

Impact of distributed generation

on utility business model

UNSW

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Kensington, NSW

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Thank you

- ◆ Always a pleasure to be back at UNSW
- ◆ Annual pilgrimage to CEEM
- ◆ Thanks to Iain MacGill for the invite
- ◆ Look forward to future collaborations

June 2014

Distributed Generation and Its Implications for the Utility Industry



Edited by
Fereidoon P. Sioshansi



Milk Analogy

- ◆ Suppose people cut back on drinking milk ...
 - Perhaps due to rising prices/alternatives
- ◆ ... and everyone raises a goat or a cow ...
 - Perhaps due to backlash against centralized farming
- ◆ ... produce more milk than consumed ...
- ◆ ... supermarket obliged to buy excess milk ...
 - Perhaps due to new legislation to support distributed milk
- ◆ ... and pay a credit for every excess gallon
 - At price equal or better than retail price of milk

Under such a scenario

- ◆ What would happen to
 - Commercial dairy farmers & processing plants?
 - Dairy delivery network?
 - How would milk be priced in such an environment?

This is precisely happening

Substitute “electricity” for “milk”

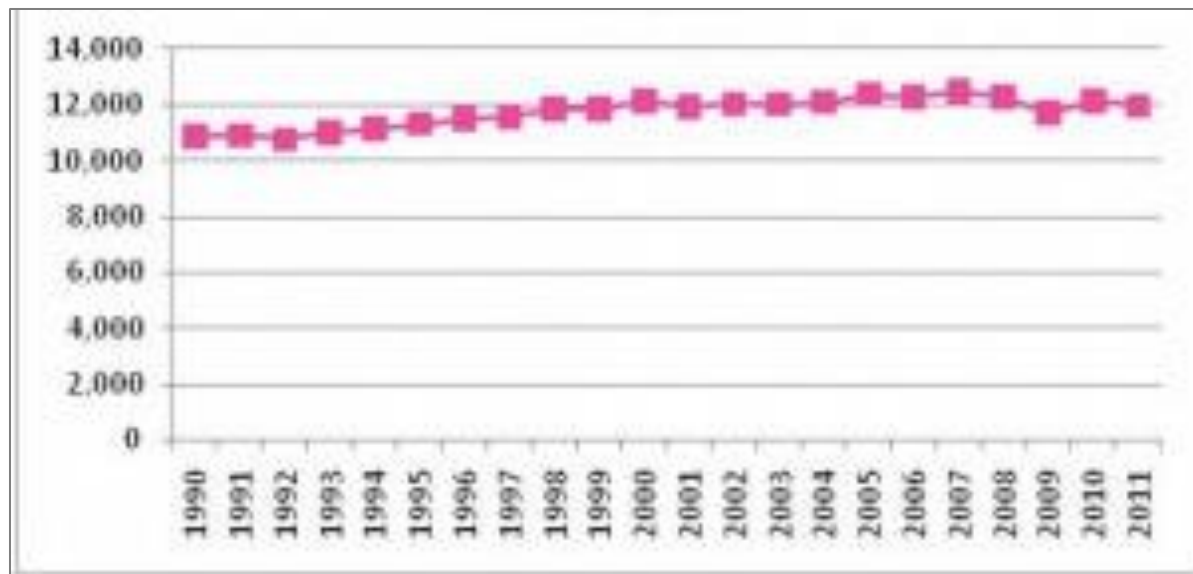
- ◆ Consumers use less electricity ...
 - ... because energy efficiency is a relative bargain ...
 - ... many are putting PV panels on the roof ...
 - ... produce more electricity than consumed ...
 - ... utility is obliged to buy excess electricity ...
 - ... pay a credit for excess kWhrs
 - It gets worse
 - Price of self-generation keeps on falling; tariffs rise
 - New technologies allow storage/micro-grids, HEM, etc

What happens to ...

- ◆ Generators with large thermal plants?
- ◆ Grid operator?
- ◆ Distribution company?”
 - Especially in markets such as Australia where dis-integrated
- ◆ To “utility” industry?
 - Which ever way we define it?

Not drinking more milk

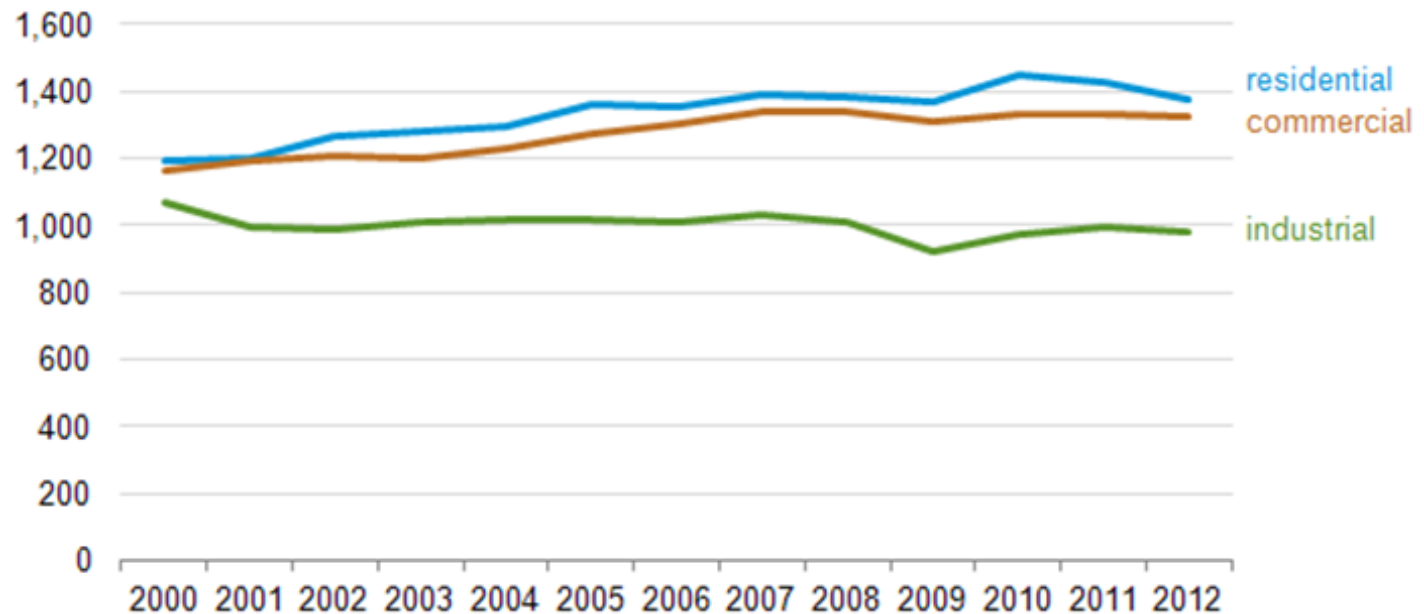
US per capita electricity consumption 1990-2011, kWh/pp



Source: Smart Grid Watch, *How fast is U.S. electricity consumption growing?* April 6 2012

Not growth in any sector

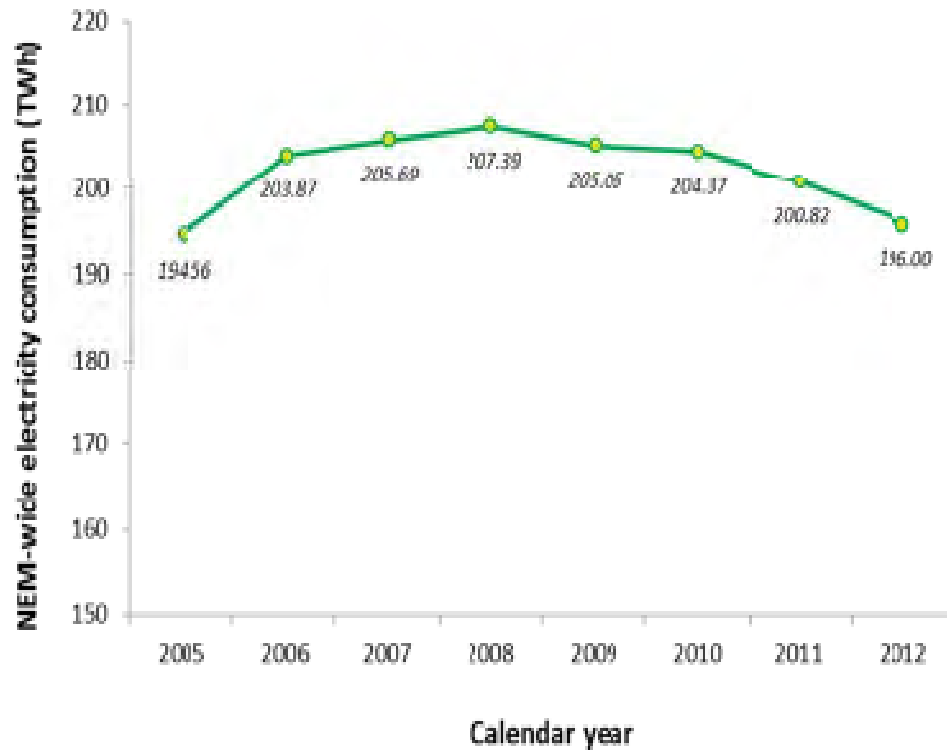
Annual retail electricity sales by sector (2000-12)
terawatthours



Source: Americans are buying less electricity. That's a big problem for utilities Brad Plumer, The Washington Post, 23 Dec 2013 based on data from EIA

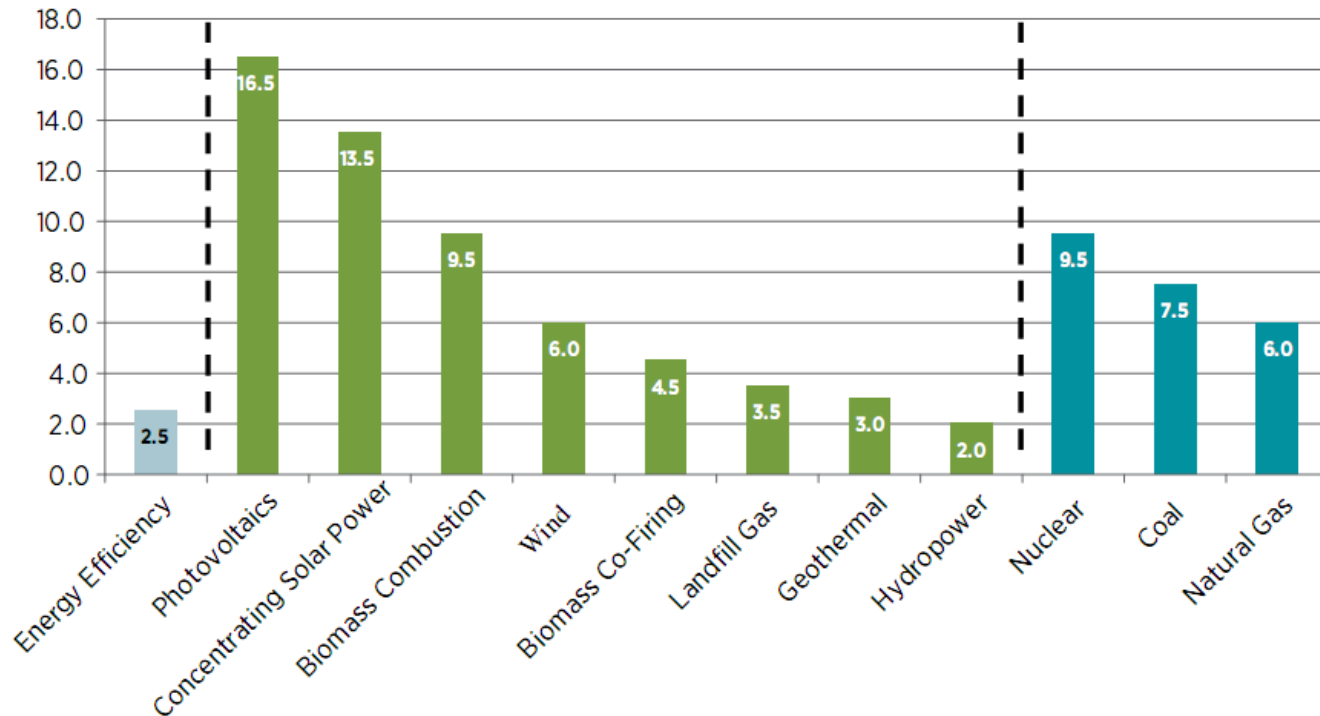
Australia's demand growth

Elect. consumption in Australia's NEM, 2005-12, in TWhrs



Source: AEMO data; graph courtesy of
greenmarkets.com.au

Negawatts cheaper than megawatts



* Includes current federal & state level incentives, natural gas price is assumed at \$4.50/MMBTU
Source: US Renewable Energy Quarterly Report, ACORE, Oct 2010

Goat on every roof

Residential Retrofit



New Production Homes



Commercial & Public



Power Plants



Decentralized

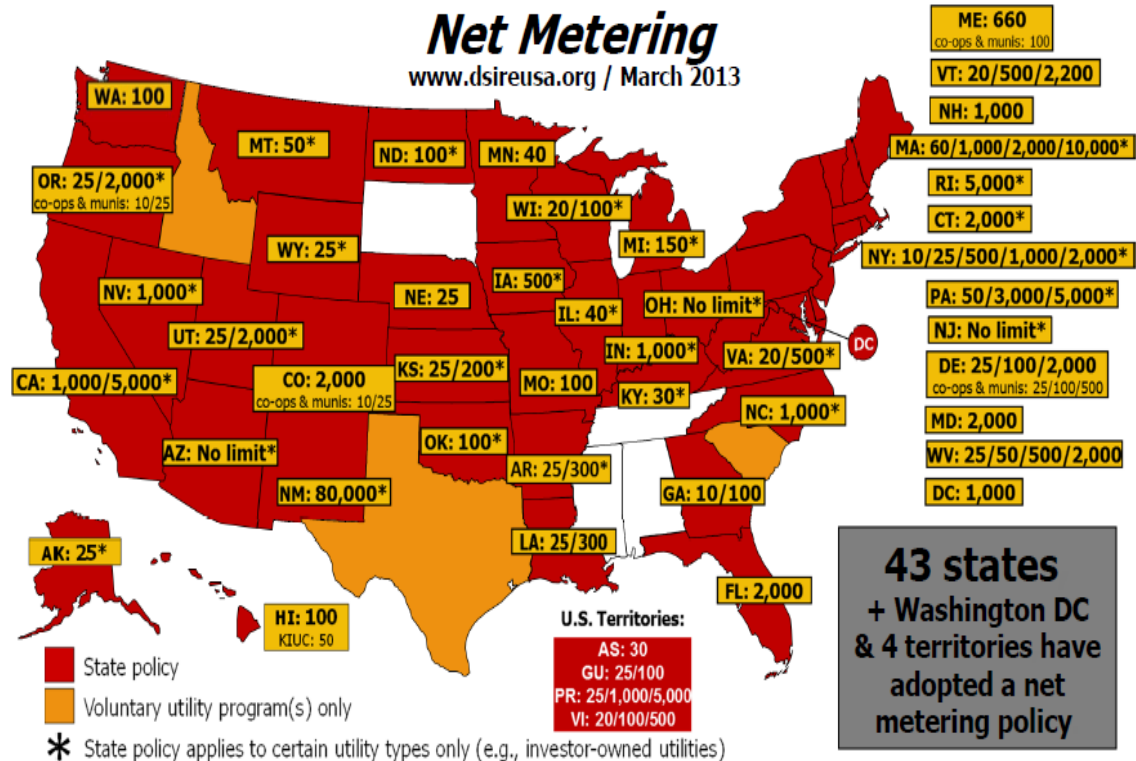
Next: solar tiles



Source: Mike Swanston, Energex

Credit for excess milk

Net metering spreading across the land



Source: DSIRE USA

Main message

- ◆ Revenue erosion **serious & imminent**
 - Today: QLD, Germany, HI, CA
 - Tomorrow: Virtually all high tariff OECD countries
- ◆ Traditional business model **unsustainable**
 - Fixed tariff applied to volumetric usage inappropriate
- ◆ Regulation **out of synch** with reality
 - System is broke & not clear how to fix it
 - Regulators in a no-win position

Fighting solar lobby **not** good strategy



Not easy to be a regulator

- ◆ Regulators were “invented” to protect consumers against abusive monopolies
- ◆ They find themselves “saving” monopolies
- ◆ Taxis vs. Uber
 - Will same fate apply to solar PVs?

Outline

- ◆ I Scale/scope of **problem**
- ◆ II Main **drivers**
- ◆ III Revenue **insufficiency**
- ◆ IV How to **fix** the problem?

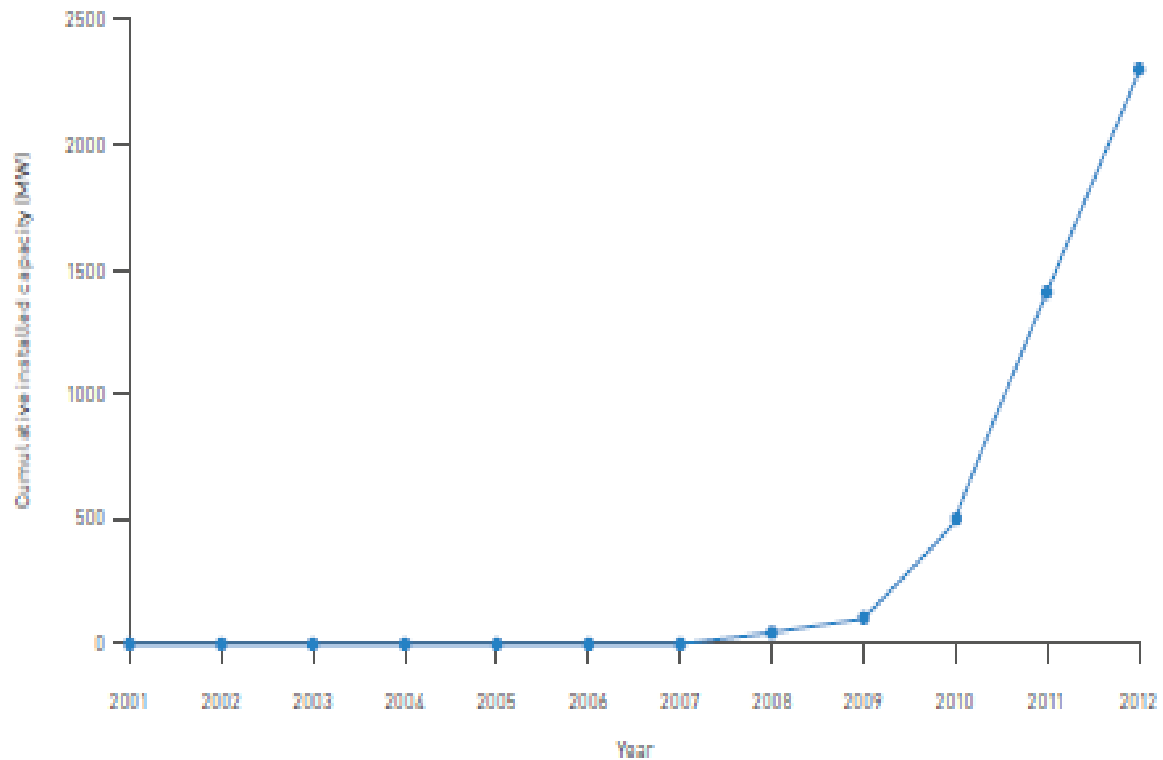
Problem?



Source: The economics of grid defection: When & where distributed solar generation plus storage competes with traditional utility service, Rocky Mountain Institute et al, 2014

Australian PV uptake

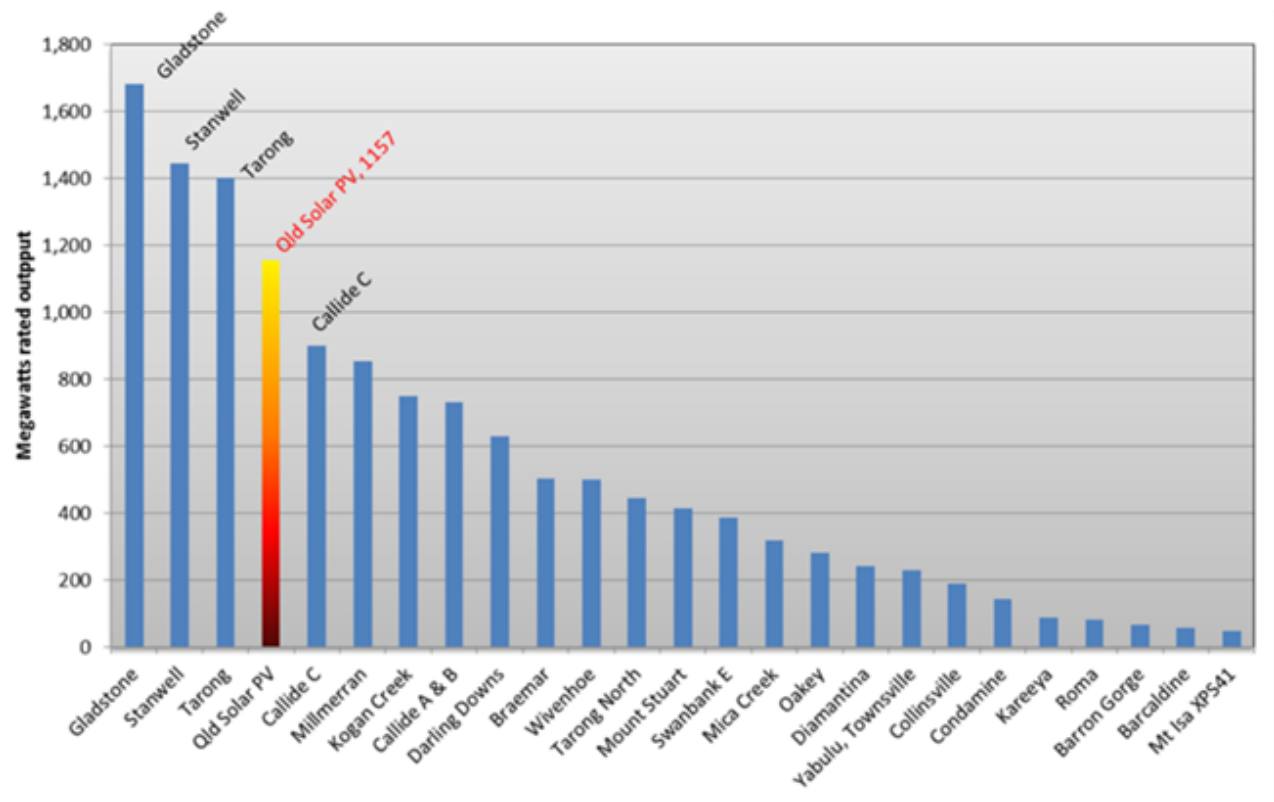
Cumulative installed capacity of solar PVs in Australia, 2001-2012, in MW



Source: Clean Energy Council of Australia

PVs 4th largest source of capacity in QLD

Capacity in MW, April 2014



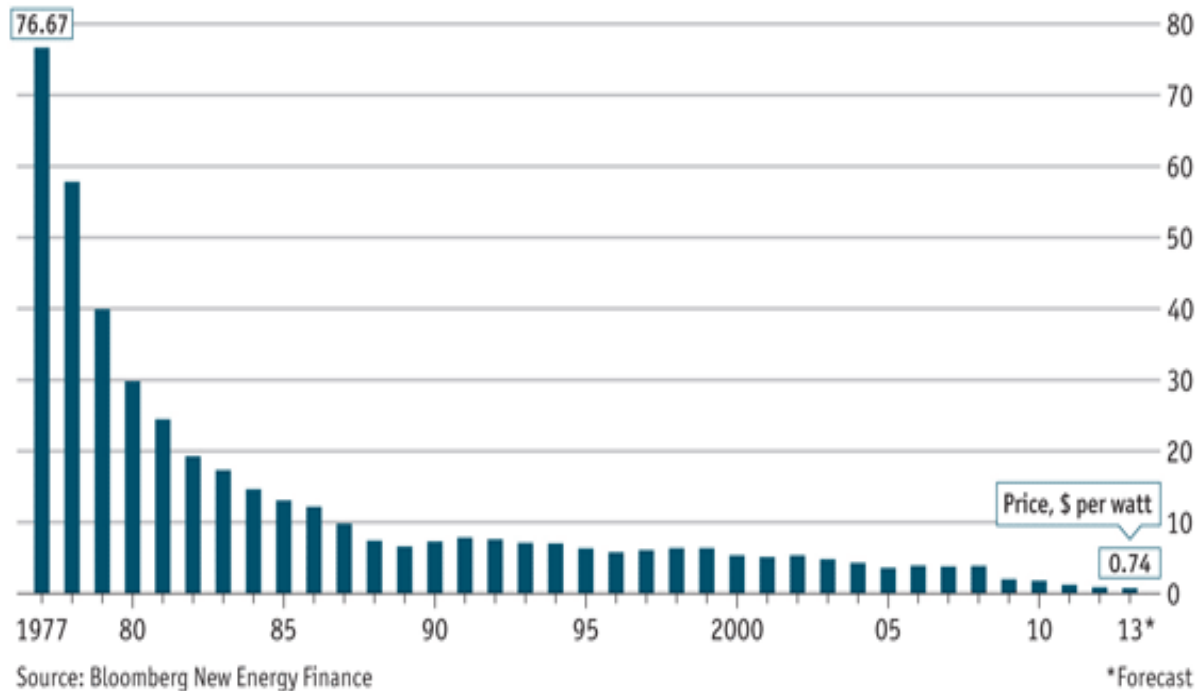
Source: Mike Swanston, Energex

Main drivers

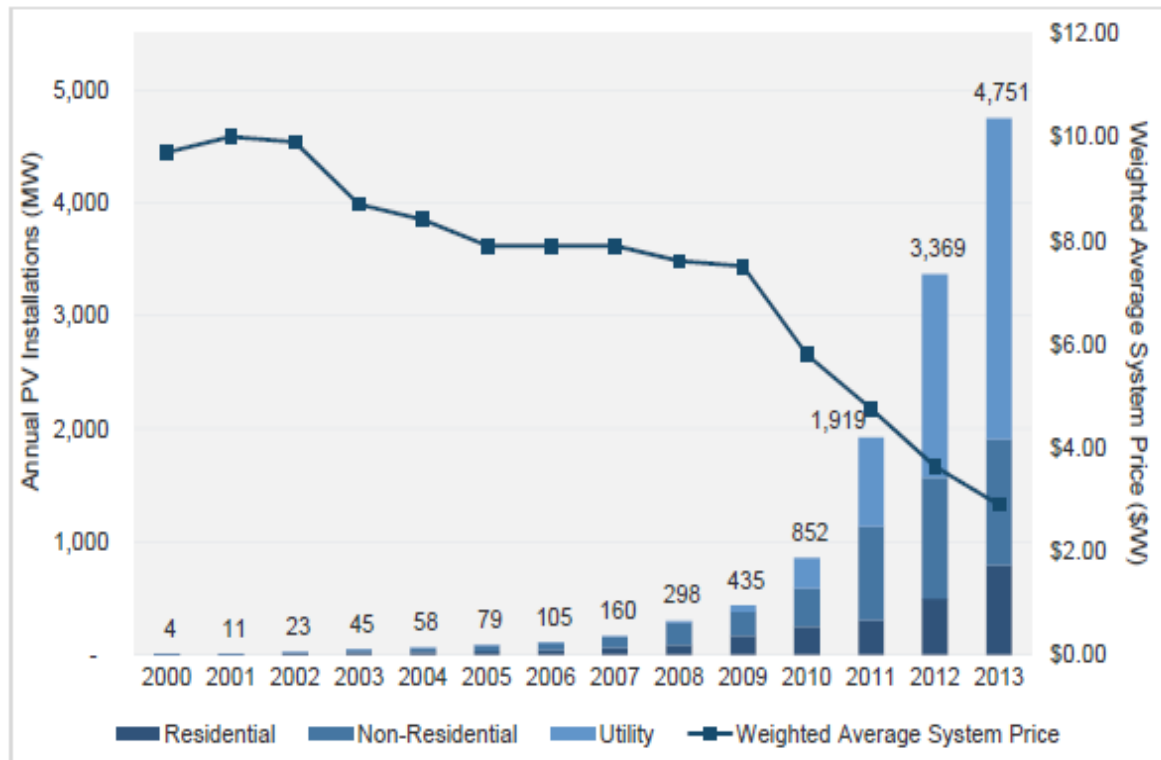
- ◆ Grid parity
- ◆ Renewable/DG subsidies; FiT policies
- ◆ EE/Zero net energy/passive buildings/codes
- ◆ Storage technology & cost
- ◆ Home energy management

Solar PV prices keep falling

Price of solar PVs, 1977-2013, in \$/W



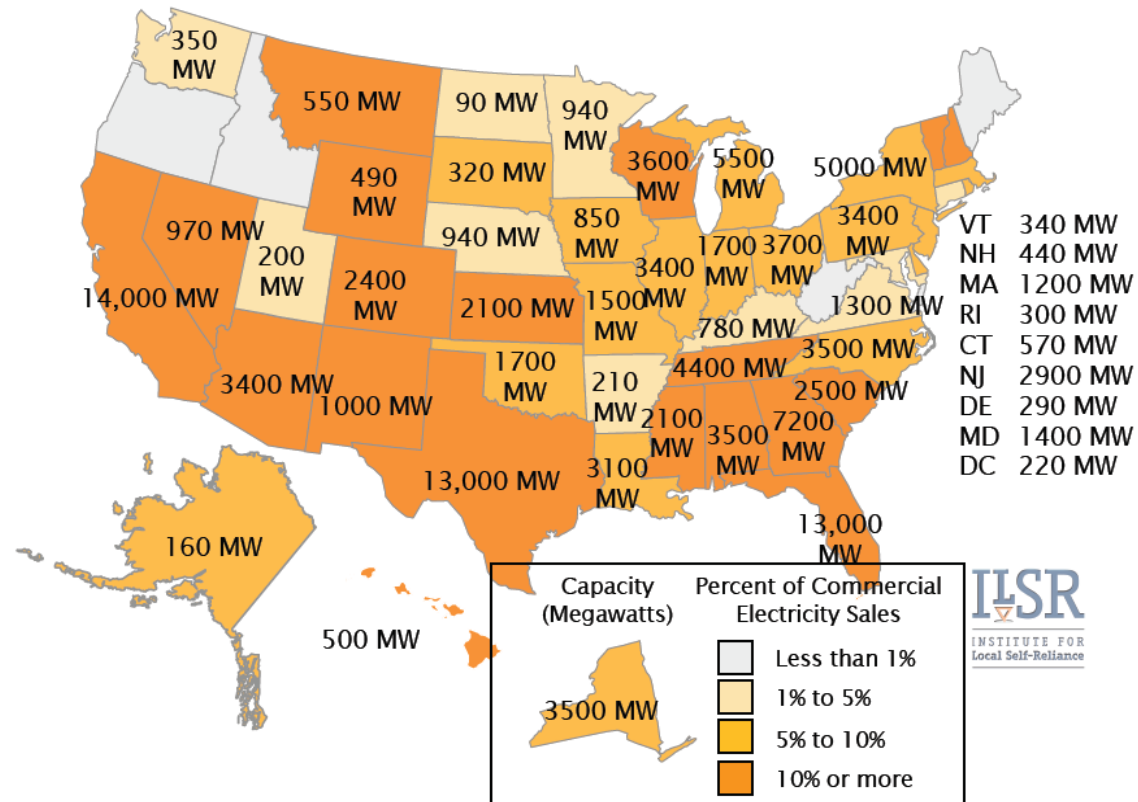
Falling costs, rising installations



Source: US Solar Market Insight Report, 2013 in review, Exec Summary, GMT Research & SEIA

Solar grid parity

Energy Potential from Unsubsidized \$3/W
Commercial Solar (Capacity and % of Sales)



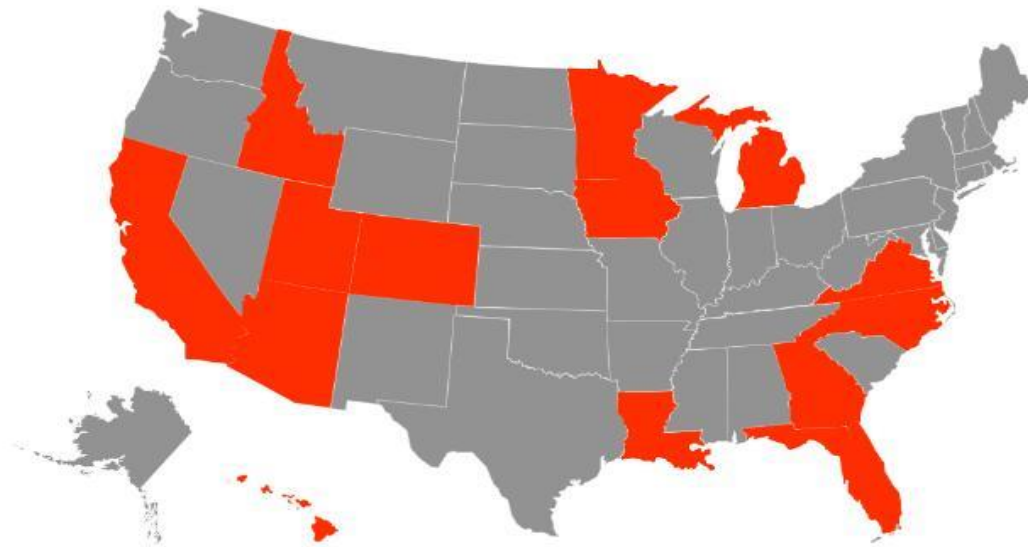
Source Commercial Rooftop Revolution, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), Dec 2012

Key NEM battlegrounds

States where net energy metering (NEM) laws are challenged

FREEDOM TO GENERATE UNDER FIRE

States facing recent challenges to distributed generation

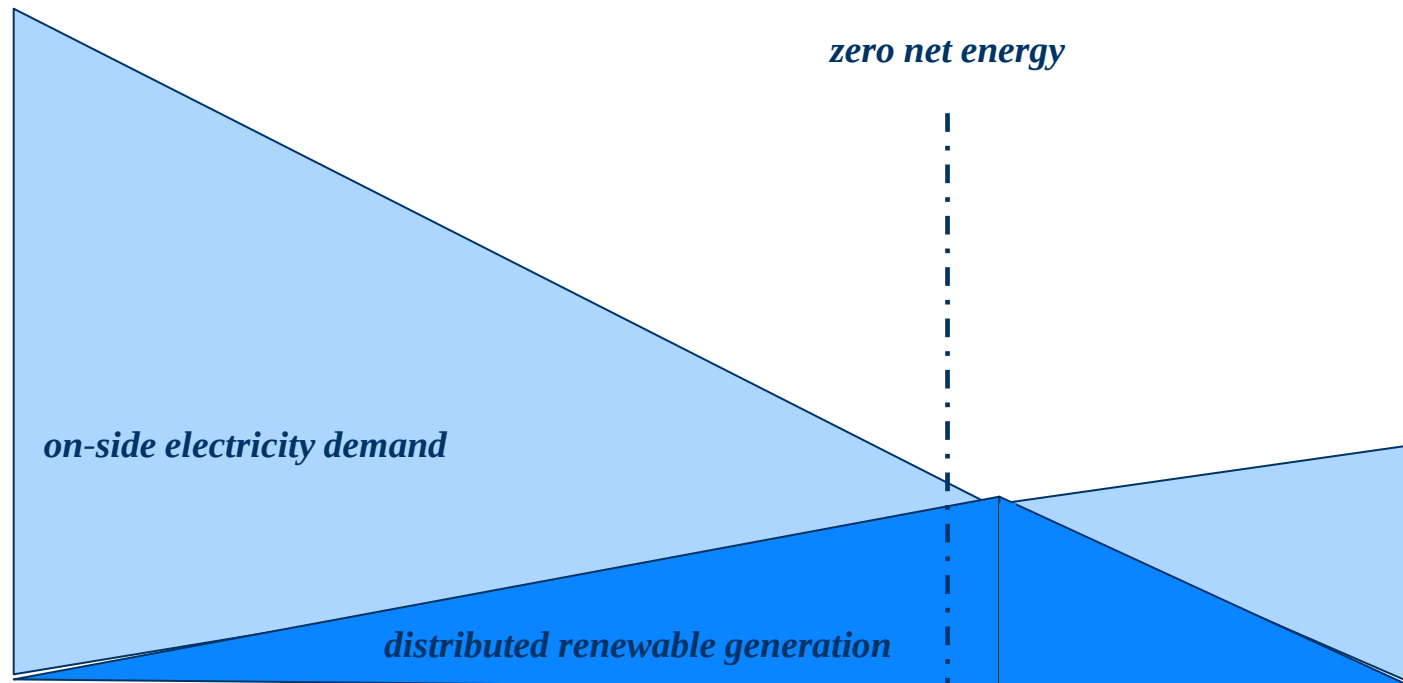


3/13/14

Sources: Renewable Energy World, Greentech Media, IREC, Vote Solar and many more

Zero Net Energy

Applies to *new* residential buildings in 2020; commercial 2030



Big customer, no revenues

Apple's new office building under construction in Cupertino, CA



NREL is ZNE



Source: NREL

More to come



Source: NREL

Tesla

Looks pretty, travels far, not as expensive as Lamborghini



Source: www.tesla.com

Home energy management

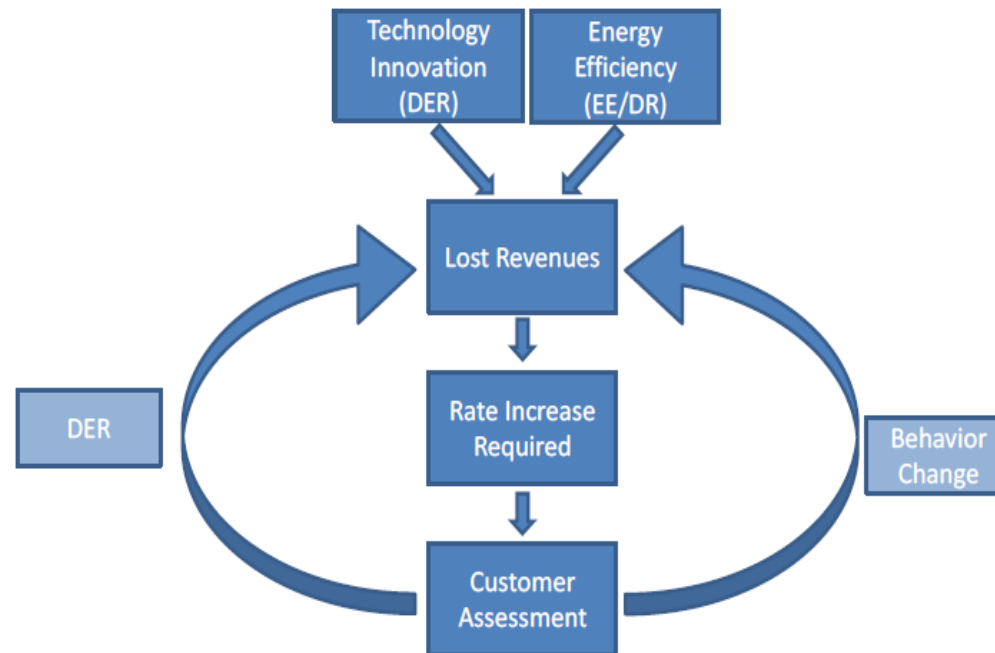


Source: Google.com

Why US utilities are in panic?

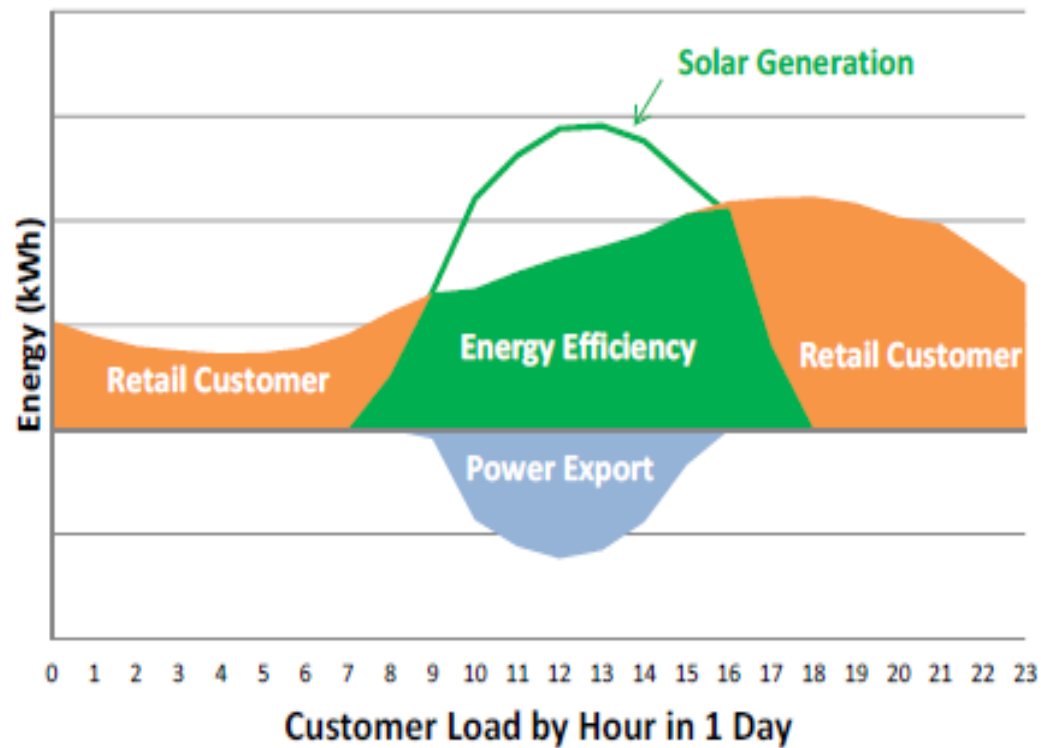
Edison El. Inst.: NEM “Largest near term threat to industry”

Add to your vocabulary: Disruptive Energy Resources (DER)
Vicious Cycle from Disruptive Forces



Source: Disruptive challenges: Financial implications and strategic response to a changing retail electric business, Edison Electric Institute, Jan 2013

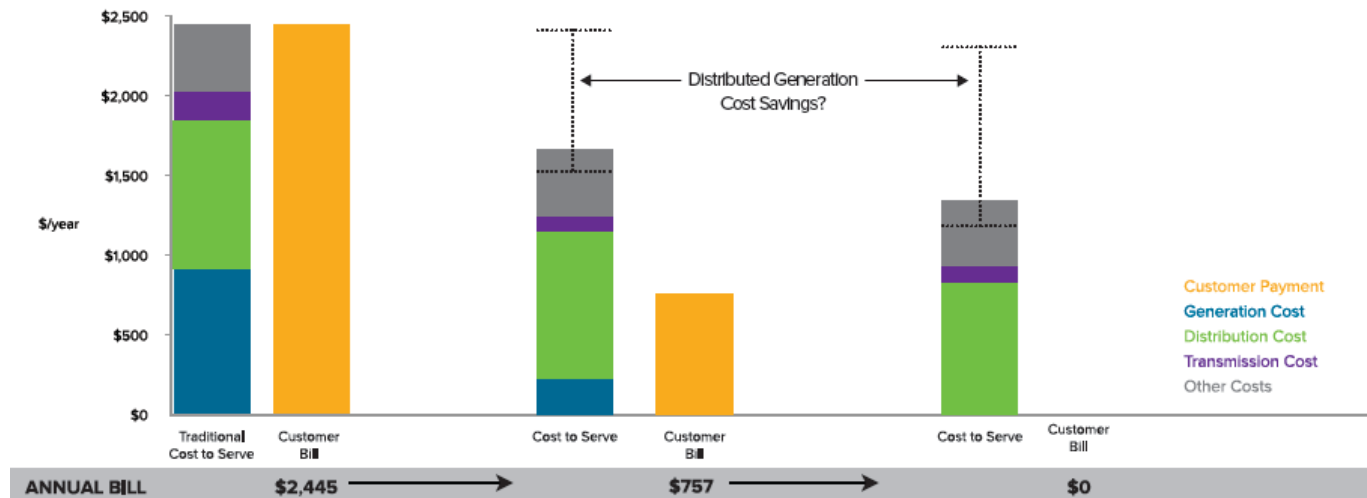
Consumers become *prosumers*



Source: Evaluating the benefits and costs of NEM laws in California, prepared for Vote Solar, Jan 2013

Vanishing revenues

For ZNE/DG customers bills vanish, the costs don't



Traditional, Full Service Customer

This customer, whose load profile is average for the type of residential customer likely to install DG under NEM, pays for her electricity on PG&E's E-1S schedule. On average, the utility fully recovers its costs.

Distributed Generation Customer

The customer installs a PV system that meets part of her annual energy use. Under current rates, the utility is likely to under-recover its costs to serve such a customer, but the results depend on usage, load shapes, and other factors.

Zero Net Energy Customer

The customer installs a PV system that meets ALL of her annual energy use. The utility receives no revenue even though the customer still uses to the utility's network as a battery.

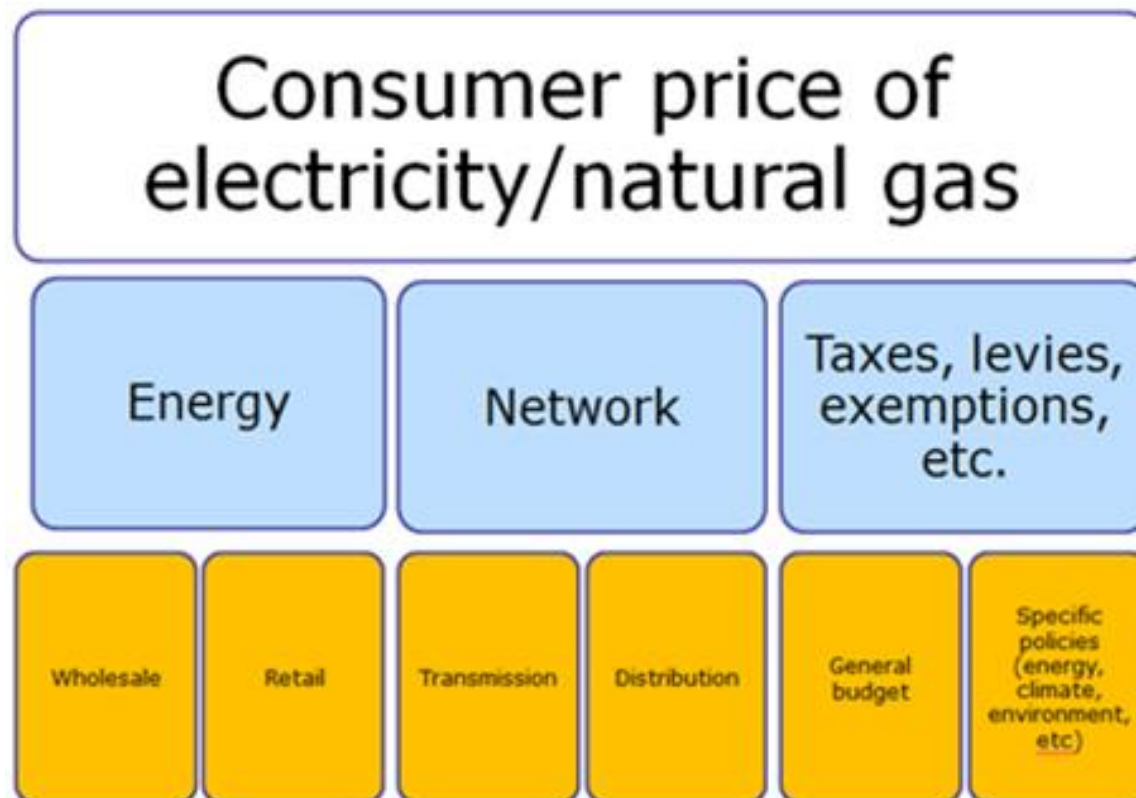
New value proposition

- ◆ What do **prosumers** want?
- ◆ How much are they **willing to pay**?
- ◆ Telecom analogy
 - Ubiquity/universal coverage
 - Bandwidth/speed
- ◆ Prosumer equivalent?
 - Capacity to upload/download to grid
 - Reliability/backup/balancing service

New regulatory paradigm?

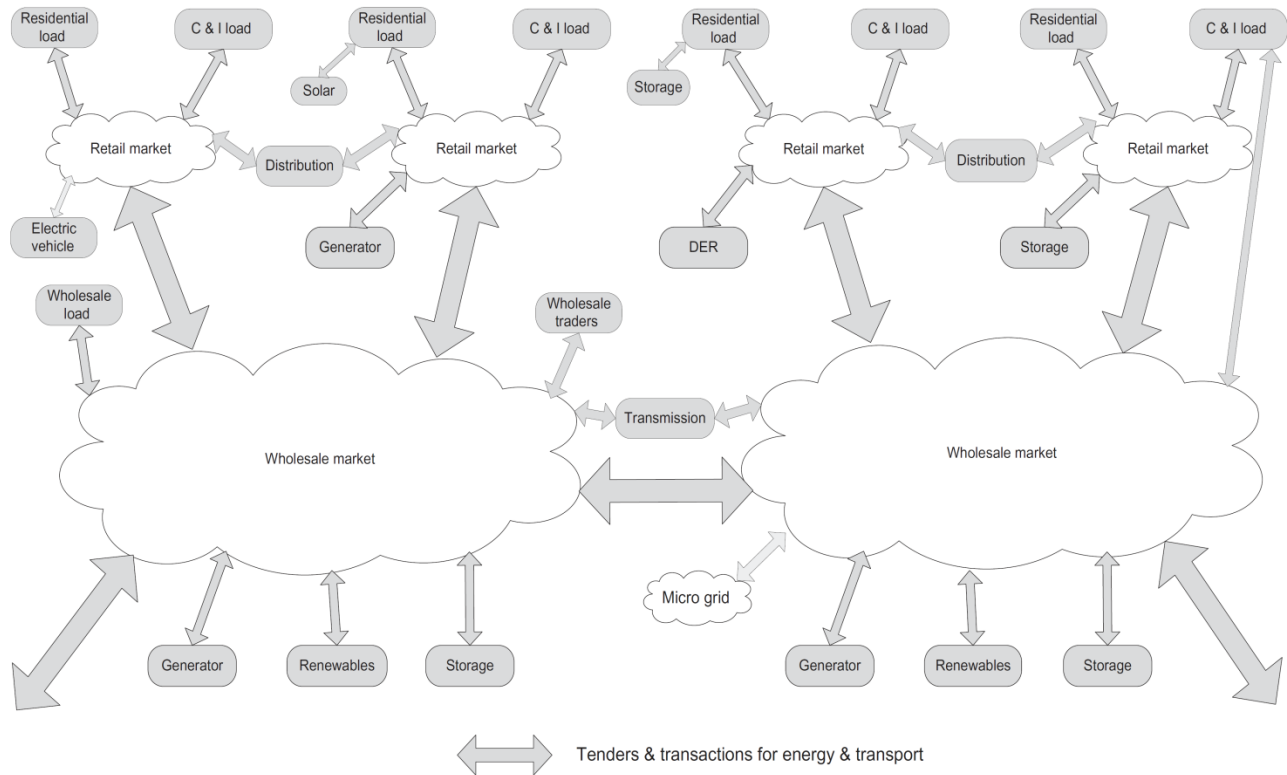
- ◆ **First:** Re-align revenues & costs
 - Over 60% for US residential consumers
 - Currently little or no fixed monthly fees
- ◆ **Second:** Electrons flow in all directions
 - Collect a toll at the gate, regardless of flow
- ◆ **Third:** Back-up & reliability highly valuable
 - Stand-by fees based on value derived/cost imposed
- ◆ **Fourth:** Action on customer side of meter
 - Don't stifle product & service innovation

Back to basics



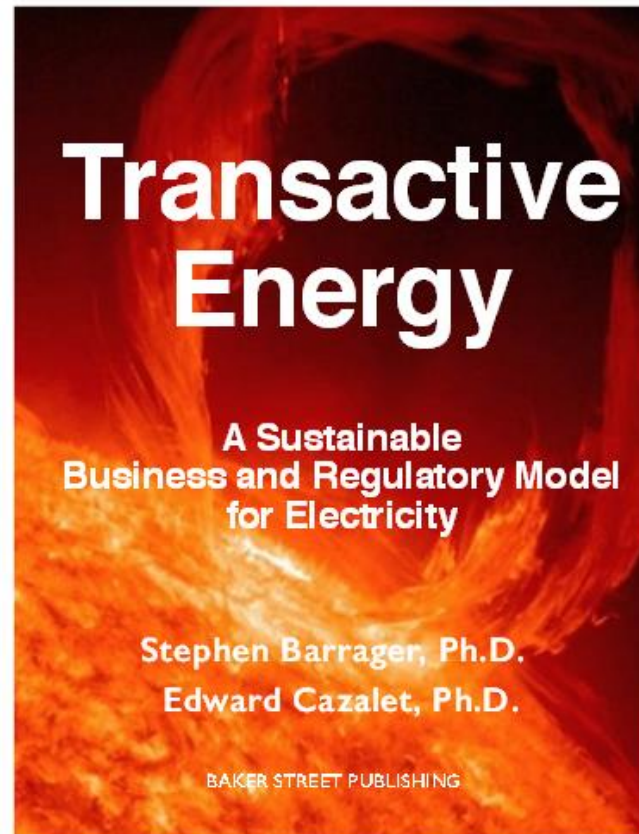
Transactive tariffs

Who buys/sells what from/to whom & when?



Source: ISO

Future is transactive



Transactive Energy

- ◆ Check websites below

- ◆ <https://www.dropbox.com/s/yxv56z1hq7fjvd5/TransactiveEnergyBookSample1.pdf>
- ◆ <http://www.slideshare.net/barrager/transactive-energy-keystone-of-sustainable-electricity-markets>

Future volume?

- ◆ Utility 2.0
- ◆ Disruptive technology
- ◆ Future business models
- ◆ Distribution company of the future
- ◆ Interface between ISO/Dist. Company
- ◆ New regulatory models/paradigms

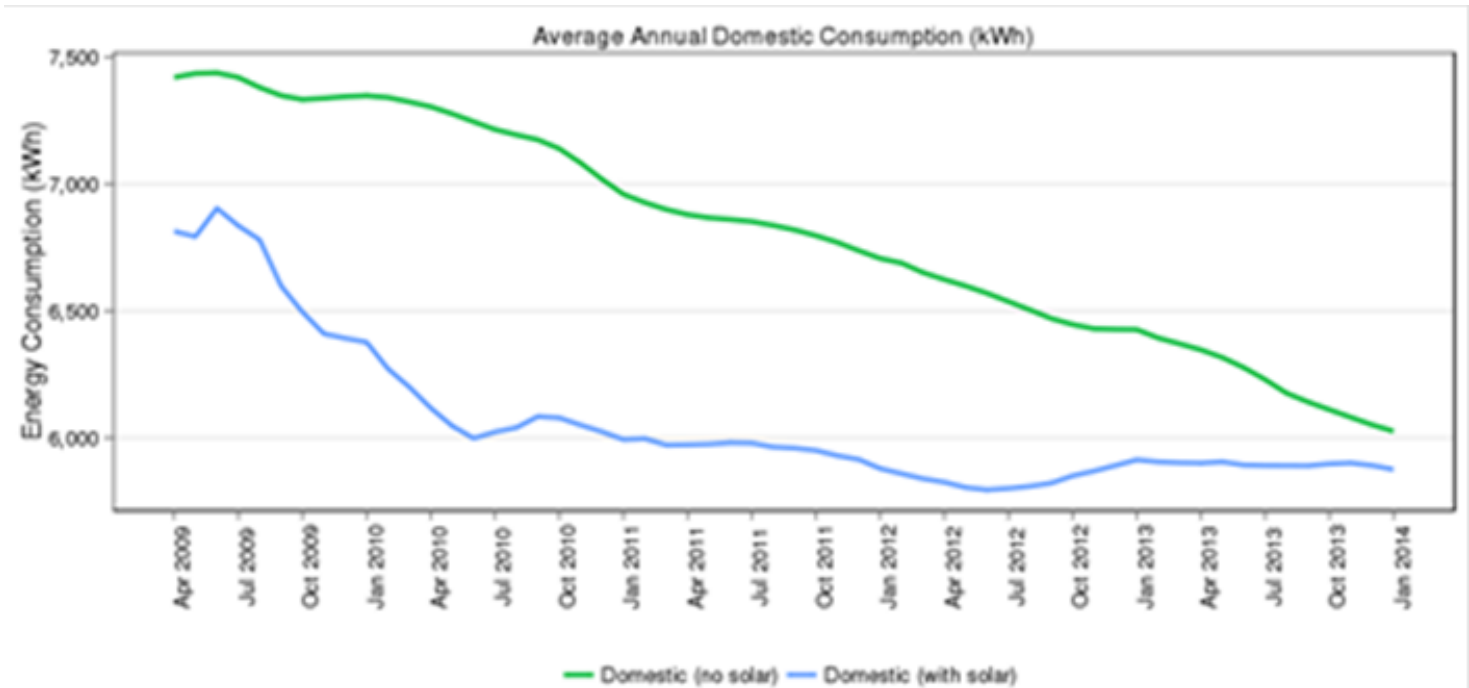


Thank you

- ◆ Happy to answer questions

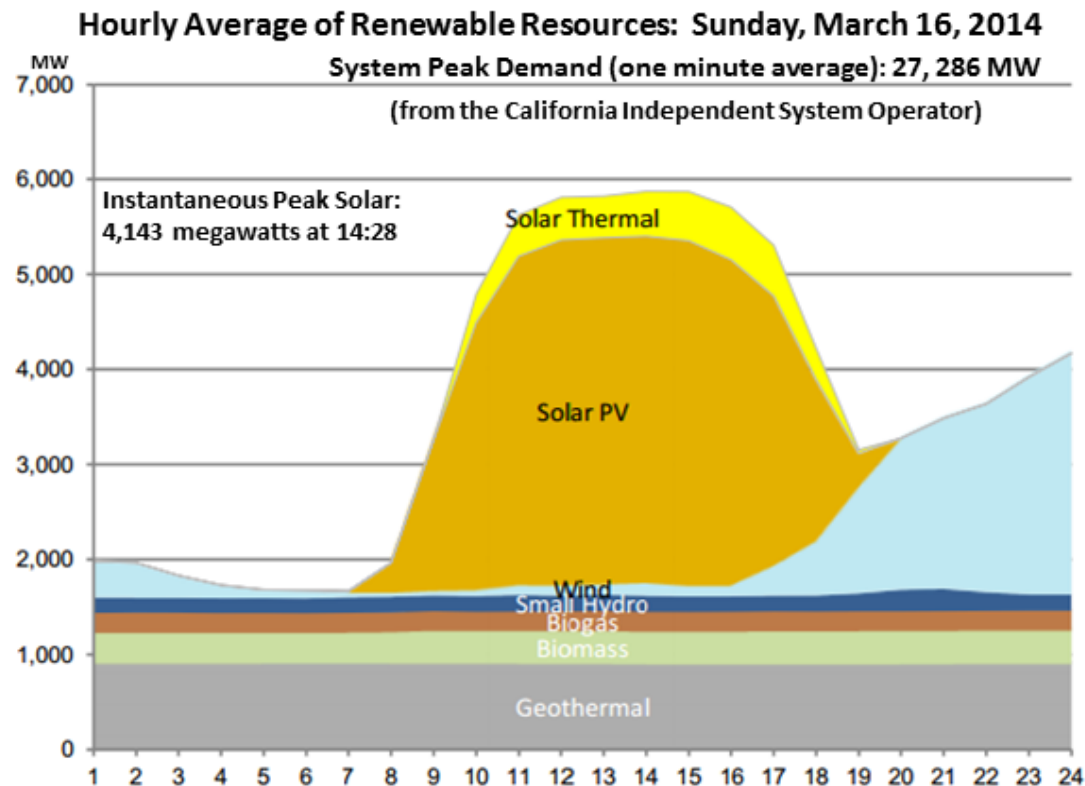
Lower consumption, solar & non-solar

Residential consumption in QLD, solar (blue) *and* non-solar (green) customers



Source:

Where is the Mid-day peak?

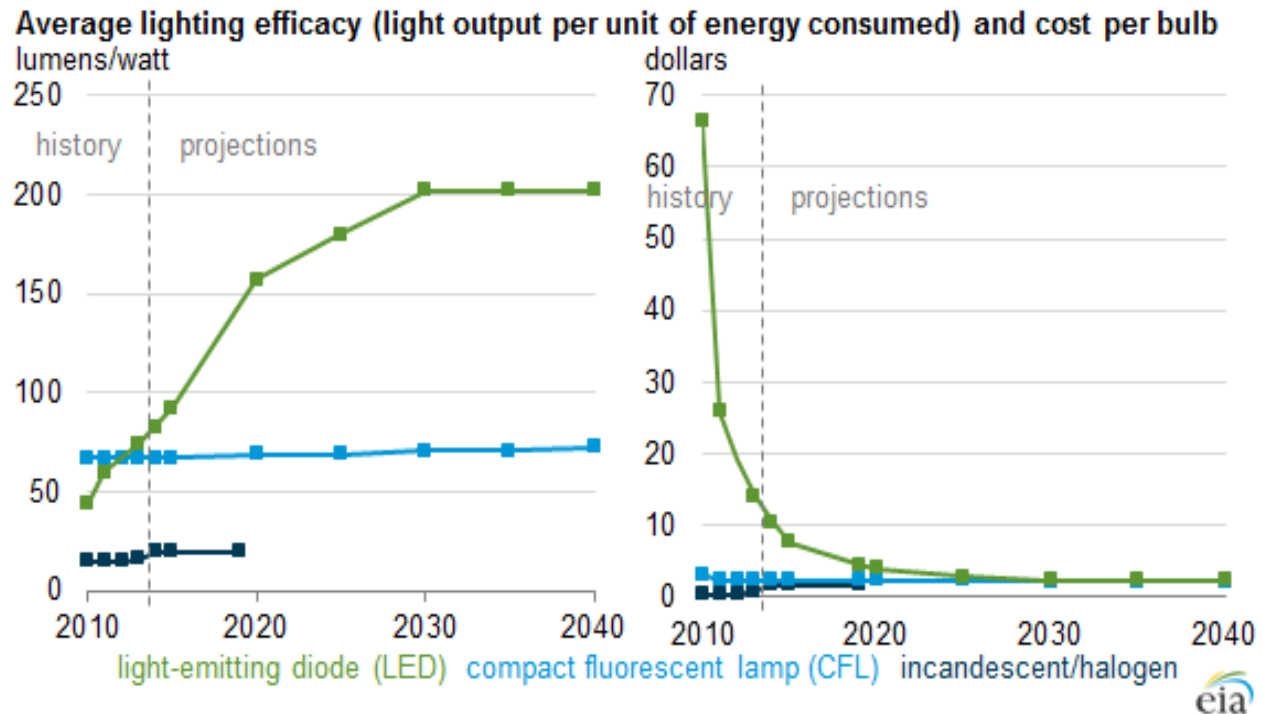


Source: ISO

Example

- ◆ **First:**
 - \$60+/mo Min monthly connection fee regardless of usage
- ◆ **Second:**
 - 5 cents/kWh crossing customer meter in both directions
- ◆ **Third:**
 - A service charge based on maximum in/out capacity
- ◆ **Fourth:**
 - Technology neutral regulation

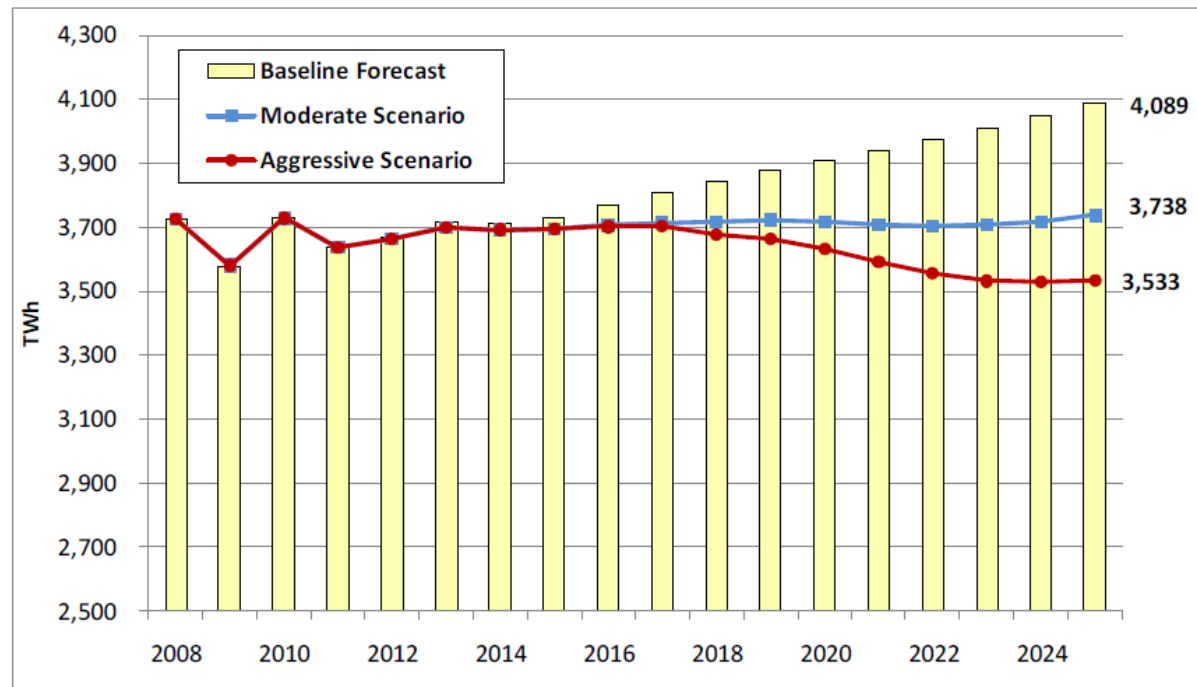
25% of load cut in half



Source: US Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Early Release

Future US demand growth?

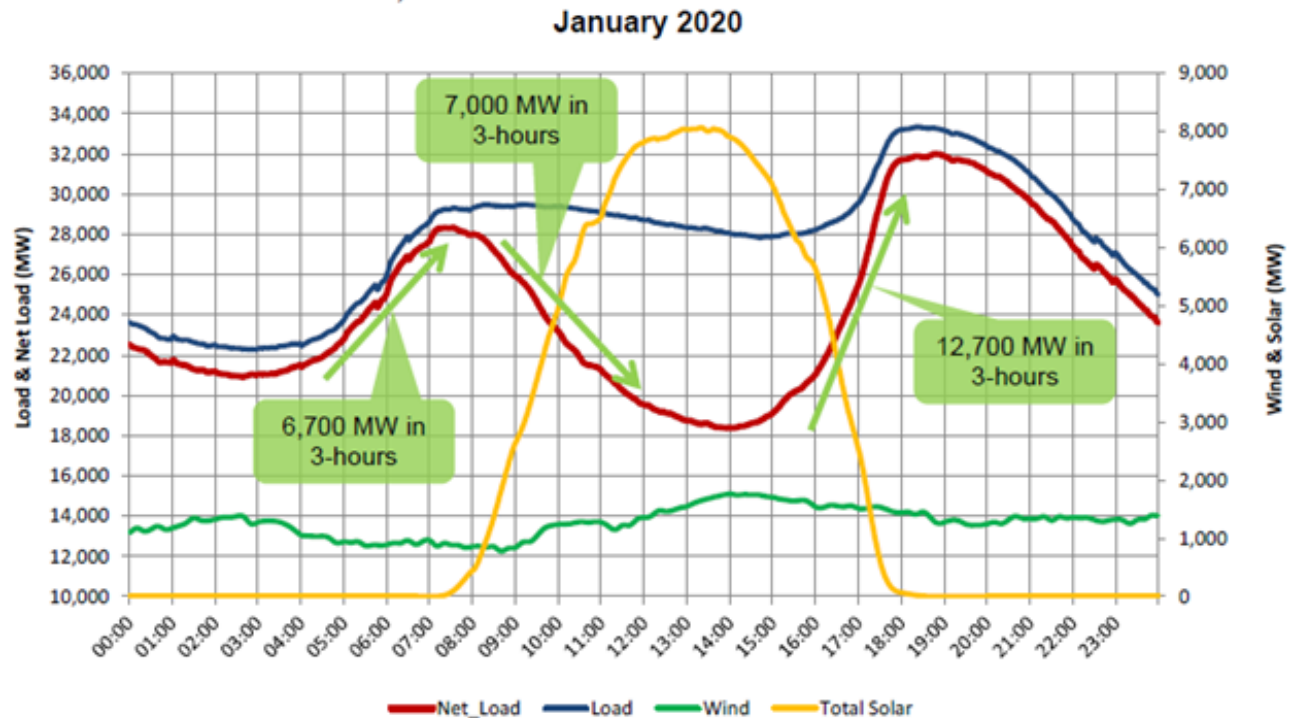
Flat or declining



Source: IEE white paper, May 2011

Price responsive demand

13 GW ramping in 3 Hrs



Source: Maintaining Bulk-Power System Reliability While Integrating Variable Energy Resources – CAISO Approach, Nov 2013

Distributed Energy Resources

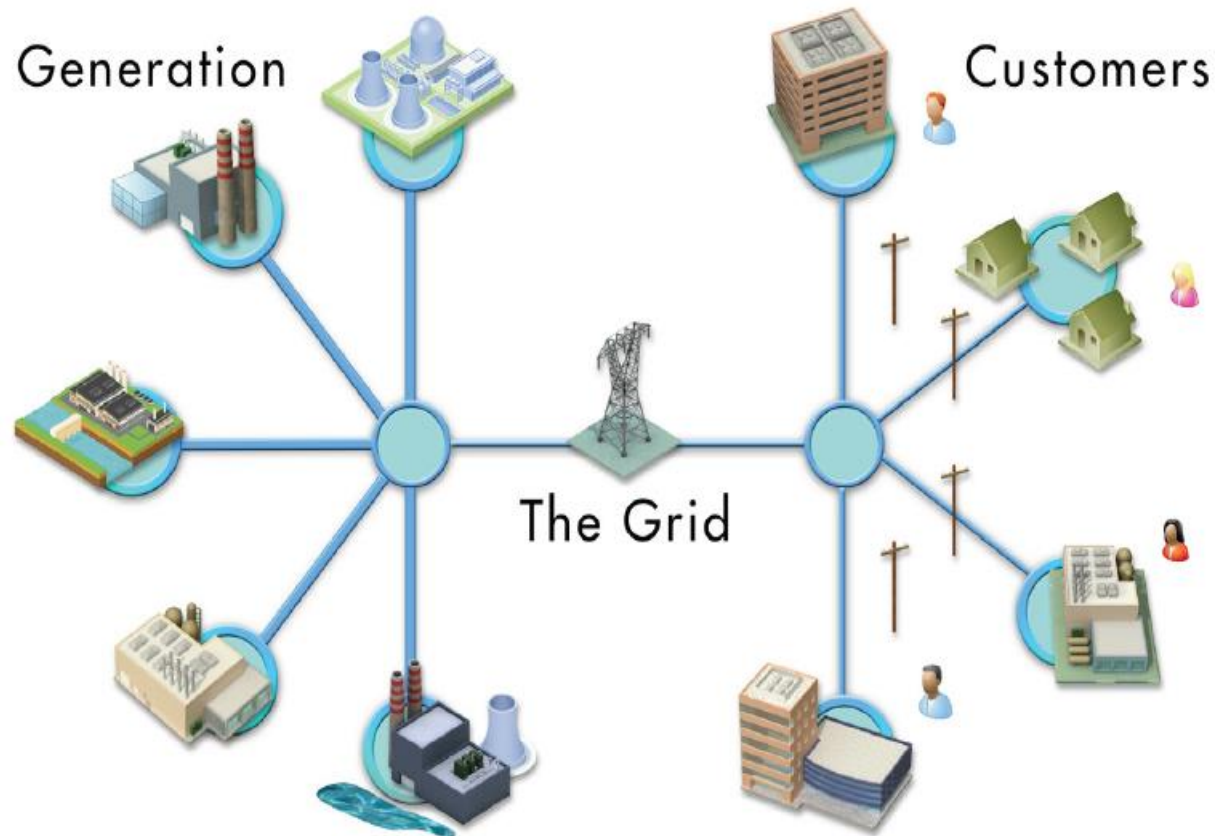
- ◆ Two sided coin
- ◆ Head: Consumers use fewer kWhrs
 - Negawatts cheaper than megawatts
- ◆ Tail: Consumer becoming “prosumers”
 - Self-generation feasible & cost-effective
- ◆ Outcome?
 - Revenue erosion
 - Unsustainable business model
 - “Utilities” & “Regulators” caught off-guard

Traditional paradigm

4 key words

- ◆ Generation Centralized
- ◆ Flow One way
- ◆ Tariff Volumetric
- ◆ Demand Inflexible

Utility centric paradigm

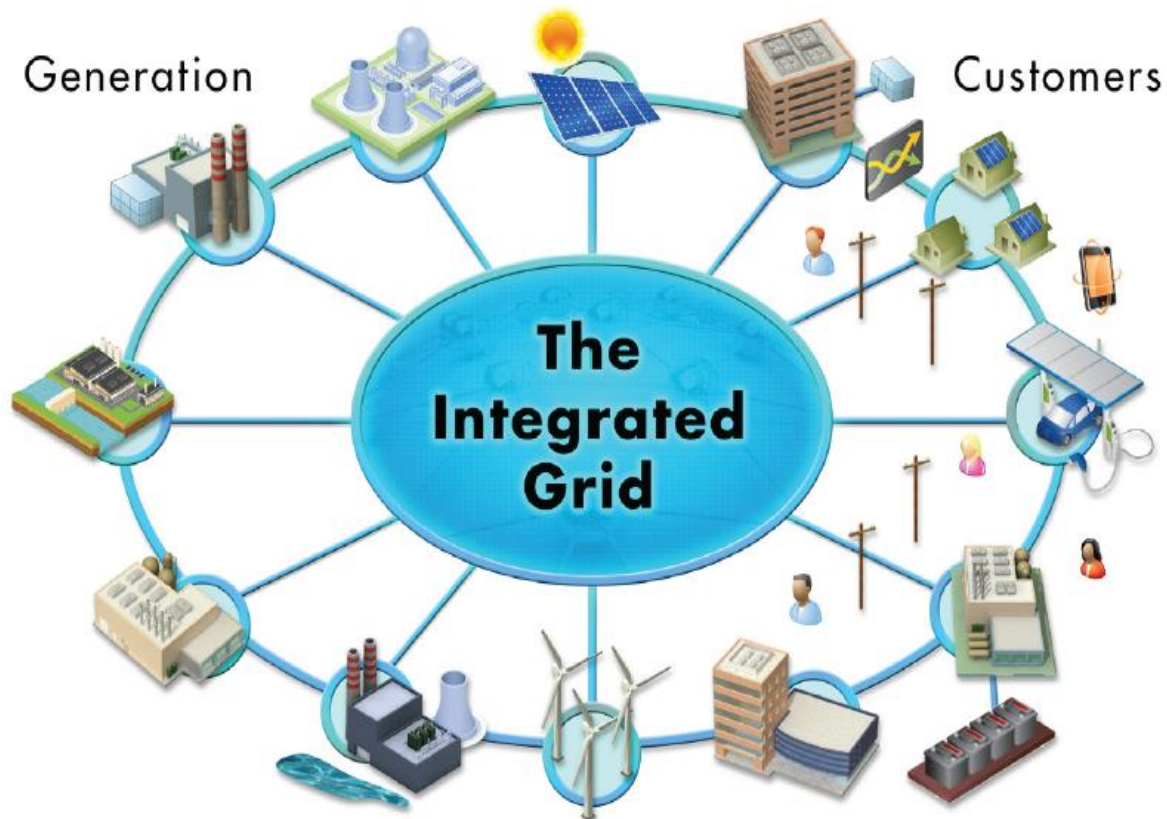


Emerging order

6 key characteristics

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
◆ Paradigm	Centralized	Decentralized
◆ Generation	Dispatchable	Intermittent
◆ Flow	One-way	Bi-directional
◆ Customers	Consumers	<i>“Prosumers”</i>
◆ Tariffs	Volumetric	Transactive
◆ Demand	Inflexible	Price-responsive

Tomorrow's grid



Source: The integrated grid: Realizing the full value of central & distributed resources, EPRI, Feb 2014

Challenged

SOS signal from an art gallery in Brussels



Source Utilities CEO's of top European utilities at the unprecedented joint press conference, 11 Oct 2013: Powerhouses of innovation, Eurelectric, May 2013

Falling share prices



Source: Financial Times, 14 Feb 2014

Forward price for electricity base load in Germany in €/MWh

This line chart displays the forward prices for electricity base load in Germany in €/MWh from 2010 to 2015. The y-axis ranges from 35 to 70 €/MWh, and the x-axis shows years from 2010 to 2013, with data extending into early 2014. Four series are plotted: 2012 (dark blue), 2013 (light blue), 2014 (orange), and 2015 (black). All series show a general downward trend over time, with significant volatility and seasonal peaks. The 2015 series consistently shows the highest prices, while the 2012 series shows the lowest.

Date	2012 (€/MWh)	2013 (€/MWh)	2014 (€/MWh)	2015 (€/MWh)
Jan 2010	65	65	65	65
Jul 2010	50	55	58	60
Jan 2011	55	58	60	62
Jul 2011	50	55	58	60
Jan 2012	55	58	60	62
Jul 2012	50	55	58	60
Jan 2013	48	50	52	55
Jul 2013	45	48	50	52
Jan 2014	40	42	45	48
Jul 2014	38	40	42	45

Source

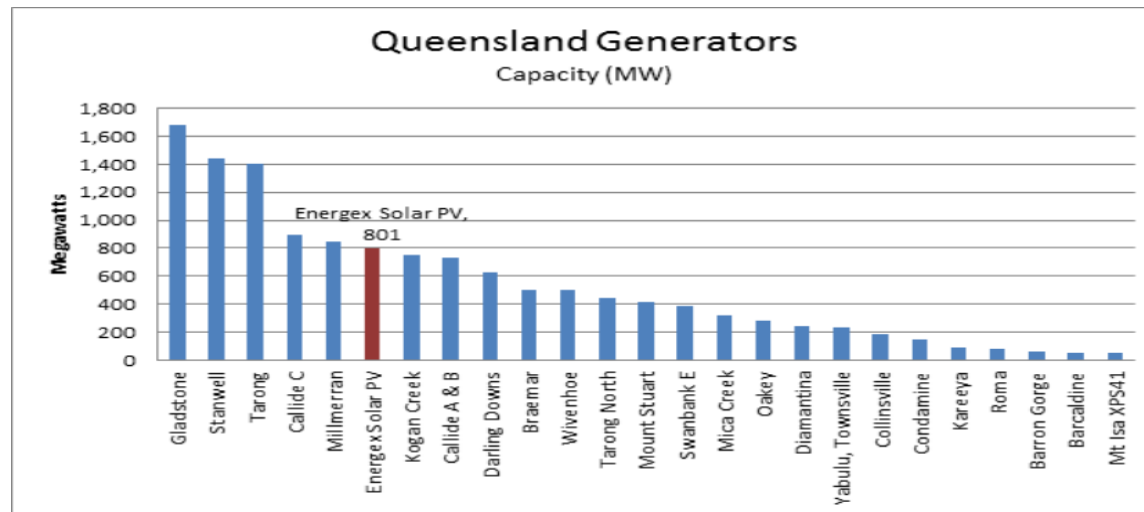
World's largest CSP



Source: California Energy Commission (CEC)

Sunny Queensland

Rooftop solar PVs 6th largest generation source in QLD

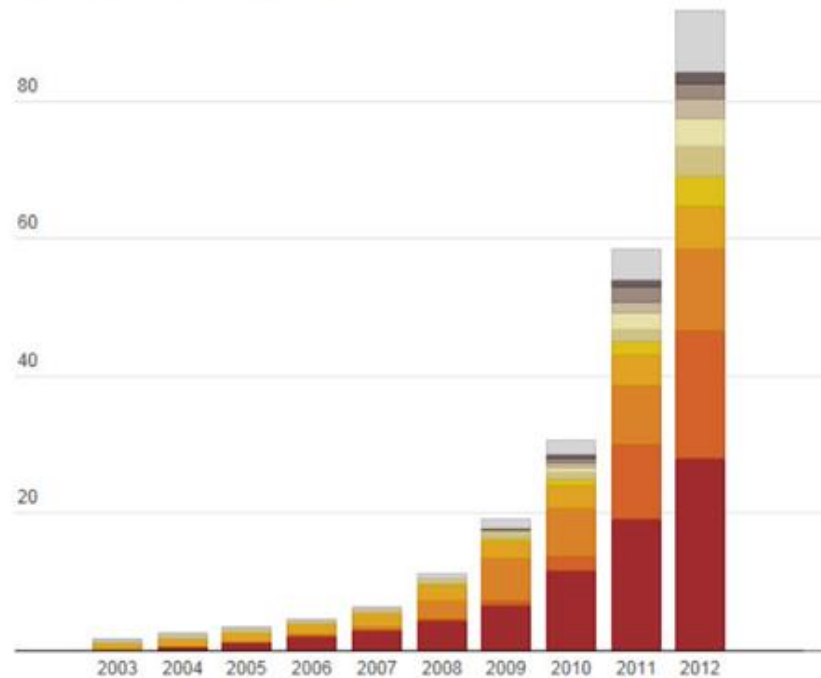


Global solar

Global Solar Production in TWh (2003-2012)

All figures are in terrawatthours (TWh). The grey on top is the rest of the world.

GER ITA SPA JAP CHN USA FRA AUS CZE BEL ROW



Source: Graph appeared in numerous publications in Dec including Renew Economy on 9 Dec 2013