



# Impacts of Renewable and Storage Technologies on Resource Adequacy

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# What is resource adequacy?

Ensuring sufficient resources exist to supply power and energy requirements at a future time and location, with a certain probability/tolerance of failing to do so

|                      | Regions  | Metric | Target Value    |
|----------------------|--|--------|-----------------|
| Probabilistic Method | Southwest Power Pool   | LOLH   | 2.4 hours/year  |
|                      | ISOs/RTOs:<br>PJM, MISO, <sup>a</sup> NYISO, ISO-NE, ERCOT <sup>b</sup>  |        |                 |
|                      | NERC <sup>c</sup> regions:<br>Midcontinent Area Power Pool, some SERC entities (e.g., Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy Carolinas, Entergy), Florida Reliability Coordinating Council | LOLE   | 1 day/10 years  |
|                      | APS <sup>d</sup>   |        |                 |
|                      | BPA <sup>e</sup>   | LOLP   | 5% <sup>i</sup> |
| PRM Method           | CAISO <sup>f</sup>   | PRM    | 15%             |
|                      | SCE&G <sup>g</sup>   | PRM    | 12%–18%         |
|                      | PNM <sup>h</sup>   | PRM    | 13%             |

<sup>a</sup> Midcontinent ISO

<sup>b</sup> Electric Reliability Council of Texas

<sup>c</sup> North American Electric Reliability Corporation

<sup>d</sup> Arizona Public Service (part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)'s Southwest region)

<sup>e</sup> Bonneville Power Administration (part of FERC's Northwest region)

<sup>f</sup> California ISO

<sup>g</sup> South Carolina Electric and Gas (part of NERC's SERC region)

<sup>h</sup> Public Service Company of New Mexico (part of FERC's Southwest region)

<sup>i</sup> This LOLP of 5% reflects the probability that the region would experience a significant power shortage no more than once in 20 years (NWPP 2008).

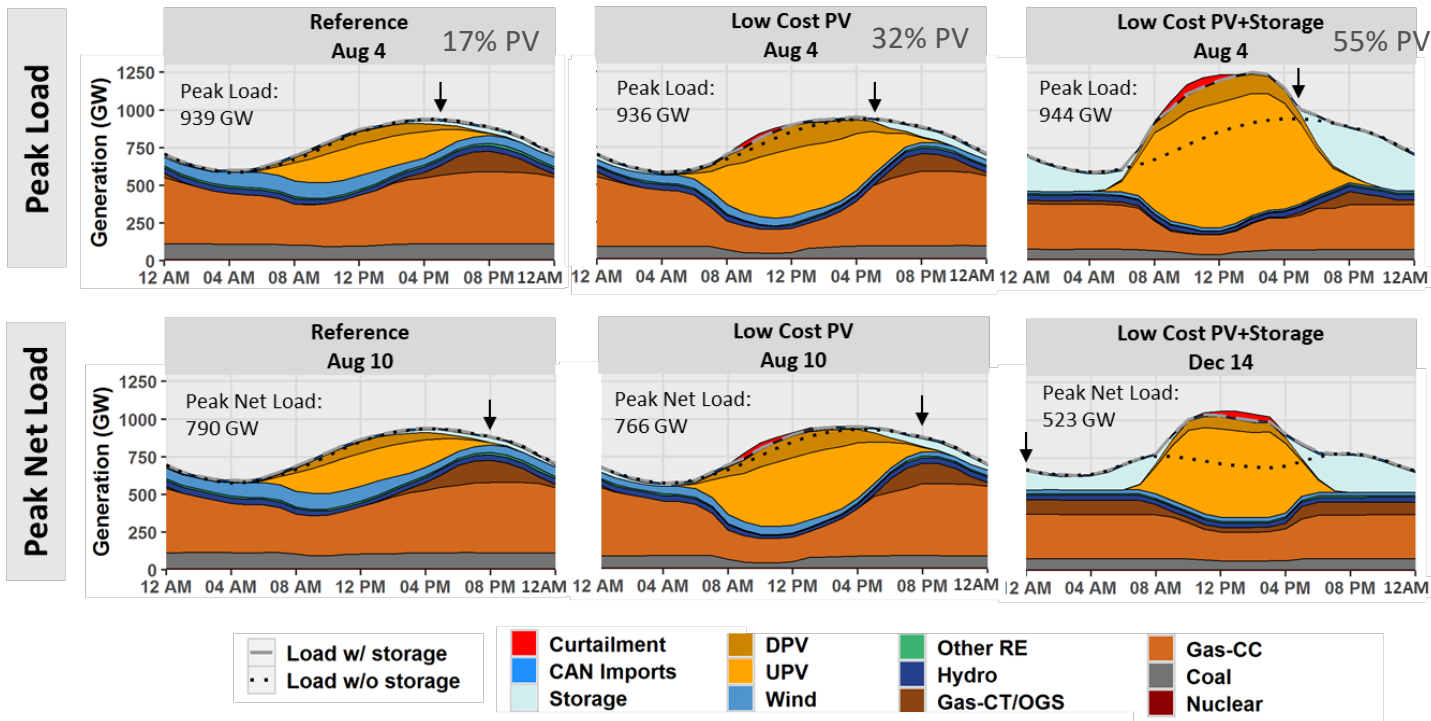
Consists of two parts:

- 1) **System-wide target** (e.g., 1d/10yr LOLE, 15% PRM, etc.)
- 2) **Resource contribution to that target** (e.g., capacity credit, outages)

Different metrics and methods are used for each; probabilistic-based approaches are recommended

# Move over peak load day...

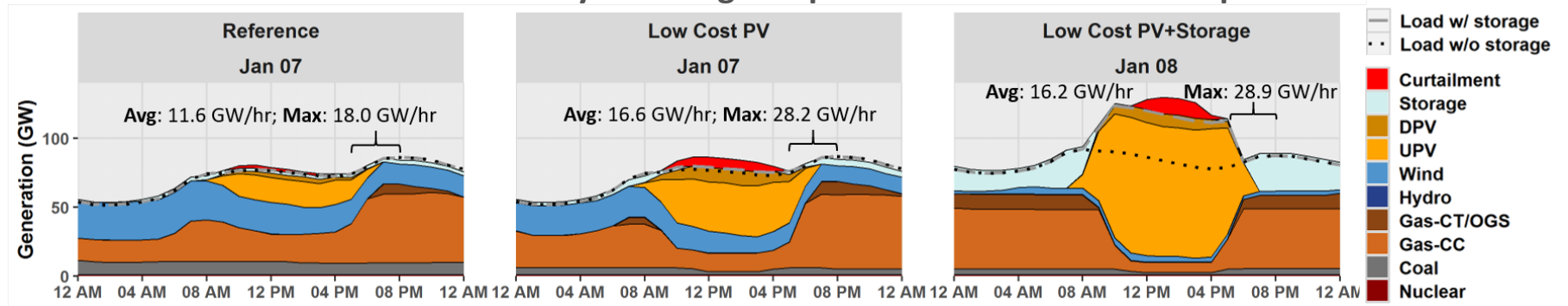
It's all about peak *net* load (“all hours matter”)



Nationwide  
2050 peak load  
and net load  
days

# Does resource adequacy = capacity-only adequacy?

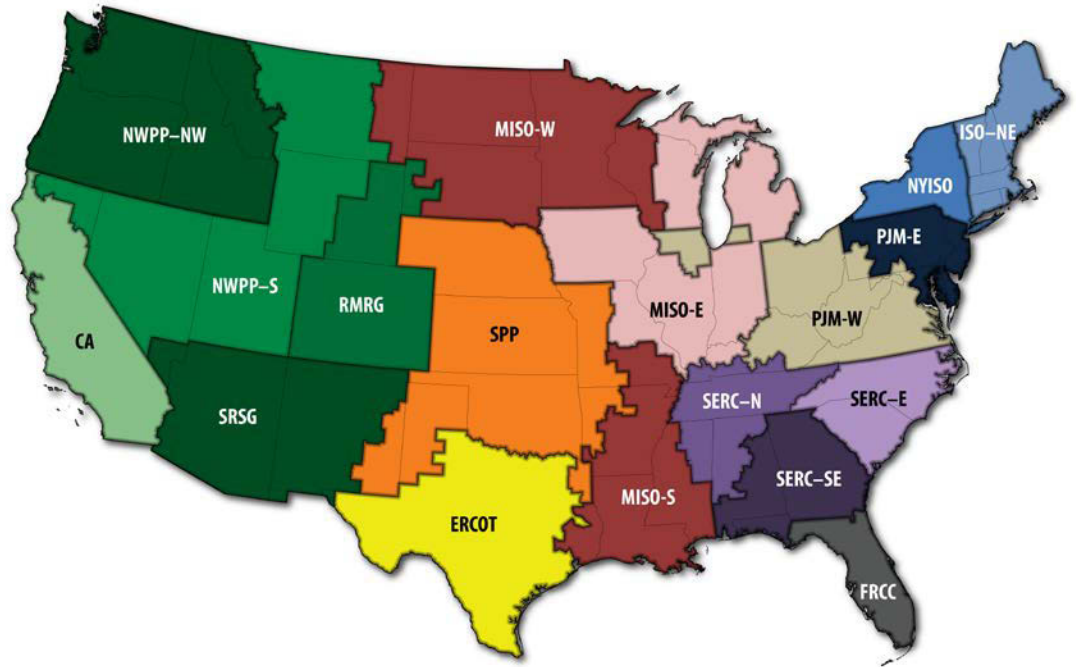
## ERCOT 2050: Day with largest upward 3-hour net load ramp



With more renewables, system conditions other than peaks can be increasingly important

# Weather year matters

| Region  | “Binding” Weather Year |
|---------|------------------------|
| CA      | 2012                   |
| ERCOT   | 2012                   |
| FRCC    | 2009                   |
| ISO-NE  | 2013                   |
| MISO-E  | 2009                   |
| MISO-S  | 2011                   |
| MISO-W  | 2013                   |
| NWPP-NW | 2013                   |
| NWPP-S  | 2011                   |
| NYISO   | 2011                   |
| PJM-E   | 2013                   |
| PJM-W   | 2013                   |
| RMRG    | 2008                   |
| SERC-E  | 2007                   |
| SERC-N  | 2011                   |
| SERC-SE | 2008                   |
| SPP     | 2011                   |
| SRSR    | 2010                   |



Source: Denholm et al., “The potential for battery energy storage to provide peaking capacity in the United States” (2019). <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/74184.pdf>

ReEDS: <https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/reeds/>

PRAS: <https://nrel.github.io/PRAS>

# Thank You

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