MADRI WORKING GROUP MEETING #31 – December 3, 2013

THE INTERSECTION OF DEMAND RESPONSE AND DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

U.S DOE – FORRESTAL BUILDING
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Remote Participation
Web Address: https://pjm.webex.com
Meeting number: 658 571 559
Meeting password: madri1203rap
Teleconference call-in number: 1-866-398-2885
Participant passcode: 928426

Special Note – If you are not a U.S. Citizen and would like to attend in person, please contact Maureen Martin at MMartin@raponline.org to obtain the form that will need to be filled out two weeks in advance.

Demand Response (DR) and Distributed Generation (DG) are playing larger roles as resources in the capacity markets. This session will explore the benefits of DG and DR to the grid as well as how DG and DR benefit from the grid. The meeting will conclude with a discussion of a case study addressing the new peak demand for PJM that was reached on September 11, 2013 and the resulting curtailment of load in PJM West.

AGENDA

9:30 – 10:00am **Networking with attendees**

10:00 – 10:15am **Introductions**
Janine Migden-Ostrander and John Shenot, Regulatory Assistance Project

10:15 – 11:30am **The September 2013 PJM Record Peak**
Mike Bryson, PJM
Joe Bowring, PJM Market Monitor
Ken Jennings, Duke Energy

On September 11, 2013, due to unseasonably hot weather, PJM hit a record peak of 144,370 MW compared with a peak of 129,959 MW in September, 2012. Unseasonably hot weather also affected PJM operations on September 9th and 10th. During this three day period PJM had to direct local utilities to curtail load to prevent a worse outcome and PJM had to call for Load Management resources. It is important to understand that these were two separate actions that addressed different operational challenges. This panel will

look at what happened, what can be done to avoid future similar occurrences, and what role DG and DR played in responding to the emergency conditions.

11:30am – 12:45pm **The Benefits of the Grid for Distributed Generation**
Lisa Wood, IEE
Karen Lefkowitz, Pepco

While most discussions have focused on the benefits that Distributed Generation provides to the grid, there has not been as much attention paid to how the grid benefits DG. This becomes an increasingly important aspect as we examine utility tariffs and cost allocation in the future. More and more, some customers are beginning to internally generate some or all of their power needs, relying on the utility only for supplemental or back-up power. The loss of sales for the Distribution Utility results in less revenues which in turn can cause stress on the utility system in terms of having adequate revenues to reliably operate the grid. Without changes in utility tariffs and cost allocations, the burden for the revenue shortfall could disproportionately fall on the non-DG customers. Reconsideration of rate designs to strike the appropriate balance between the utility, DG and non-DG customers is starting to be considered in states with advanced amounts of DG. As part of this equation, it is useful to identify the benefits that the grid provides to DG customers.

12:45 – 1:45pm **Lunch**

1:45 – 3:00pm **The Benefits of Distributed Generation to the Grid**
John Jimison, Energy Future Coalition
Katie Bolcar Rever, SEIA
Chris Cook, Solar Grid Storage

Just as it is important to identify the grid services provided to DG, it is equally important to understand how DG currently and as an evolving technology provides benefits to the grid. As technology continues to advance, these benefits can expand. These benefits can include support for resiliency, shelter and dispatchability. These panelists will discuss examples of how DG has been used today to enhance the grid and what some of the future applications of DG to the grid might be.

3:00 – 3:15pm **Wrap-Up, Adjournment**
Janine Migden-Ostrander and John Shenot, Regulatory Assistance Project