

TEXAS RE



Summer Outlook

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Summer Outlook: Seasonal Assessment of Resource Adequacy (SARA) Report

Pete Warnken

ERCOT Public May 31, 2022 SARA Capacity Reserves Risk Measure: Capacity Available for Operating Reserves (CAFOR)

- CAFOR Formula:
 - = Seasonal Maximum Expected Resource Generation Capability
 - Demand
 - Uses of Reserves*
 - + EEA Resources if CAFOR < 2,300 MW
 - * Uses of Reserves:
 - Higher-than-expected peak demand
 - Thermal unit outages
 - Renewable generation below expected values



Summer SARA: Base & Moderate Risk Scenarios

| Base & Moderate Reserve Capacity Risk Scenarios, MW | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Load and Resources | Forecasted Peak Load / Typical Unplanned Outages / Typical Renewable Output | High Peak Load / Typical Unplanned Outages / Typical Renewable Output | Forecasted Peak Load / High Unplanned Outages / Typical Renewable Output | Forecasted Peak Load / Typical Unplanned Outages / Low Renewable Output | | |
| Peak Demand | 77,317 | 79,239 | 77,317 | 77,317 | | |
| Resources, Summer-rated Capacity | | | | | | |
| I hermal and hydro | <u> </u> | 63,554 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | |
| Wind | 9,367 | 9,367 | 9,367 | 2,878 | | |
| Solar | 9,254 | 9,254 | 9,254 | 7,025 | | |
| Storage Non-Synchropous Ties | 0 | 0 | 0 850 | 0 850 | | |
| Total Resources | 87,287 | 87,287 | 83,302 | 78,569 | | |
| Capacity Available for Operating Reserves (Less than 2,300 MW indicates risk of EEA1) | 9,970 | 8,048 | 5,985 | 1,252 | | |
| Emergency Resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,895 | | |
| Capacity Available for Operating Reserves | 9,970 | 8,048 | 5,985 | 4,147 | | |
| (Loop then 1 000 MM/ indiactor rick of EEA2 Lood Share | 1) | | | | | |

* Reflects only the installed capacity used to deliver power to the ERCOT grid.

 One of the four scenarios (forecasted peak load, typical thermal unplanned outages, low renewable output) presumes that emergency resources are needed to restore reserves to pre-Energy Emergency Alert levels



Waterfall Chart: Base Scenario



Summer SARA: Three Extreme Risk Scenarios

Extreme Reserve Capacity Risk Scenarios, MW

(One or a combination of extreme risk assumptions resulting in low probability, high impact outcomes)

| Load and Resources | Extreme Peak Load / Typical Unplanned Outages / Typical Renewable Output | Extreme Peak Load / Extreme Unplanned Outages / Typical Renewable Output | High Peak Load / Extreme Unplanned Outages / Extreme Low Wind Output |
|--|--|--|--|
| Peak Demand | 81,567 | 81,567 | 79,239 |
| Resources, Summer-rated Capacity | 00.55.4 | 50.050 | 50.050 |
| I hermal and hydro | 63,554 | 53,959 | 53,959 |
| Wind | 9,367 | 9,367 | 4,262 263 |
| Solar | 9,254 | 9,254 | 9,254 |
| Storage | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Synchronous Ties | 850 | 850 | 850 |
| Total Resources | 87,287 | 77,692 | 68,588 |
| Capacity Available for Operating Reserves (Less than 2,300 MW indicates risk of EEA1) | 5,720 | (3,875) | (10,651) |
| Emergency Resources | 0 | 2,895 | 2,895 |
| Capacity Available for Operating Reserves | 5,720 | (980) | (7,756) |
| | | | |

* Reflects only the installed capacity used to deliver power to the ERCOT grid.

 Two of the three scenarios presume that emergency resources are needed; rotating outages likely required under both scenarios



Waterfall Chart: Most Extreme Risk Scenario



Projected Need for Solar and Wind at Time of 2022 Summer Peak





Wind Performance



Summer 2021 Wind Performance

- Wind MW output as a percentage of total nameplate capacity
- Highly variable
- Average value between 20-25% during peak load hours
- 50-50 percentile ranges between 10%-35%
- Min/Max values range from 5% to 65%



Solar Performance

Summer 2021 Solar Performance

- Solar MW output as a percentage of total nameplate capacity
- Much more predictable than wind
- Average value between 45-65% during peak load hours
- 50-50 percentile ranges between 35%-70%
- Min/Max values range from 10% to 75%





Generation Outages



2021 Actual Generation Outages

- Dashed lines show estimated outages for <u>thermal</u> units from summer 2021 SARA
- Solid lines show actual outages, including wind and solar



Thermal Generation Outages

Thermal Generation outages

- Thermal generation outages decrease in summer
- Combined forced and planned outage rates range from 4-7%





Thermal Generation Outages



Thermal Generation Outages

 Forced outage rates vary widely between different fuel types



Wind Generation Outages

Wind Generation Outages

- Wind generation outage rates in summer are inline with other months of the year
- Combined forced and planned outage rates range from 17-20%





Ancillary Services



Ancillary Services

- ERCOT is operating the grid more conservatively compared to previous years
- Large increase in NSRS quantities in 2021 and 2022 compared prior years



Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) Commitments



Ramping



Solar Ramping

- Solar ramp magnitudes continue to increase
- Maximum 1-hour up and down ramps exceeding 5500 MW per hour, or approximately 50% of connected nameplate capacity



Curtailments

Curtailments

 Wind and solar curtailments decrease significantly during summer months





Hurricane Outlook



Bad news for the 2022 hurricane season: The Loop Current, a fueler of monster storms, is looking a lot like it did in 2005, the year of Katrina

- The Atlantic hurricane season starts on June 1
- Gulf of Mexico is warmer than average
- Water temperatures are warmer than 2005, the year of Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma and Rita formed in the Gulf



Questions?

