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RETI 2.0 Plenary Group Workshop: Resource Values

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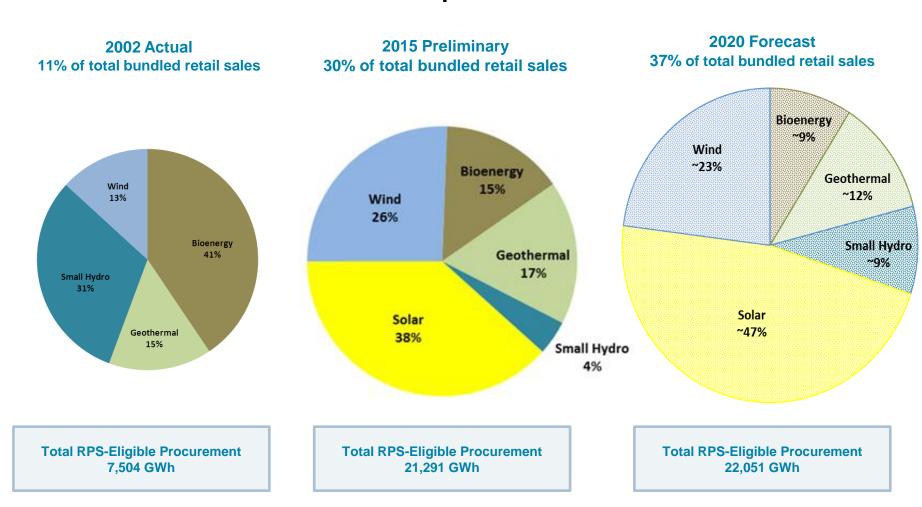


- PG&E's Renewables Portfolio
- PG&E's Long-Term Resource Planning
- PG&E's RFO Valuation
- RPS Calculator
- RETI 2.0 Proposed Focus Areas



Renewable Portfolio Progress

PG&E has a diverse portfolio of RPS resources





PG&E actively participates in existing statewide resource planning proceedings

CEC

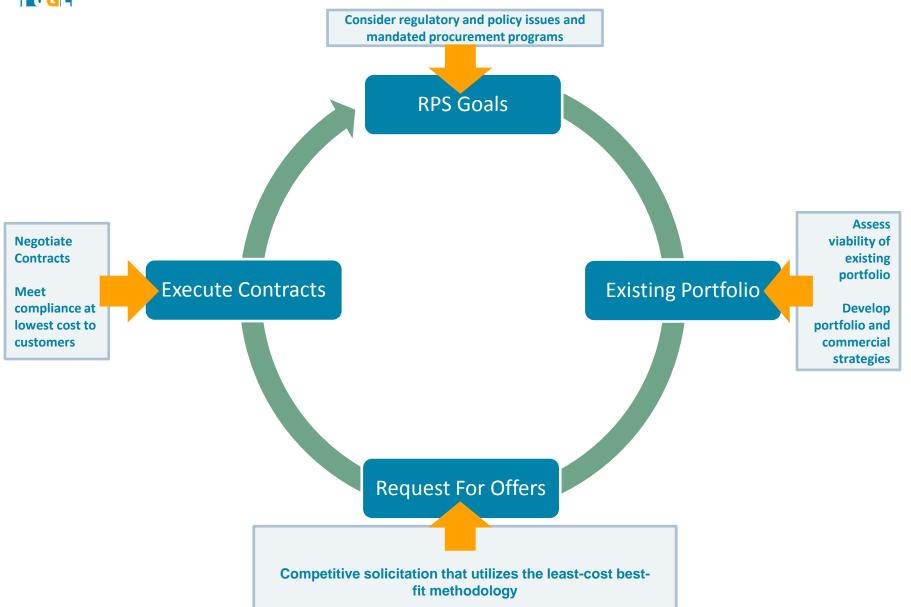
 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)

CPUC

- SB 350 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)
- Long-Term Procurement Plan (LTPP)
- Resource Adequacy (RA)
- RPS Plan
- RPS Calculator
- Distribution Resources Plan (DRP)

CAISO

 Transmission Planning Process (TPP)





PG&E's RPS Valuation Methodology

"Least-cost best-fit" (LCBF) allows for the fair evaluation of different technologies and locations in RPS solicitations

- Quantitative Criteria
 - Net Market Value
 - Portfolio Adjusted Value
- Qualitative Criteria
 - Project Viability
 - RPS Goals
 - Supplier Diversity

Quantitative Valuation: Net Market Value

(Adjusted) Net Market Value = E + C + S - (P + T + G + I)

- E = Energy benefit
 - Based on market prices and Locational Marginal Pricing (LMPs).
 - Includes energy value from Buyer Curtailments for avoiding (presumably negative) wholesale market price for the Offer's energy delivery.
- C = Capacity benefit is based on
 - PG&E's internal estimate of avoided cost of capacity, and
 - Offer's contribution to meeting PG&E's future Resource Adequacy requirements
- <u>S = Ancillary Service benefit</u> based on Offer's Ancillary Service capability. Assumed to be zero for non-dispatchable offers.
- <u>P = Post TOD Adjusted PPA Price</u> based on Offer's contract price and TOD factors and includes debt equivalence
- <u>T = Transmission Network Upgrade Cost</u> Reimbursable portion of the costs of interconnection, as identified in the interconnection studies or interconnection agreement
- <u>G = Congestion Cost</u> multipliers applied to reflect congestion and losses
- I = Integration Cost calculated pursuant to D. 14-11-042



Quantitative Valuation: Portfolio Adjusted Value

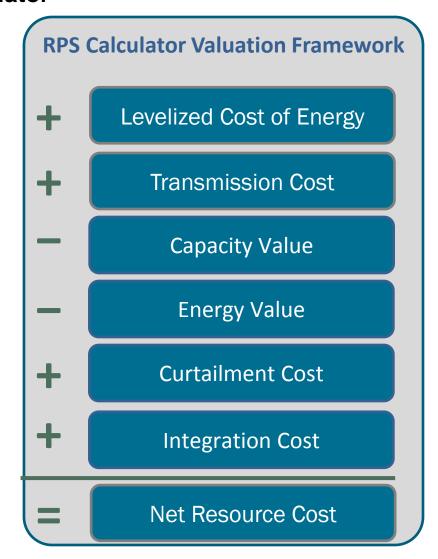
- PAV is intended to represent the value of an Offer in the context of PG&E's electric portfolio by making explicit and systematic adjustments for PG&E's preferences on each component.
- PAV calculations make explicit and systematic adjustments to NMV to reflect portfolio effects and preferences that benefit PG&E customers
- PG&E will evaluate PAV by adjusting NMV by the following components:
 - Location
 - RPS Portfolio Need
 - Energy Firmness
 - Curtailment



RPS Calculator

RETI 2.0 can assist in creating inputs into the CPUC's RPS Calculator

- Mimics the IOUs' LCBF procurement methodology
- Uses public data to create a renewable energy supply curve
- Provides inputs into existing planning proceedings (LTPP and TPP)
- Considers the impact of location and technology on resource value and transmission availability



Proposed RETI 2.0 Focus Areas

- Inform future inputs and tools used in existing regulatory proceedings, such as the RPS Calculator, LTPP, and the TPP.
- Address the key renewable energy and transmission issues that have emerged in other relevant proceedings:
 - Out-of-state renewables
 - Potential CAISO expansion
 - Energy-only RPS resources