## What Really Happened this Summer in ERCOT

Prepared By:

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## Who Are We: Vibrant Clean Energy (VCE®)



## Purpose of Vibrant Clean Energy, LLC:

- Reduce the cost of electricity and help evolve economies to near zero emissions;
- Co-optimize transmission, generation, storage, and distributed resources;
- Increase the understanding of how Variable Generation impacts and alters the electricity grid and model it more accurately;
- Agnostically determine the least-cost portfolio of generation that will remove emissions from the economy;
- Determine the optimal mix of VG and other resources for efficient energy sectors;
- Model the electrification of industry, heating \& transportation;
- License WIS:dom ${ }^{\circledR}$ optimization modeling suite and/or perform studies using the model;
- Ensure equitable compensation and costs for energy companies within a modernized grid;
- Assist clients unlock and understand the potential of high VRE scenarios, as well as zero emission pathways.


## So what happened in ERCOT this summer?

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BRIEF (D) UTILITYDIVE
ERCOT reserves drop below 2,300
MW, forcing Texas grid to call for
energy emergency
Climate Changed
```


## Power Blows Past \$9,000 Cap in Texas as Heat Triggers Emergency

## opinion // outlook HOUSTON $\begin{gathered}\text { CLHRONICLE }\end{gathered}$

How to fix Texas' Soviet-style electricity market [Opinion]

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> Does Texas need to build more power plants? State's electricity use puts focus on record demand

Summer price spikes are a feature of Texas' power market, not a bug

## So what happened in ERCOT this summer?

- The reserve margin was low, about $8.4 \%$
- Demand was high due to high temperatures in the major metro areas
- About $1 / 2$ peak demand driven by residential airconditioning
- As demand rose, wholesale market prices also rose, hitting the market cap
- These prices are normal, how the system works
- The market functioned as designed
- Even with EEA 1 calls (like an insurance policy)

Why was the reserve margin was low this summer?

- Large coal retirements, mostly driven by low natural gas prices
- Older, larger plants
- Additions are different, lots of renewables
- Wind only gets $15 \%$ credit towards peak (58\% coastal)
- Solar gets 74\% credit
- Gas is built at smaller-scale than retiring coal


## Bigger plants tend to be older, so when they retire it makes a difference



## ERCOT is an energy-only market

- Power plants are only (mostly) paid for producing energy
- Other markets have capacity markets that pay plants to be available
- Power plants in ERCOT rely on revenues from energy production to make them whole


## ERCOT dispatches the cheapest power plants to meet demand



## And that price changes as demand changes throughout the day



## Fuel price changes can also impact ERCOT market prices



## Renewables can impact prices too



## But why did prices get so high

## this summer?

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## High (scarcity) prices are a feature of the ERCOT market, not a failure

- Generators rely on scarcity prices in energyonly markets
- Not having scarcity price formation would be a market failure
- The right scarcity prices send a market signal as to what needs to be where and when
- Other mechanisms, such as capacity markets can be less efficient


## Prices have been low in ERCOT for some time, they need to recover



## There are projects in the ERCOT interconnection queue

ERCOT Interconnection Queue (August 2019)


## The reserve margin is set to recover

## - The market equilibrium reserve margin* for ERCOT is about $10.25 \%$

| Report on the Capacity, Demand and Reserves in the ERCOT RegionSummer Summary: 2020-2024 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Load Forecast, MW: | $\underline{2020}$ | $\underline{2021}$ | $\underline{2022}$ | $\underline{2023}$ | $\underline{2024}$ |
| Summer Peak Demand (based on normal weather) | 76,845 | 78,824 | 80,590 | 82,506 | 84,121 |
| plus: Energy Efficiency Program Savings Forecast | 1,764 | 2,065 | 2,285 | 2,592 | 2,821 |
| Total Summer Peak Demand (before Reductions from Energy Efficiency Programs) | 78,609 | 80,888 | 82,875 | 85,098 | 86,943 |
| less: Load Resources providing Responsive Reserves | -1,173 | -1,173 | -1,173 | -1,173 | -1,173 |
| less: Load Resources providing Non-Spinning Reserves | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| less: Emergency Response Service (10- and 30-min ramp products) | -749 | -749 | -749 | -749 | -749 |
| less: TDSP Standard Offer Load Management Programs | -219 | -219 | -219 | -219 | -219 |
| less: Energy Efficiency Program Savings Forecast | -1,764 | -2,065 | -2,285 | -2,592 | -2,821 |
| Firm Peak Load, MW | 74,705 | 76,683 | 78,449 | 80,365 | 81,981 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Capacity, MW | 82,521 | 88,359 | 88,644 | 88,644 | 88,389 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve Margin | 10.5\% | 15.2\% | 13.0\% | 10.3\% | 7.8\% |
| (Total Resources - Firm Load Forecast) / Firm Load Forecast |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Thank You

## Questions?

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[^0]:    *http://www.ercot.com/content/wcm/lists/143980/10.12.2018_ERCOT_MERM_Report_Final_Draft.pdf

