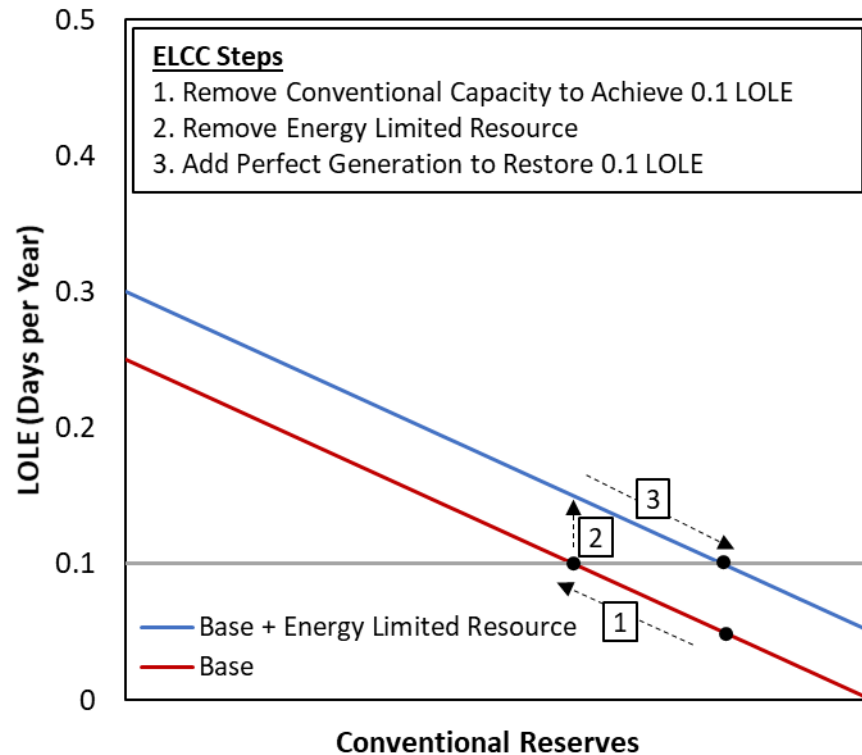


# **2020 EORM Study: Storage and ELCC SAWG Presentation 11/19/2020**

**Prepared for Electric Reliability Council of Texas**

Kevin Carden

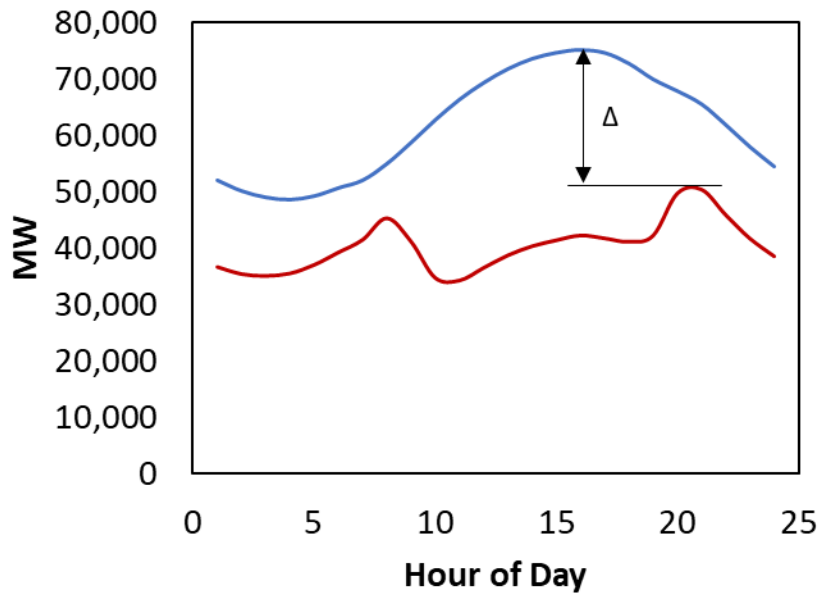
- Capacity Value and ELCC are used interchangeably



# Average ELCC vs Incremental ELCC

## ■ Average ELCC

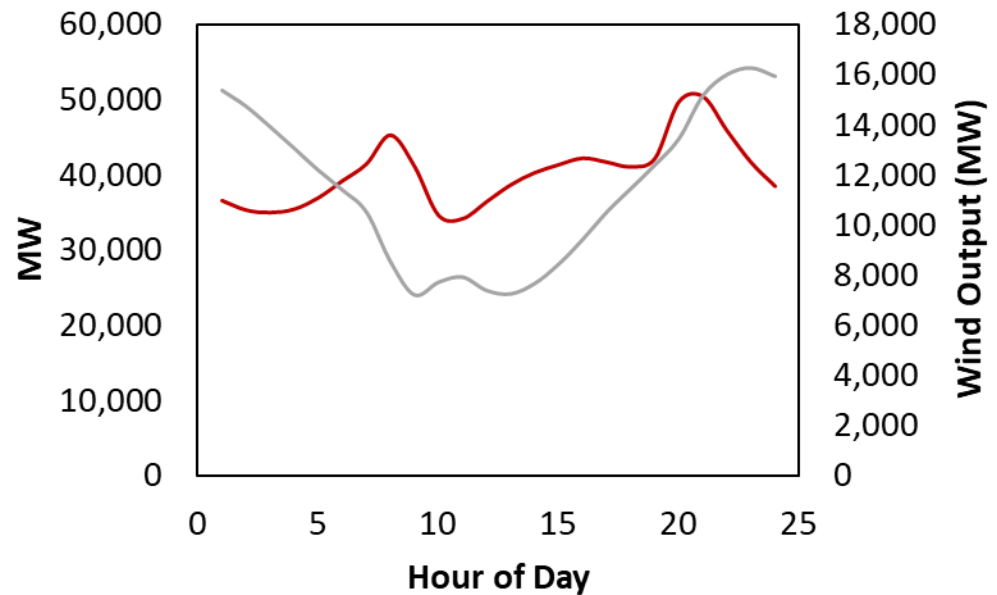
- Used for reserve margin accounting
- Reduction in net load



— Gross Load — Net Load

## ■ Incremental ELCC

- Used for procurement
- Expected output during net load peak



— Net Load — Wind Output

# Average ELCC vs Incremental ELCC

## ■ ERCOT Accounting Methodology

- Average output during top 20 gross load hours
- Much higher than true reliability contribution

|                | Wind                                |                    | Solar                               |                    |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                | Avg Output During Top 20 Load Hours | Net Load Reduction | Avg Output During Top 20 Load Hours | Net Load Reduction |
| 2010           | 12%                                 | 8%                 | 78%                                 | 75%                |
| 2011           | 24%                                 | 12%                | 83%                                 | 72%                |
| 2012           | 13%                                 | 6%                 | 80%                                 | 72%                |
| 2013           | 24%                                 | 13%                | 82%                                 | 80%                |
| 2014           | 24%                                 | 16%                | 80%                                 | 68%                |
| 2015           | 18%                                 | 13%                | 81%                                 | 76%                |
| 2016           | 30%                                 | 21%                | 76%                                 | 71%                |
| 2017           | 24%                                 | 18%                | 75%                                 | 68%                |
| 2018           | 20%                                 | 16%                | 76%                                 | 70%                |
| 2019           | 27%                                 | 16%                | 79%                                 | 65%                |
| <b>Average</b> | <b>22%</b>                          | <b>14%</b>         | <b>79%</b>                          | <b>72%</b>         |

\*Analysis was performed on the synthetic load, wind, and solar shapes

# Average ELCC Calculations for ERCOT – All Renewable

- **Method:**

- Remove all renewable
- Add perfect generators to return LOLE to 0.1

|                                       | 2020   | 2024   | 2024<br>High Renewable |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| All Renewable ELCC (MW)               | 9,436  | 18,693 | 22,844                 |
| All Renewable Installed Capacity (MW) | 37,923 | 53,397 | 73,397                 |
| All Renewable ELCC (%)                | 25%    | 35%    | 31%                    |

# Average ELCC Calculations for ERCOT – Wind/Solar

## ■ Method:

- Remove all wind or all solar
- Add perfect generators to return LOLE to 0.1

|                              | 2020   | 2024   | 2024<br>High Renewable |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| Wind Raw SERVM ELCC (MW)     | 5,422  | 7,045  | 9,194                  |
| Wind Installed Capacity (MW) | 32,026 | 37,396 | 42,396                 |
| Wind ELCC (%)                | 17%    | 19%    | 22%                    |

|                               | 2020  | 2024   | 2024<br>High Renewable |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Solar Raw SERVM ELCC (MW)     | 4,711 | 12,529 | 17,095                 |
| Solar Installed Capacity (MW) | 5,897 | 16,001 | 31,002                 |
| Solar ELCC (%)                | 80%   | 78%    | 55%                    |

# ELCC Allocation Methodology

## ■ Wind ELCC + Solar ELCC $\leftrightarrow$ All Renewable ELCC

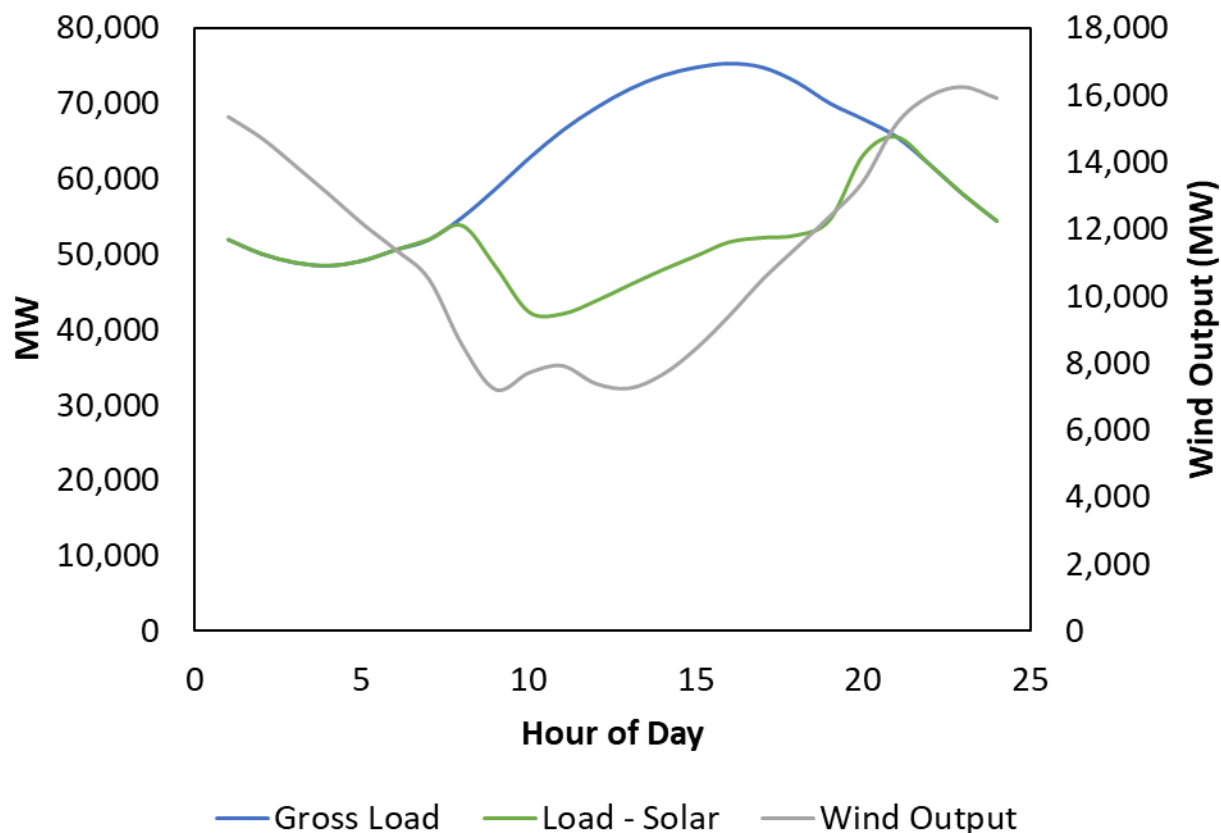
- Wind ELCC = Wind ELCC / (Wind ELCC + Solar ELCC) \* Renewable ELCC
- Solar ELCC = Solar ELCC / (Wind ELCC + Solar ELCC) \* Renewable ELCC

|                          | 2020  | 2024  | 2024<br>High Renewable |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| Wind Raw SERVM ELCC (MW) | 5,422 | 7,045 | 9,194                  |
| Wind Allocated ELCC (MW) | 5,049 | 6,728 | 7,989                  |
| Wind ELCC (%)            | 16%   | 18%   | 19%                    |

|                           | 2020  | 2024   | 2024<br>High Renewable |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Solar Raw SERVM ELCC (MW) | 4,711 | 12,529 | 17,095                 |
| Solar Allocated ELCC (MW) | 4,387 | 11,965 | 14,855                 |
| Solar ELCC (%)            | 74%   | 75%    | 48%                    |

# Wind and Solar ELCC Interactions

- High solar penetration shifts net load to evening hours when wind output is higher





# Zonal ELCCs

- **Similar method for zonal ELCCs**

- Sum of zonal by technology allocated to equal the total technology MW

|          | May 2020 CDR<br>Summer Peak Average<br>Capacity Contribution | 2020 | 2024 | 2024<br>High<br>Renewable |
|----------|--|------|------|---------------------------|
| Wind-C   | 63%  | 31%  | 37%  | 24%                       |
| Wind-O   | 16%  | 11%  | 13%  | 18%                       |
| Wind-P   | 29%  | 21%  | 22%  | 17%                       |
| All Wind |  | 16%  | 18%  | 19%                       |

|                | May 2020 CDR<br>Summer Peak Average<br>Capacity Contribution | 2020 | 2024 | 2024<br>High<br>Renewable |
|----------------|--|------|------|---------------------------|
| Solar Non-West | 76%  | 71%  | 72%  | 46%                       |
| Solar West     | 76%  | 75%  | 76%  | 49%                       |
| All Solar      |  | 74%  | 75%  | 48%                       |

# ELCC Impact on MERM

|                               | 2018  | 2020  | Delta |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wind CDR Capacity Credit (MW) | 6,331 | 9,137 | 2,806 |
| Wind Net Load Benefit (MW)    | 5,590 | 6,731 | 1,142 |

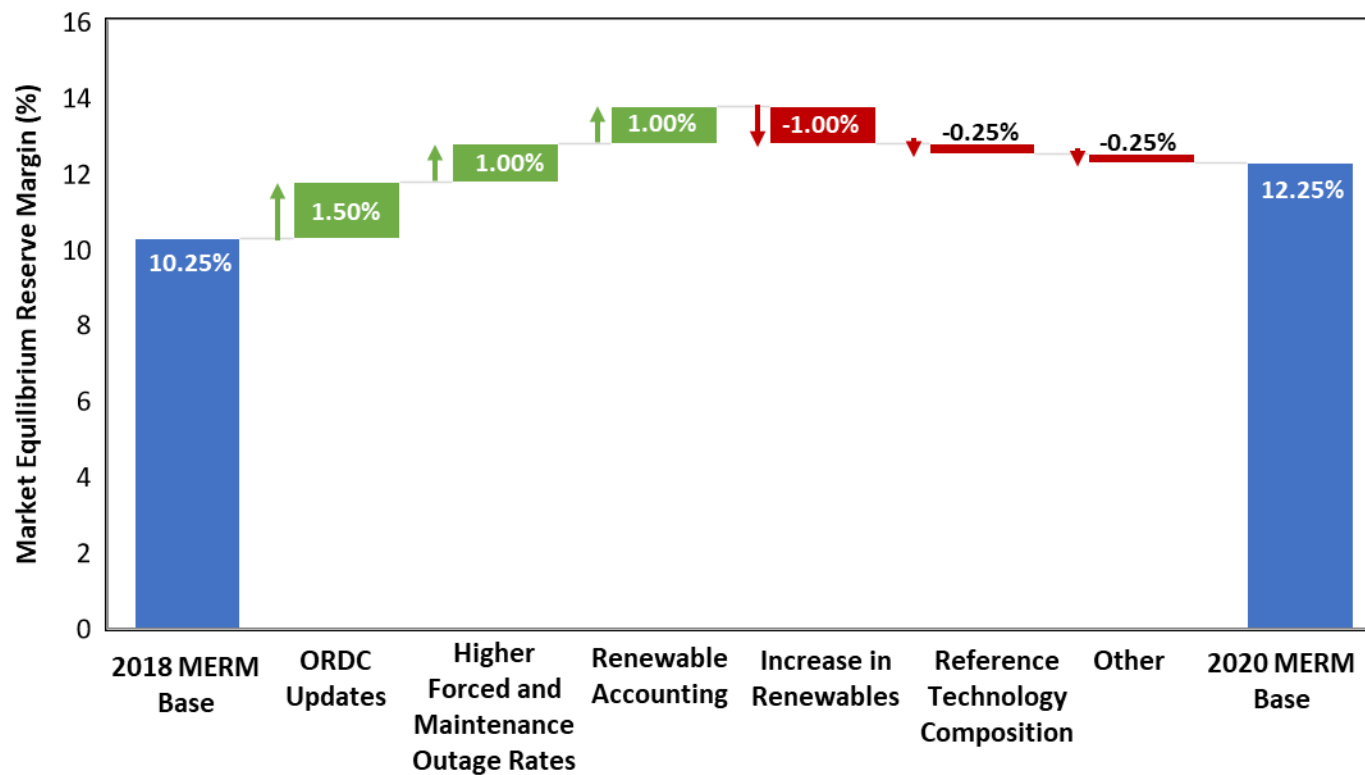
Capacity Need Impact (MW) 1,664

0.1 LOLE RM Impact (%) 2.1%

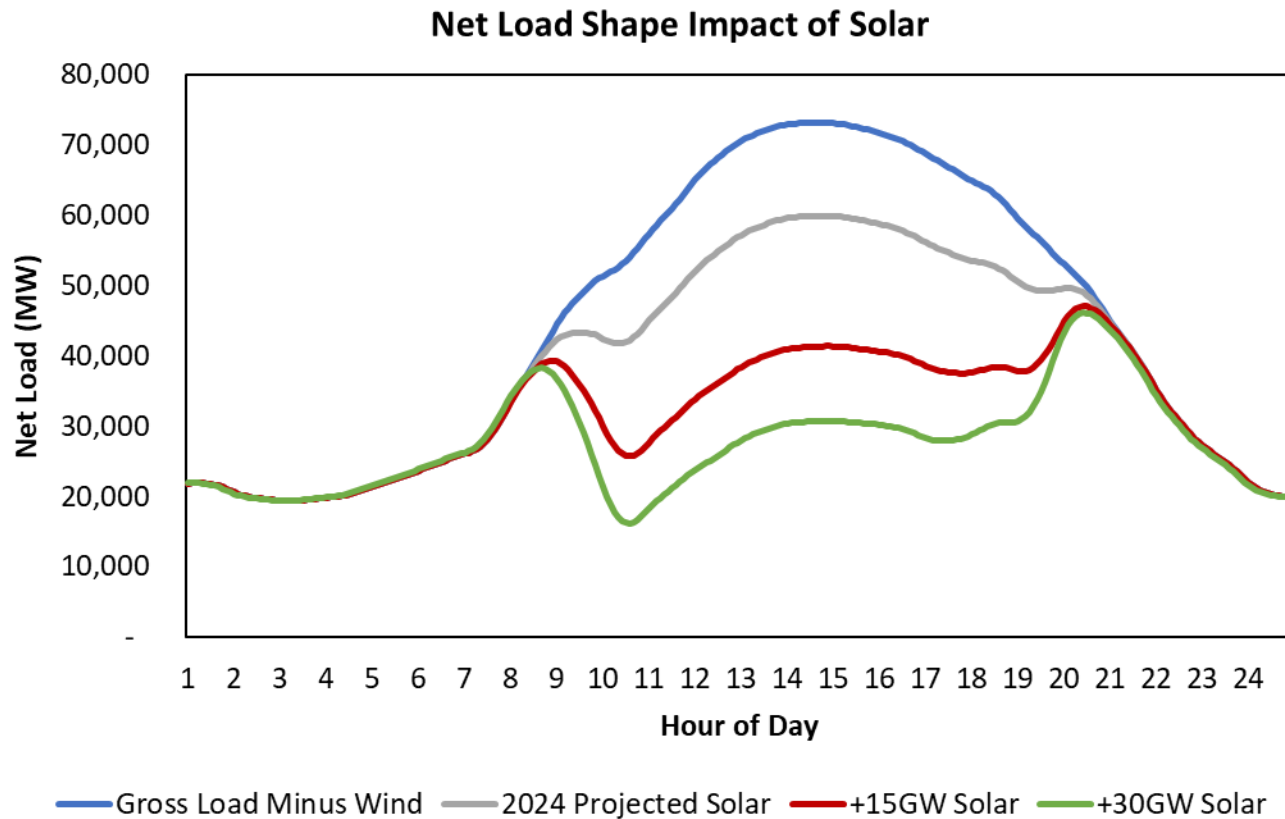
Storage RM Impact (%) 1.1%

RM Accounting Impact on MERM (%) 1.0%

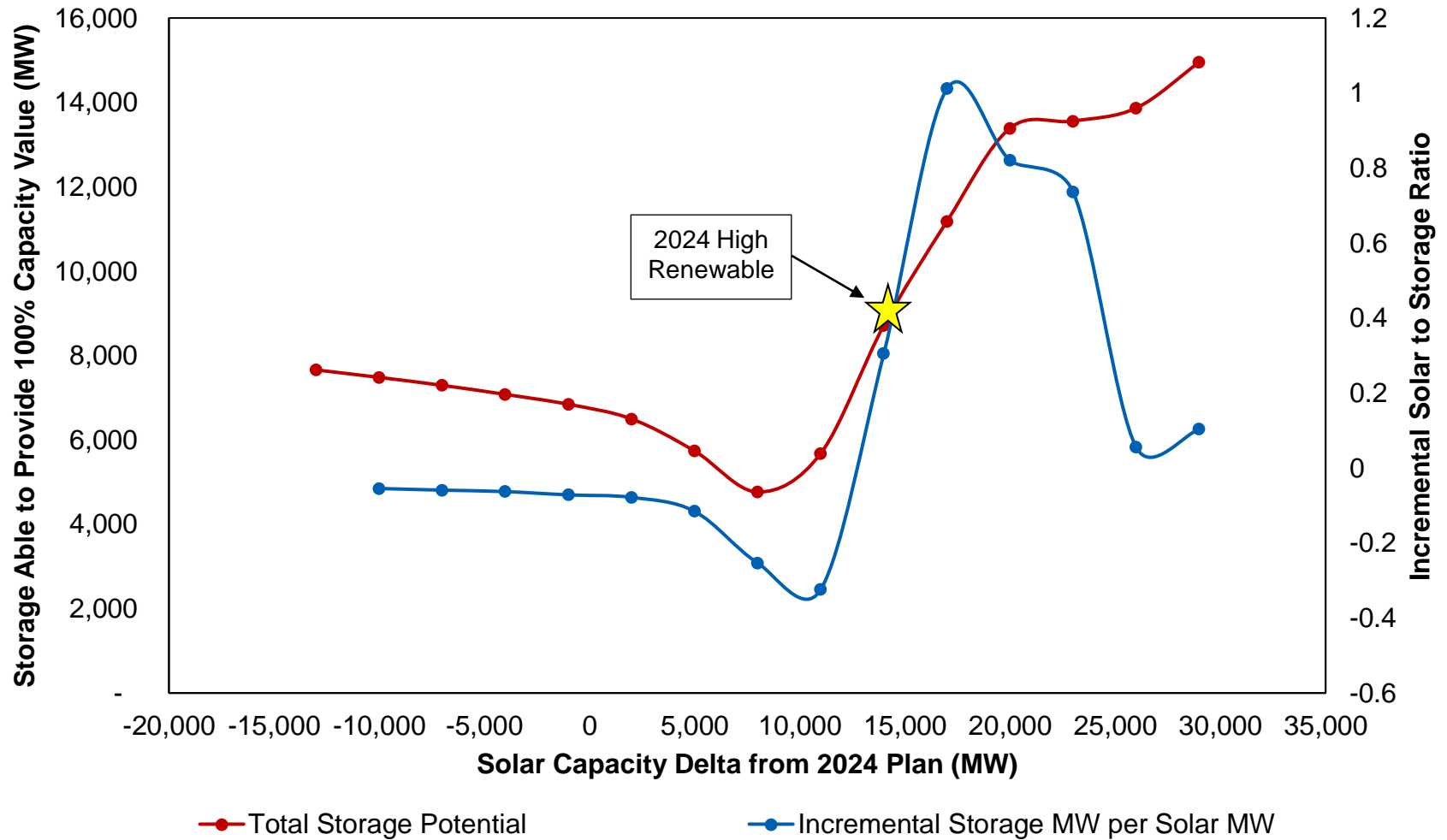
# MERM Waterfall



# Storage Analysis

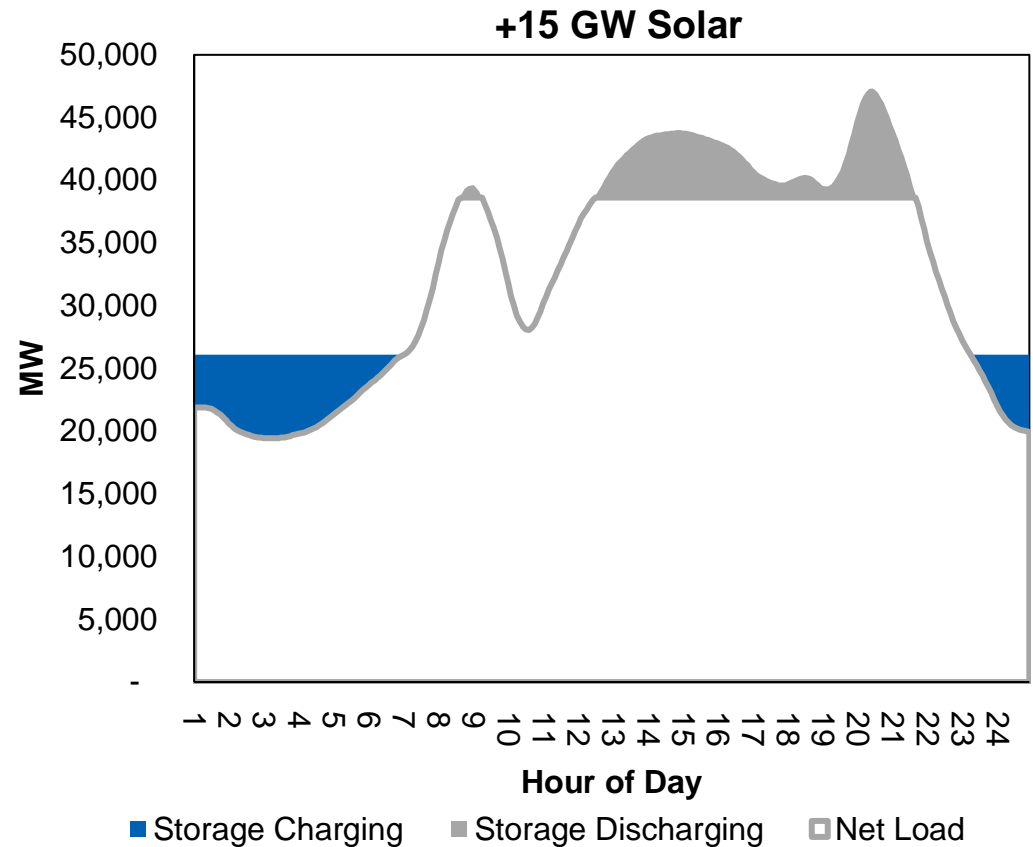


# Storage Capacity Potential



# Storage Value Streams

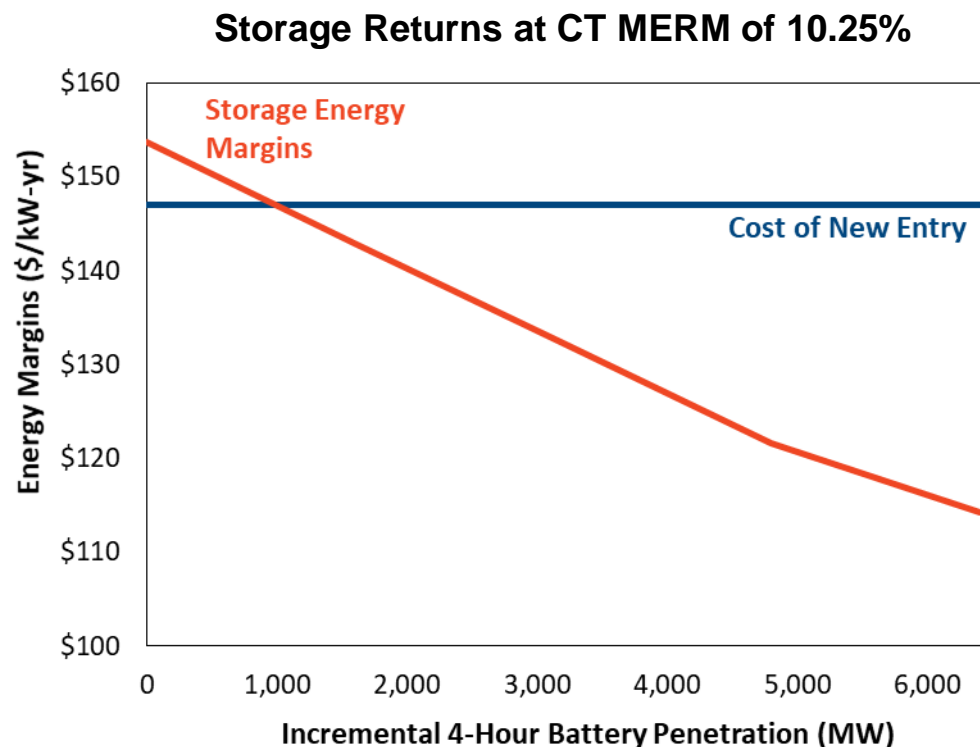
- **A/S**
  - Declines rapidly with penetration
- **Energy Arbitrage**
  - Declines with penetration
- **Capacity**
  - Similar opportunity to CT



# Storage Potential

## ■ Storage Modeling Uncertainty

- Market pricing uncertainty (How will bidding behaviors change at high renewable penetration?)
- Incremental A/S opportunity for storage
- Congestion/other effects not quantified



# Sensitivity Results

| Scenario/Sensitivity                              | MERM<br>(%)   | EORM<br>(%)   |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Base Case</b>                                  | <b>12.25</b>  | <b>11.00</b>  |
| Vary Gross CONE                                   | 11.50 - 13.00 | 10.25 - 12.75 |
| Vary VOLL   | 12.25         | 10.25 - 13.25 |
| Vary Probability of Weather Years                 | 13.25         | 12.50         |
| Vary Forward Period and Load Forecast Uncertainty | 11.25 - 12.00 | 10.00 - 10.75 |
| <b>High Renewables Scenario</b>                   | <b>10.25</b>  | <b>9.00</b>   |
| <b>EFOR</b>                                       | <b>11.25</b>  | <b>10.00</b>  |