

DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	20-FDAS-01
Project Title:	Flexible Demand Appliance Standards
TN #:	236079
Document Title:	Presentation - Flexible Demand - A Critical Element of Future Electricity Systems
Description:	An electrical grid assessment from impacts of flexible demand appliances.- Severin Borenstein UC Berkeley Haas SB 49 Lead Commissioner Workshop December 14 2020
Filer:	Messay Betru
Organization:	Haas School of Business and Energy Institute at Haas/University of California, Berkeley
Submitter Role:	Public Agency
Submission Date:	12/21/2020 4:47:09 PM
Docketed Date:	12/21/2020

Flexible Demand: A Critical Element of Future Electricity Systems

Severin Borenstein

Haas School of Business and Energy Institute at Haas

University of California, Berkeley

Member, CAISO Board of Governors

*Opinions expressed are my own and do not reflect official
views of CAISO or UC Berkeley*

Last Time I Was “Here”

- January 2020 workshop on implementing dynamic pricing
- I made a pitch for getting prices “right”, so that they reflect the true level and variation in society’s cost of providing incremental energy
- But getting prices right only helps if customers can respond to the signal they send

Why the Price Signal is Becoming More Important Every Year

- Great news is that renewable energy has dropped in cost massively and competes with fossil fuel on levelized cost basis.
- Bad news is that levelized cost is only part of the equation. Doesn't get electricity to the hours it is wanted.
- We must either move supply to when it is demanded or move demand to when it is supplied.
 - Or Both!!!

We can do this without flexible demand, but why would we?

- Storage probably won't be free, or super cheap, anytime soon
- Trading electricity with other areas will help, but will remain limited
- Low-carbon dispatchable electricity is not likely to be a cost-effective solution in the near future
- Some demand can flex at little or no cost

Old-fashioned Demand Flexibility

- Interruptible load
- Interruptible appliance use – A/C cycling

- The unfortunate history of thinking of demand interruption as Value of Lost Load
 - There are lots of loads with massively different values

- The key is to reduce the lowest value demand when the cost of incremental electricity rises
 - That requires good signals of cost
 - And technologies/structures that allow consumers to efficiently respond to those signals

Flexible Demand Technologies

- Key to a central role of demand in smoothly and efficiently balancing a high-renewables system
 - Improve grid resiliency
 - Reduce cost of a low-GHG supply
 - Reduce reliance on expensive storage and transmission infrastructure
- And allow smart implementation of demand participation
 - Replace the need for disruptive large demand adjustments from a small number of customers with massively distributed small adjustments

The Chicken-and-Egg Problem in Demand-side Participation

- Chicken-and-Egg
=> Pricing-and-Response Technology
- How do we get from here to there? Quickly?
- Very much looking forward to finding out today

Thanks!

- severinborenstein@berkeley.edu
- <http://borenstein.berkeley.edu>