VDER Value Stack Working Group
Joint Utilities’ Presentation:
Longer Term Compensation for DER and Expedited Eligibility for Value Stack Resources

March 6, 2018
Agenda

• Provide potential longer term concepts for DER Compensation
  ▪ LSRV, NWS and MCOS interactions
  ▪ DRV integration with DR compensation
  ▪ Environmental compensation
  ▪ Wholesale Market Integration

• Application to Expedited Value Stack
  ▪ Expanded explanation of Joint Utilities’ positions from January 10th
Longer term: LSRV, NWS and Marginal Cost interactions

- Locational System Relief Value provides a price signal to attract Distributed Energy Resources to locations where distribution investments can potentially be deferred, effectively a leading indicator of a future Non Wires Solicitation.

- A successful NWS results in procurement of the correct volume and mix of DER that allows for the actual deferral of the traditional utility investment.

- Marginal cost studies identify the expected cost to serve new load and the potential value of load reductions & injections that defer that investment. However, setting the LSRV at the full marginal cost overcompensates DER:
  - LSRV can be paid to DER when utility investments are not deferred
  - NWS only occurs when DER is more cost-effective than traditional investment, whereas the current LSRV transfers the full marginal benefit to DER.
Longer term: Demand Reduction Value

- Demand Reduction Value (like LSRV) is a blunt and imprecise tool. As such, it could conflict or overlap with demand-response programs and impede adoption of transactional markets.
- Need to identify options to coordinate and align DRV with system-based demand response programs.
Longer term: Environmental compensation

• Investigate options to enable REC-eligible DER to lock in “E” value through a direct sale of RECs to NYSERDA based on the most recent procurement
  ▪ Last NYSERDA procurement can serve as standard offer for REC-eligible DER
  ▪ Could improve finance-ability of DER and provide more visibility / transparency to REC market.

• Time differentiating carbon value could be used to justify “E” compensation for storage based on charging during times of low carbon emissions and displacing higher emissions with discharge; potential bridge until NYISO can integrate more carbon pricing into LMP.
Longer term: Wholesale market integration

• NYISO DER Roadmap working to integrate DER into energy and capacity markets.
  - More efficient to clear in market than to show up on a lag as a load modifier
  - Would address potential mismatch with VDER procurement and utility default load obligations

• FERC order requires ISO/RTOs to include direct participation from distributed storage at 100 KW and above

• Should establish and gradually lower threshold where DER participates directly in NYISO markets for energy and ICAP compensation.
Expedited Value Stack: LSRV

• LSRV for dispatchable resources limited to the shorter of five years or until a NWS is awarded
  • Ten years is longer than most utility planning/investment decisions & LSRV can be extended if potential need still exists after five years

• NWS implementation ends LSRV compensation, DER has option to:
  • Compete in the NWS or
  • Commit to meet NWS performance requirements and receive NWS payment equal to the present value of remaining LSRV commitments

• Normal NWS cost recovery and incentive sharing formula applies.
• Consistent with JU comments on 1/10, should establish a goal of having DER resources that can directly participate in NYISO markets (e.g. those over 100 kW) do so.

• Reasonable to establish a higher initial threshold with commitment to gradually lower threshold for direct participation in NYISO energy and ICAP markets.
Expeditied Value Stack: Projects < NYISO threshold

• Summary of compensation for smaller resources:
  ▪ Energy at DAM LBMP
  ▪ Capacity at Alternative 3 ICAP rate
  ▪ Environmental only if eligible for RECs under CES
  ▪ DRV and LSRV per Value Stack
  ▪ MTC not applicable