



Evolution and Value of the ERCOT Operating Reserve Demand Curve

Ryan King

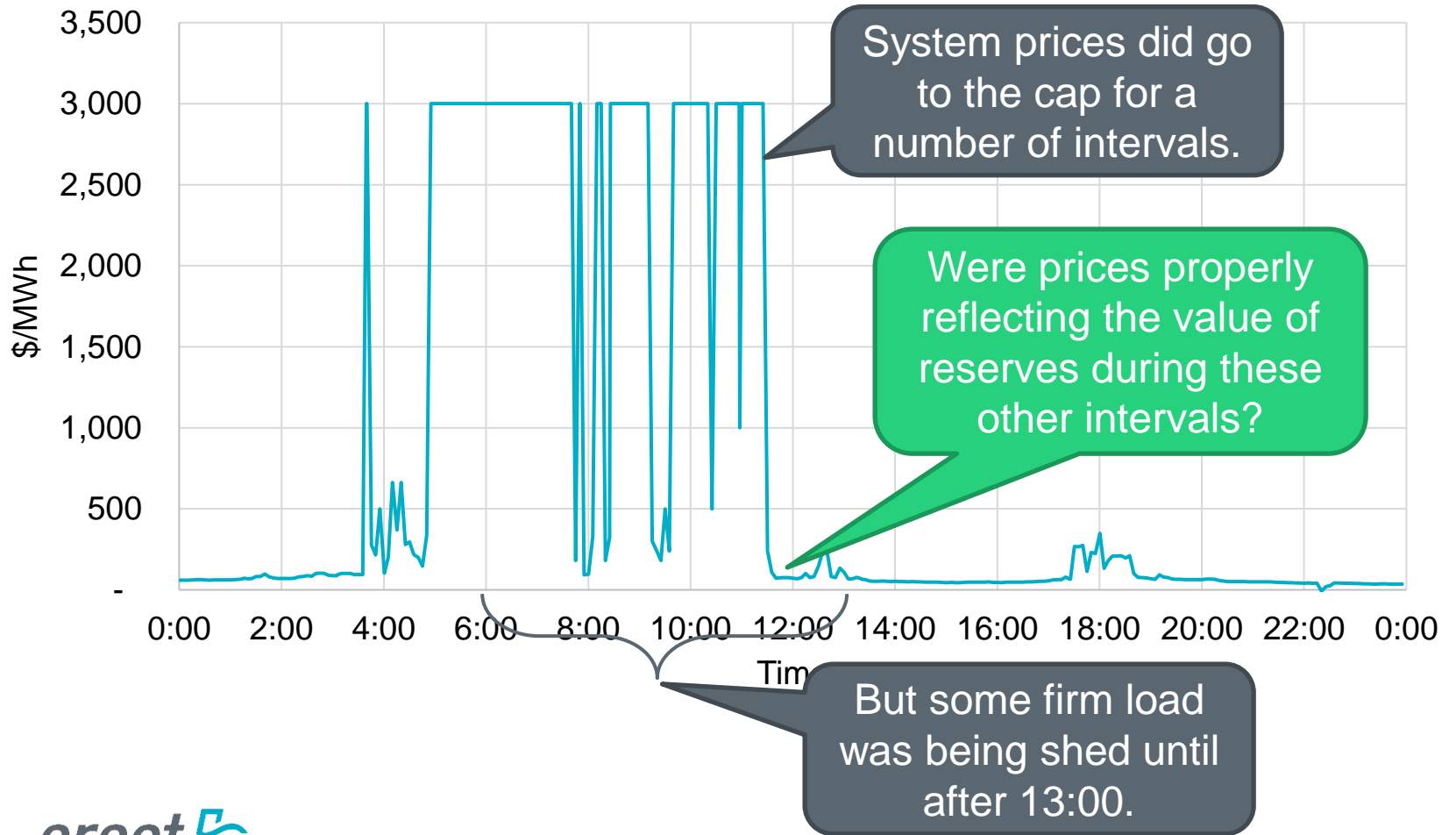
Manager, Market Design, ERCOT

Agenda

- Role of ORDC and the value of reserves
- Evolution
- Future Development

Real-Life Example from 2011

Real-Time Market System Lambda on February 2nd, 2011



How Do You Determine that Value?

Sufficient real-time reserves help avoid load-shedding events



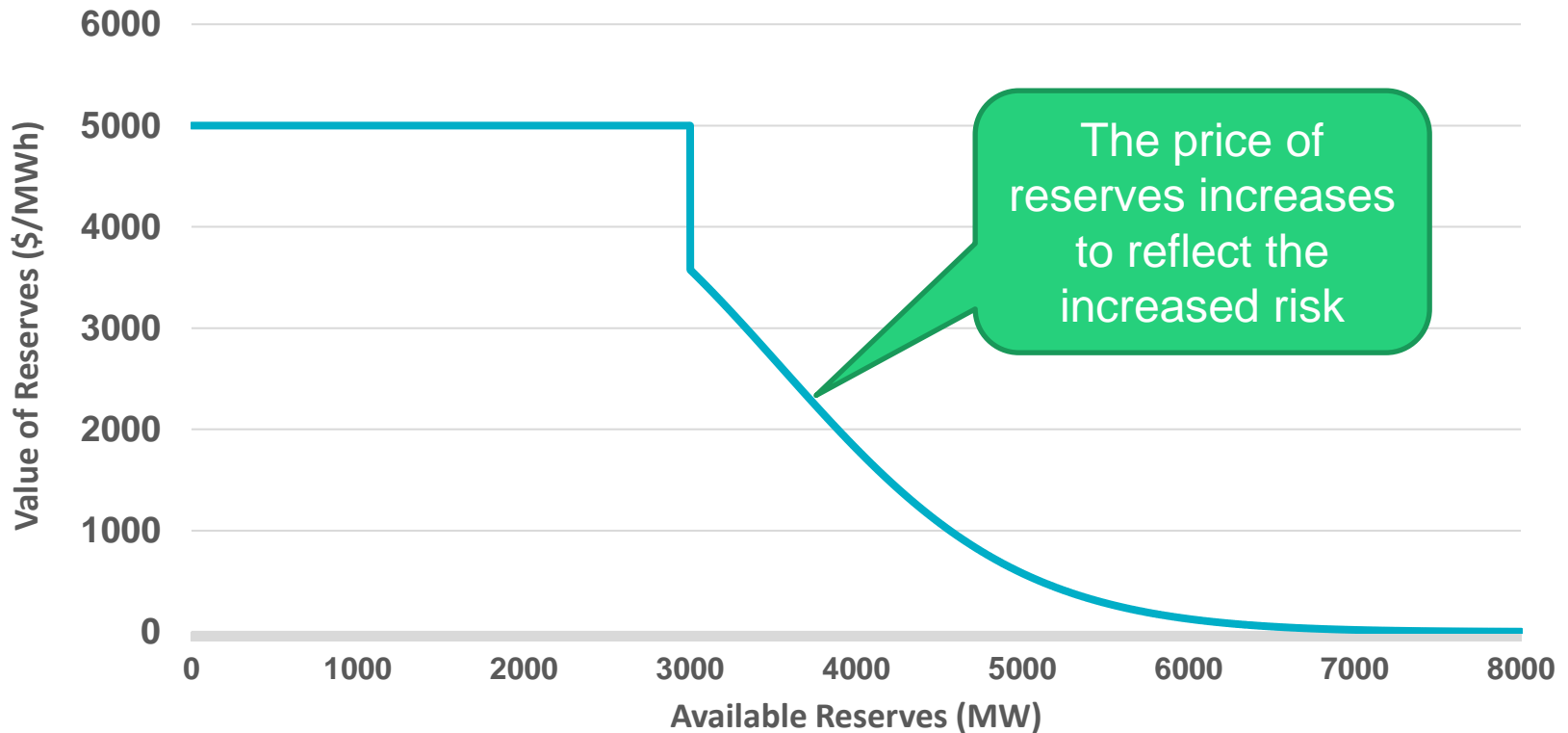
There is value in avoiding load-shedding events



Value of real-time reserves = *Value* of avoiding load-shed

Utilization of an ORDC results in the price of energy reflecting the opportunity cost of reserve scarcity

ORDC: Right Price at the Right Time



- Less concerned with what AS products are needed
- More about **value of reserves** during scarcity

ORDC Evolution

Administrative adjustments to ORDC to incent changes in behavior in support of long-term adequacy:

- Increase price adders to help address shrinking reserve margins
- Increase MCL which causes prices to rise more quickly as reserves fall

Jun. 1, 2014 - ORDC Implemented, NPRR 568

Mar. 1 2019/20 – Phased in .25 standard deviation shift in the loss of load probability (LOLP) with an additional .25 shift the following year

Jan. 1, 2022

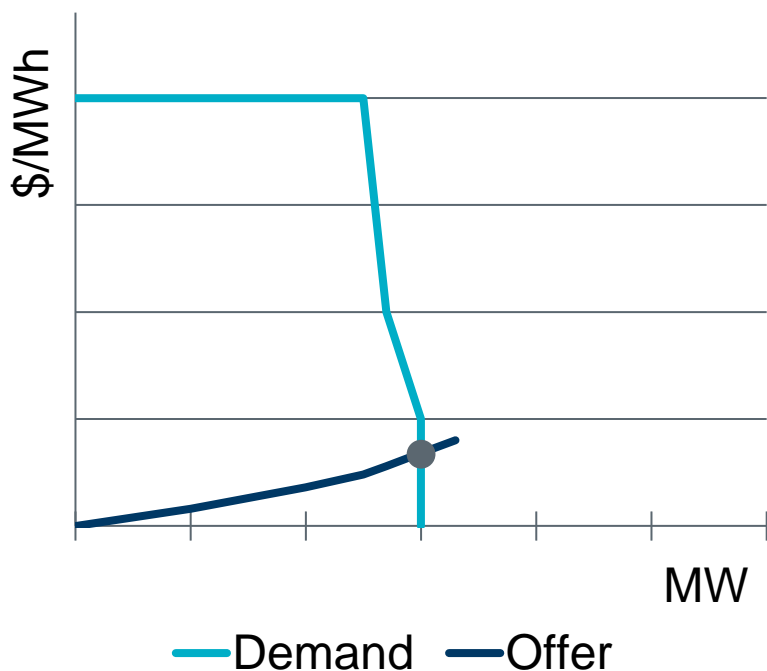
- Minimum contingency level (X) changed from 2000 to 3000 MW
- VOLL set to \$5000



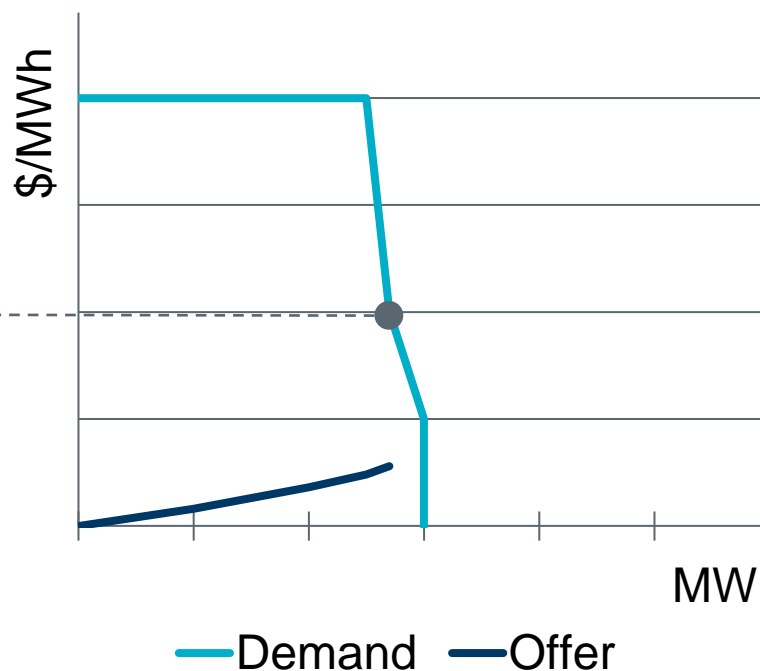
“Back to the Future” – Real-Time Co-Optimization

Instead of using the ORDC, under RTC, scarcity pricing and the value of reserves is set by individual AS Demand Curves (ASDCs)

Sufficient remaining capacity and offers



Insufficient remaining capacity or offers



Value of the AS product in shortage

ASDCs will be based on the shape and pricing outcomes of the current ORDC mechanism

