STATE OF WASHINGTON DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES PLANNING





CURRENT UTILITY CAPABILITIES, DECEMBER 2017



STUDY OBJECTIVES

- The UTC has been tasked with submitting a report to the Legislature on Distributed Energy Resource Planning
- The Legislature requested that the report include an inventory of current utility distribution planning practices and capabilities in Washington State
- The questionnaire was designed to collect factual information to report back
- The survey includes transmission and distribution planning and wide array of distributed energy resources – distributed solar, distributed generation, energy efficiency, demand response, electric vehicles, and battery storage

The survey isn't intended to imply that utilities should be doing one thing or another – it's designed to help us inform the Legislature about how distribution system investment decisions are being made right now





KEY TOPIC AREAS

- Utility responses about transmission and distribution (T&D) system
- Capital project planning
- Forecasting
- T&D marginal costs and locational value
- Distributed energy resource valuation



UTILITY AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS





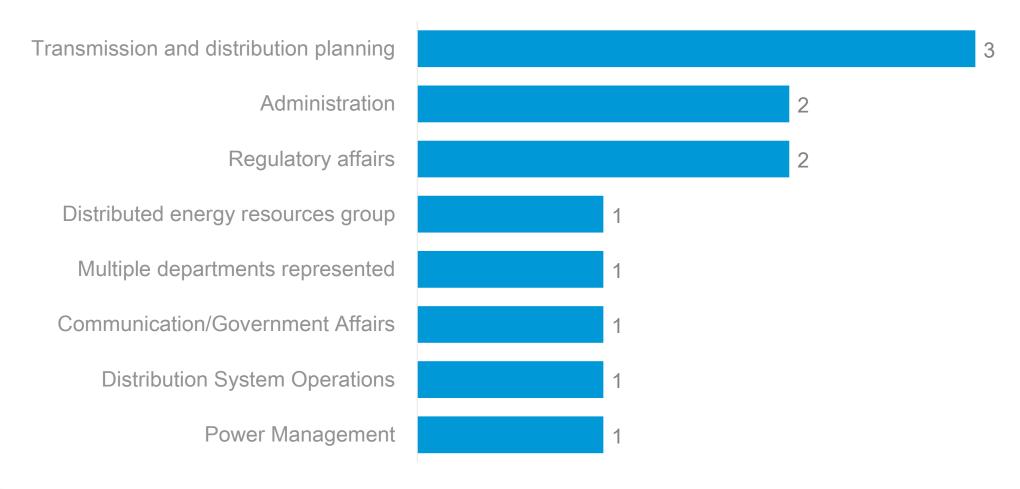
A TOTAL OF 12 COMPANIES COMPLETED THE SURVEY, INCLUDING THE STATE'S SEVEN LARGEST UTILITIES

Completed Surveys	Number of Custo	mers Size Category
Puget Sound Energy	1,103,611	Large
Seattle City Light	422,809	Large
Snohomish PUD	337,063	Large
Avista	246,435	Large
Clark PUD	195,142	Large
Tacoma	174,558	Large
PacifiCorp	128,983	Large
Chelan PUD	49,058	Small
Tanner Electric Cooperative	4,704	Small
Parkland Light & Water	4,555	Small
Kittitas PUD	4,304	Small
Ohop Mutual Light Company	4,258	Small





THE RESPONSES WERE PROVIDED BY A MIX OF INDIVIDUALS IN DIFFERENT ROLES







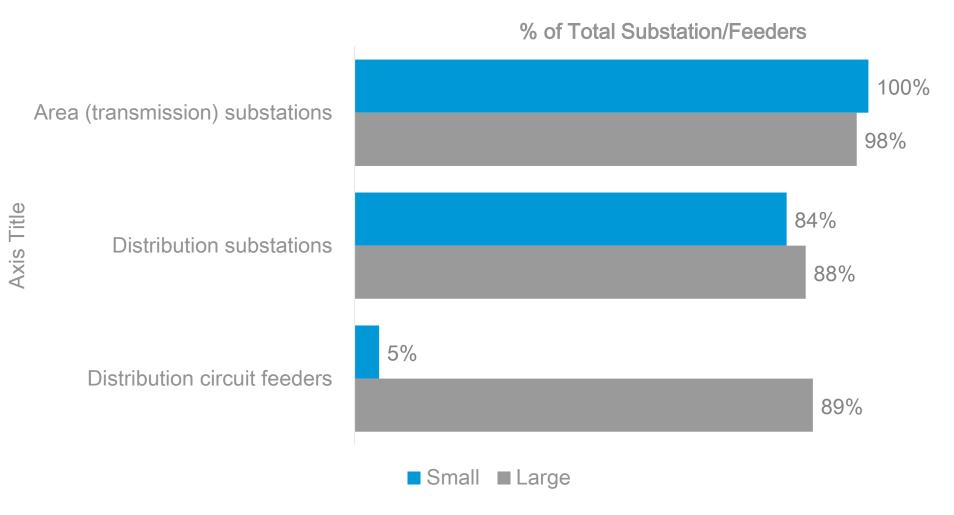
COMBINED, THE RESPONDENTS DELIVER POWER TO APPROXIMATELY 80% OF WASHINGTON ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS

Metric	Small (n=5)	Large (n=7)
Total territory square miles	5,513	41,868
Total number of area substations (transmission substations)	7	166
Total number of distribution substations	44	642
Total number of distribution circuit feeders	168	2,488
Total miles of transmission lines	329	6,891
Total miles of distribution lines	3,217	58,693





MOST LARGER UTILITIES HAVE HOURLY DATA FOR SUBSTATIONS AND CIRCUIT FEEDERS



Only one small utility had area substations



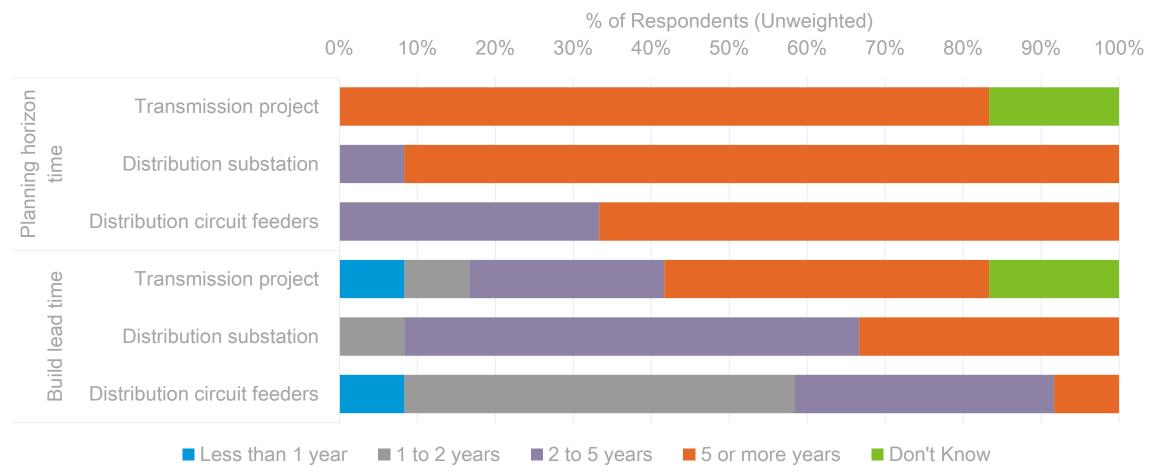


CAPITAL PROJECT PLANNING





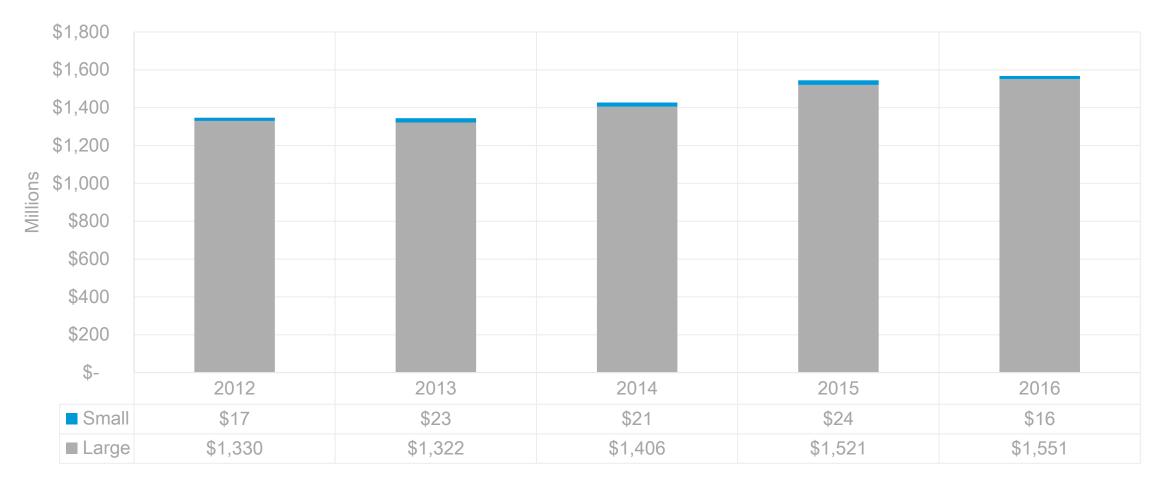
TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATIONS HAVE LONGER PLANNING HORIZONS AND BUILD TIMES







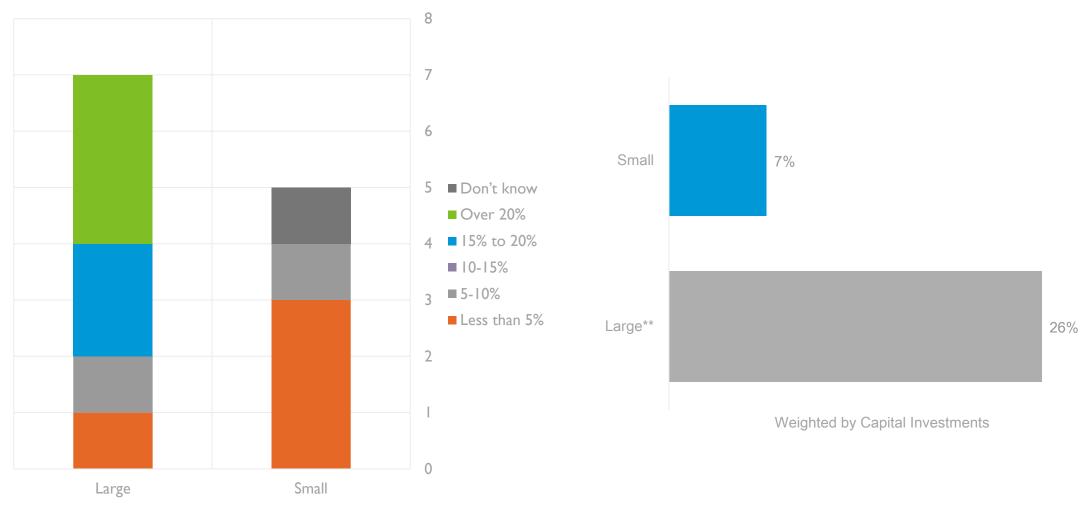
HISTORICAL T&D CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY RESPONDENTS WERE BETWEEN \$1.35 AND \$1.57 BILLION PER YEAR







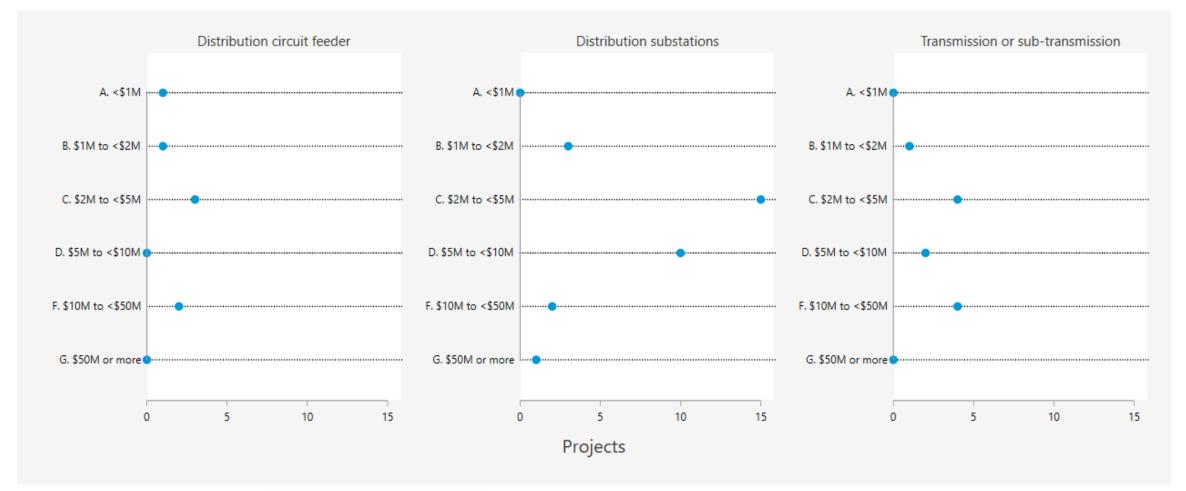
ROUGHLY 26% OF HISTORICAL EXPENDITURES WERE DUE TO SYSTEM EXPANSION (LOAD GROWTH) – APPROXIMATELY \$375 M/YEAR*







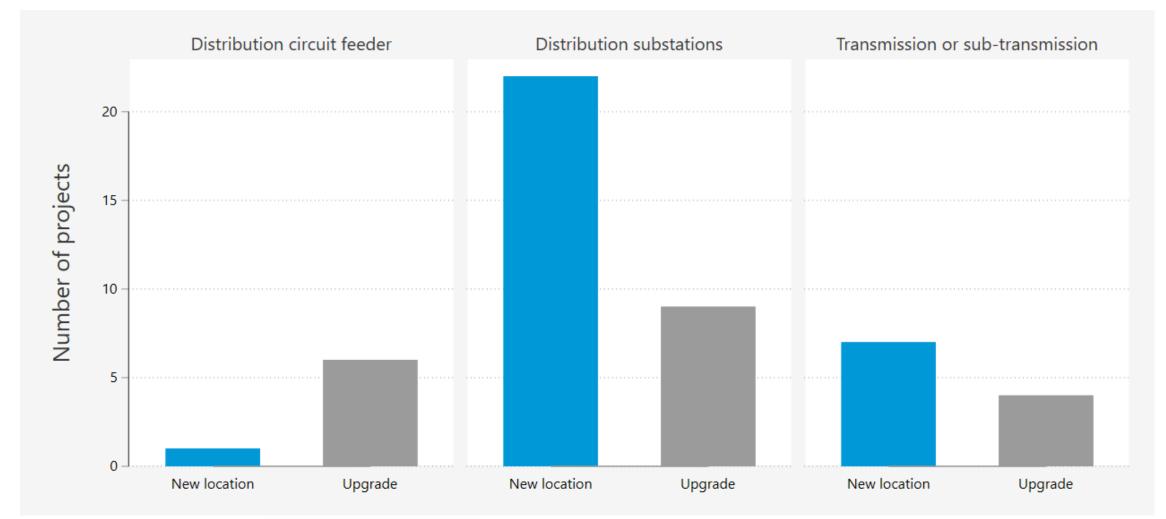
WHILE NOT EVERYBODY PROVIDED DETAIL, RESPONDENT IDENTIFIED 49 PLANNED PROJECTS VALUED AT \$460M IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS







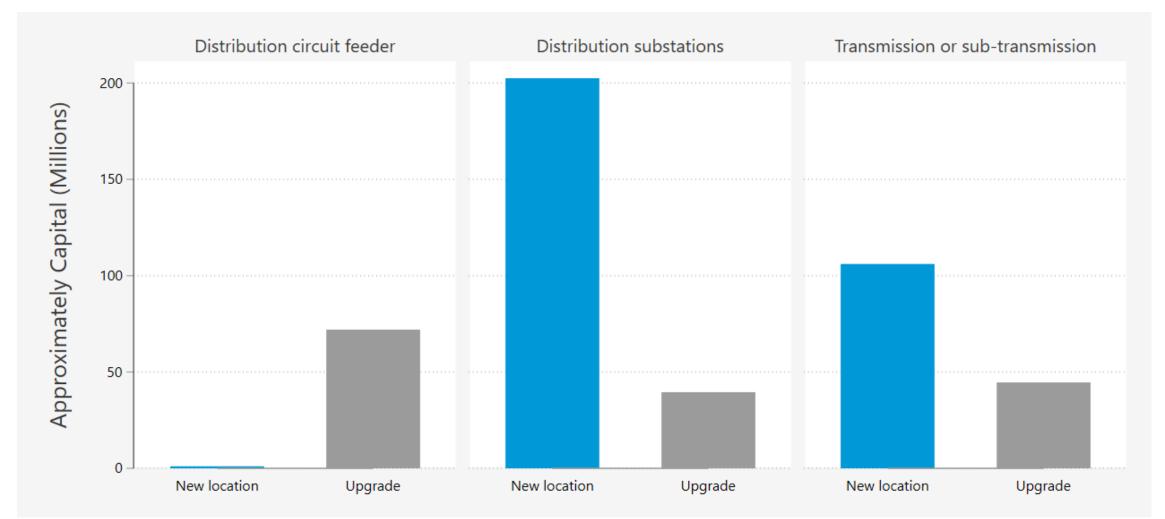
MOST PLANNED SUBSTATION PROJECTS ARE FOR NEW LOCATIONS, WHILE MOST CIRCUIT FEEDER PROJECTS ARE UPGRADES







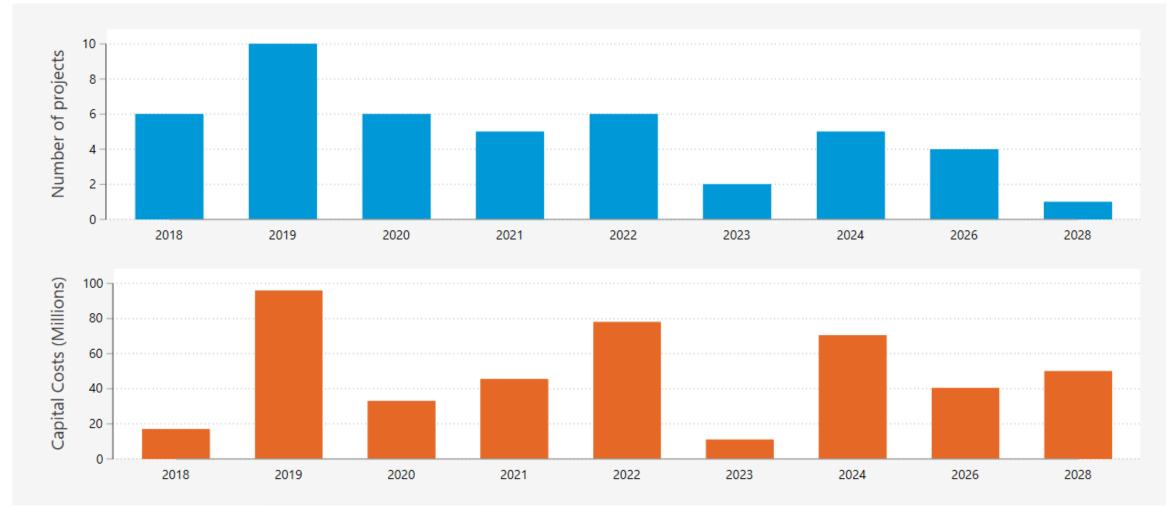
MOST EXPENDITURES FOR <u>PLANNED</u> GROWTH-RELATED PROJECTS ARE ALSO FOR NEW LOCATIONS







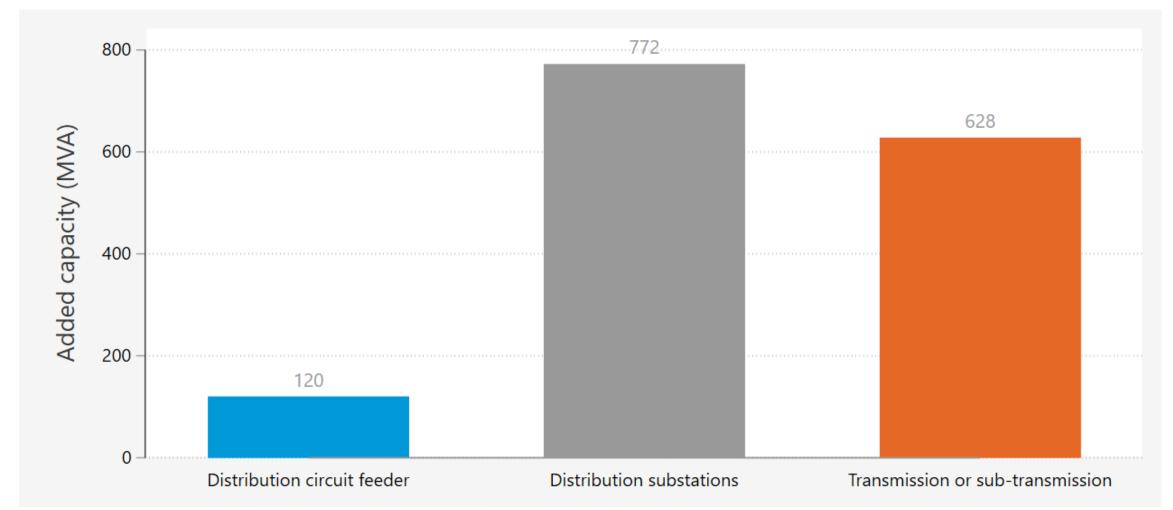
THE NUMBER AND COST OF PROJECTED T&D GROWTH-RELATED PROJECTS VARIES BY YEAR







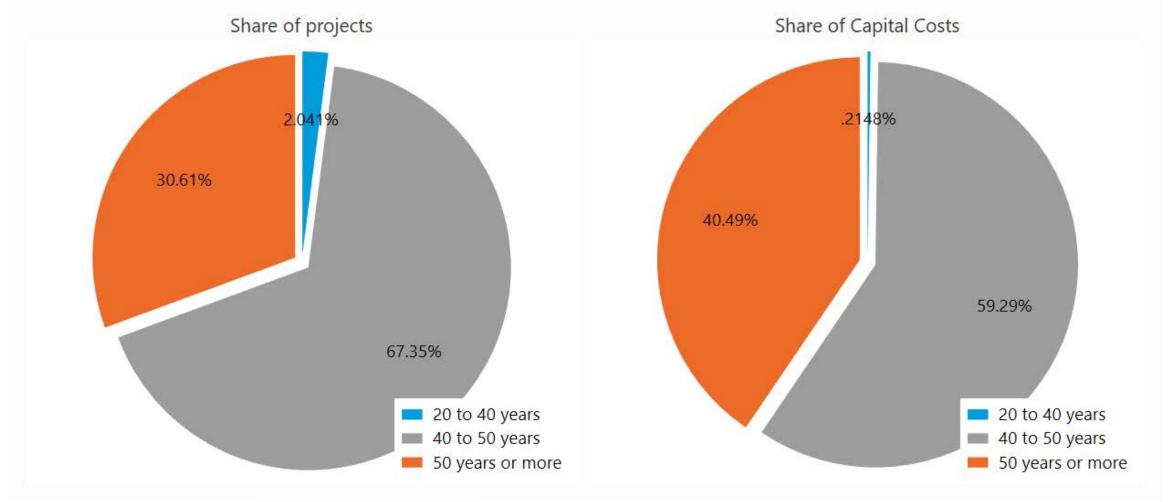
IN TOTAL, THE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED ADD OVER 1,520 MVA OF CAPACITY







NEARLY ALL PROJECTS HAVE A USEFUL LIFE IN EXCESS OF 40 YEARS

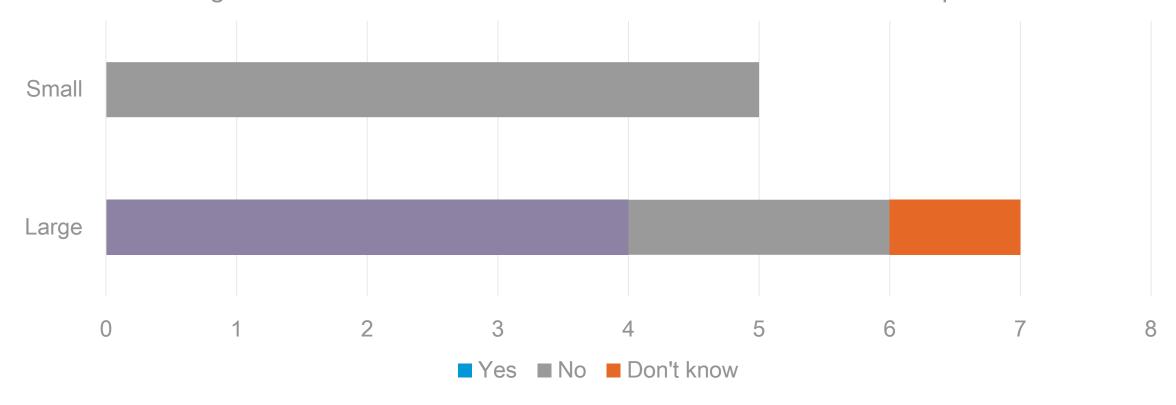






AMONG LARGER UTILITIES, 4 OUT OF 7 HAVE A PROCESS FOR EVALUATING NON-WIRES OPTIONS*

Does your utility have a process for evaluating non-wires alternatives alongside traditional transmission and distribution infrastructure options?







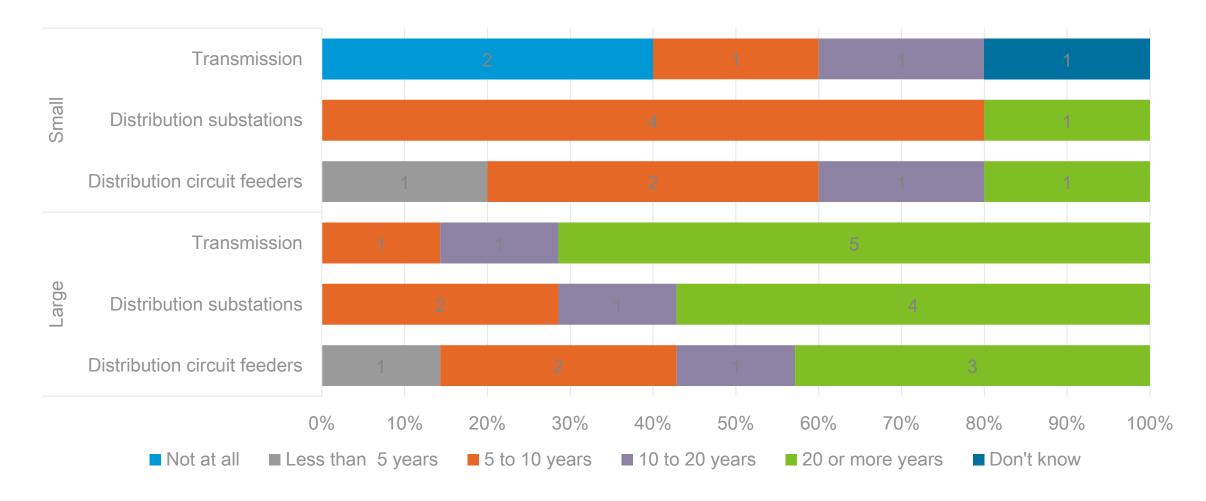
^{*} Survey represents planning at utility level, does not include BPA transmission planning efforts for region and its customer utilities.

LOAD AND DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE FORECASTING (T&D)





MOST UTILITIES FORECAST T&D LOADS MORE THAN 5 YEARS OUT

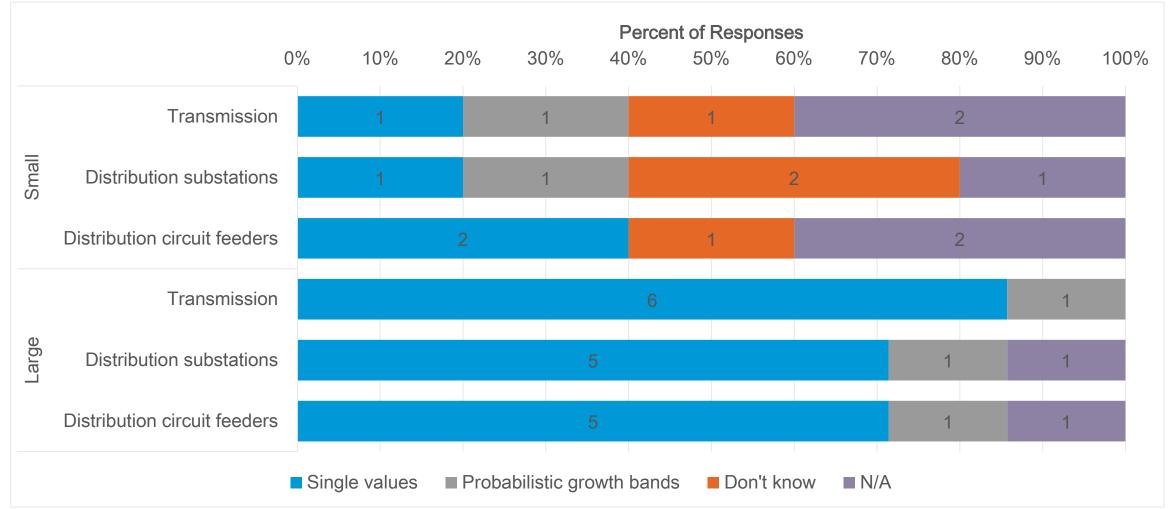






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THE PREDOMINANT PRACTICE IS TO FORECAST POINT ESTIMATES (VERSUS FORECASTS THAT REFLECT UNCERTAINTY)

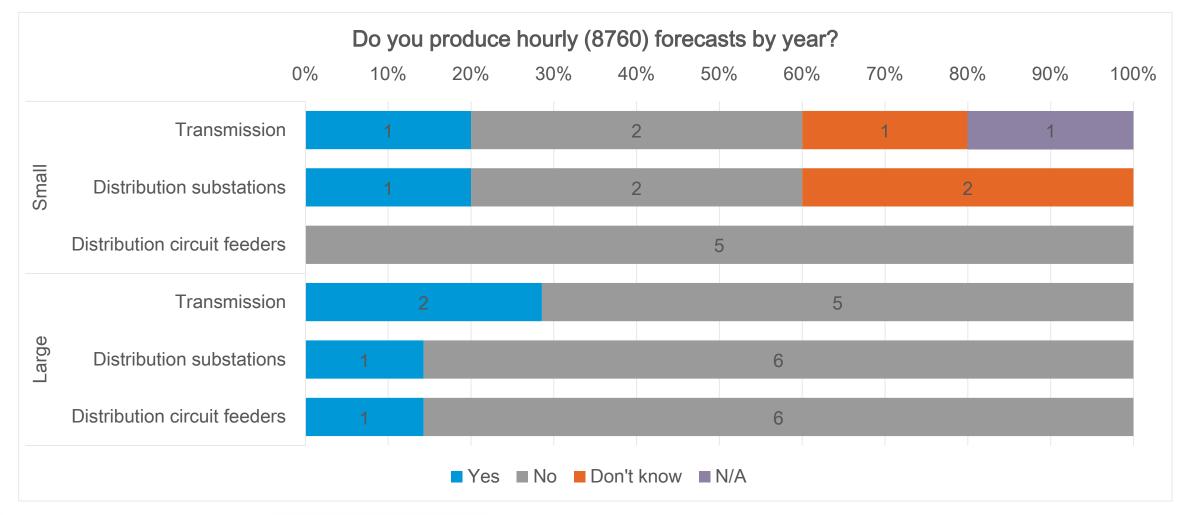






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MOST T&D LOAD FORECASTS ARE NOT ON AN HOURLY BASIS (8760)







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COORDINATION BETWEEN T&D AND SYSTEMWIDE FORECASTS VARIES ACROSS UTILITIES

Does your utility coordinate company-wide	peak forecas	sts with distribution peak t	forecasts?
The system peak and distribution forecasts are independent of each other and are not currently coordinated.	2		
System forecasts are the starting point for distribution peak forecasts (top-down).	3		
Distribution peaks are aggregated to the system peak forecast (bottom-up).	2		
We only forecast distribution peaks on as needed basis.	1		
Don't know	1		
Other	3		

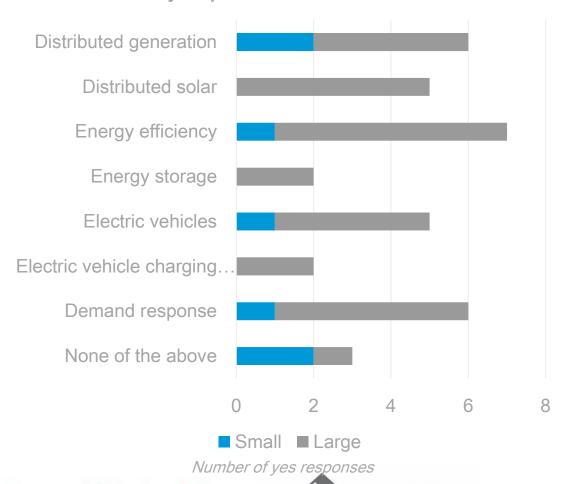
- "It is a bottom up forecast restrained by corporate's energy forecast."
- "Differing results would be expected from a companywide forecast to a distribution forecast due to many factors."
- "At a "company-wide" level the load is flat, but when observed at a component level there was considerable change."
- "We use both top-down and bottom-up for various kinds of distribution studies"



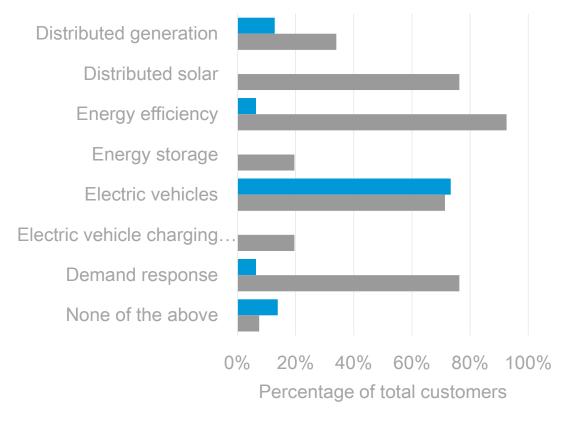


MOST LARGE UTILITIES ARE PRODUCING FORECASTS FOR DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES

Do you produce forecasts for...



Do you produce forecasts for.... (weighted)



■ Small ■ Large

Number of yes responses

SEVERAL UTILITIES FORECAST DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES AND INCORPORATE THEM INTO PLANNING (% OF RESPONSES)

DER Type	Do you produce forecasts for? Is the forecast hourly?				Does the forecast have locational granularity?	Is the forecast incorporated into system planning?	ed into incorporated into T&D	
Distributed generation	50%	8%	0%	0%	33%	17%		
Distributed solar	42%	8%	0%	0%	33%	17%		
Energy efficiency	58%	33%	0%	8%	58%	33%		
Energy storage	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	8%		
Electric vehicles	42%	8%	8%	8%	17%	8%		
EV charging infrastructure	17%	8%	8%	8%	17%	8%		
Demand response	50%	8%	0%	8%	33%	17%		

- Hourly, probabilistic, and location specific forecasts are uncommon
- Limited forecasting of battery storage and electric vehicle infrastructure
- Results are more likely to be incorporated into system planning than T&D planning





BECAUSE LARGER UTILITIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO FORECAST DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES, A SUBSTANTIAL SHARE OF WASHINGTON CUSTOMERS ARE INCLUDED (% OF ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS)

DER Type	Do you produce forecasts for? Is the forecast hourly?		Is the forecast Does the forecast have probabilistic? locational granularity?		and the second s		Is the forecast incorporated into T&D planning?				
Distributed generation	33%		5%		0%		0%	33%		16%	
Distributed solar	74%		5%		0%		0%	33%		16%	
Energy efficiency	90%		62%		0%		41%	90%		57%	
Energy storage	19%		0%		0%		0%	19%		7%	
Electric vehicles	71%		7%		7%		7%	19%		7%	
EV charging infrastructure	19%		7%		7%		7%	19%		7%	
Demand response	75%		7%		0%		7%	65%		48%	

- Hourly, probabilistic, and location specific forecasts are still uncommon
- Limited forecasting of battery storage and electric vehicle infrastructure
- Results are still more likely to be incorporated into system planning than T&D planning



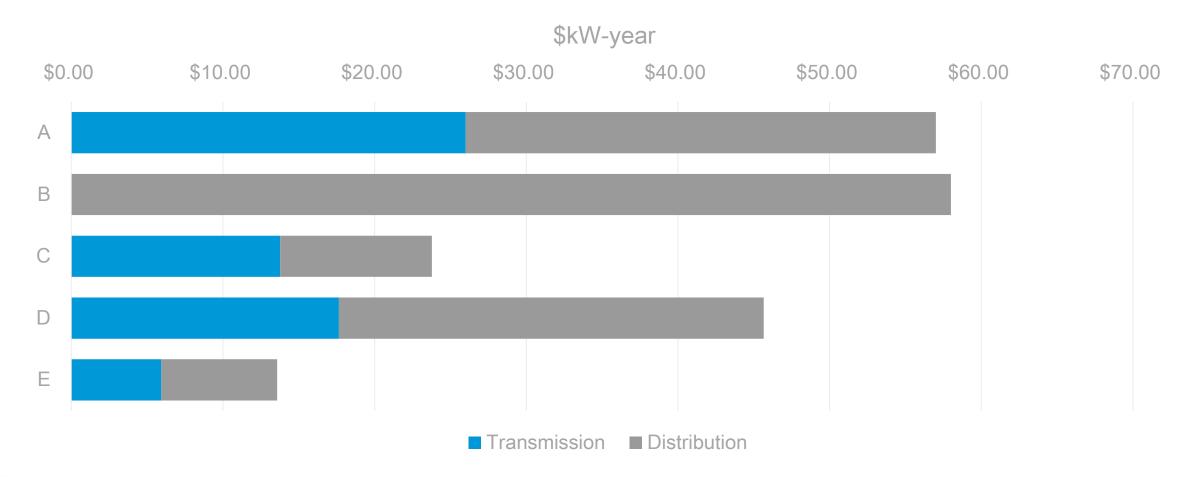


T&D MARGINAL COSTS AND LOCATIONAL VALUE





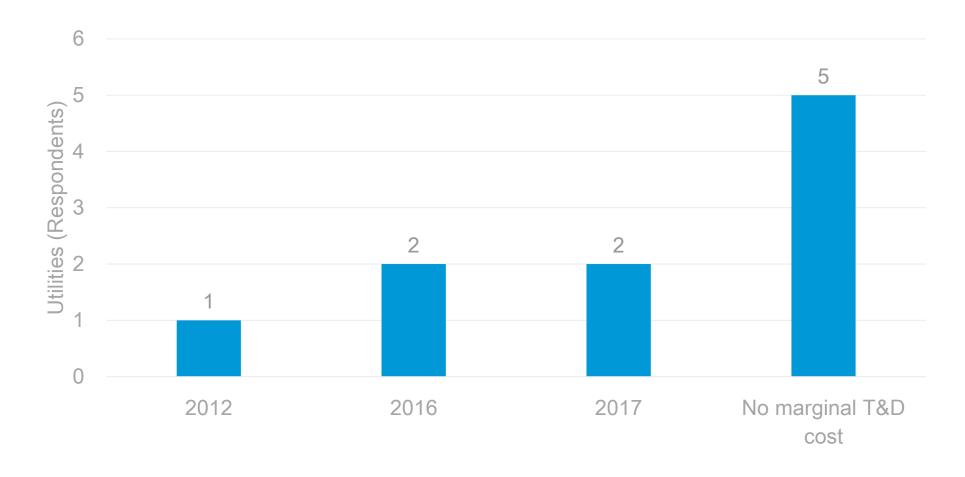
ESTIMATES OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION MARGINAL COSTS (\$/KW-YEAR) VARY AND WERE PROVIDED ONLY BY LARGER UTILITIES







THE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON RELATIVELY RECENT STUDIES

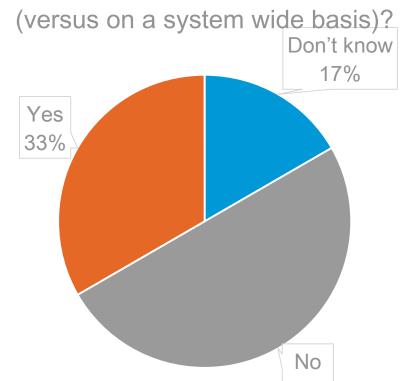






FOUR LARGER UTILITIES HAVE CALCULATED AVOIDED T&D COSTS FOR A SPECIFIC T&D PROJECT

Has your utility calculated avoided T&D costs for specific projects or areas



- None of the smaller utilities have done so
- 4 out of 7 larger utilities have calculated avoided costs for a specific T&D project





50%

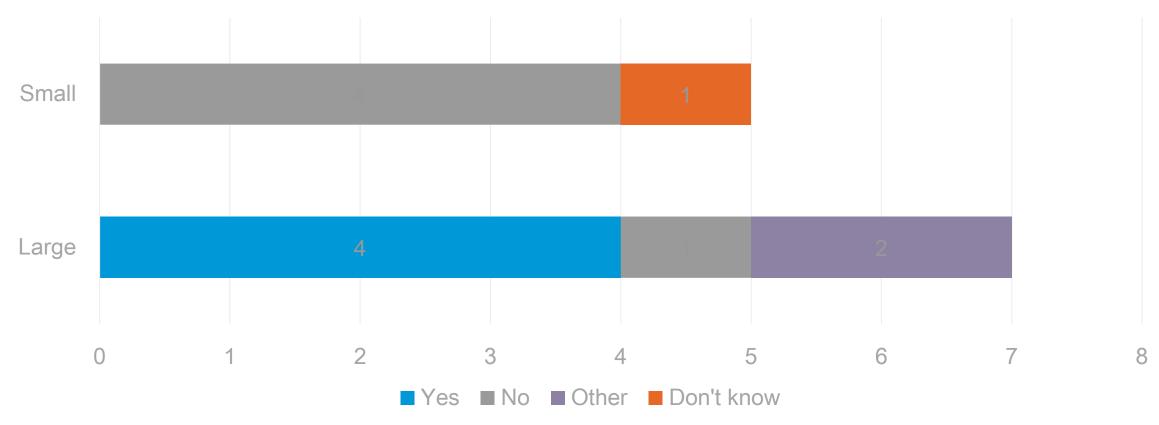
DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE VALUATION





4 OUT OF 7 LARGER UTILITIES ALREADY CONSIDER DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES IN THEIR T&D PLANNING

Does your utility consider DER alternatives in its T&D planning?







^{*} Survey represents planning at utility level, does not include BPA transmission planning efforts for region and its customer utilities.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF DER PROJECTS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

	We have considered this				e pilot projects ir ess or complete	We have	We have planned projects		
Distibuted generation	3			2		0			
Distributed solar	3			2		2			
Energy efficiency	3			4		1			
Energy storage	4			2		0			
Electric vehicles	2			2		1			
Electric vehicle charging infrastructure	3			2		1			
Demand response	3			3		1			

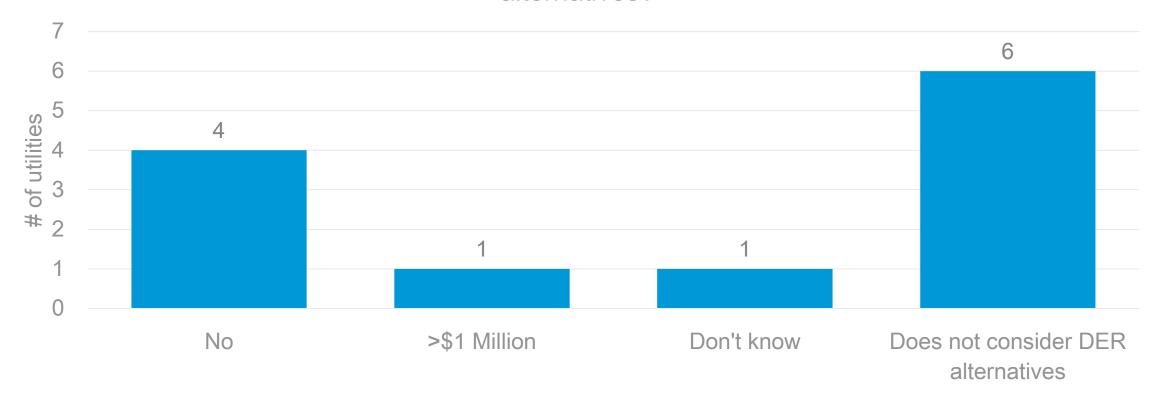
- Several of the larger utilities have considered DERs and/or have projects underway
- None of the smaller utilities have DER pilots or programs underway





ONLY ONE UTILITY HAS IDENTIFIED A PROJECT COST LEVEL THAT TRIGGERS AN ASSESSMENT OF NON WIRE ALTERNATIVES

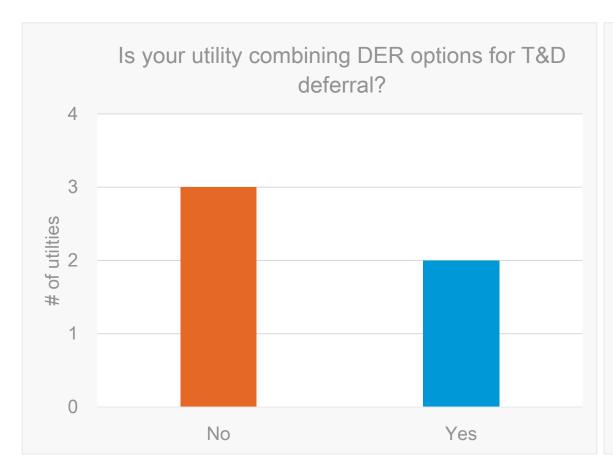
Is there an infrastructure investment level that triggers assessment of DER alternatives?

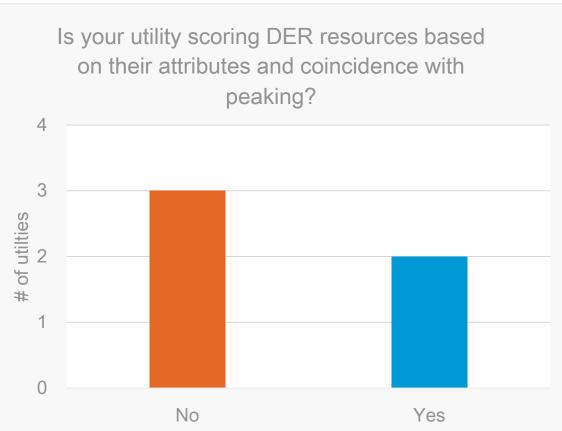






SCORING DISTRIBUTED RESOURCES BASED ON THEIR ATTRIBUTES AND COINCIDENCE WITH PEAKING IS AN UNCOMMON PRACTICE









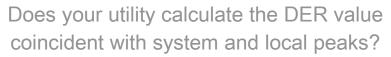
THE BENEFITS INCLUDED VARIES BY TYPE OF DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE (N = 5)

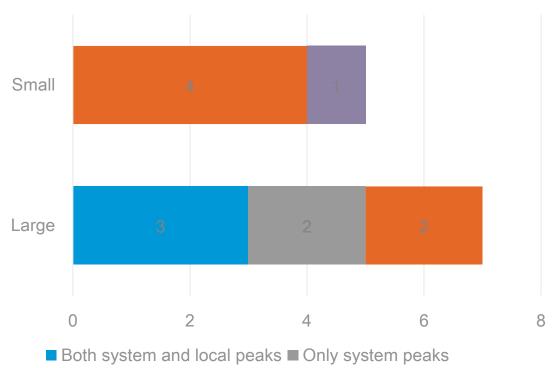
	Distributed generation	Distributed solar	Energy efficiency	Energy storage	Electric vehicles	Electric vehicle charging infrastructure	Demand response
Avoided Energy Costs							
Avoided generation capacity							
Avoided transmission capacity (system-wide value)							
Avoided distribution capacity (system-wide value)							
Avoided transmission capacity (location specific value)							
Avoided distribution capacity (location specific value)							
Frequency and load following services							
Contingency reserves							
Distribution ancillary services (e.g. voltage regulation)							
Reliability benefits/costs							
Avoided emissions							
Avoided line losses							
Avoided renewable portfolio standard compliance costs							
Nonutility impacts							



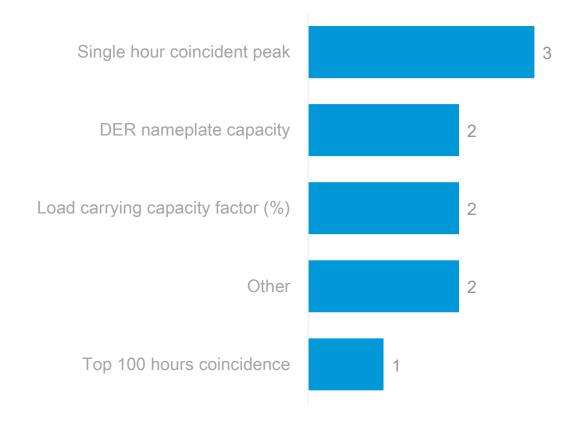


UTILITY PRACTICES FOR CALCULATING COINCIDENT PEAK AND CAPACITY VALUE ARE DIVERSE





Which metric(s) does your utility use for quantifying the capacity value of a DER?





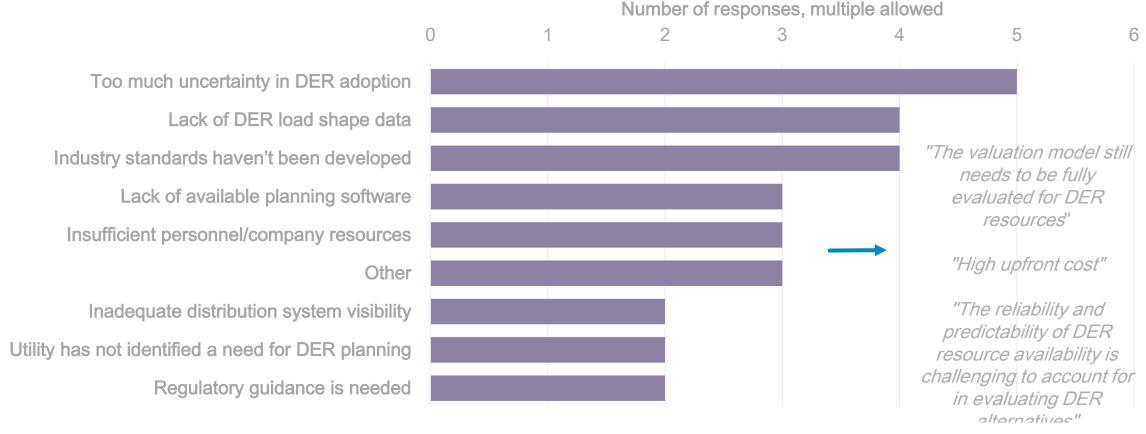
No



■ Don't know

RESPONDENTS IDENTIFIED A NUMBER OF BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION OF DERS INTO PLANNING

What are the primary barriers to incorporating DERs into planning?

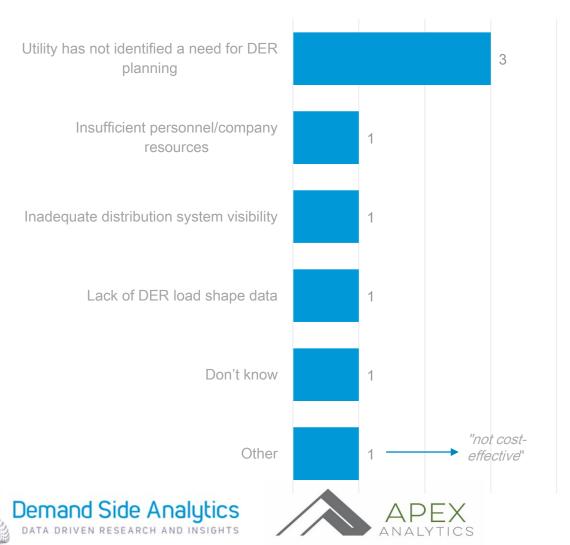




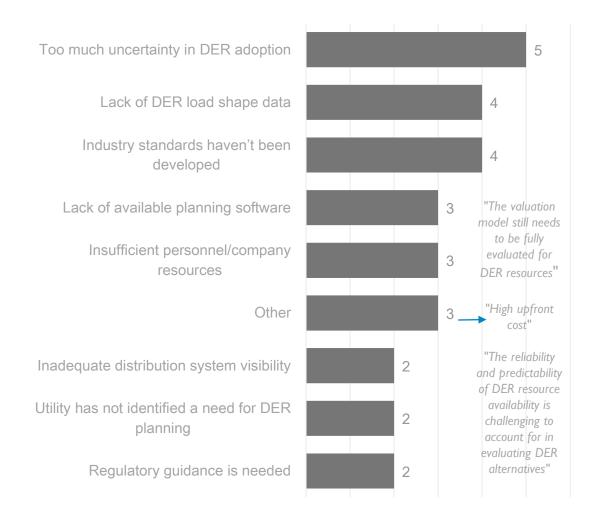


BARRIERS ARE DIFFERENT BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL UTILITIES





Large Utilities



QUESTIONS?



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