

Distribution Planning: What's Going On? New York: Reforming the Energy Vision

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RAP is a global, non-profit team of experts focused on the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the power sector.

We provide assistance to government officials on a broad range of energy and environmental issues.

New York's Reforming Energy Vision (REV)

- Comprehensive look to the future
- Big picture: DER, RES, carbon reduction,
- Focus on consumers -- active load, DER & DG
- Launched April 2014, Track 1 order released Feb 2015 (on roles of wires companies, 3rd parties, consumers, and generators)
 - Regulated utility will become a Distributed System Platform Provider, with limited roles w/ end users
 - Generation: open to competition
 - Customer services (eg, energy mgt, DR, PV) open to new entrants
- Track 2 regulatory reforms staff proposal due early summer
- Rocky Mountain Institute and the Regulatory Assistance Project provided assistance to the NYDPS on REV

See New York State, Reforming the Energy Vision webpage at: http://www3.dps.ny.gov/W/PSCWeb.nsf/All/26BE8A93967E604785257CC40066B91A?OpenDocument

Business-As-Usual is No Longer an Acceptable Option for New Yorkers

CHALLENGES:

- Aging infrastructure and rising costs
- Poor system efficiency
- Flat load growth
- Climate change

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Rapidly falling technology costs
- Rise of the digital economy and new capabilities from IT
- Proliferation of new business models to create customer value

Historical regulatory approach and utility business models are not well adapted to address challenges and capture opportunities



From the REV Policy Order:

"Utilities, and this Commission, could respond to [the challenges facing the industry] by clinging to the traditional business model for as long as possible, relying on protective tariffs, regulatory delay, and other defenses against innovation.

Alternatively, we can identify and build regulatory, utility, and market models that create new value for consumers and support market entrants and this new form of intermodal competition—in other words, embrace the changes that are shaking the traditional system and turn them to New York's economic and environmental advantage.

We decisively take the latter approach."



Policy Objectives of NY REV

In the face of these trends, the PSC has set out several policy objectives for the future of NY's electricity system



- Enhanced customer knowledge and tools to support bill management
- Market animation and leverage of customer contributions
- System wide efficiency
- Fuel and resource diversity
- System reliability and resiliency
- Reduction of carbon emissions

Key Principles of NY REV

Five core principles should guide future decision-making to achieve the PSC's policy objectives



- Collaboration
- Transparency
- Standardization
- Non-discrimination
- Action-orientation

The Times They are a Changing

In implementing REV, the statutory responsibility of the PSC is not changing, but several aspects of how it implements that responsibility are

WHAT'S NOT CHANGING:

- Physics of the grid
- Commitment to reliability
- Commitment to affordability
- Commitment to customers
- Commitment to the environment
- Commitment to universal service

WHAT IS CHANGING:

- Vision of how the grid operates
- · Role of the utility as integrator
- Demand as an integral resource in managing the grid
- DER providers as utility customers and partners
- Regulation to align utility business model with REV's objectives



Foundational Building Blocks of REV

- 1. Establishing the Distributed System Platform (DSP)
- 2. Engaging customers
- 3. Animating the market
- 4. Meeting environmental objectives
- 5. Reforming regulation & rate-making

Establishment of a Distributed System Platform

DSP

- Intelligent network platform
- Obligation and incentive to support DER
- DER providers as customers and partners
- Fair, open, and transparent transactive markets

DSP Responsibilities

- Integrated system planning
- Grid operations
- Market operations, structure & products

DSP Provider

- Utilities will be the DSP providers
- Represents an expansion of existing obligation
- Will be supported through Track 2 business model changes

Engaging Customers

- Create a vibrant digital marketplace (e.g., Amazon for power products) to inform and transact
- Support low and moderate income customers
- Ease interconnection
- Increase the informational value of customer bills
- Implement key customer protections

Animating the Market

Goal: create market confidence and build the DER asset base in the near-term

System Data

- DSIPs will provide system planning information
- DSP will provide system data at granularity and timeliness appropriate for market
- Utilities can charge fees for value-added data analysis

Market Power

- Utilities cannot own DERs except in very limited cases
- Consider functional separation
- PSC monitoring & recourse
- Create market oversight committee

Early Actions

- Demand response tariffs
- Demonstration projects

Meeting Environmental Objectives

Energy efficiency

- Goal is to create a framework for investment in clean DER
- 2015 targets are a minimum for 2016
- Increased flexibility and responsibility for utilities
- Focus on market transformation curve
- REV best practices guide to be created

Large-scale renewable energy

New REV track (LSR track) to create options paper by June 1

Reforming Regulation (No Decision Yet)

Goal: align utility regulation with REV's objectives

New Revenue Model

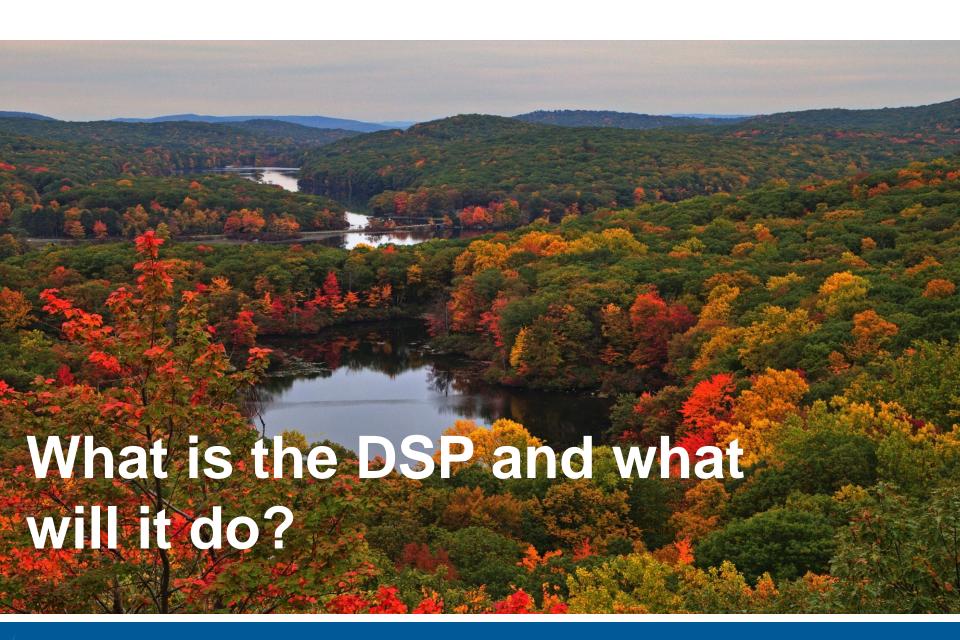
- Align interests among market participants
- Shift cost recovery burden away from captive customers
- Enable utilities to respond to evolving markets and opportunities

New Performance-Based Outcomes & Metrics

- New Earnings Impact Mechanisms (EIMs)
- Reconsideration of how to implement EIMs

New Rate Designs

- Align pricing to better reflect value
- Revise commodity mechanisms, delivery charges, and standby rates



Role of DSP

The Distributed System Platform (DSP) will create a market for distributed energy resources

The DSP is an intelligent network platform that will provide safe, reliable and efficient electric services by integrating diverse resources to meet customers' and society's evolving needs. The DSP fosters broad market activity that monetizes system and social values, by enabling active customer and third party engagement that is aligned with the wholesale market and bulk power system.

From Order Adopting Regulatory Policy Framework and Implementation Plan, Issued February 26, 2015

Creating the DSP implies several different approaches and perspectives need to be taken:

- DERs seen as an integral system resource
- DSPs obligated and incentivized to support use of DERs
- DER providers are customers and partners, not competitors
- Shift to a transactive relationship where both the DSP and DER providers/customers are compensated for the value they provide
- Fair, transparent, and open markets

The Role of the DSP

The DSP provides functionality in addition to that already provided by the distribution utility

Integrated System Planning

- Continued responsibility for distribution system planning
- Must be transparent to support identification of DER alternatives
- Distributed System Implementation Plans (DSIPs) as planning mechanism

Grid Operations

- Integrate DERs into delivery system to optimize operations
- DERs used on "blue sky" days, not just significant system events
- Platform technology needed to manage the system to be defined

Market Operations

- Transact a variety of products & services that value the attributes of all types of resources
- Market will likely evolve from RFPs and tariffs to auction approaches
- Need for a standardized market across the state so user experience is consistent



New York's Distribution Utilities Will Serve as DSPs

PROS:

- DSP functionality is an expansion of existing utility responsibility
- Solidifies DERs as a core part of the system
- Speed of implementation
- Supports goal of changing utilities' motivations and business value proposition
- · Better supports integrated operations
- Utility has superior knowledge of real time system conditions

CONS:

- Historical reluctance of utilities to embrace DERs
- Utilities do not currently have experience of skill sets around DERs and DER markets
- Utilities may exercise market power in their own interests and suppress innovation

"Requiring the utilities to serve as DSPs under our regulatory authority and supervision is in the best interests of New York consumers."

Adding DSP Functionality Has Significant Implications for Utilities

- Open not closed Mindset shift towards transparency and integrated system optimization
- Customers not competitors DER providers as customers and partners
- Outcomes not costs Success requires fundamental changes to the regulatory model to change utility behavior
- Proof in performance Options to allow other entities to serve as DSP may be considered if DSPs fail to meet REV's objectives
- Need to gain experience and add new skill sets

Managing Market Power

The Commission must establish clear expectations and monitor performance to create market confidence

Utilities cannot own DERs where a market participant can and will provide those services	The Commission will develop an expedited dispute resolution mechanism
Basic ratemaking reforms will center utility earning opportunities on success of REV markets	5. Consider functional separation of DSP from standard utility operations
Utilities' performance will be closely monitored by the Commission	6. If utilities fail to meet REV's objectives, allow other entities to serve the DSP function

Utility DER Ownership Could Undermine Markets Rather Than Accelerate Market Growth

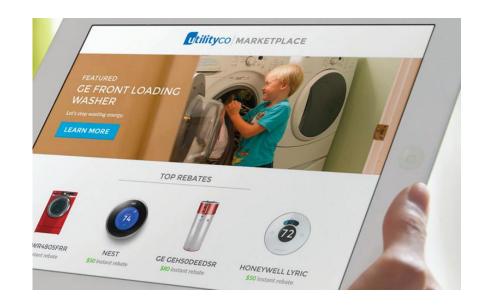
General rule: Utility ownership of DER will not be allowed unless markets have had an opportunity to provide a service and have failed to do so in a cost-effective manner

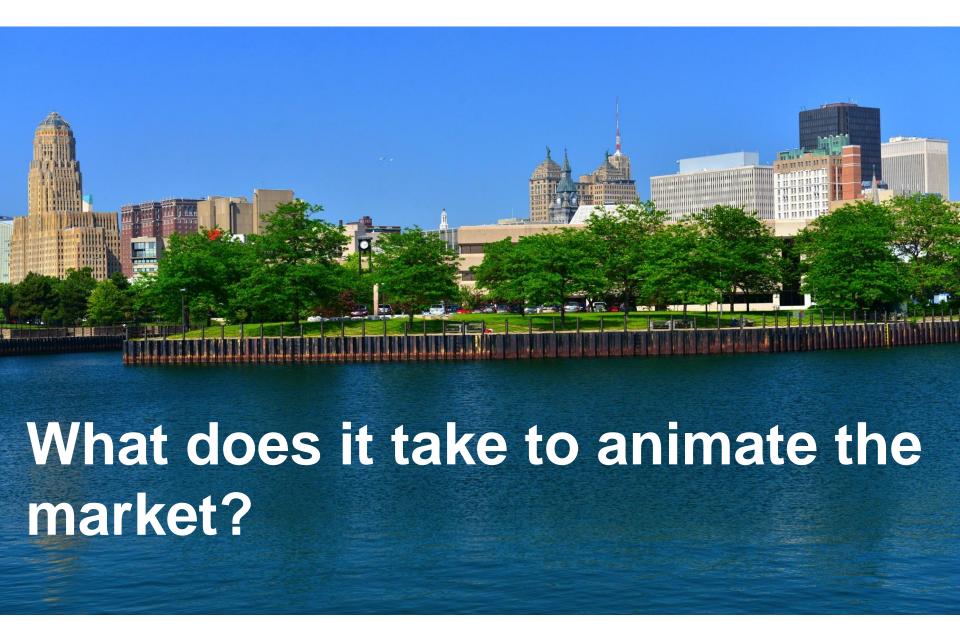
EXCEPTIONS:

- 1. Energy storage on utility property that is directly integrated into distribution service
- 2. Where there does not appear to be a developing market for DER and public interest warrants utility investment, such as for low or moderate income customers
- 3. Demonstration projects

More Effectively Engaging Customers is the Linchpin of REV

- Increase the educational value of customer bills
- Enable aggregators
- Understand & reflect different customer needs
- Create a vibrant digital marketplace
- Others?





Customer and System Data Must be Made Transparent While at the Same Time Maintaining Security

CUSTOMER DATA:

- Provided on an opt-in basis via the digital DER marketplace
- Allows DER providers to tailor service offerings to meet customer preferences
- Must maintain customer privacy

SYSTEM DATA:

- System planning information provided in DSIPs
- Other system data must be made available at a degree of granularity and timeliness consistent with the market it operates
- Must be consistent with data security standards
- Further clarification to be provided by the MDPT working group
- Key electric infrastructure information to be kept confidential

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.raponline.org

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