

State-Federal RPS Collaborative Webinar

Altering the Load Shape to Accommodate More Solar and Wind

Hosted by
Warren Leon, Executive Director, CESA

May 9, 2014

Housekeeping



All participants are in “Listen-Only” mode. Select “Use Mic & Speakers” to avoid toll charges and use your computer’s VOIP capabilities. Or select “Use Telephone” and enter your PIN onto your phone key pad.

Submit your questions at any time by typing in the Question Box and hitting Send.

This webinar is being recorded.

You will find a recording of this webinar, as well as all previous CESA webcasts, archived on the CESA website at

www.cesa.org/webinars

About CESA

Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) is a national nonprofit organization working to implement smart clean energy policies, programs, technology innovation, and financing tools, primarily at the state level. At its core, CESA is a national network of public agencies that are individually and collectively working to advance clean energy.

State-Federal RPS Collaborative

- With funding from the Energy Foundation and the US Department of Energy, CESA facilitates the **Collaborative**.
- Includes **state RPS administrators, federal agency representatives**, and other stakeholders.
- Advances dialogue and learning about RPS programs by **examining the challenges and potential solutions** for successful implementation of state RPS programs, including **identification of best practices**.
- To sign up for the Collaborative listserve to get the **monthly newsletter** and announcements of **upcoming events**, see: www.cesa.org/projects/state-federal-rps-collaborative

Today's Guest Speaker

- **Jim Lazar**, Senior Advisor, Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)





RAP

Energy solutions
for a changing world

Teaching The Duck To Fly

Full paper available at:

<http://www.raonline.org/document/download/id/6964>

Clean Energy States Alliance

May 9, 2014

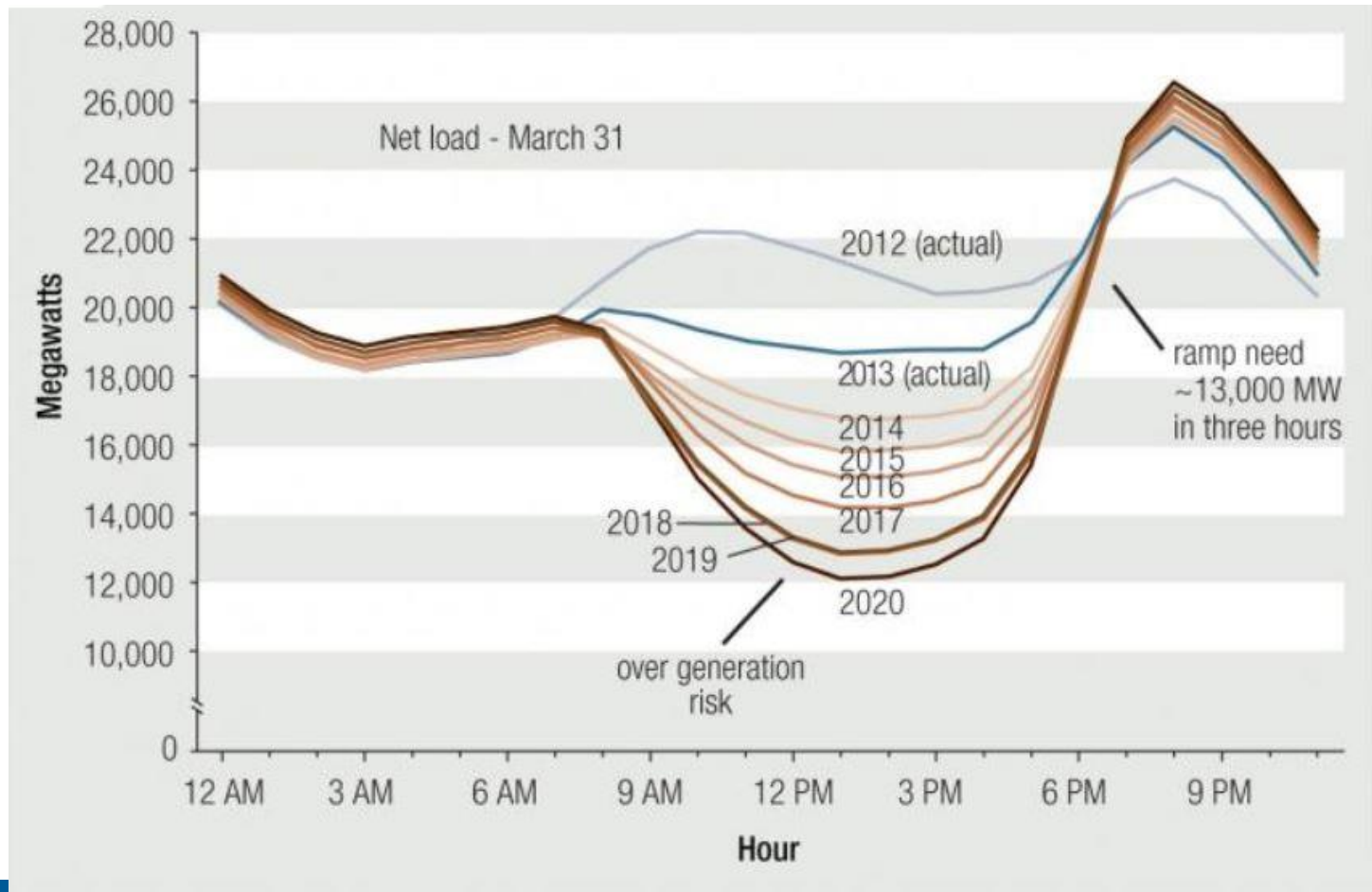
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The California ISO “Duck Curve”: Increasing solar means steep afternoon ramping.



What Causes This Challenge?

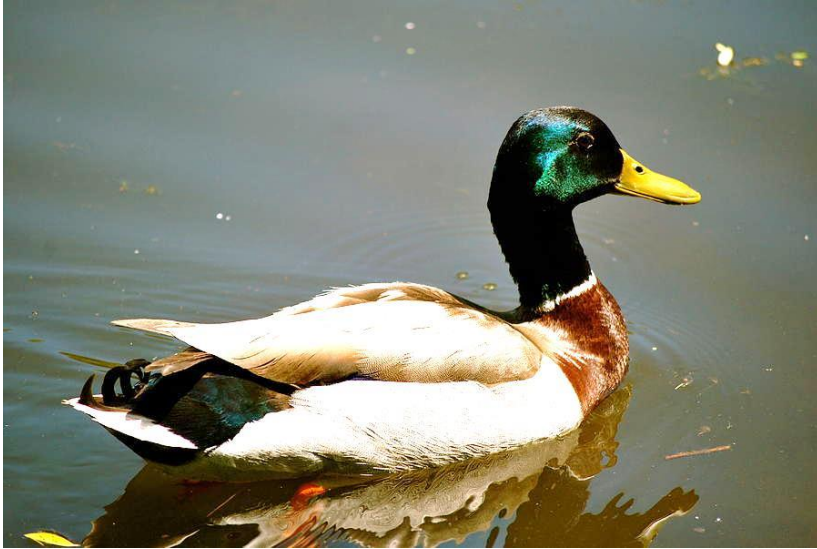
Variable Loads:
we've had those
forever.

Wind: Variable
supply.

Solar: Predictably
NOT available for late
PM peak demand.



Guess What: Ducks Can Fly



A duck in water has very much the shape of the CAISO graphic. The “fat body” floats, and the tall neck breathes.

A duck in flight stretches out its body and straightens its neck in order to reduce wind resistance.

Our job is to straighten this duck out.



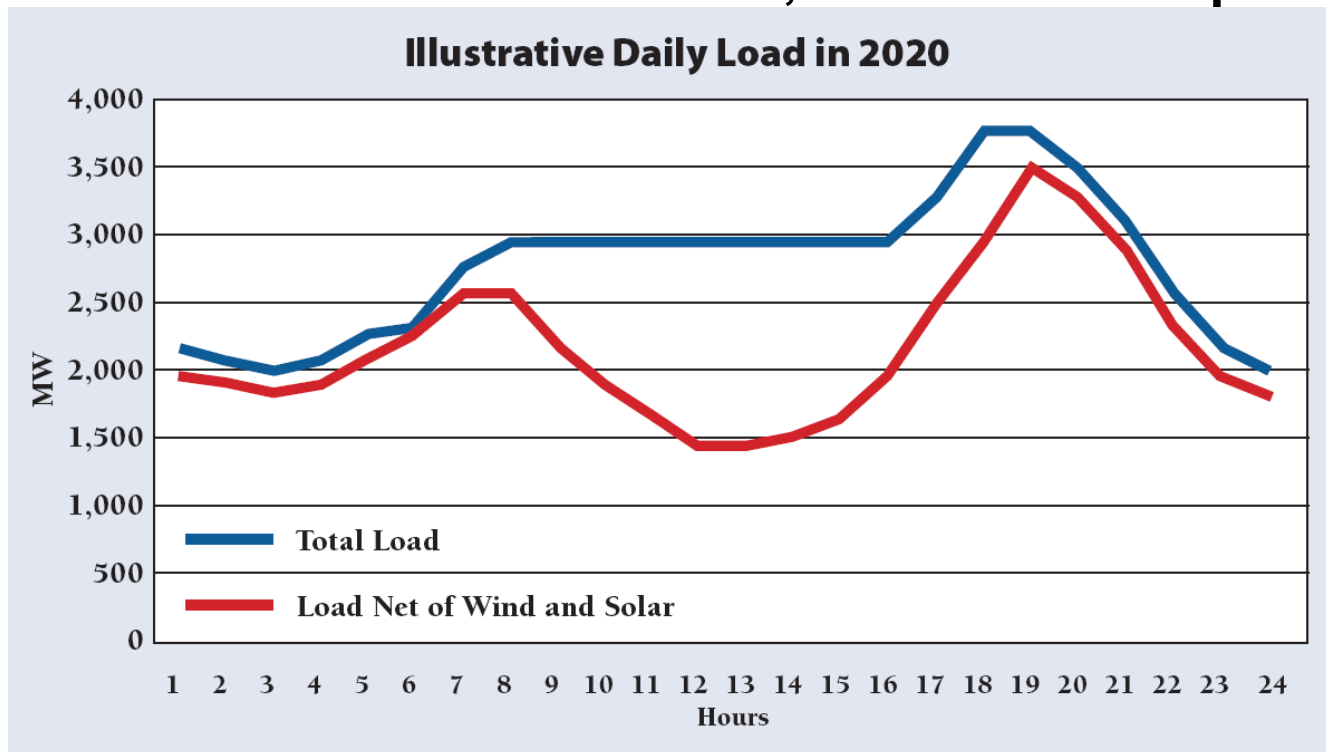
Ten Strategies To Align Loads to Resources (and Resources to Loads) with Illustrative Values for Each

1. Targeted energy efficiency
2. Orient solar panels
3. Use solar thermal with storage.
4. Manage electric water heat
5. Require new large air conditioners to include storage
6. Retire older inflexible power plants
7. Concentrate rates into “ramping” hours
8. Deploy electricity storage in targeted locations
9. Implement aggressive demand response programs
10. Use inter-regional exchanges of power

Not every strategy will be applicable to every utility.

Our Starting Point: A California Utility's Projected "Duck"

4,000 MW Peak Demand; 2,000 MW Minimum Demand;
2012: 73% Daily Load Factor; Max 1-hour ramp: 400 MW
Forecast: 2,500 MW of wind and solar added 2012 – 2020;
Predicted 2020: 63% Load Factor; Max 1-hour ramp: 550 MW



Strategy 1: Targeted Energy Efficiency

Focus efforts on EE measures with afternoon peak orientation: Lighting / AC

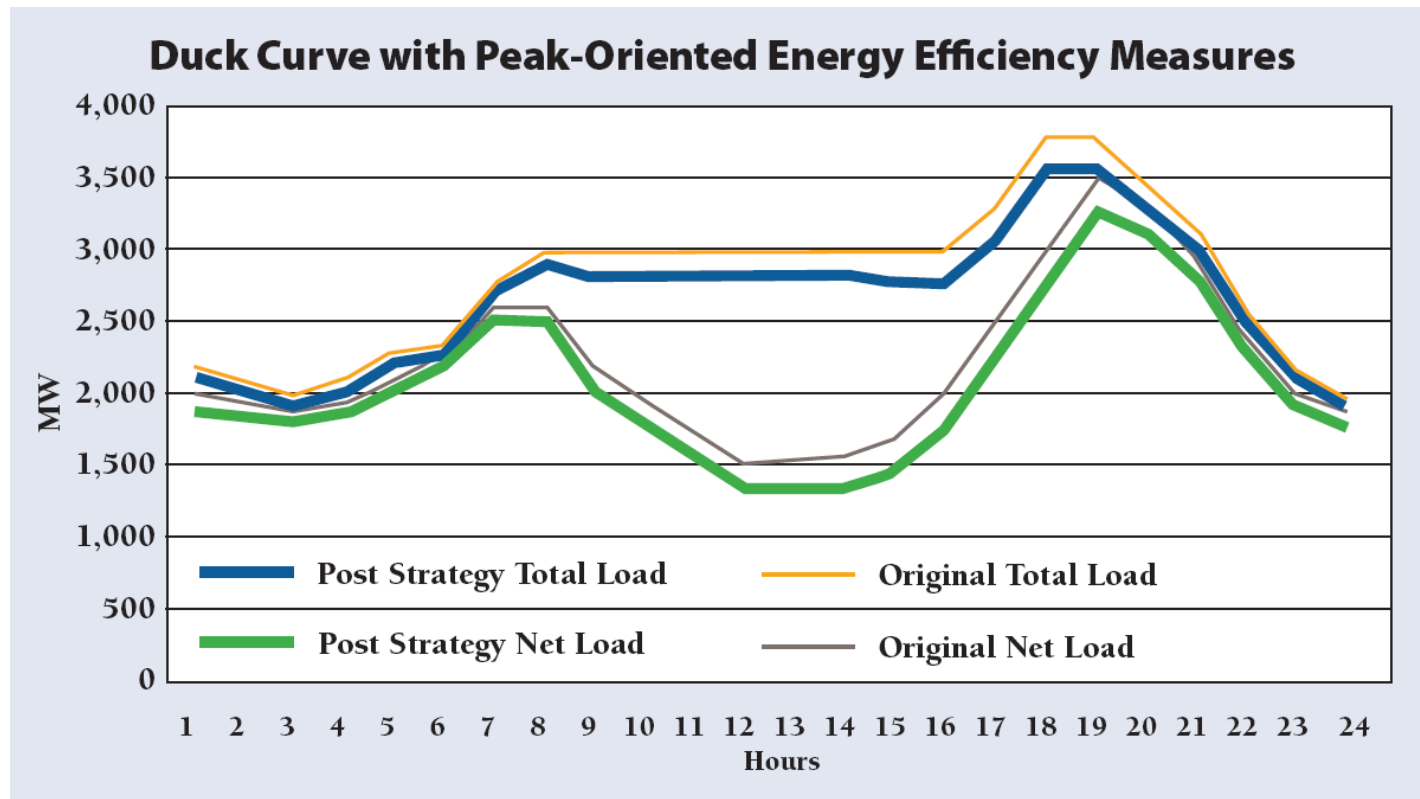
Kitchen lighting is a great example.

Central Air Conditioning is a **huge** opportunity.



Strategy 1: Targeted Energy Efficiency

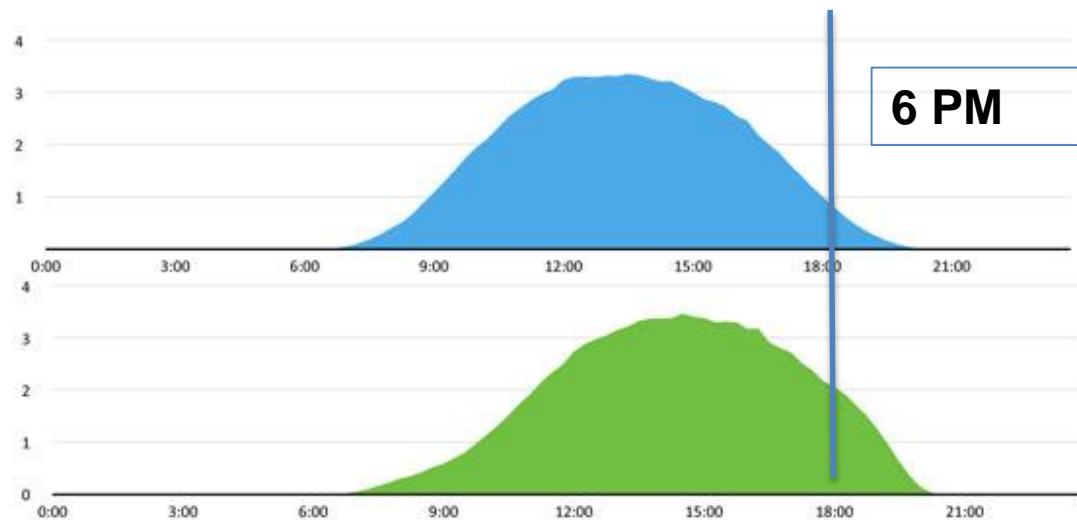
Focus efforts on EE measures with afternoon peak orientation.



Strategy 2: Orient Solar Panels to the West

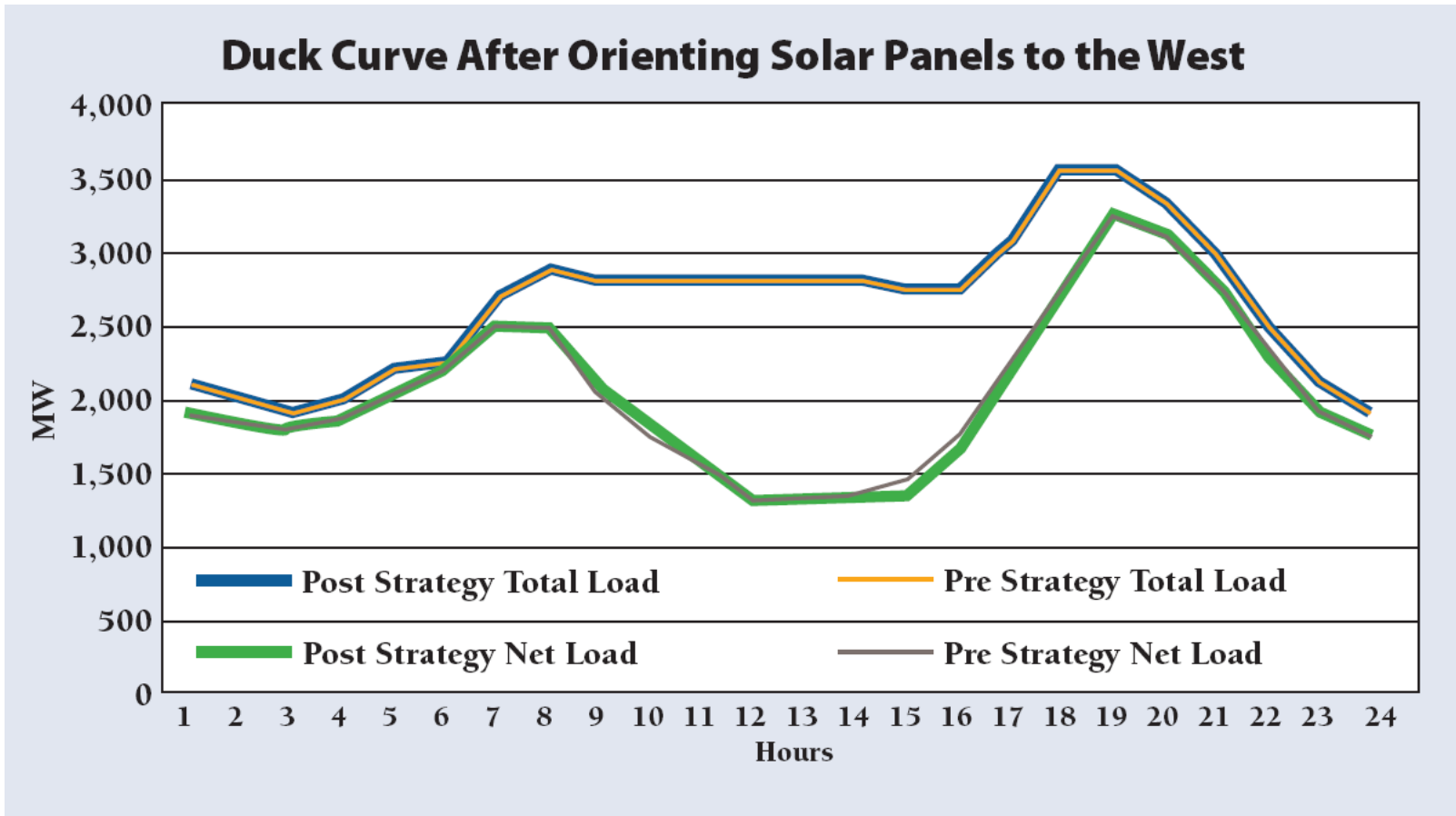
Fixed-axis solar panels produce a more valuable output if oriented to the West.

Assume that one out of six systems is oriented to the West



Average daily generation profile (kW) from rooftop PV systems for south and west systems. Source: Pecan Street Research Institute.

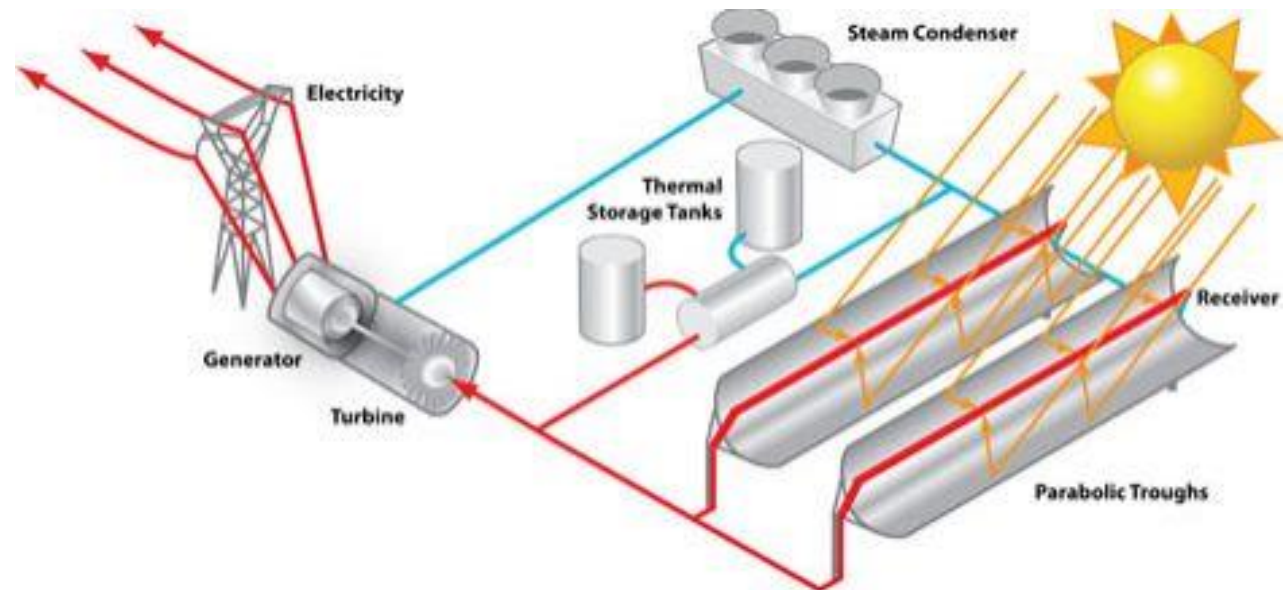
Strategy 2: Orient Solar Panels to the West



Strategy 3: Use Solar Thermal In Place of Some Solar PV

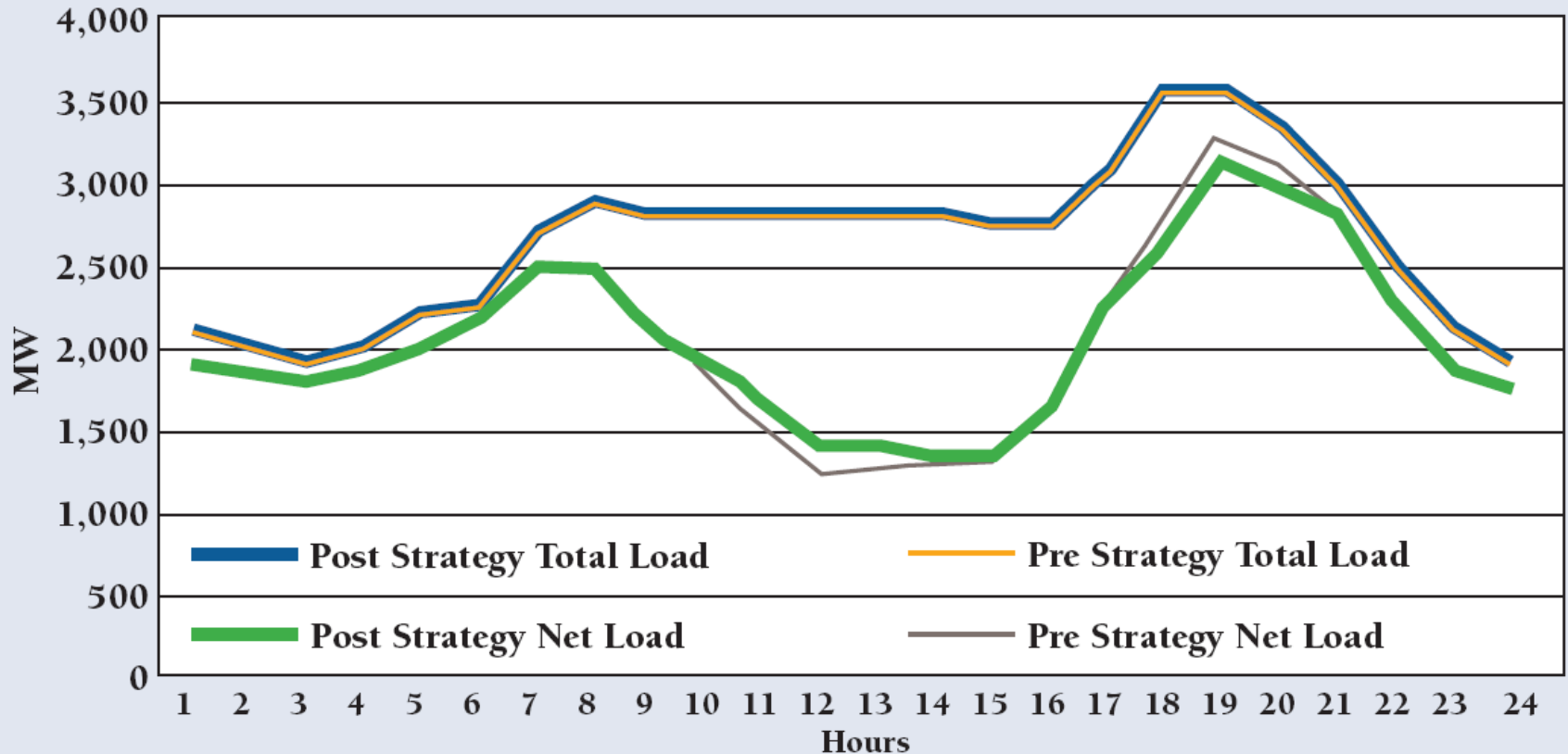
Solar thermal energy is more expensive, but can be stored for a few hours at low cost.

Use solar thermal for 7% of total solar added to system.



Strategy 3: Use Solar Thermal In Place of Some Solar PV

Duck Curve After Storing 100 MW as Solar-Thermal



Strategy 4: Control Electric Water Heating

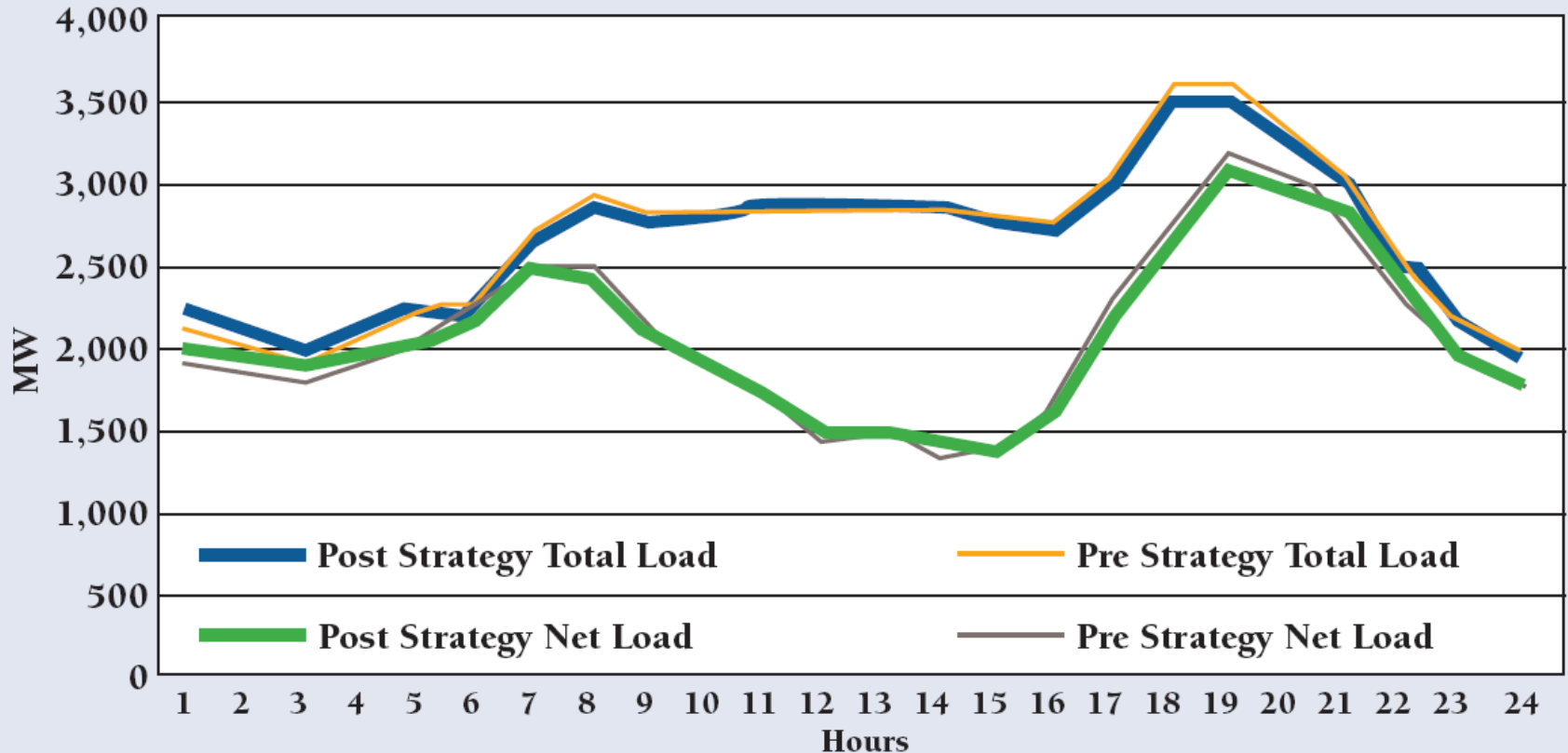
Install grid control of electric water heating;
Supercharge to 140F – 170F during low-cost
hours.

Assume that 10% of
customers have
electric water heat,
and half of those
are controlled by
grid operator.



Strategy 4: Control Electric Water Heating

Duck Curve With Water Heaters Used for Storage



Strategy 5: Require Storage On New AC

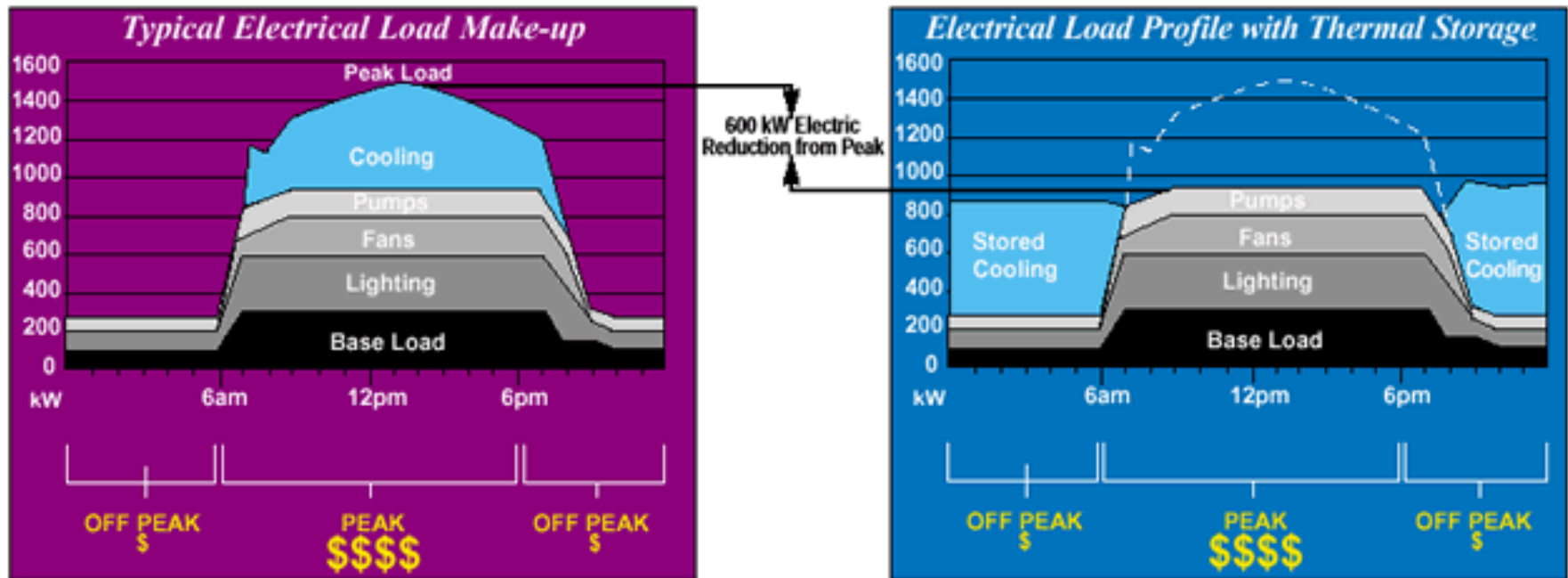
Require new AC units over 5 tons to include thermal (ice/water) storage, under grid control.

**Move 15%
of the peak
commercial
AC load
outside of
peak hours.**



Strategy 5: Thermal Storage Could Be A Much Larger Resource

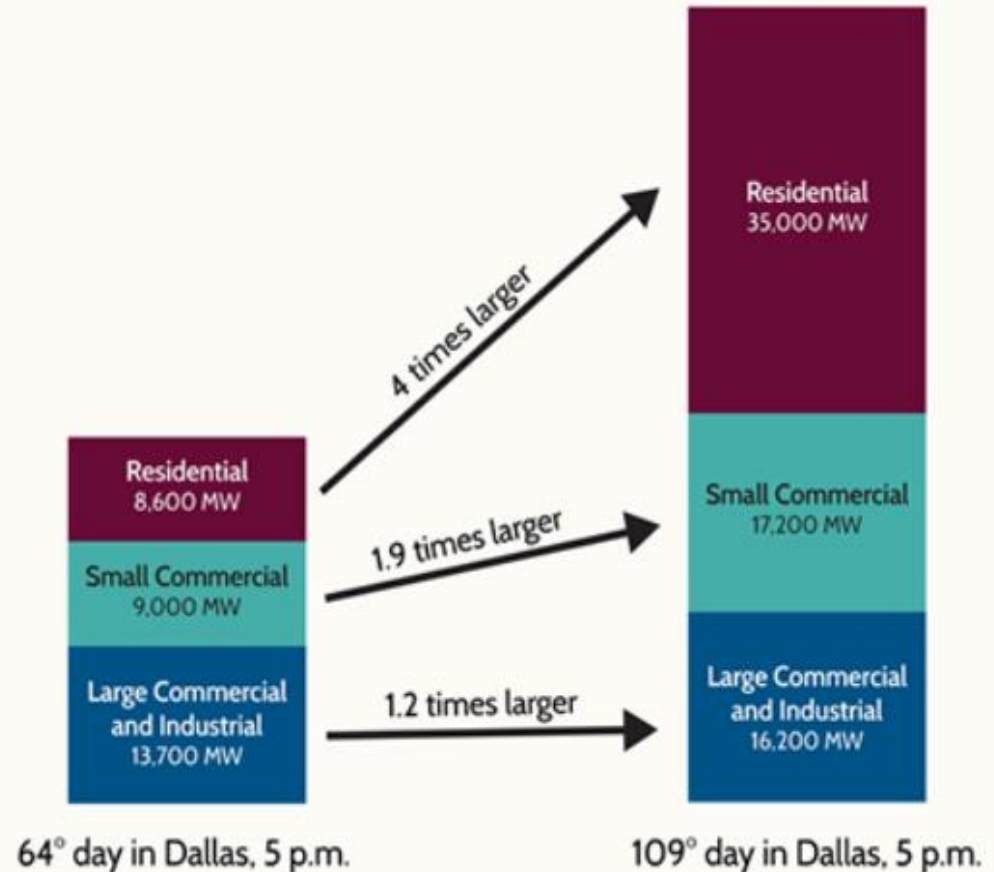
A/C chilled water or ice storage can move the entire cooling load into low-cost hours.



Strategy 5: Air Conditioning Storage

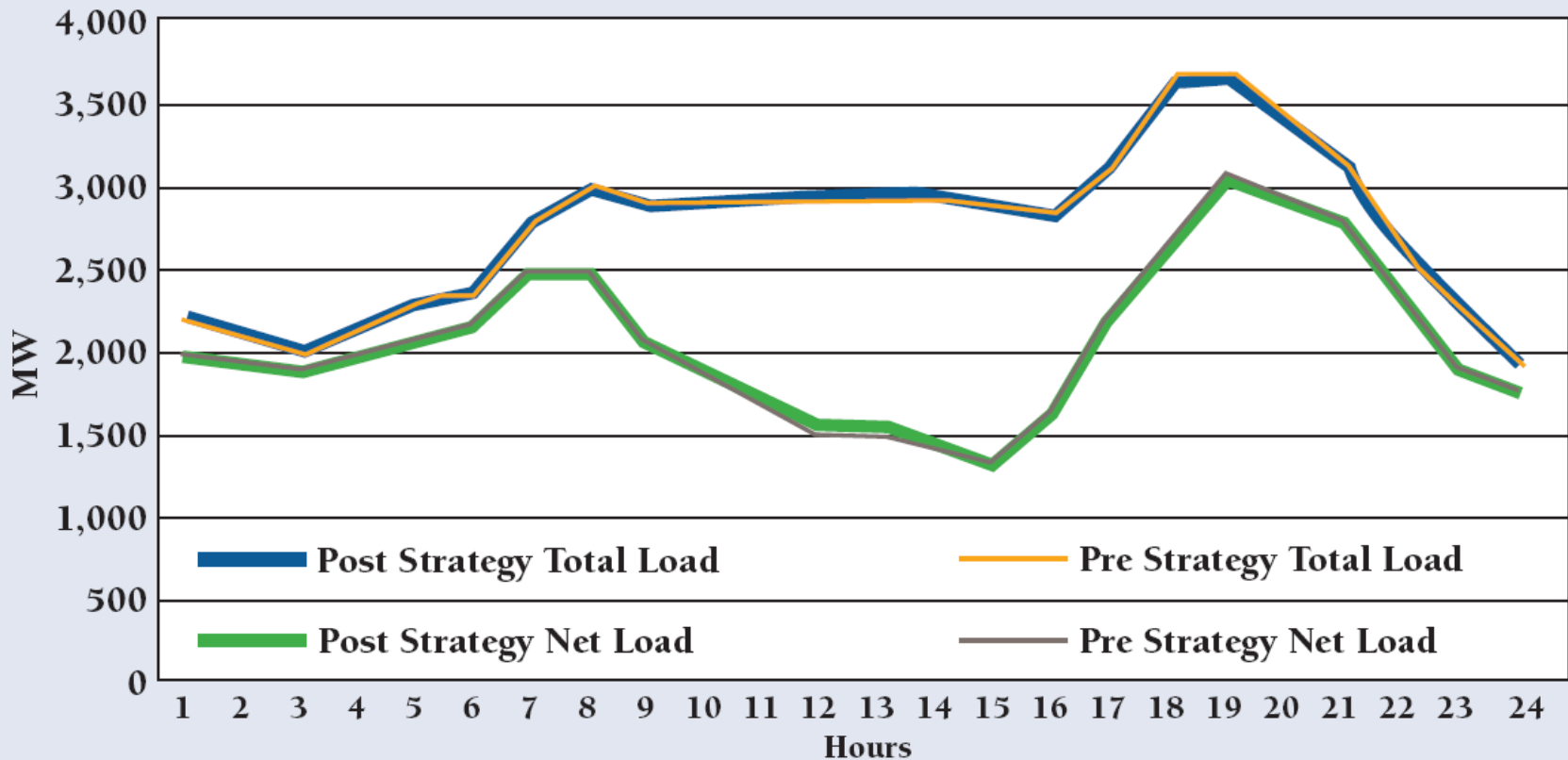
A/C is ~30% of Peak Demand

- Commercial load doubles;
- Residential load up 4X.
- Implementation:
 - Appliance standards
 - Service standards
 - Retrofit incentives



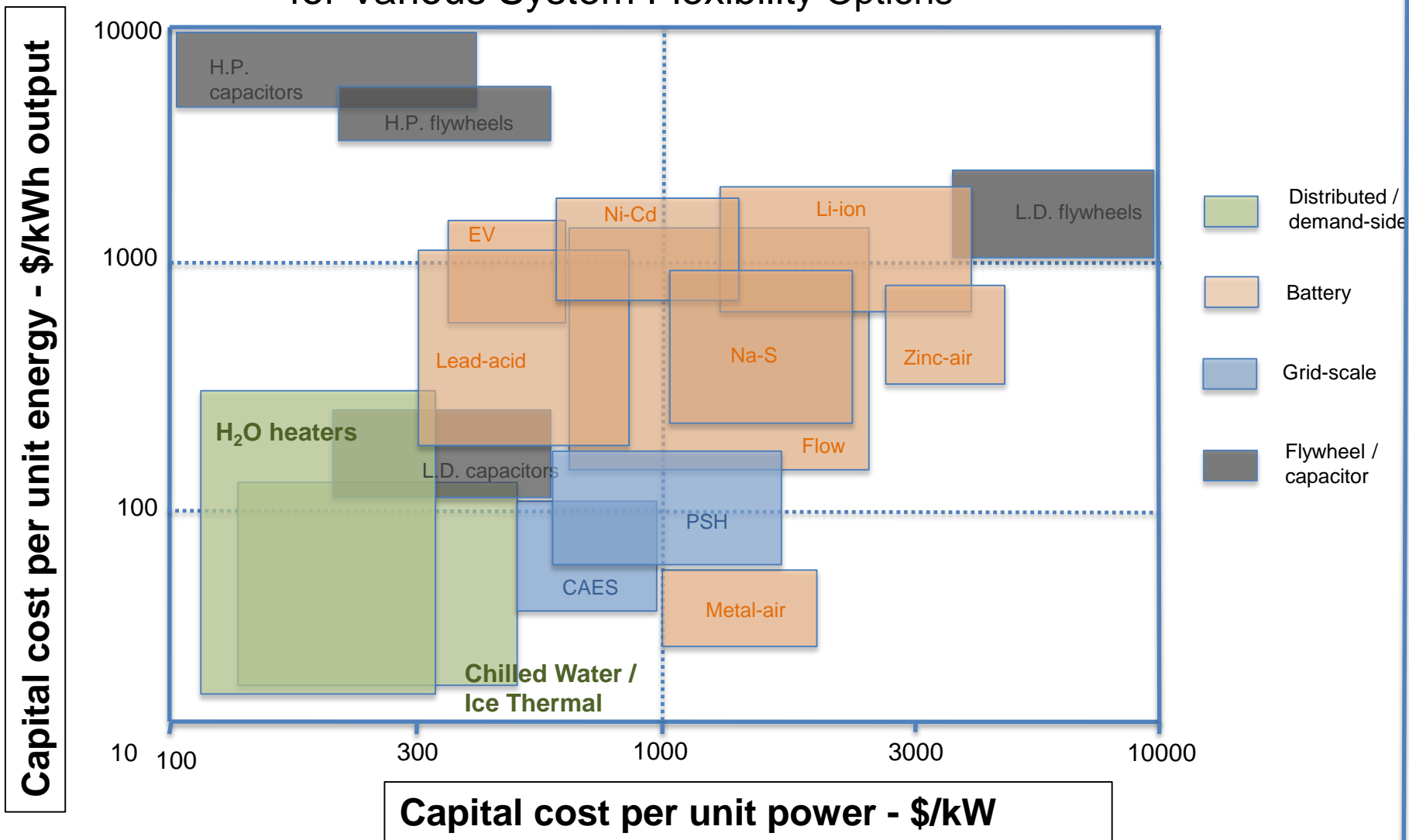
Strategy 5: Require Storage On New AC

Duck Curve After Air Conditioning Thermal Storage

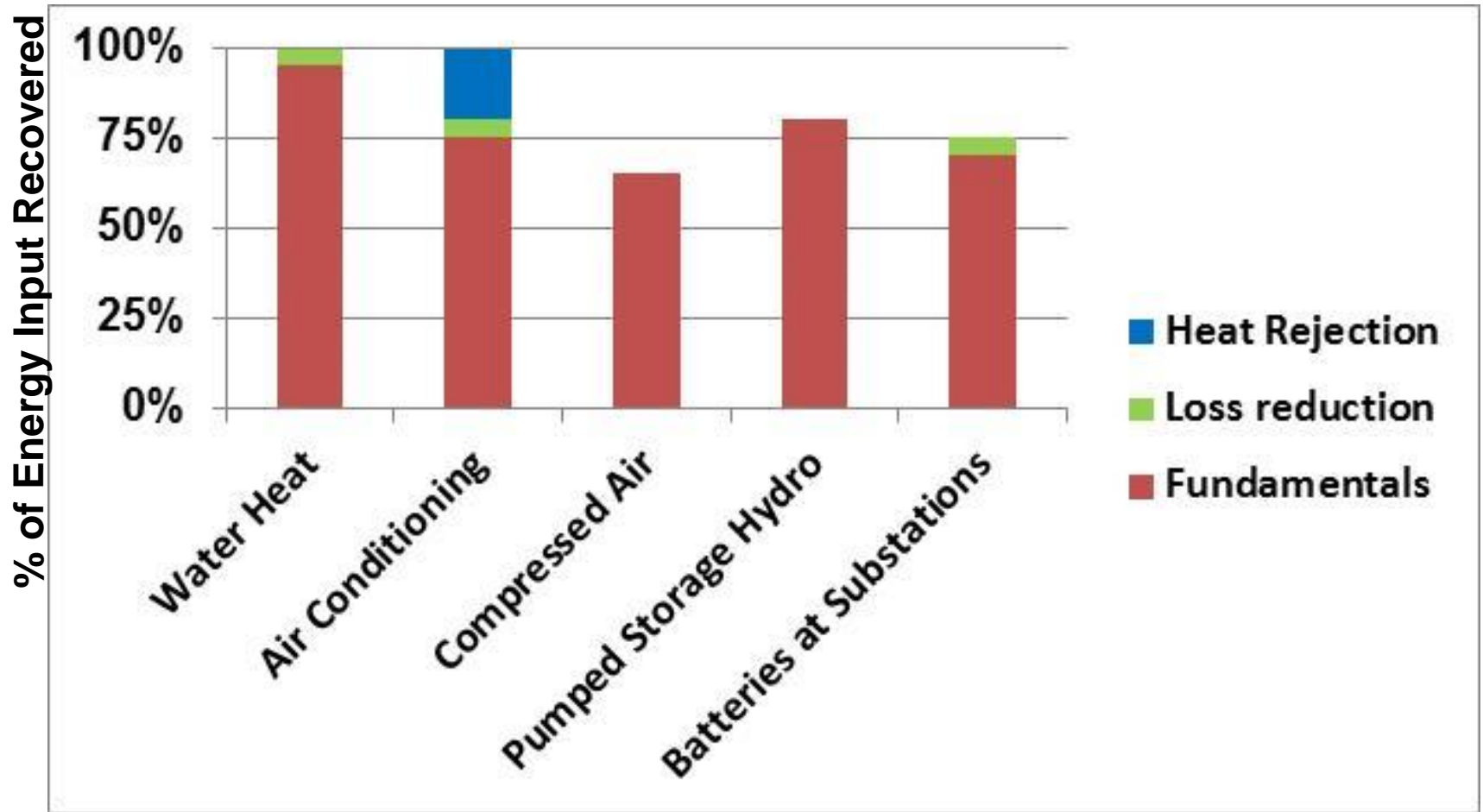


Strategies 4 &5: Very Inexpensive Compared With CAES, Batteries

Cost per Unit of Performance for Various System Flexibility Options



Thermal Energy Storage Is More Efficient Than Electricity Storage



Strategy 6: Retire Older Inflexible Generating Plant

Older steam plants with night minimum loads and slow ramping are being replaced with gas “flex” units that ramp quickly.



GE Flex Combined Cycle Unit

Strategy 6: Retire Older Inflexible Generating Plant

No specific change attributed; assumed to be embedded in the 2020 forecast from the sample utility.

165 coal plants retired or announced for retirement since 2010.

Strategy 7: Concentrate Rates In The Ramping Period

Concentrate utility prices into the “ramping” hours; hourly rates for large-volume customers.

Commercial Rate

\$10/month

\$10/kW

\$.10/kWh

Future Rate?

\$10/month

\$2/kW *non-coincident*

\$12/kW 4PM – 7 PM

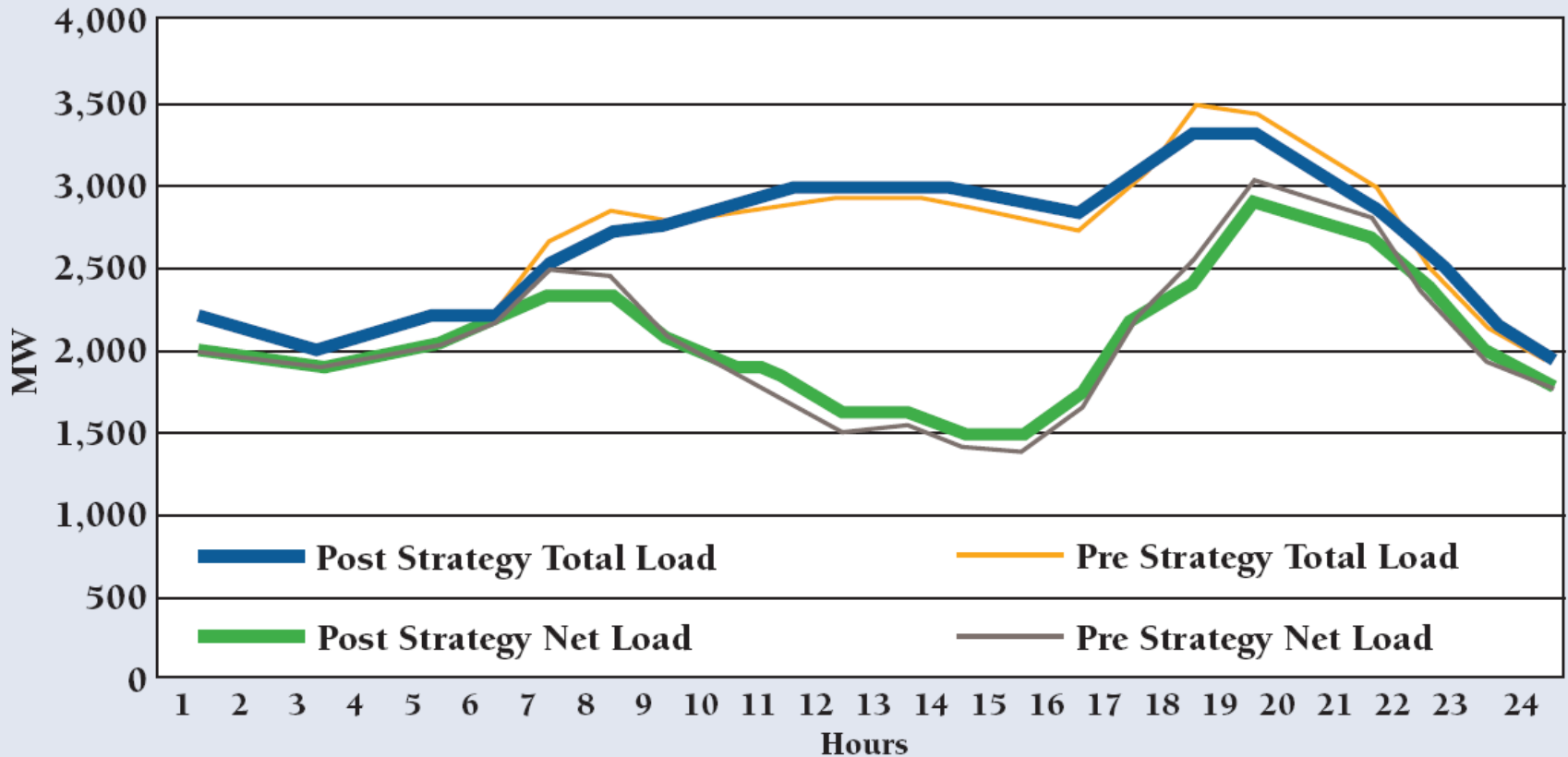
\$.06/kWh off-peak

\$.10/kWh mid-peak

\$.25/kWh on-peak

Strategy 7: Concentrate Rates Into Ramping Period

Duck Curve After TOU Pricing Targeted to Six Hours/Day



Strategy 8: Deploy Electrical Storage Strategically

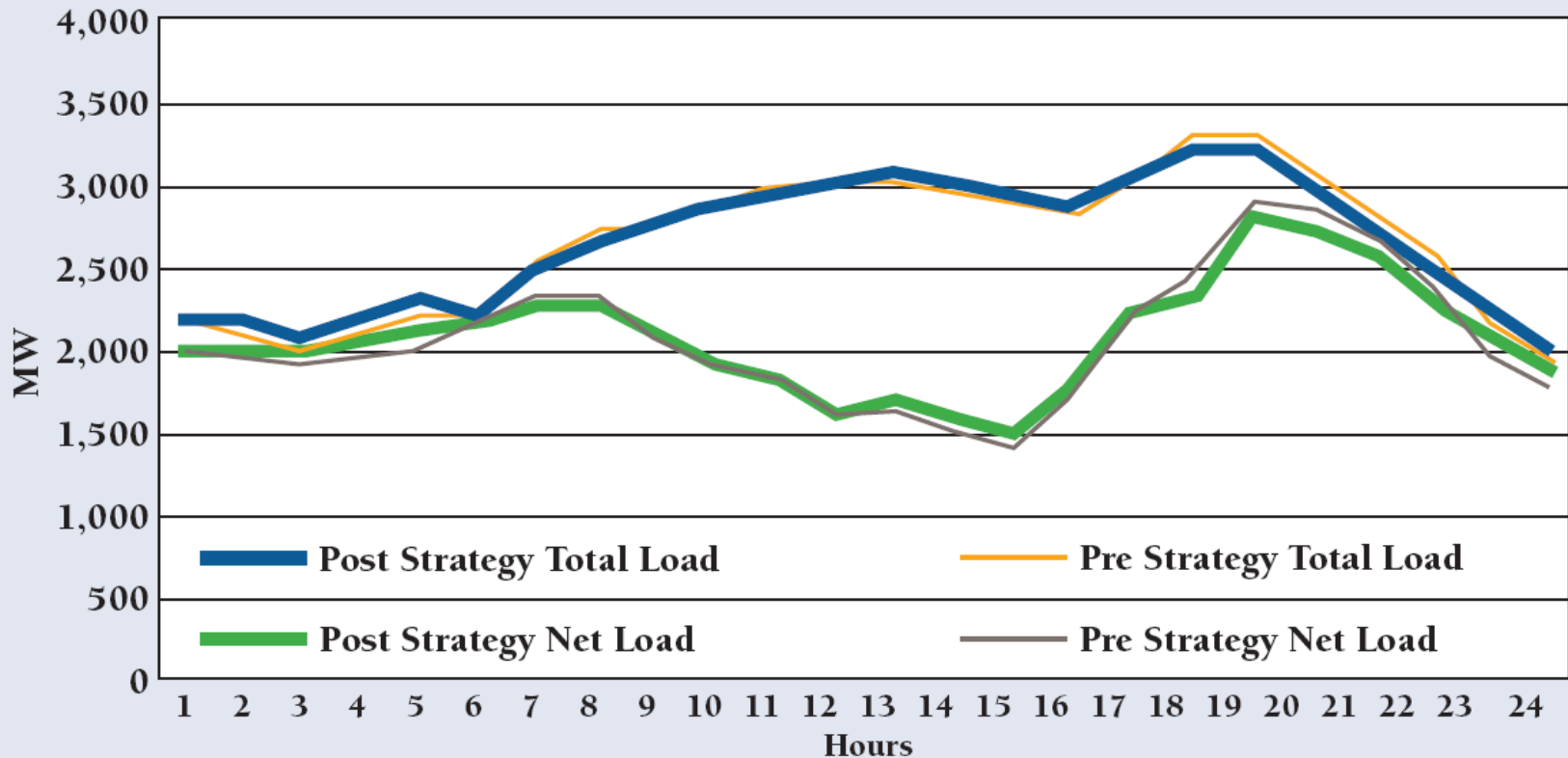
Selectively charge electric vehicle batteries;
Add grid storage at strategic locations that
help avoid T&D upgrade costs.

**Assume:
Storage
equal to 1%
of total load.**



Strategy 8: Deploy Electrical Storage

Duck Curve After Electrical Storage

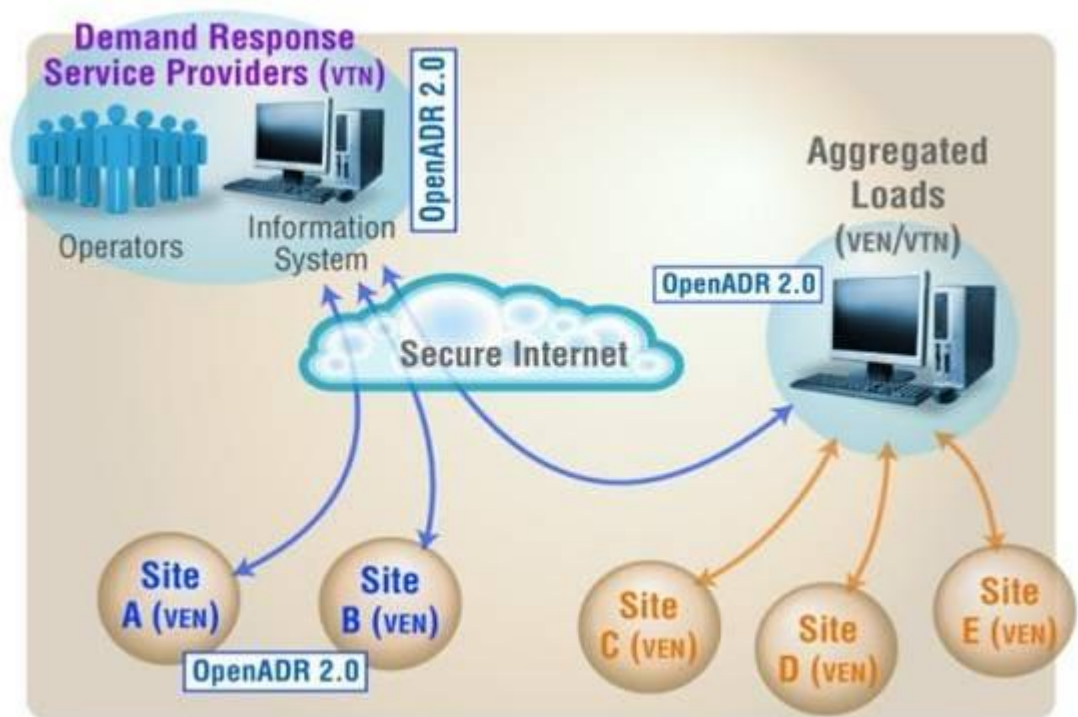


Strategy 9: Demand Response

Contract with customers for curtailment on an as-needed basis when the ramp is steep.

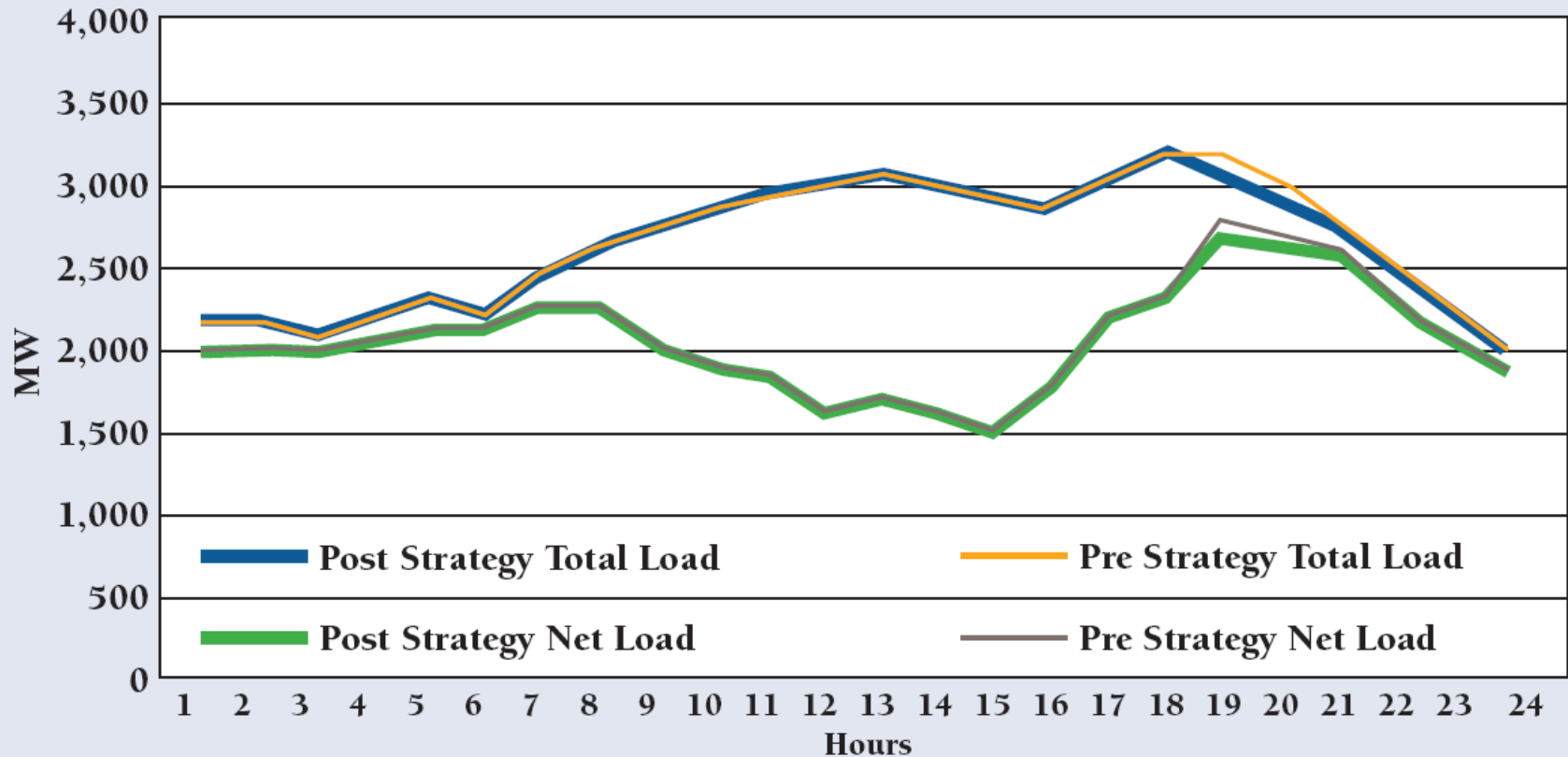
Assume: 3% curtailment of peak demand on high-ramp days.

Currently ~8% at NEISO.



Strategy 9: Demand Response

Duck Curve After Demand Response



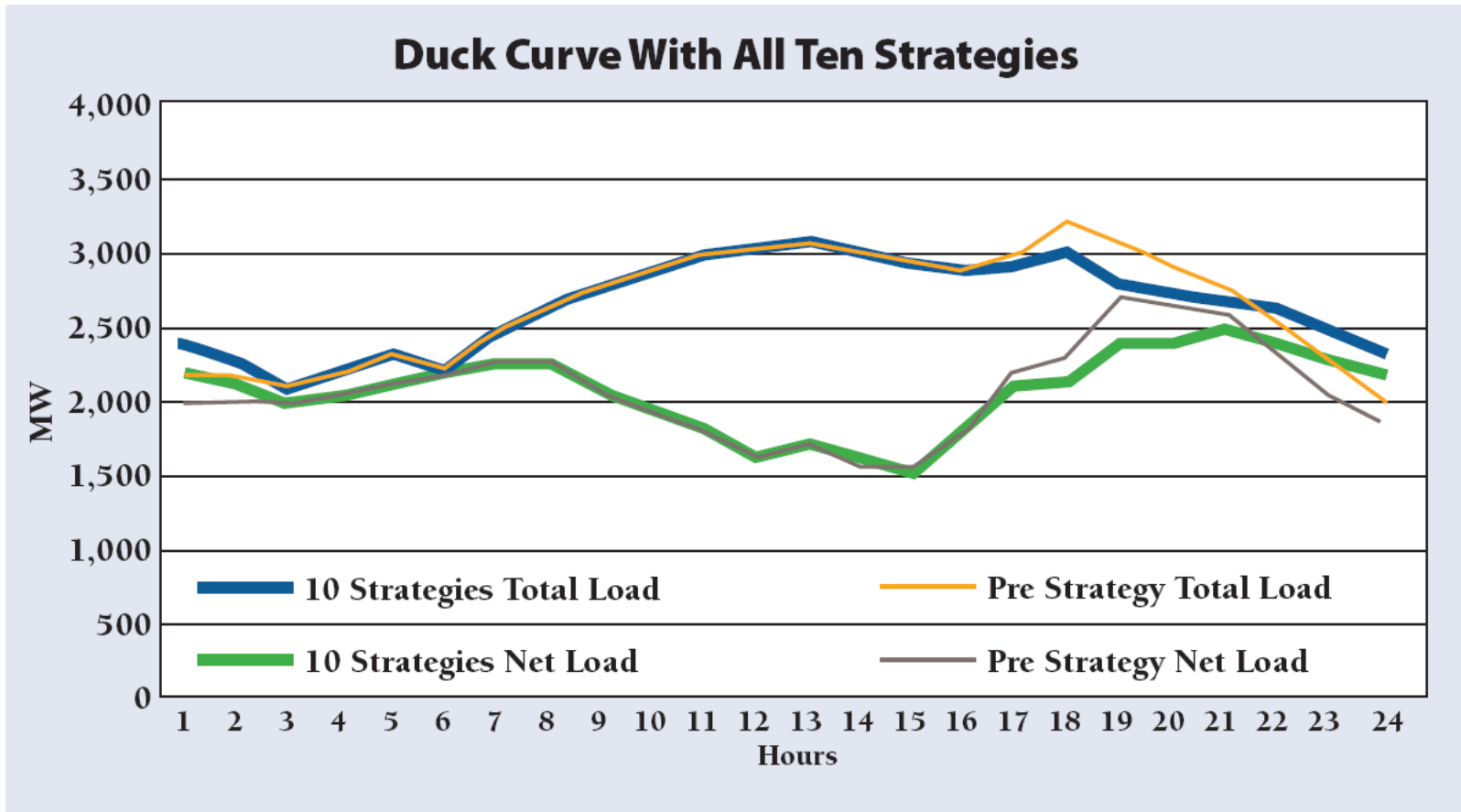
Strategy 10: Inter-regional Power Exchanges

Take advantage of geographical diversity of loads, and geographical diversity of output from renewable resources.

Exchange 3% of daily sales from early to late evening using the existing inter-regional interties to Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and the Northwest



Strategy 10: Inter-regional Power Exchanges



This duck is ready to spread his wings and fly.

How Did We Do?

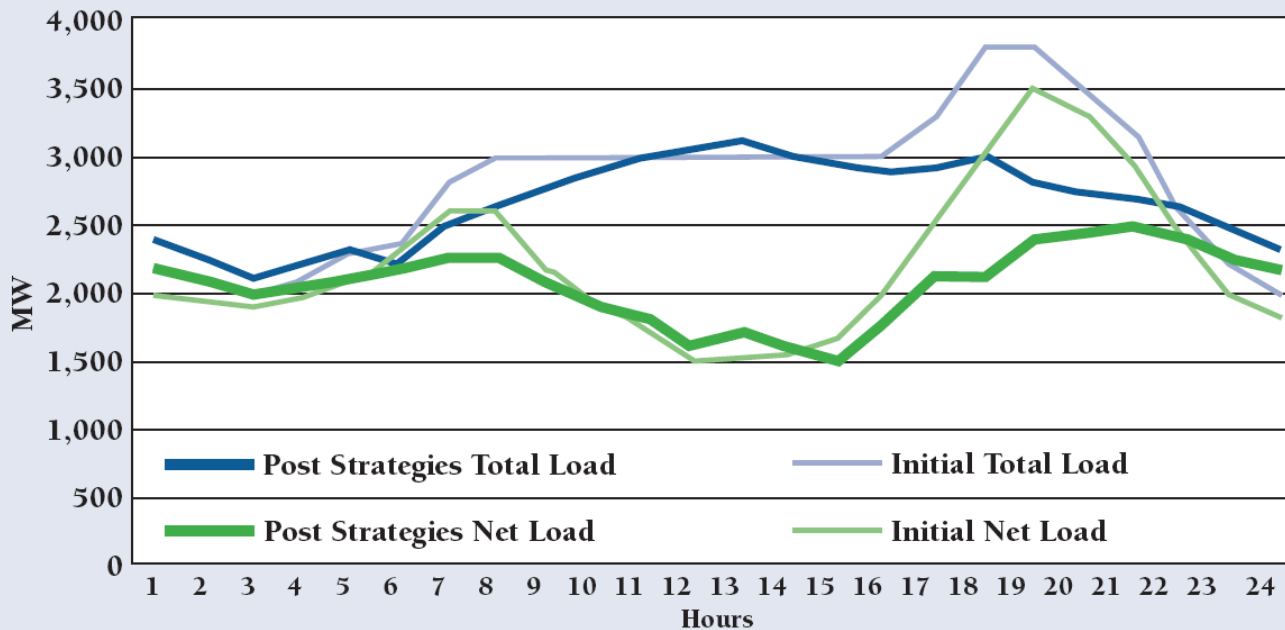
Pre-Strategy, without Solar/Wind: 73% LF

Pre-Strategy, with Solar/Wind: 63% LF

Post-Strategy, with Solar/Wind: 83% LF

Hourly Ramp: 340 MW vs. 400 today, and 550 w/o strategies

Duck Curve With All Ten Strategies Compared With Pre-Strategy Loads



Teaching the Duck to Fly



About RAP

The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) is a global, non-profit team of experts that focuses on the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the power and natural gas sectors. RAP has deep expertise in regulatory and market policies that:

- Promote economic efficiency
- Protect the environment
- Ensure system reliability
- Allocate system benefits fairly among all consumers

Learn more about RAP at www.raonline.org

Paper available at: <http://www.raonline.org/document/download/id/6964>

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Today's Guest Speaker

- **Jim Lazar**, Senior Advisor, Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP), jlazar@raponline.org



Thank you for attending our webinar

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