

2020 Load Management Rulemaking

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Leading the state to a 100% clean energy future.

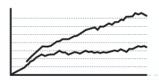




Created the Energy Commission



Set building and appliance efficiency standards



Forecast electricity demand



Support R&D into non-conventional energy sources

Load Management Overview

What is Load Management?

The process of maintaining the electric supply-demand balance by adjusting the load rather than the power station output.





- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 - Avoid use of high-polluting peaking plants
 - Shift loads towards times of carbon-free energy production
- Improve grid reliability
 - Prevent transmission & distribution congestion
- Reduce system costs
 - Minimize electricity use when generation costs are high
 - Avoid construction of battery and power capacity
 - Reduce renewable curtailments
- Reduce customer bills
 - Enable load shift out of high cost hours





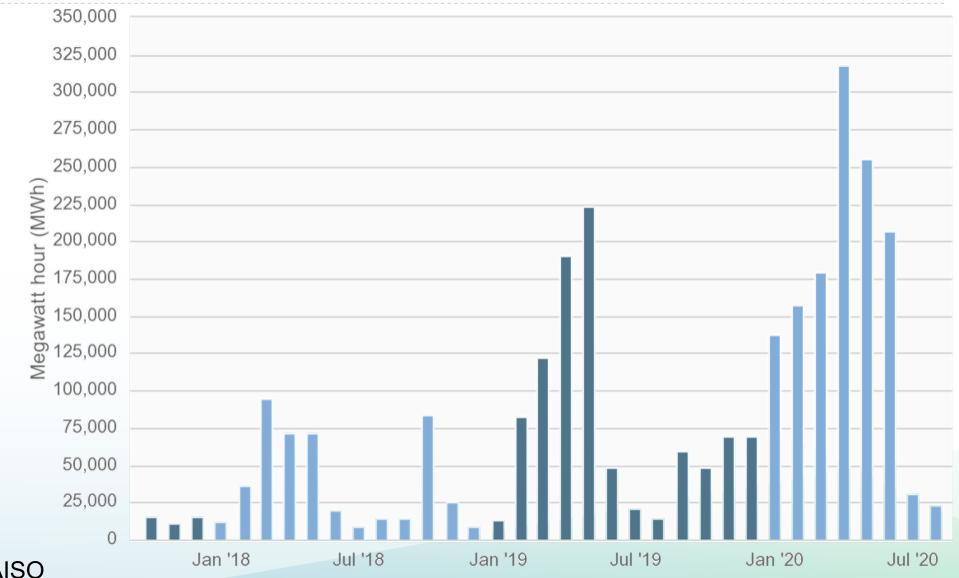
- Carbon-free grid by 2045 (SB100)
 - Fact: Solar and wind are inflexible and intermittent
 - Problem: Insufficient supply / renewable curtailment
 - Solution: Widespread, reliable load flexibility
- CEC tools
 - Investigate strategies to reduce GHG emissions (AB 3232)
 - Update Load Management Standards (Warren-Alquist Act)
 - Create standards for flexible demand appliances (SB 49)



Load Serving Entities¹ DR event info Smart plugs • Aggregators **Thermostats** Control signals & Automation Energy management systems **DR Devices** Connected . **Manufacturers** Devices

1. IOUs, POUs, CCAs, Etc.

Wind and Solar Curtailment



Source: CAISO





- 1. <u>CEC</u> publishes a central statewide **Rate Database**
 - Time and location dependent electricity prices
 - Start with TOU, CPP, demand charges
- 2. <u>Utilities</u> establish
 - Load flexibility **programs** response to price, GHG signals
 - Systems enabling third-party energy services
- 3. <u>Vendors</u> update their products to enable automated **signal response**
- 4. <u>Consumers</u> choose comfortable levels of **automation**
- 5. <u>Demand-side</u> gradually evolves into a **mass-market** flexible resource

CEC Load Management Authority

- The commission shall... adopt standards by regulation for a program of electrical load management for each utility service area.
- In adopting the standards, the commission shall consider, but need not be limited to, the following load management techniques:
 - 1. Adjustments in rate structure to encourage use of electrical energy at offpeak hours or to encourage control of daily electrical load.
 - 2. End use storage systems which store energy during off-peak periods for use during peak periods.
 - 3. Mechanical and automatic devices and systems for the control of daily and seasonal peak loads.
 - Warren Alquist Act, 1974



- 1982 Load Management Standards
 - Time-varying rates limited by metering infrastructure
 - Real-time automation limited by communications and technology
 - Outcome: less-than-ideal
 - TOU rates for large customers
 - Direct load control "cycling" programs for AC, HW
- 2001 California Energy Crisis
 - Still no advanced metering infrastructure (AMI)
- 2001-2006 DR Committee under CEC's Commissioner Rosenfeld
 - Install AMI \rightarrow TOU+automation \rightarrow CPP+automation \rightarrow RTP+automation



<u>Done</u>

☑ AMI: statewide installation completed ~2013

☑ **TOU rates:** statewide default October 2020

☑ **CPP rates**: PG&E residential SmartRate and commercial options

<u>To Do</u>

- ⊠ TOU and CPP <u>automation</u>
- ⊠ RTP rates + <u>automation</u>



- 1. LSEs maintain accuracy of data in CEC's Rate Database
- 2. LSEs provide a standard way for third parties to access customer rate identifiers (e.g. Green Button Connect)
- 3. LSE's offer customers load flexibility programs
- 4. LSEs include load flexibility rates, programs, and technologies in customer education and outreach programs
- 5. LSEs propose time and location sensitive electricity rates

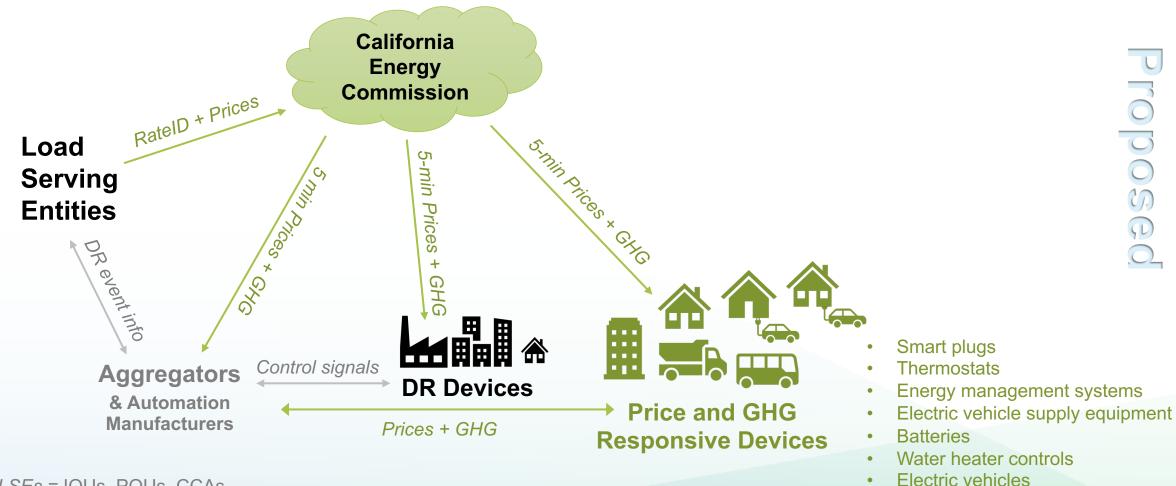


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Refrigeration

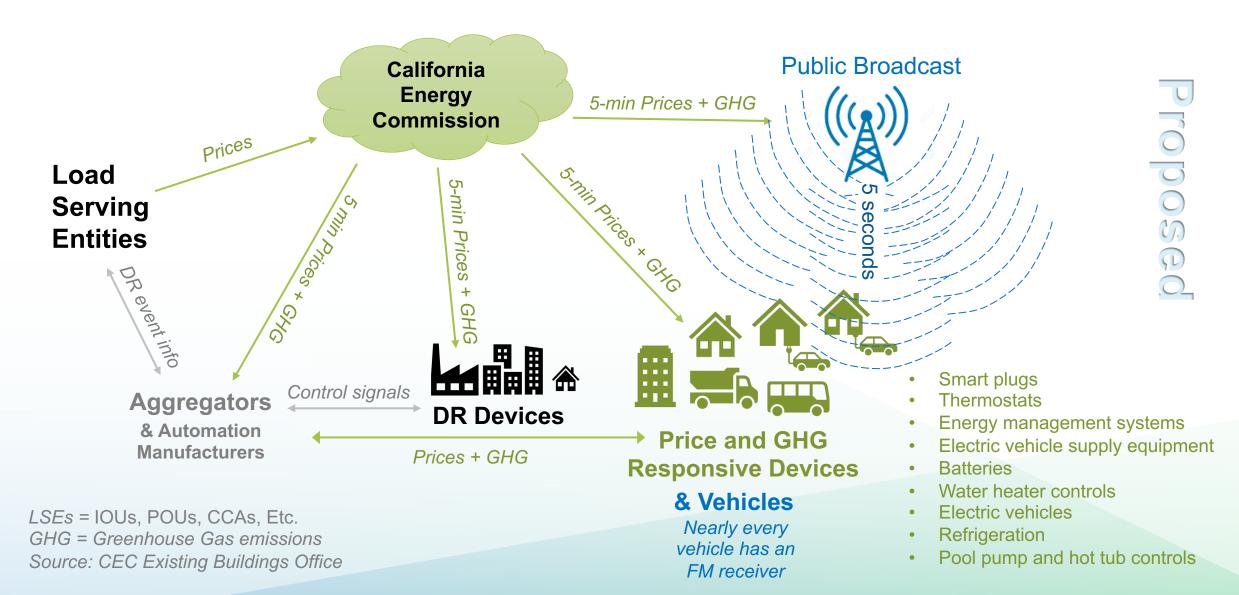
Pool pump and hot tub controls

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LSEs = IOUs, POUs, CCAs GHG = Greenhouse Gas emissions Source: CEC Existing Buildings Office







- Universally accessible and free
- 100% voluntary
 - Customer can choose a time-dependent rate or program, or neither
 - Customers can choose to automate price response, or not
 - Customers can choose their own level of response to prices
- Bill savings by avoiding peak rates
- Lower system costs \rightarrow Lower rates

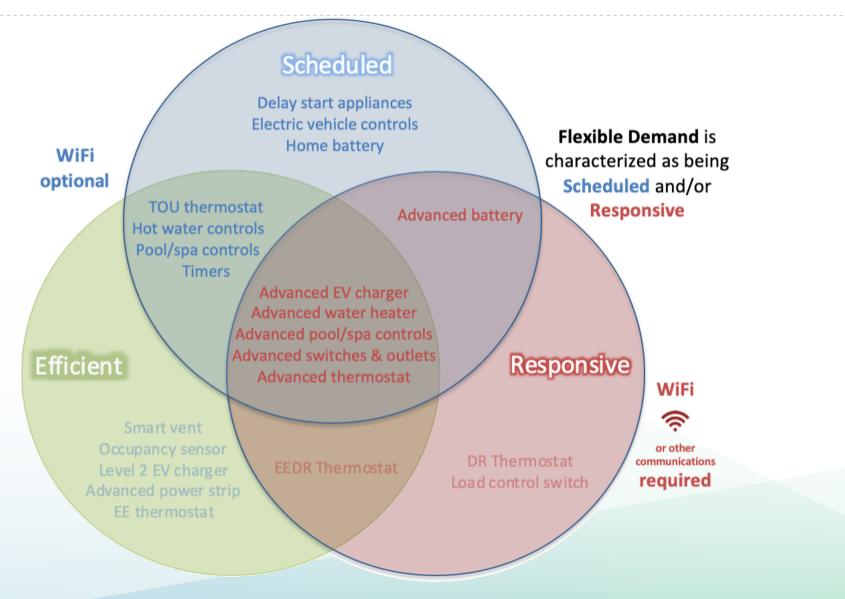


- State Water Project and Ag water pumps pump controls
- Data centers HVAC controls, non-urgent compute tasks
- Electric vehicles Fleet EV supply equipment
- Water heating heating controls
- Pools and hot tubs pump and heating controls (e.g. hotel chains)
- Battery storage charging controls
- Refrigerators & freezers compressors and anti-sweat heaters
- Heating and Air conditioning



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- Water heaters heating controls
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- Refrigerators & freezers compressors and anti-sweat heaters
- Heating Thermostats
- Air conditioning Thermostats

Flexible Appliances and Controls





Year	Milestone
2022	Load Management Standards go into effect
2023	Time-dependent rates available to Internet devices
2024	Flexible demand appliance standards
2025	Load flexibility programs at top 5 utilities + CCAs



- CEC staff contact
 - <u>Karen.Herter@energy.ca.gov</u>
- CEC Standards
 - 2020 Load Management Rulemaking Docket 19-OIR-01
 - 2020 Load Management Rulemaking website
 - Load Management Standards: CCR Title 20 §1621-1625
 - Flexible Demand Appliance Standards: PRC 25402
 - Warren-Alquist Act: PRC 25403.5
- Technology Demonstrations and Pilots
 - SMUD 2010 Small Business OpenADR to FM broadcast pricing pilot
 - PGE 2016, FM broadcast to CTA-2045 water heater case study
 - BPA 2018 FM broadcast to CTA-2045 water heater study
- Other
 - <u>CEC 2003, Feasibility of Implementing Dynamic Pricing in California</u>