What to Expect When You're Expecting a Shared Energy Economy (An Introduction to Transactive Energy)

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Joshua Binus jdbinus@bpa.gov

Background

End-Use Consumers

Electric Utilities

Society

Conclusions

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- The most profound changes in the electric power industry stem from the ongoing digitization of industrialized society.
- The development of a shared energy economy is directly linked to the adoption of enabling technologies—most notably distributed energy resources (DERs).
- Transactive energy involves value-driven exchanges between any/all parties interested in buying and/or selling electricity.
- Early pilots and demonstrations have been steadily demonstrating the efficacy of transactive energy systems and approaches.

Definitions of Transactive Energy

"A system of economic and control mechanisms that allows the dynamic balance of supply and demand across the entire electrical infrastructure using value as a key operational parameter." — GridWise Architecture Council

"Transactive energy engages customers and suppliers as participants in decentralized markets for energy transactions that strive towards the three goals of economic efficiency, reliability, and environmental enhancement."

Transactive Energy Association





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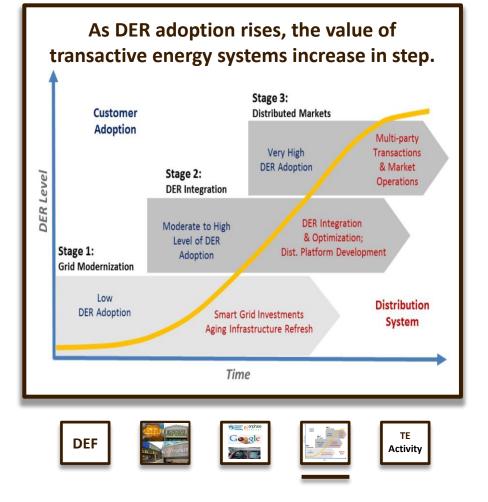


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Image/Data Source: Paul De Martini and Lorenzo Kristov, Distribution Systems in a High Distributed Energy Resources Future: Planning, Market Design, Operation and Oversight, Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Oct. 2015, p. 8.



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Transactive Energy Activity

Distribution/Transmission Operations Support

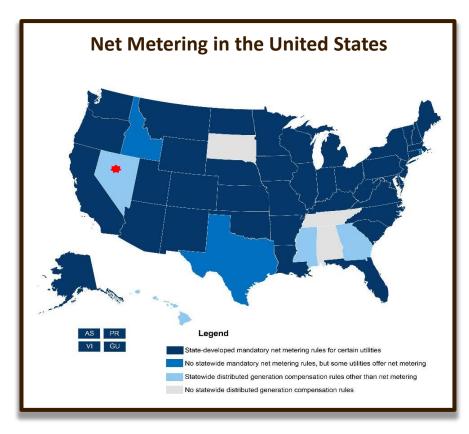
- Olympic Peninsula (PNNL, BPA, IBM)
- Pacific Northwest Smart Grid Demonstration Project (PNNL, BPA, and NW utilities)
- AEP gridSMART Demonstration Project (PNNL, AEP)
- Powermatcher Suite (Flexiblepower Alliance Network)
- Southern California Edison/TEMIX

Peer-to-Peer

- Sonnen Community
- Brooklyn Microgrid (LO3, Siemens)
- Vattenfall + 22 European energy traders





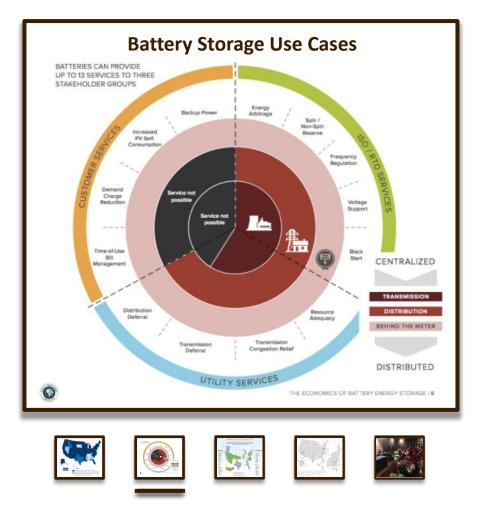




- Solar PV → Renewable Portfolio Standards, Net Energy Metering, incentives
- Battery storage → Self-supply, demand response, demand charge avoidance, and mandates
- Electric Vehicles → Emissions reduction targets, incentives
- Microgrids → Resiliency and peer-to-peer transactions

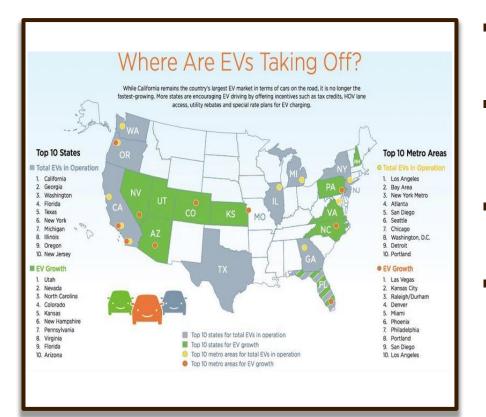
Image/Data Source: Mark Muro, "Rooftop solar: Net metering is a net benefit," *Brookings*, May 23, 2016, http://www.brookings.edu/research/papers/2016/05/23-rooftop-solar-net-metering-muro-saha (last accessed on 6-28-16).





- Solar PV → Renewable Portfolio Standards, Net Energy Metering, and incentives
- Battery storage → Self-supply, demand response, demand charge avoidance, dynamic rates, and mandates
- Electric Vehicles → Emissions reduction targets, electrification efforts, incentives
- Microgrids → Resiliency and peer-to-peer transactions



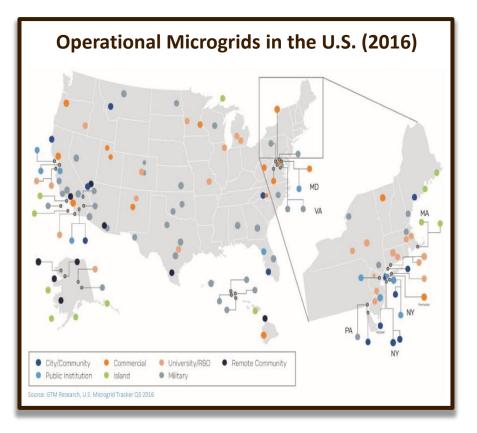




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Image/Data Source: Steven Loveday, "State-by-state breakdown of plug-in electric vehicle boom," *Inside Evs*, Jan. 27, 2017, http://insideevs.com/chargepoint-presents-state-breakdown-phev-vehicle-boom/ (last accessed on July 19, 2017).







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Image/Data Source: GTM Research, U.S. Microgrid Tracker Q3 2016.



Volunteers deliver comment cards to the PUC while students deliver testimony reminding the commissioners that they will inherit the future created by the decisions made in the present. Photo Credit: Gregory Monahan



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Image/Data Source: Oregon Sierra Club, "Coal to Clean, NOT Coal to Gas," *Oregon Sierra Club Blog*, June 12, 2017, https://orsierraclub.wordpress.com/2017/06/12/coal-to-clean-not-coal-to-gas/ (last accessed on March 7, 2018).



Utilities are NOT in the driver's seat.

- The responsibility of maintaining reliability, combined with the need to maintain affordable rates, contributes to a slow-moving, conservative utility industry and regulatory environment.
- Utility business models based on volumetric sales of electricity have clearly been threatened.
- Some utilities and regulatory bodies have responded by actively trying to slow DER penetration—especially rooftop solar PV (e.g. NV Energy, Duke, Florida Power and Light, etc.).
- Forward-leaning utilities and regulators are looking at DERs for grid support and T&D infrastructure investment cost savings.

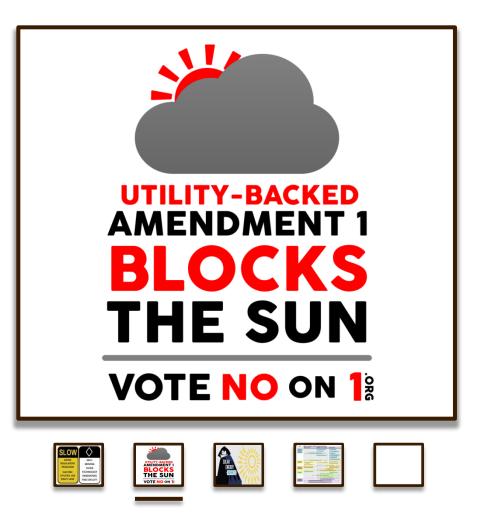




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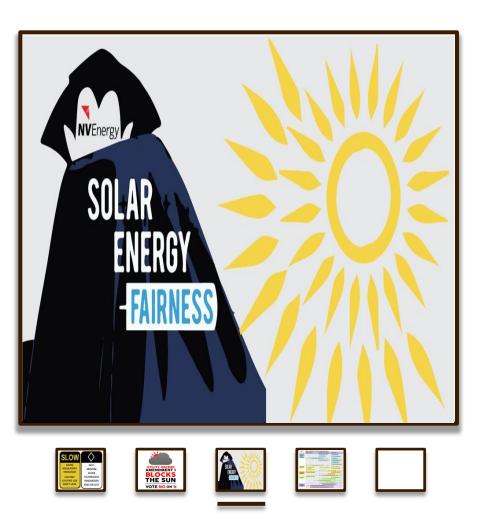




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Image/Data Source: Guest Contributor, "Nevada utility continues rooftop solar war, opposes net metering," *Ecowatch*, July 28, 2016, https://www.ecowatch.com/nevada-utility-continues-rooftop-solar-war-opposes-net-metering-1948078069.html (last accessed on July 20, 2017).

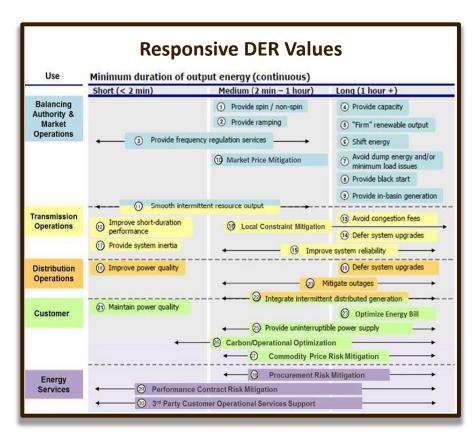




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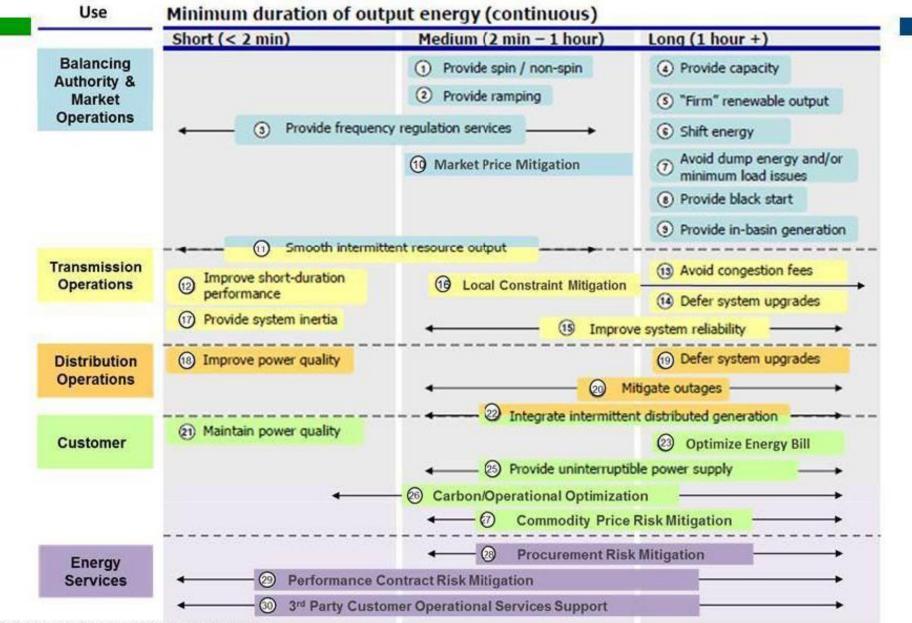








Responsive Distributed Energy Resource Values



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Source: SCE, Adapted by Newport Consulting

DER Installations are typically labor intensive.





- Increased economic activity (and local job opportunities)
- Recirculation of currency in local areas (instead of sending money to out-of-state entities)
- Reduction of electric bills
- Islanding capability of some DER configurations offers end-users & communities the potential to avoid power loss during wider grid disruptions
- Some environmental burdens associated with electric power generation and transmission are diminished as demand is met more locally (often with renewables)
- Potential for positive rural-urban trading relationships that benefit both parties (similar to benefits associated with local food systems).

Image/Data Source: Walmart solar project, *SolarCity*, http://www.solarcity.com/commercial/commercial-solar-projects/walmart (last accessed July 21, 2017).





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Image/Data Source: David Ro berts, "Tesla and SolarCity? Yes, it makes sense. Or at least it will. " Vox, https://www.vox.com/2016/6/27/12011634/tesla-solarcity-synergies (last accessed on July 21, 2017).



Super Storm Sandy Black Out in Lower Manhattan

NYUs Micro Grid around Washington Square Park Area

VANDERWEI

POWER GROUP

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Navajo Generating Station, largest coal plant in the American West





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Image/Data Source: Bobby Magill, "The West's biggest coal plant may be about to shut down," *Grist*, Jan. 28, 2017, http://grist.org/article/the-wests-biggest-coal-plant-may-be-about-to-shut-down/(last accessed on July 21, 2017).



Commercial relationships between ruralites & urbanites contribute a counter narrative.





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Image/Data Source: Jonathan Martin, "GOP property-tax plan will only widen the urban-rural divide," *The Seattle* Times, July 10, 2017, http://www.seattletimes.com/opinion/gop-property-tax-plan-will-only-widen-the-urban-rural-divide/(last accessed on July 21, 2017).



Conclusions

- Consumers (across all sectors) are the driving force behind the movement toward a shared energy economy.
- The digitization of the electric power industry will likely have as much impact as it did for the telecom, banking, entertainment, and other industries.
- Utilities and regulators are not in control, but play a key role as shepherds of the grid's overall reliability.
- Regardless of the revenue impacts to electric utilities, industrial society is likely to embrace the movement toward a transactive/shared energy future due to the potential societal benefits perceived.
- While blockchain technology may certainly speed up the introduction and adoption of transactive energy products/platforms, it is, ultimately, only one component of a larger portfolio of tools (including both technologies and business/regulatory policies) needed to actualize a shared energy economy.

