

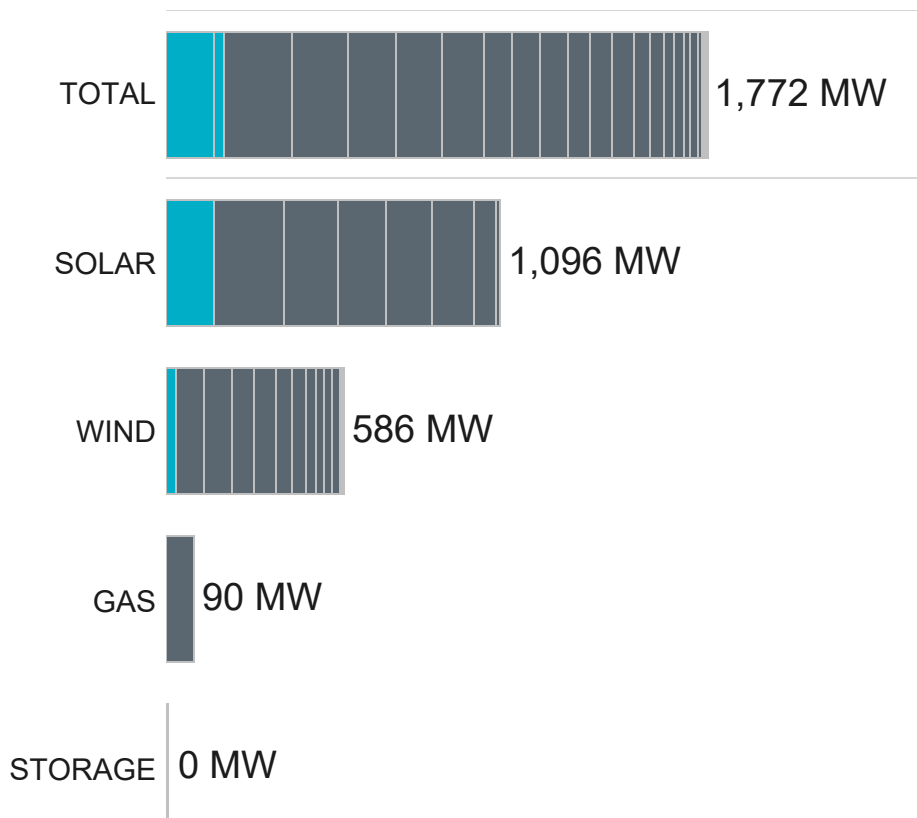
Summer 2020 Planned Project Forecast Review

A visualization looking at the success rates of planned projects forecasted to be available for summer 2020 in recent CDR and SARA reports.

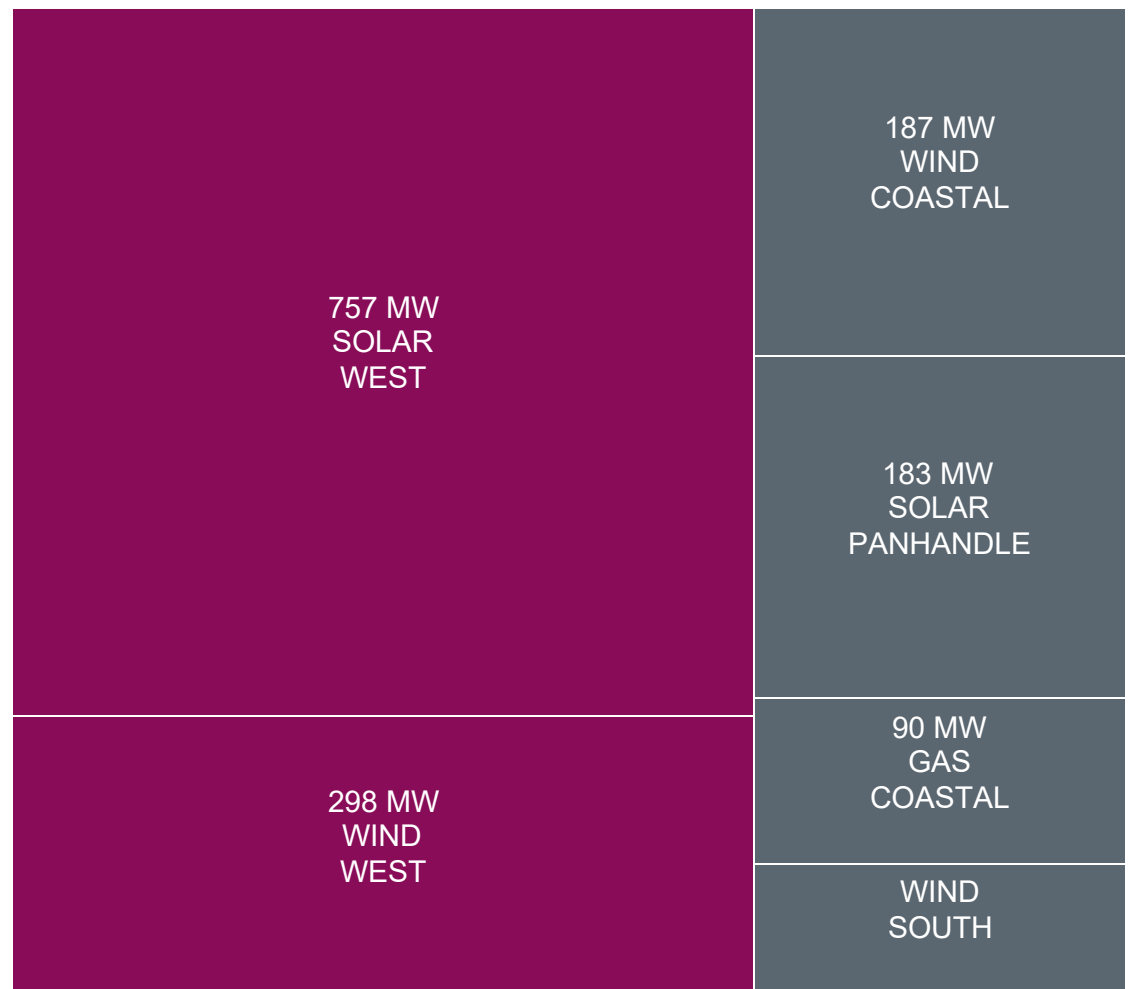
Note: The planned project forecasts in CDR and SARA reports represent the latest information from developers at the time of report creation. The Summer 2020 Final SARA and the May 2020 CDR report used RIOO information pulled on 5/1/2020.

Only **three** of the twenty-four planned projects (totaling **187 MW**) listed in the summer 2020 final SARA went commercial operational by June 1st, 2020.

67% of the 1,584 MW of delayed capacity was due to wind and solar projects located in the West CDR Zone.



MW totals based on Summer Peak Average Capacity Contribution.



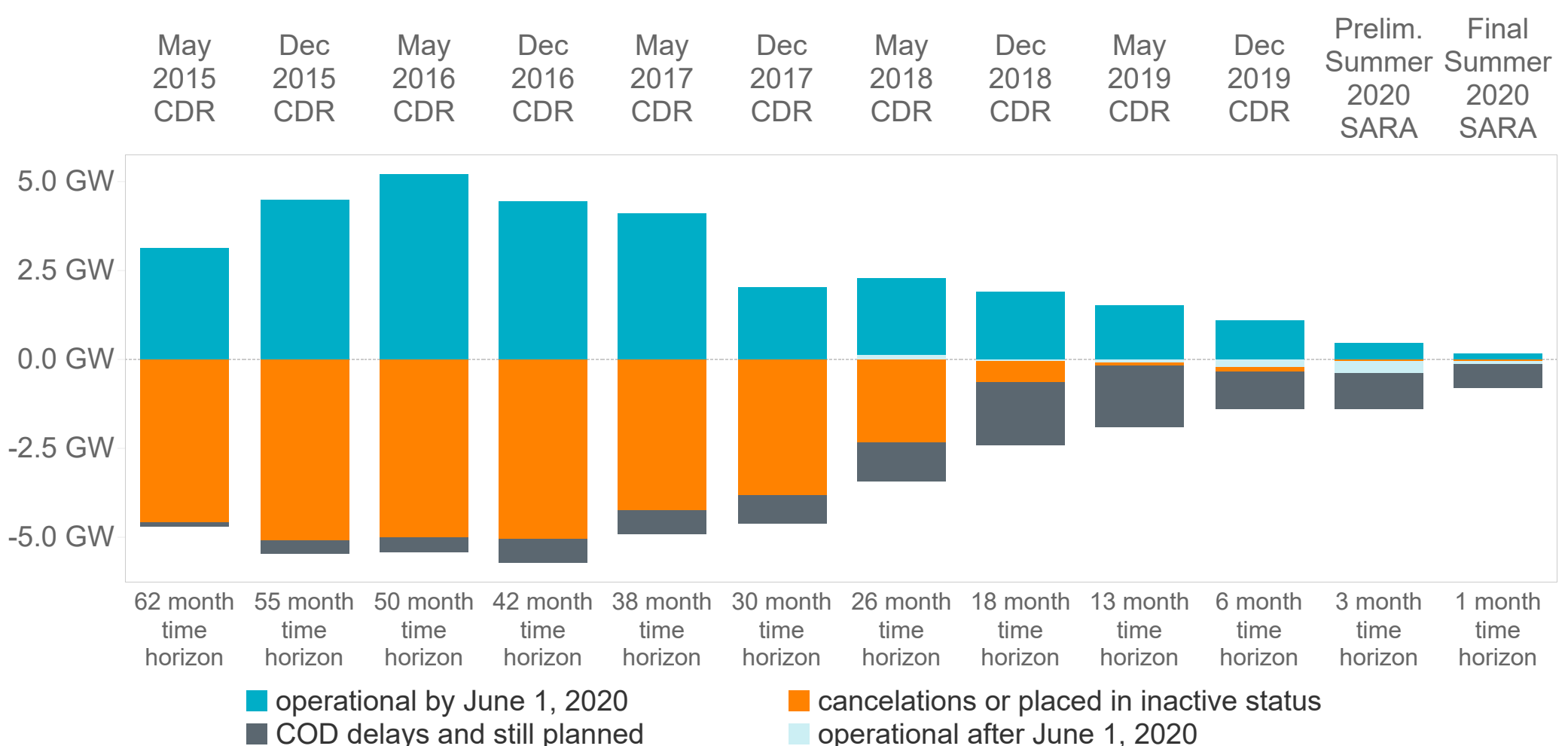
Although many projects listed in the Final Summer 2020 SARA did not reach commercial operations by the start of summer, several projects came online during the summer.

This type of behavior has occurred in recent summer seasons, as well.

A notable change is that the planned capacity listed in the final summer 2017 SARA was dominated by gas (88%), and the planned capacity listed in the 2020 report was dominated by solar (62%).

	Final Summer 2020 SARA	Final Summer 2019 SARA	Final Summer 2018 SARA	Final Summer 2017 SARA
Grand Total	1,772 MW	607 MW	728 MW	2,833 MW
operational by June 1st	187 MW	-	215 MW	1,092 MW
delayed but operational by July 1st	399 MW	-	113 MW	1,112 MW
delayed but operational by August 1st	227 MW	-	226 MW	-
delayed but operational by Sep. 30th	304 MW	437 MW	169 MW	623 MW
delayed past Summer	654 MW	170 MW	6 MW	6 MW

Regarding project delays and project cancellations, the former occurred more frequently in short forecast time horizons (Final Summer 2020 SARA) and the latter more often in long forecast time horizons (May 2015 CDR).



Planned Project Projected Commercial Operations Date (COD) Delays

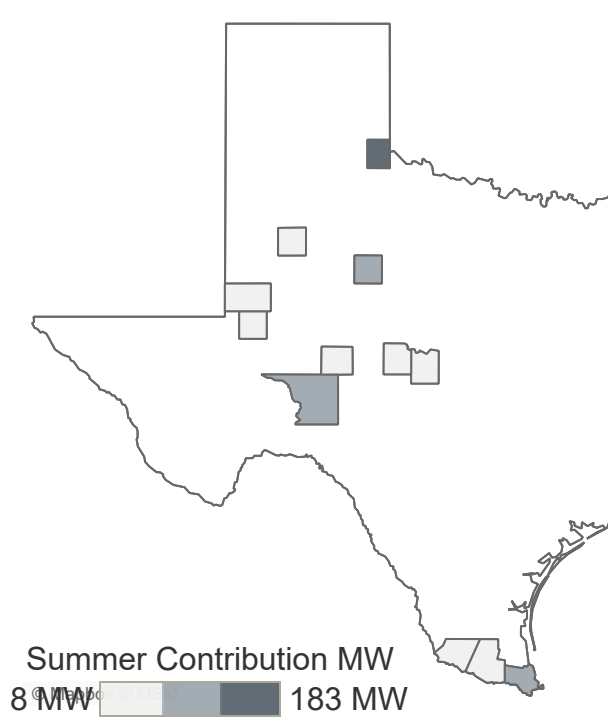
A visualization assessing the impact of COD delays in the Final Summer 2020 SARA report and the issues with trying to account for this behavior in future reports.

654 MW of 1,584 MW delayed capacity from the Final Summer SARA report was concentrated at wind and solar units located in West Texas and the Valley.

The 654 MW of delayed projects consisted of eleven wind units and two solar units, all of which seem to have had significant issues during the **generator commissioning process**.

These units have had difficulties completing the final step of the interconnection process—part 3 approval for commercial operations.

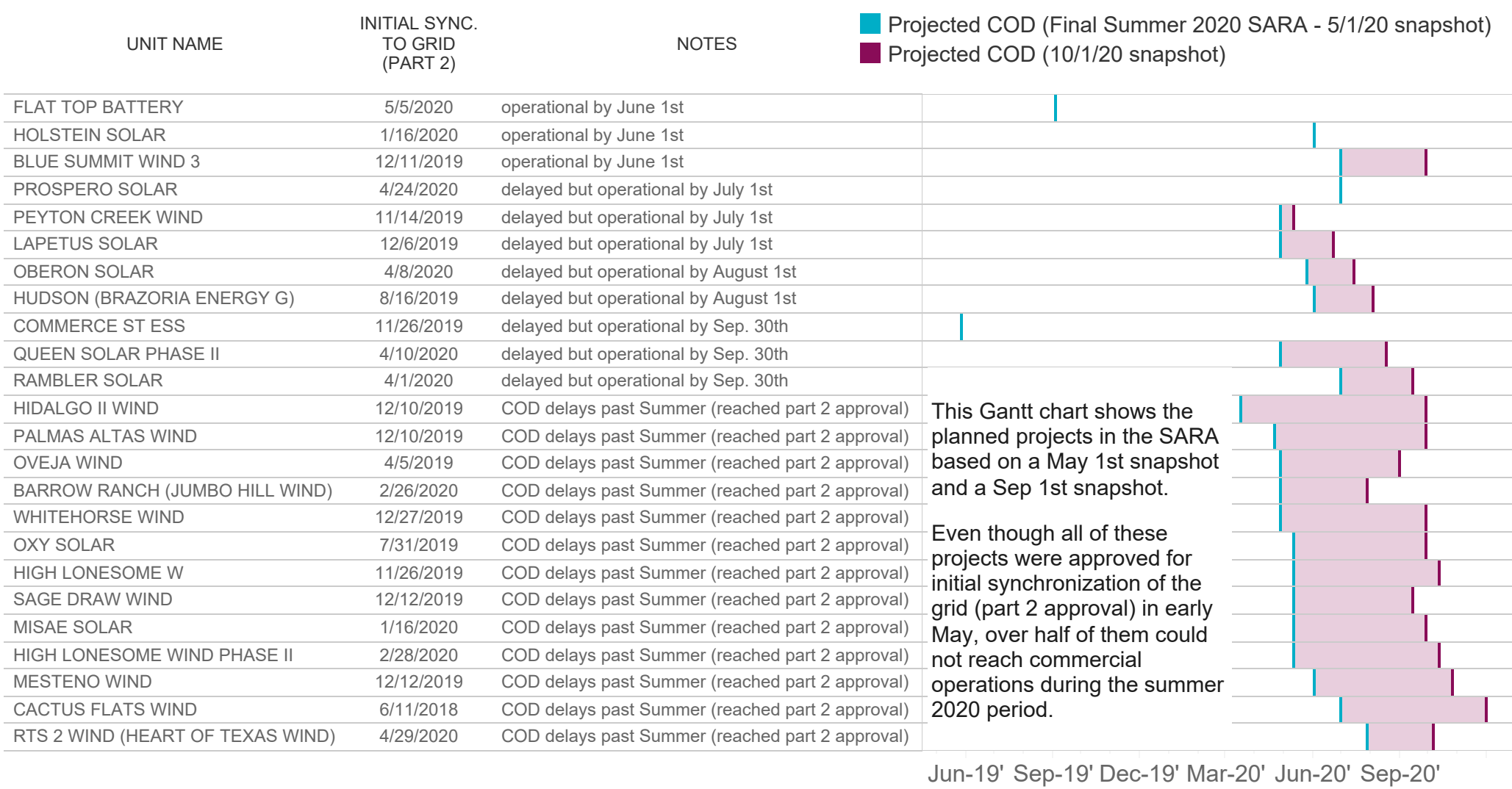
Part 3 approval consists of verifying various generator capabilities such as reactive capability, primary frequency response, and voltage control.



UNIT NAME	INR	INITIAL SYNC. TO GRID (PART 2)	DAYS SINCE PART 2 APPROVAL	COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS (PART 3)	SUMMER PEAK AVG. CAPACITY CONTRIBUTION MW
MISAE SOLAR	18INR0045	1/16/2020	351	N/A	183 MW
PALMAS ALTAS WIND	17INR0037	12/10/2019		11/12/2020	91 MW
HIGH LONESOME W	19INR0038	11/26/2019	402	N/A	72 MW
WHITEHORSE WIND	19INR0080	12/27/2019	371	N/A	67 MW
SAGE DRAW WIND	19INR0163	12/12/2019	386	N/A	54 MW
OVEJA WIND	18INR0033	4/5/2019	637	N/A	48 MW
MESTENO WIND	16INR0081	12/12/2019	386	N/A	32 MW
RTS 2 WIND	18INR0016	4/29/2020	247	N/A	29 MW
BARROW RANCH	18INR0038	2/26/2020	310	N/A	26 MW
CACTUS FLATS WIND	16INR0086	6/11/2018	935	N/A	24 MW
OXY SOLAR	19INR0184	7/31/2019	520	N/A	12 MW
HIDALGO II WIND	19INR0053	12/10/2019	388	N/A	8 MW
HIGH LONESOME WIND PHASE II	20INR0262	2/28/2020	308	N/A	8 MW

The major problem in forecasting delays for planned projects is that there seem to be no objective metrics that predict this behavior well.

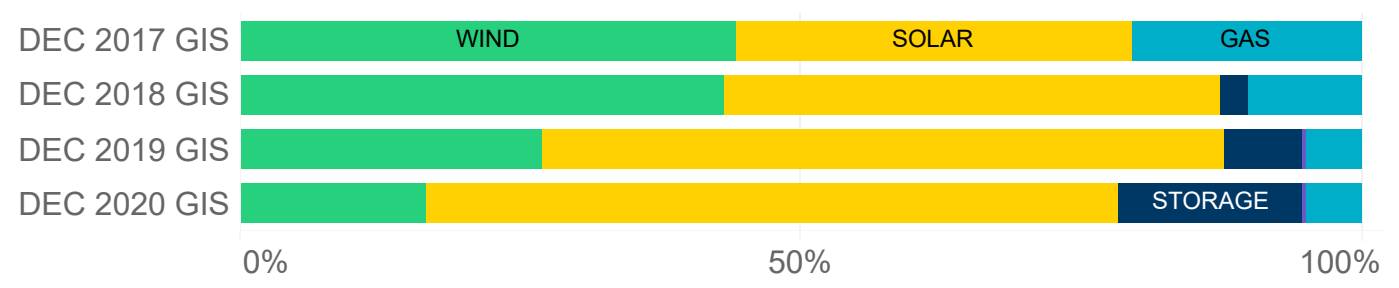
Even the projects with part 2 approval suffered delays to their COD due to project-specific issues.



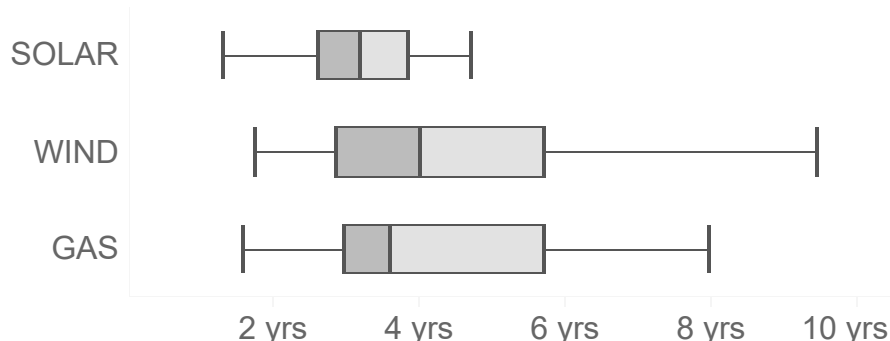
Other significant issues in trying to forecast planned project COD delays

Categorizing and understanding common reasons for COD delays can't be an objective analysis due to potential disagreements between project developers and ERCOT on the reason for delay.

Trying to forecast future delays for solar and storage projects using historical queue information dominated by wind could cause a selection bias.

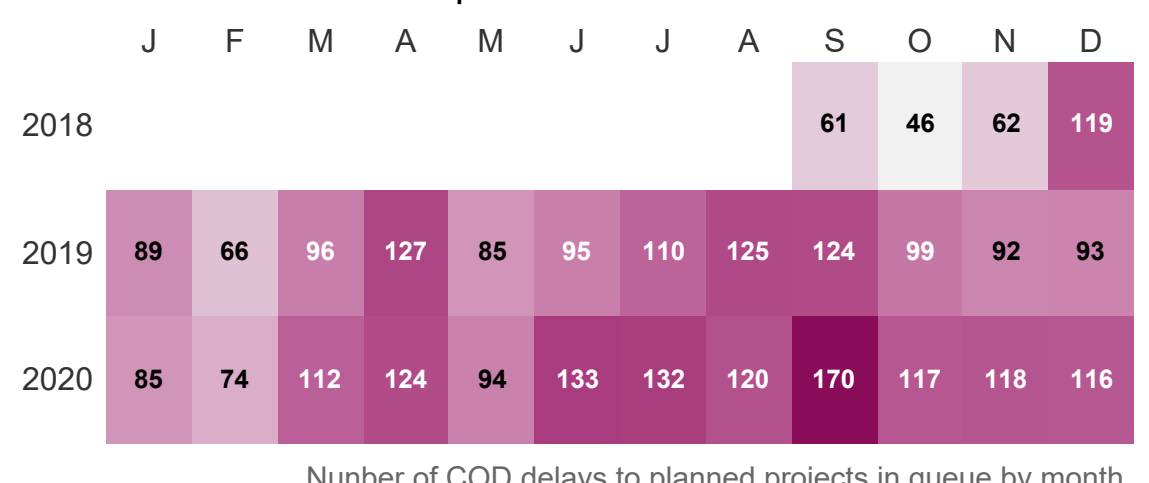


The development cycle for solar is noticeably shorter compared to wind and gas projects.



The chart shows the distribution of project lifespans in the queue since 2013 by fuel type. Lifespan is defined as the length between request date and commercial operations approval.

Delays to projects are frequent and take several days to several weeks for developers to communicate with ERCOT.

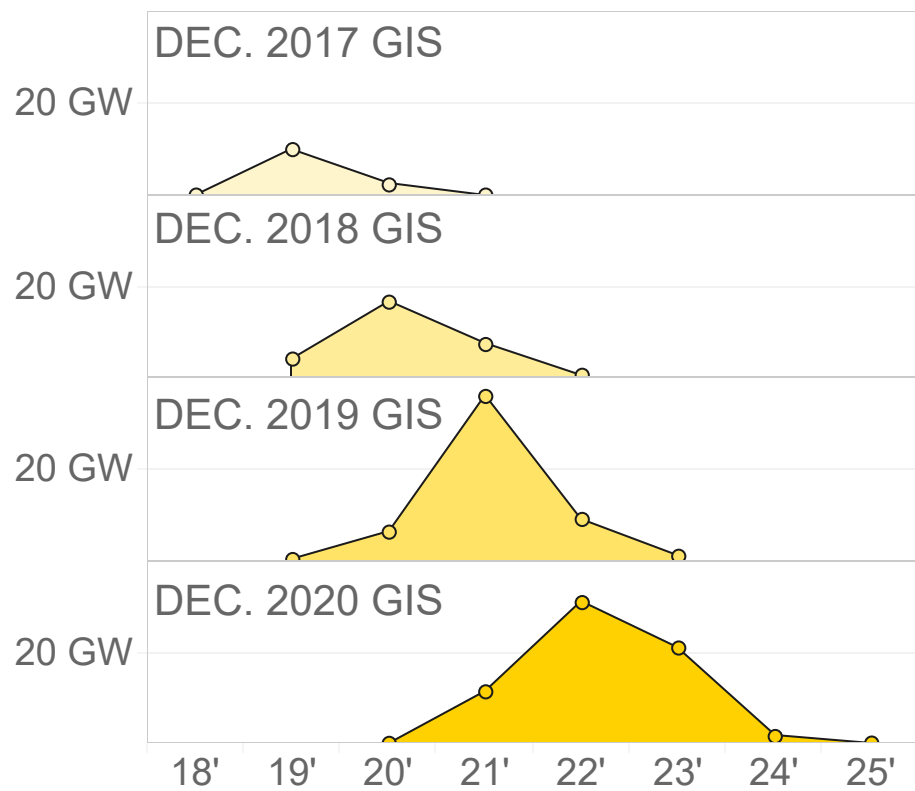


Notable Queue Trends during 2020

A visualization highlighting the recent Investment Tax Credit (ITC) extension, canceled projects trends in the queue, and location movement of new solar projects.

The projected CODs of planned solar projects in the queue highlights the quick development cycle of these resources.

The December 2020 COVID-19 relief bill provided a **2-year extension** to the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) phase-out schedule, allowing solar and co-located solar/battery energy storage projects more headroom to qualify for the 26% ITC value.



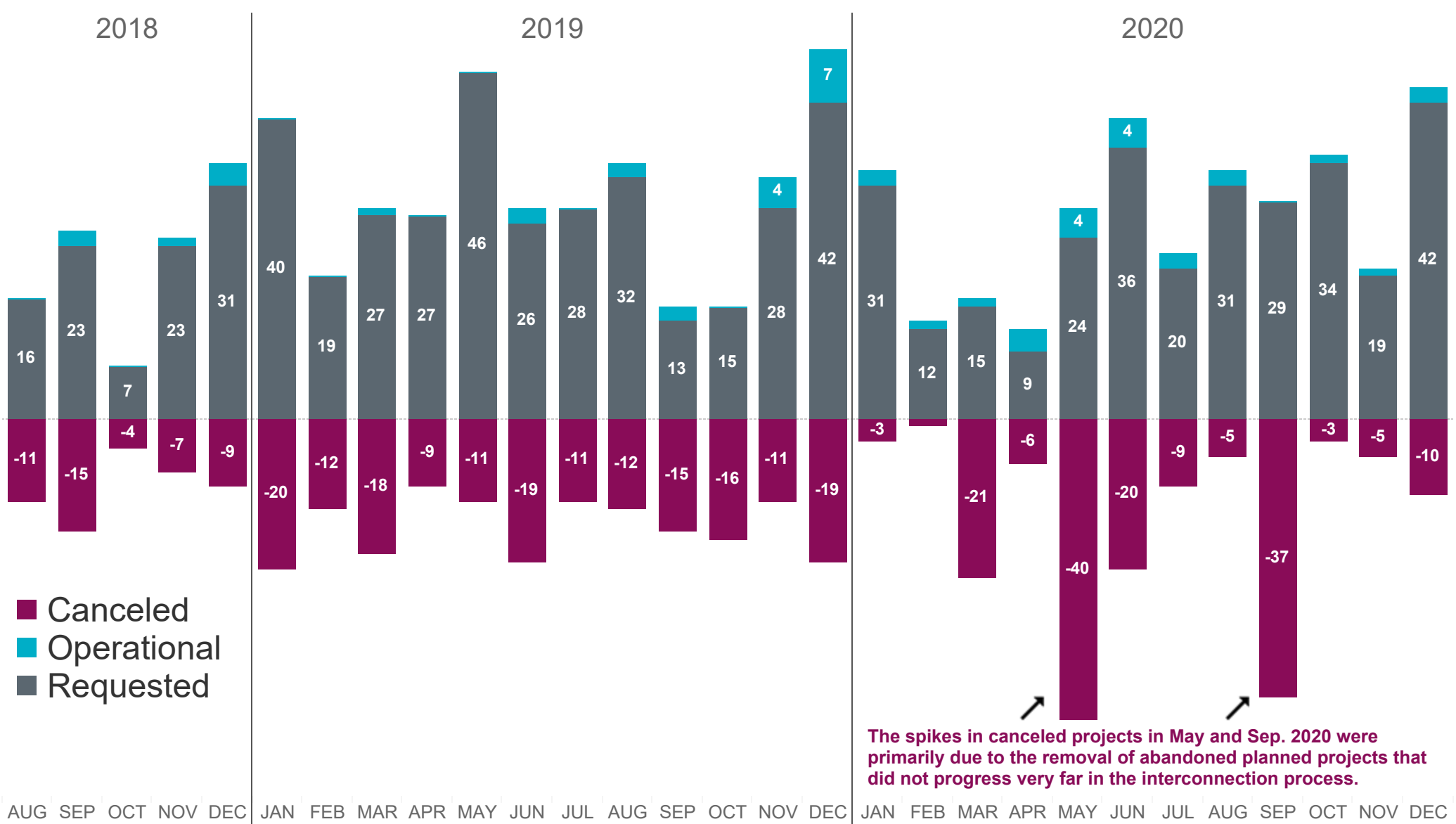
Based on Project Details tab from recent December GIS reports.

Year	ITC value before December bill	ITC value after December bill
2019	30%	
2020	26%	26%
2021	22%	26%
2022	10%	26%
2023	10%	22%
2024	10%	10%

Wind and Solar Tax Credits Extended — powermag.com

Cancelation Trends in ERCOT Queue since August 2018

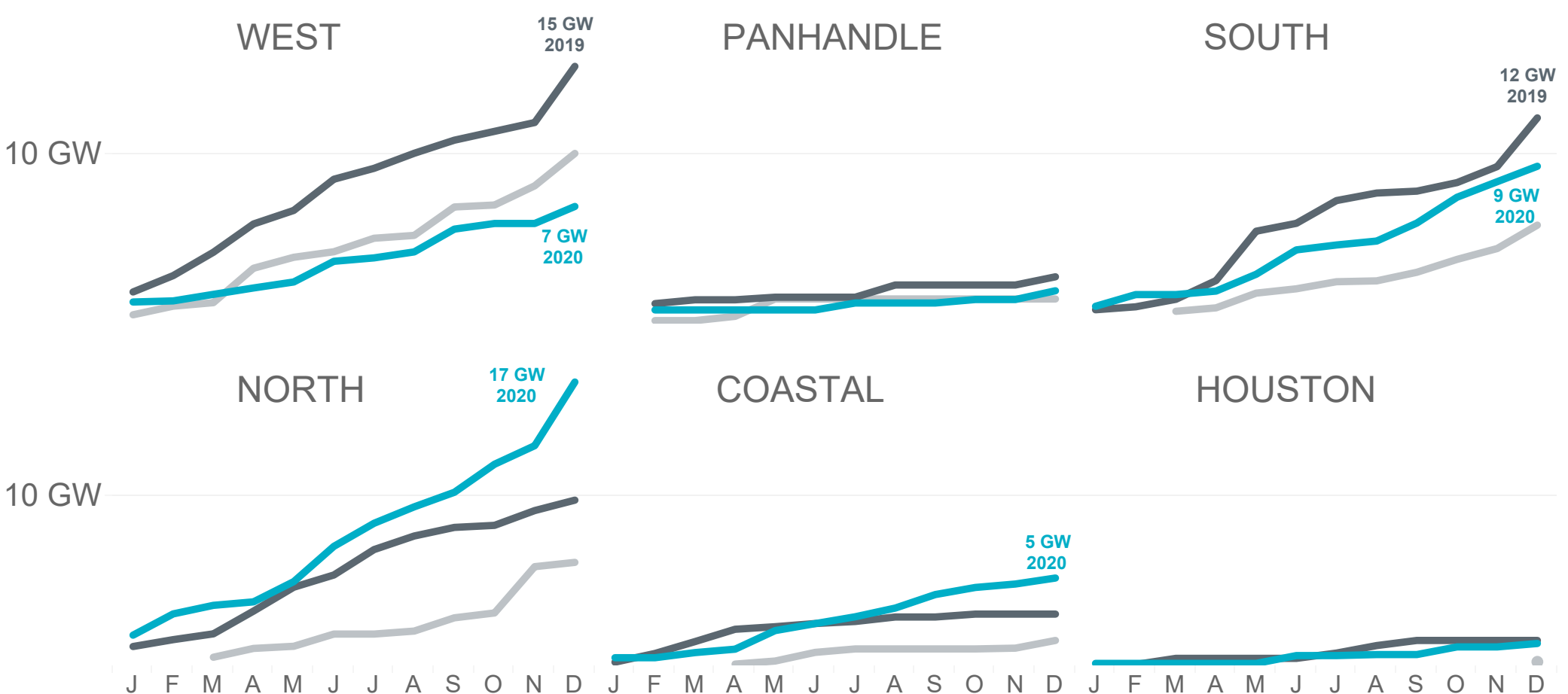
Confounding factors associated with project cancelations make it hard to find any meaningful high-level trends.



AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC data from recent GIS reports.

The spikes in canceled projects in May and Sep. 2020 were primarily due to the removal of abandoned planned projects that did not progress very far in the interconnection process.

In 2020, solar developers increasingly sought projects outside of the West CDR zone



Annual running totals of solar project queue requests **2020 - 41 GW | 2019 - 44 GW | 2018 - 25 GW**
Data is from the RIOO-IS database and includes all planned projects by their requested date. This does not show the current status of these projects in the queue.

Data Sources: CDR, SARA and GIS Reports, and RIOO-IS data as of 1/1/2021.
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