of the confusion that envelops grid pundits who think marching toward a carbon-free environment will be a walk in the park. I encourage those who hold fast to that notion to think again. It won't be an easy stroll, and in fact, I doubt the park will ever be reached on foot.

July's numbers for this year and last demonstrate again two recurring themes: First, natural gas is much needed to secure the CAISO grid even during 1) an abundant hydro year such as 2023 compared to 2022, and 2) a fifty percent increase in CAISO battery storage capacity; Second, the subregional price spreads throughout the West incent rational economic behavior in that cheap electricity available during the midday in California has willing buyers for such outside of the CAISO. It's a bargain that has flipped the traditional reliance on imported power into California. Bottom line lessons: more gas production inside of the CAISO and reduced net imports into the CAISO.

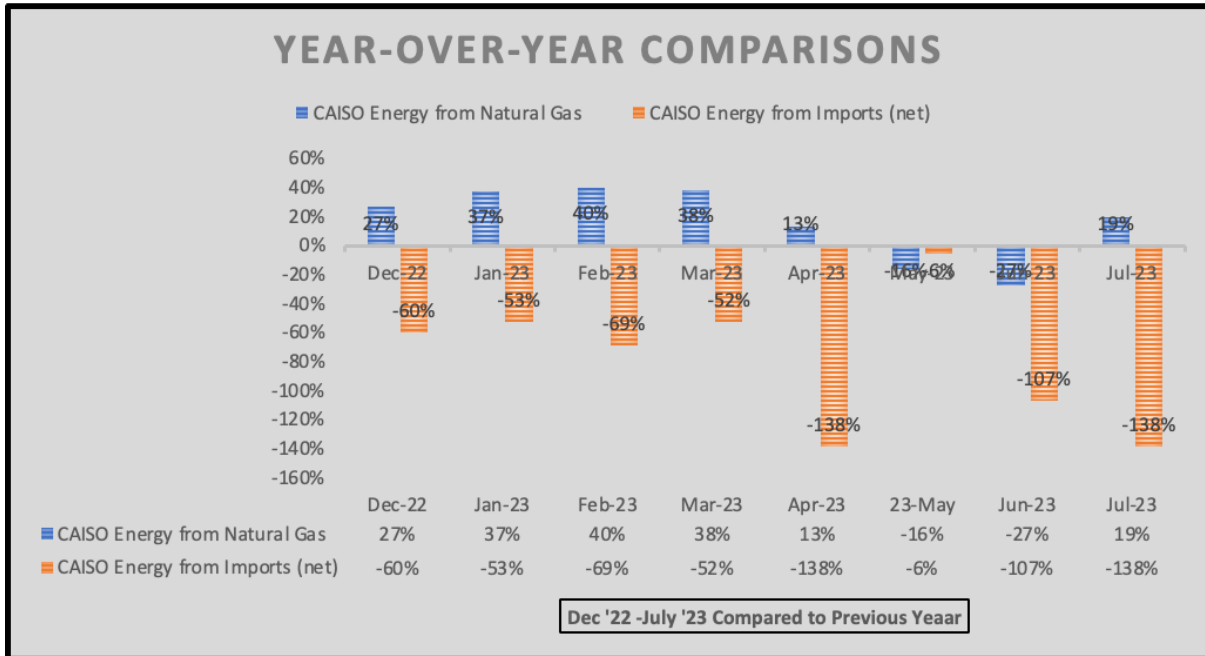
The chart on the next page shows the numbers for each month. The natural gas production in July jumped almost 20%

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relative to last year. Again, had I opined last December or January about the likelihood of increased year-over-year natural gas burn in July, I would have bet that 2023 would be lower. And gas hasn't been cheap. Social-Citygate prices have jumped around between \$5/MMBtu and \$9/MMBtu depending on factors such as pipeline capacity to Wheeler Ridge (now at full throughput), electricity demand due to hot weather, and the economic allure of power exports out of the CAISO to the Desert Southwest.

CAISO net imports continue to surprise. Lacking any data granularity to identify gross values for imports and exports, the net dropped 138% in July 2023 compared to July 2022. It's possible that gross power imports into the CAISO have remained at the same level as last year and the only difference has been increased power exports. However, riddle me this: If electric energy in the CAISO is relatively less expensive such that other balancing authorities want some, then does it



make sense to continue importing power at the same level just so power exports can expand? The economics may say yes. The optics might not be so comforting to the average electricity customer in California.

Forget Musk-Zuckerberg Fight... Will There Be a Musk-Pizarro Match?

I've been [reading about the hyped cage fight](#) between tech billionaires Elon Musk and Mark Zuckerberg, not understanding what it's all about. It seems the taunts between the two about Meta's nascent product THREADS and X's (formerly Twitter) text-posting platform reached a fever pitch. When an X participant warned Musk that Zuck knows Jiu Jitsu, Musk challenged Zuck to a [cage fight using fists, feet, and God knows what else](#)... maybe math tables.

Well, forget that. Given the relative sizes of the two combatants it inspired my thought that EIX Chair Pedro Pizarro might take on The Musk because the former as this year's Chair of the Edison Electric Institute (EII) did an armchair interview with Elon Musk at last month's EII annual meeting in Austin. The two had widely different views on future electricity growth, and the only way to settle it is, uhm, I don't know ... a [Red Hands flinch contest](#)? I [watched the interview on YouTube](#) and it was worth listening to the exchange for several reasons. First, as I just mentioned, Musk believes that future electricity growth in the U.S. is a [black swan element](#). The forecasts should be tripled to accommodate the electrification of transportation and the conversion of heating and cooling appliances from natural gas to power. Pedro was more reserved in his assessment of future electricity growth. Quite frankly, try as I may and given the appeal Musk uses to explain his theory, I cannot agree with him. On the other hand, it's a thought-provoking item if you believe that

domestic natural gas appliances and petroleum-based transportation are on the way out. Since I don't believe those things and I will go to Hell for my apostasy, the growth claim will not materialize as Musk sees it. Flinch.

However, their discussion on stationary battery energy storage was more than just casually interesting. Musk explained that iron-air Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) might be an ideal complement to renewable-heavy grids because



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After 14 months in the making, FERC has issued Order No. 2023—"an historic step in the modernization of the nation's transmission grid [that] streamlines the interconnection process." The problem this new rule seeks to solve is the gigantic clog of generators wanting to interconnect to the country's transmission system. At the end of 2022, there were over 10,000 generators queued up to interconnect. I have been trying to grasp the enormity of this problem. It translates to over 2,000 queued generators, on average, per state. How do the one or two transmission providers in Rhode Island and Delaware interconnect 2,000 generators—reliably and speedily? Or even California, which certainly has more than 2,000 generators waiting for action? The problem seems close to overwhelming.

So, will FERC's new rule solve the problem? FERC is careful not to promise that. The rule mounts a two-pronged attack on the problem: (1) speed up the process (by mandating transmission providers study and interconnect the generators in clusters, not seriatim, with financial penalties for not meeting study deadlines), and (2) clear out the generators not really ready to interconnect (by imposing pre-interconnect financial commitments, and penalties if they don't drop out now but drop out later). The consensus seems to be that these are promising steps, noting, however, many transmission providers already use a cluster study process and paring down the queue this way, while effective, is draconian, at least for some promising generators.

The consensus also seems to be that the solution to interconnecting more generation is building more transmission and increasing the capacity of existing lines. Trying to accomplish that, without overhauling our antiquated, bottom-up transmission planning process, also seems close to overwhelming.

materials such as iron are abundant and inexpensive. Plus, the ability to hold and release energy is long duration ... possibly reaching 100 continuous hours. The technology is being field tested by at least one vendor, but there is a feature of the iron-air compared to lithium-ion BESS worth noting. Iron-air will not charge/discharge at lightning speed as the lithium-ion BESS in your iPhones, automobiles, behind-the-meter storage, and the current grid-level BESS fleet.

Maybe there is room for both kinds of BESS technologies in that lithium-ion can satisfy the ancillary services requirement whereas iron-air might have a different duty. For example, filling in the renewables gap when there are continuous days of no sunshine or wind.

I had to refresh my knowledge about iron-air BESS. The [December 2022 edition of Scientific American](#) ran a story about it and stated: "*Lithium-ion batteries, which are used in cars and for utility-scale storage, discharge electric power for about four hours. The much larger iron-air battery can store and then discharge power for as long as 100 hours, giving utilities four days of electricity to bridge renewable power gaps that can occur in U.S. grids.*" Also, twice last year I wrote about the technology. First, [in the May 6](#) edition I included a [citation from a WSJ article](#) on future technologies that might make step changes to decarbonize electricity grids: "*Stationary metal-air batteries, such as iron-air batteries, don't hold as much energy per kilogram as lithium-ion batteries so it takes a larger, heavier battery to do the job. But they are cheaper, iron is a plentiful metal, and the batteries, whose chemistry works via interaction of the metal with air, can be sized and installed to store and discharge a large level of electricity over days or weeks ... improved large iron-air batteries are poised to become a great new backup for renewable energy within the next couple of years to address those times of year when drops in renewable energy production can last for days and not hours.*" My [second citation was in October also from the WSJ](#) and it reported on the progress of an iron-air manufacturer, Form Energy based in Somerville, MA. The company announced its first product delivery to be in 2024.

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Hm. Could be. I searched for recent information on iron-air BESS and the field was occupied with ancient entries. Form Energy, however, announced last month that it will build, "A 15-megawatt/1,500-megawatt-hour iron-air battery for Georgia Power ... assuming the project clears regulatory approvals, [to] be operational by 2026." Separately, this month, the [company announced that the Minnesota PUC approved](#) for Northern States Power a long-term storage pilot project to be operational in 2025 ... "A 10-MW/1,000-MWh iron-air battery system."

Expanded Day-Ahead Market (EDAM) Forum on August 30 in Las Vegas

The CAISO, BANC, NV Energy, PacifiCorp, and SCE are co-hosting the Extended Day-Ahead Market (EDAM) Forum on Aug. 30, 2023, at the Las Vegas Hilton at Resorts World, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Forum will include among its several panels a discussion by John Tsoukalis on Brattle Group's EDAM Benefits Study and EDAM interoperability with Resource Adequacy programs such as WRAP. The full agenda can be reviewed [here](#). Registration will be open until August 22 and can be completed by [clicking here](#).

Those planning to attend the event in person are invited to a networking reception the evening of Aug. 29 from 5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. at the Allé Lounge on 66, Resorts World Las Vegas.

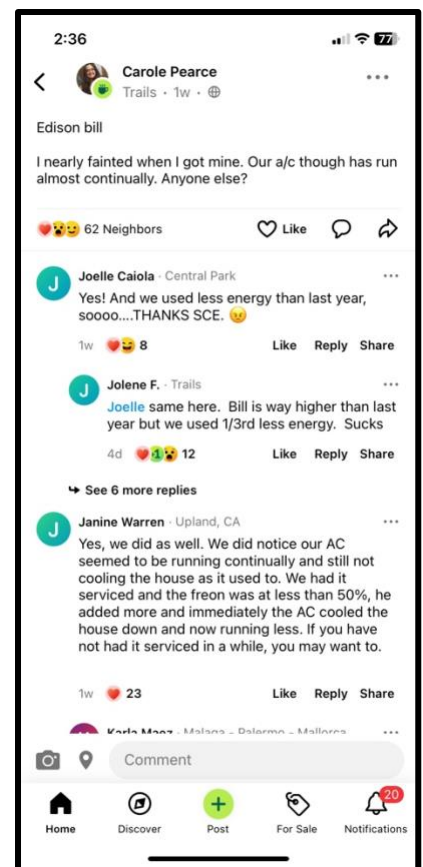
Are Electric Bills Rising or Falling?

I subscribe to a free app called [Nextdoor](#). It helps me stay informed about local happenings such as robberies, car thefts, and lost pets. What else would people want to talk about? Well, sometimes there's a notice about garage sales, or random appliances stuck in storage that the owner is willing to give away. Breaking the usual mold, this week there was a post from a fellow neighbor about her Edison electricity bill. In quick succession 447 other users piled on comments that were of the same ilk. Utility bills have always been a spark of resentment. They always will be. I think the undertone of frustration is just beginning to ramp up and bills in California are not going down.

Imagine my surprise when the [WSJ this week had an article entitled, "Your Electric Bill Is Likely Headed Lower, Just Not as Low as Before,"](#) by Bob Henderson. The story threw me for a loop because the only thing I see on the horizon is much higher electricity bills. What was this author talking about?

His storyline was due to the recent softening of both natural gas and coal prices. The fuel adjustment portion of the generation component of each electricity bill is corrected up or down based on two factors 1) cost recovery for fuel over the last six or twelve months, and 2) forecast of the fuel costs over the coming year or six months. Per the article, "Electricity prices vary wildly with seasons, location and weather, but Americans now pay an average of nearly 25% more for power than they did before the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine." But in most cases that I know of, the fuel adjustments might move a customer's monthly total bill up or down by a percent or two.

I was unsure why the news coverage focused solely on fuel costs and made scant mention of capital costs for renewable generation additions and transmission investments. With higher interest rates, those capital costs could become punishing factors that are embedded in the grid for decades. Only one paragraph in the story addressed the build-out of renewables: "The country's ongoing renewable energy build-out might weigh on electricity rates ... Solar-power production this summer will be 23% higher than last year, estimates the Energy Information Administration."



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I doubt that state regulatory agencies and their respective jurisdictional entities are motivated to publish estimates of future electricity rates. It can only breed greater resentment. But sooner or later a flashpoint will be crossed and once that happens, there's no turning back.

Zucchini Fritters with Chef [Laura Manz](#)

"I volunteered for garden duty for my friends that are on summer vacation. I was so pleased to be greeted by an abundance of zucchini and summer squash. Looking for a new twist this fritter recipe was the winner. This works with all types of summer squash, and you can change up the spice mixture at your preference."

Grate 1 large zucchini on a box grater into a bowl. Toss with 1 tsp. of kosher salt. After about 10 minutes place in a tea towel or cheesecloth and squeeze out as much liquid as possible. In a separate bowl, beat 1 large egg. Add 6 Tbsp. of flour that has been mixed with ½ tsp. of baking powder. Add ¼ cup thinly sliced scallion rings and the dried zucchini. Season with ½ tsp. of salt, ½ tsp. of pepper, ½ tsp. of garlic powder and ½ tsp. of paprika.



Heat 2 Tbsp. of cooking oil in a non-stick skillet. When the oil is hot, add the zucchini mixture one heaping Tablespoon at a time. Flatten slightly with a spatula and cook until golden brown on each side, approximately 3-5 minutes. Drain on a paper towel then service with a dollop of yogurt and a sprinkle of dill.

Thanks, Laura. The problem with gardening zucchini is that it grows quickly, abundantly, and after a while one gets tired of it. But fritters sound like a great option using your recipe.

Things in the People's Republic of California

Is it Time for a Revised Tradable Summer Energy Product?

You'd think after all the years that I've been in the power biz that I'd know better than to float a question about changing a standard tradable product. Traders get clammy when anyone suggests it. Why? Well, over many years the parties that have been buying and selling power know the nuances and price points. Any changes could unintentionally lead to a costly error. You know that thing about traders taking on risk ... they love to manage it but hate surprises?

Yet, I persist and here's why. Once there was a variant called a super peak product that was a subset of the 16 hour standard. It captured the high demand hours in the mid-late afternoon which were also the high value hours. But that was then. Today's grid is quite different, and more so at the CAISO.

The CAISO had three brushes with Emergency Energy Alerts (EEA) two and three weeks ago. Postmortem analyses uncovered a growing reality. That is, as thousands of solar megawatts peter out as the sun sets, the economic trades for CAISO exports using the 6x16 standard product causes friction as I'll explain below. It wasn't the case in previous years when the utility-scale solar fleet and behind-the-meter rooftop solar installations were fewer. Now, they are both greater and the reduction in solar supply and increase in customer demand as nighttime blankets California collides with the last four hours of the standard product, i.e., from HE 19 to HE 22.

What we believe...

1. Competition yields lower electricity rates.
2. Stable and transparent rules and regulations promote private investment.
3. Private investors, rather than utilities, will spend money on new power plants and transmission facilities if they can earn a return that is balanced with the risks.
4. Private sector investment results in lower average prices without risking consumers' money.
5. However, when IOUs do the investing, the risks to them are minimal or non-existent because ratepayers cover all the costs.
- 6) Overcapacity lowers electricity spot market prices; yet retail rates can increase in this case due to full cost-of-service regulation.
- 7) Markets work best when there are many buyers and sellers.
- 8) At-risk money will be put to investment where markets exist that are well regulated and yield credible prices.

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The situation this summer during the midday is that CAISO-sourced power is relatively inexpensive and can be packaged using the 6x16 tradable standard product, typically in blocks of 25 MW. What if the same product at least during the summer months was 6x12 instead of 6x16? That is, the delivery would start at 6 a.m. and terminate at 6 p.m. Would block trades under this paradigm help the reliability of the CAISO during the critical hours in the summer from HE19 to HE 22?

I explored the concept with my homies who know their trade-desk stuff, and the reaction was “Why?” rather than “Good Idea.” The long history of using the standard product and posting market clearing prices on ICE, for example, implies that experienced traders are comfortable with the existing supply/demand fundamentals across the daytime span. One person told me that the risk of the CAISO curtailing a low-priority export during the net-peak hours is understood and can be factored into the standard-product price.

But that’s looking at the issue from the buyers and sellers sides. Let’s look at it from the grid operators’ side. Eliminating the standard product for the last four hours means there is one less variable for system dispatchers to consider ... i.e., guess at. It might mean less load biasing as the operating hour approaches. It might mean that CAISO net imports are more predictable starting at 6 p.m. rather than later in the evening. It might also mean either reducing or eliminating curtailment of low-priority exports for reliability reasons. It is true that a reconciliation opportunity already lies in both the CAISO’s Fifteen Minute and Real Time Markets. Yet, I don’t think there are sufficient price incentives in those markets to eliminate the possibility of the CAISO cutting low-priority exports in the evening.

The discussion has a whole bunch of “what ifs” and “might be” ideas. It could use some additional discussion. So, I’d like to hear any thoughts you may have.

Let me add one more opinion. If the trading community were to consider the shorter standard block for the summer months, then it would be a big positive that shows the world it’s not just dollars on our minds, but a sincere effort by a class of market participants to help grids maintain reliability, especially in solar-bloated California, as it tries to satisfy a multitude of wants and wishes imposed upon it through wayward energy policies.

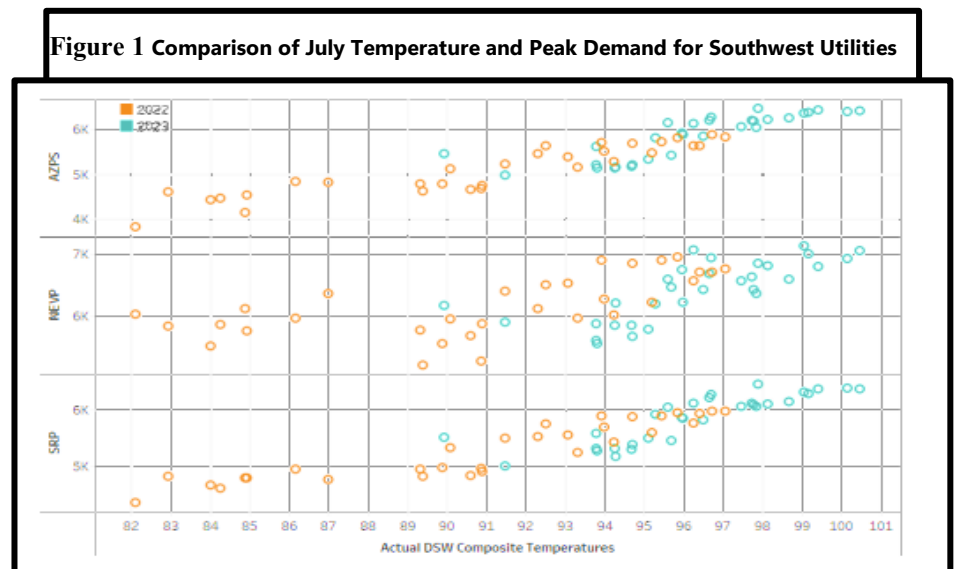
Grand Phunk Salsa a la Energy GPS

Summer School Test

The following Op Ed is from the team at EnergyGPS with Tim Belden as the lead writer:

This summer we’ve seen record-setting heat around the world. In the Western U.S., the heat has been the most extreme in the Desert Southwest. Figure 1 on the right depicts average daily temperatures for July 2022 and 2023 for APS, Nevada Power, and SRP. You can see that the high demand in 2023 has been largely attributable to the higher temperatures (dots to the right) and not necessarily from underlying load growth (where orange and teal dots are intertwined).

While the Desert Southwest has endured extreme heat, the rest of the WECC has not. For example, since the beginning of July, Portland has had six days above 90



degrees and these have been dispersed which has limited high demand from a string of extremely hot days.

Next week's weather forecast calls for coincident heat throughout the WECC. Table 1 below shows the forecast high temperatures for five cities in the WECC. Veterans of western U.S. power markets know that heat in one region is easily

Date	Phoenix	Burbank	Sacramento	Portland	Spokane
Tue 15-Aug	111	92	102	103	101
Wed 16-Aug	113	93	100	101	101
Thu 17-Aug	113	93	97	99	97

managed, heat in two regions tests the system, and heat in three regions strains the grid. The heat in the Desert Southwest and Pacific Northwest for next week is bona fide hot, although not record-breaking. While there is heat in California, the forecast

does not call for levels that have historically strained the grid. For example, during the week of the rolling blackouts in August 2020 Sacramento temperatures reached highs of 104 to 108 degrees, while Burbank highs were in the high 90s all the way up to 108 degrees. The forecast for next week is well below that level.

Next week the CAISO will continue exporting to surrounding regions. After CAISO cut priority exports to surrounding balancing authorities in 2020, neighboring utilities do not like to see e-tags sourced from the CAISO during times of scarcity. Despite decades of fruitful trade between WECC utilities, distrust of CAISO is high and that drives up prices outside of CAISO as utilities compete for non-CAISO supply. There is good news on the Pacific Northwest hydro front. Spill requirements (which divert water from generators to spillways to benefit fish) on the Lower Snake and Lower Columbia rivers change on August 15th, which will add between 1,000 MW and 1,500 MW of peaking supply to the region just in time for the hot weather.

Barring a large upward change in the temperature forecast in California or large transmission or generation outages, the WECC should be tested but not necessarily strained next week. But that's the thing about weather and outages ... they are fickle, and conditions are close enough to being strained such that we should keep our eye on the ball as next week plays out.

>>> Shout Outs and Murmurs (🗨️ & 🗣️)

Eric Eisenman is a long-time friend who this week officially retired from PG&E. In the spirit of congratulations and job well done, I asked a few of our colleagues to pen some messages for Eric.

Mike Florio: "I would like to offer my heartfelt congratulations to Eric Eisenman on his retirement from PG&E after an illustrious and colorful career that included stints with the CPUC, Transwestern Pipeline, Pacific Gas Transmission and, in recent years, leading PG&E's work with the CAISO. I worked with Eric in some capacity at every step along his path, for roughly 40 years. In every iteration Eric has been a stalwart professional, and always managed to maintain his noteworthy sense of humor (and booming voice)

through a variety of bankruptcies and other times of industry turmoil. Despite his sometimes-gruff demeanor, Eric has always been a pleasure to work with, and I will surely miss him greatly. This occasion is especially bittersweet for me, since young Eric is retiring while I am still working. Good luck, Eric! The CA energy scene will surely be less interesting without you!!"

- ... and, what we should do:**
1. Believe in ourselves.
 2. Encourage creation of independent, multi-state regional transmission organizations that coordinate policies with respective state utility commissions.
 3. Support rules for resource adequacy that applies uniformly among all load-serving entities.
 4. Enforce competitive solicitations by utilities for purchasing either thermal or renewable power.
 5. Support choice among retail electricity customers.
 6. Lobby for core/non-core split of retail customers.
 7. Advocate against policies that limit, through bid mitigation, merchant returns on investment that are utility-like returns.

Mark Smith: " *Congratulations to Eric, our collective elder statesman of all things CAISO. We will miss his receptive ear, his jovial and self-deprecating style of commenting, and his willingness to stand on principle. But more than what he says, we will miss his friendship and his career-long approach to fostering long-term relationships rather than seeking short-term gain. We wish him and his family contentment and joy in their retirement!*"

Val Fong: " *I met Eric when he was at PGT and I was at PG&E in the EFM (say that phonetically ... Mike Borden's sense of humor abounds) department, aka the Electric Fuels Management Department, where Junona (just her first name is enough for those of us who know her) was our Director. That means I've known Eric for almost 30 years. PG&E was lucky to have him, and I am lucky to know him. He'll continue to be a Cal, Warriors and Giants fan, retirement won't change that. But PG&E won't be the same without him. Eric played a significant role in my joining the Western Energy Imbalance Market Governing Body in 2015, and as PG&E's representative at the CAISO, he not only helped us understand PG&E's positions on various initiatives, but he spent a lot of time and energy bringing market participants from across the West together to resolve sticky issues. Congratulations to Eric on a retirement well-earned!*"

Fong Wan: " *I've known and worked closely with Eric over the past three decades. He has been a fantastic business partner who never ceases to amaze me. Eric and I first met on the gas side of the business when he was instrumental for Pacific Gas Transmission in a major pipeline expansion from Alberta to California. Over the years, Eric became the face and voice for PG&E with the CAISO and the stakeholders over electricity market strategy, tariffs, and rules. Eric always knew what was best for PG&E's customers and worked every angle to achieve that. More importantly, Eric was always able to bridge with everyone so that all the perspectives can be understood and shared. Eric made work fun!*"

Scott Miller: " *I'll miss seeing Eric at meetings of CAISO stakeholders, WPTF General Meetings, FERC, or NARUC meetings because, while we would always discuss our relative views on the business matters at hand, he always would enjoy talking about all the other things that make up our respective lives. I enjoyed going to baseball games with him, getting a call when the Washington Nationals eliminated the Dodgers in the playoffs (sweet), or hearing his views on the Cal Bears football, no matter how bad their season was going.*"

John Prescott: " *Congratulations and best wishes to Eric on his retirement!*"

There you go, buddy. Lots of love in those letters. I asked Patty if she'd consider starting a subsidiary called Pacific Gas & Eisenman staffed entirely by utility retirees. Sort of like a half-way house for the old league. No reply yet.

Here is a letter from Dave Francis about the recent FERC Office of Enforcement penalty assessments against two demand-response (DR) aggregators operating in California: " *Regarding the DR settlements, I would like to hear from the parties Ohm Connect and Leapfrog as to what happened given the benefit of the doubt that possibly customers supplied erroneous data, or load changed, etc.*

"Giving FERC equal consideration, they are saying that each company routinely bid a 1MW load into the CAISO as 2MW of demand reduction. Plenty of questions to go around:

- 1. Why didn't CAISO systems catch the overbid?*
- 2. Why didn't the internal DR systems catch the overbid?*
- 3. Should the LSE/IOU have caught the overbid or do they not get a notice of the bid activity?*

"The complaint doesn't read like there was a forecasting issue."

>>> Odds & Ends (!_)

The WPTF Summer 2023 General Meeting is scheduled for August 24 – 25 at the Resort at Coeur d' Alene, Idaho. The hotel is fully booked. No additional rooms are available at the Resort. It is recommended that you try the Coeur d'Alene Inn Best Western Plus, which is about 3.5 miles north, the Hampton Inn, or Marriott Springhill Suites.

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AGENDA

Thursday, August 24

9:00 AM: Golf Outing at the Resort @ \$240/person
6:00 PM: Reception, Dinner: Keynote Speaker Pat Wood, CEO Hunt
Energy Network
Presentation of the Kent Wheatland Award

Friday, August 25

7:30 AM: Breakfast
8:30 AM to Noon: Keynote speakers: Gillian Clegg, VP, Energy Policy & Procurement, PG&E, and William Walsh, VP, Energy Procurement & Management, SCE.
Consultant Presentations
12 Noon: Lunch and Adjourn



The Resort is 35-40 minutes from the Spokane International Airport (GEG), and 10 minutes from the Coeur d'Alene Airport (private & chartered flights) and offers scheduled transportation in their limo vans for \$69 per person round-trip from Spokane and \$50 per person round-trip from Coeur d'Alene. You can make those shuttle reservations at the time you book your hotel room.

If you haven't registered for the WPTF meeting, you can do so by [clicking here](#).

For you folks who get the meat-filled version of the Burrito, below are your stories:



After hearing input from some members, the WPTF Board has asked Gary to eliminate the "Below the Belt" section of the Burrito distributed to WPTF members. The Board appreciates there can be differing views on content like this that are intended to entertain.

Scott Miller

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That's it for this week. We'll do it again next Friday. Y'all have a great weekend.

gba