

ARE CALIFORNIA'S NEM TARIFFS FAIR?

HOW CAN WE AVOID A COST SHIFT?

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BACKGROUND



The NEM 2.0 Lookback Study

» Assembly Bill 327 (Perea, 2013)

"...reform the existing NEM program in a manner that better aligns compensation for customer-sited renewable generation with the net benefits that it provides to the electric system, while preserving sustainable growth of behind the meter renewable generation in California."

- » CPUC Decision 16-01-044 committed to "...later review the NEM successor (or NEM 2.0) tariff, citing interactive, yet unresolved, policy movements within the Commission."
- Order Instituting Rulemaking on August 27, 2020 to revisit the existing NEM tariffs.



BACKGROUND



The NEM 2.0 Lookback Study

Phase I

Backward look at NEM 2.0:

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis
Cost of Service Analysis
Demographic Analysis

Phase II

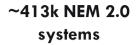
Forward look at NEM 2.0 successor tariff

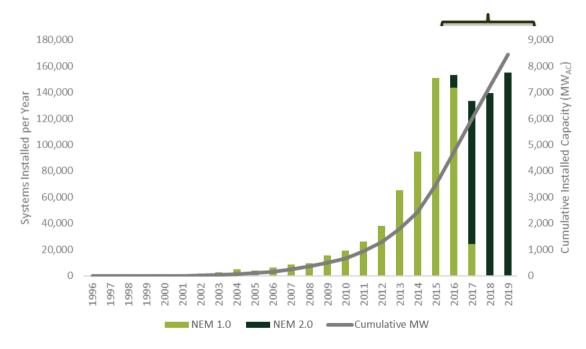


NEM POPULATION OVER TIME



Defining the NEM 2.0 Population







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NEM SYSTEM SIZES AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Residential Solar PV Customers

Customer Type	Metric	PG&E Residential	SCE Residential	SDG&E Residential	
NEM 2.0 Consumption (kWh) Avg. Post-Interconnection Consumption (kWh) Change in consumption interconnection (kWh) Avg. Post-Interconnection Consumption (kWh) Avg. System Size (kWpe) Avg. PV Annual Generat % Pre-Interconnection Supplied by PV % Post-Interconnection	Avg. Pre-Interconnection Electricity Consumption (kWh)	8,425	10,513	7,824	
	Avg. Post-Interconnection Net Consumption (kWh)	1,249		416	
	Change in consumption after interconnection (kWh)	2,520	N/A	2,252	
	Avg. Post-Interconnection Electricity Consumption ⁶ (kWh)	10,945		10,076	
	Avg. System Size (kW _{De})	5.9	— — 6. 9 —	5.6	
	₩g. PV Annual Generation (kWh)	9,696		9,661	
	% Pre-Interconnection Consumption Supplied by PV	115%	N/A	123%	
	% Post-Interconnection Consumption Supplied by PV	89%		96%	







Analysis Overview

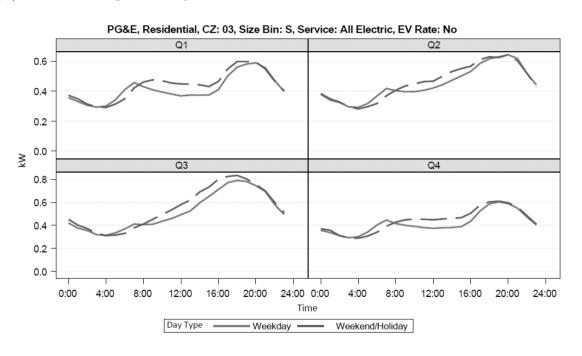
- Cost-Effectiveness Analysis. What are the estimated costs and benefits attributed to NEM 2.0 on the margin?
 - Based on California Standard Practice Manual (SPM) tests
 - Utilizes CPUC Avoided Cost Calculator (ACC 2020 v1c)

- Cost of Service Analysis. What is the estimated marginal cost borne by the utility to serve a NEM 2.0 customer?
 - Based on estimates of utility marginal costs and total customer bills
 - Utilizes utility general rate case (GRC) filings





Customer Binning / Clustering Example



202 Distinct Load Shapes







Model Permutations

	Number of Simulations						
Utility	Solar PV	Solar PV + Storage	Wind	Fuel Cell	All		
PG&E	1,546	416	1	0	1,963		
SCE	1,086	440	0	6	1,532		
SDG&E	1,059	403	0	1	1,463		
Total	3,691	1,259	1	7	4,958		



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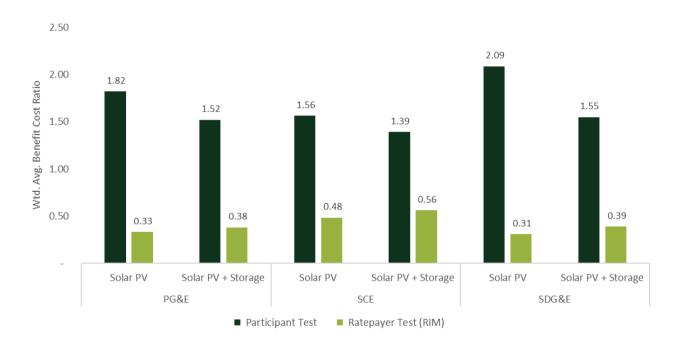
Standard Practice Manual Tests

Component	Participant Cost Test (PCT)		Program Administrator (PA) Test		Total Resource Cost (TRC) Test		Ratepayer Impact Measure (RIM) Test	
	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost	Benefit	Cost
Electricity Avoided Costs			х		х		x	
Electric Bill Savings	х							х
State (SGIP) Rebate*	х							
Capital, O&M, Insurance Cost		х				х		
State Tax Refund / Paid**	x							
Federal Tax Refund / Paid**	х				х			
Investment Tax Credit [†]	х				х			
Utility NEM Costs ^{††}				х		Х		х
Customer Interconnection		х	х				х	





Cost-Effectiveness Results (Weighted)

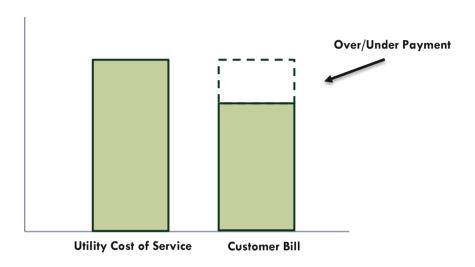








Cost of Service Analysis



 $Full\ COS = \ MEC \cdot Load * EPMC(G) + MGCC \cdot GenerationAllocationFactor \cdot Load \cdot EPMC(G) \\ + MDCC \cdot DistributionAllocationFactor \cdot Demand \cdot EPMC(D) + (T + Reg) \cdot Load \\ + MCC \cdot EPMC(D) + NEMC$







Cost of Service Results - Residential

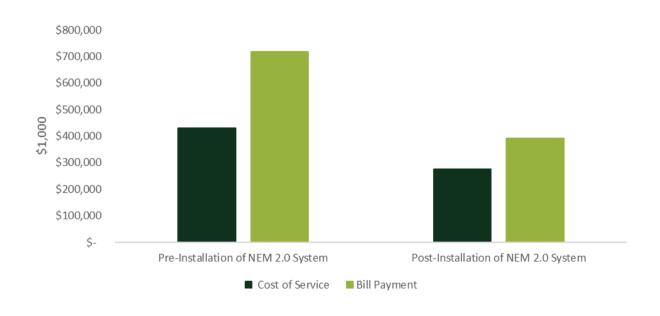








Cost of Service Results - Nonresidential









NEM Revisit

- » NEM reform is not rate reform
 - Cannot assign NEM customers a retail rate not available to all customers
- » Tools for NEM reform include:
 - Valuation of exports
 - Fixed fees
 - Upfront incentives / market transition credits
 - Non-bypassable charges
 - Minimum bill



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SOME LESSONS LEARNED AND TAKEAWAYS

NEM Revisit

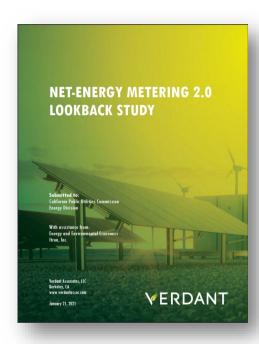
- Customer payback period is a more useful metric than the participant benefit cost test when thinking about NEM compensation
 - However, underlying variables driving payback period such as capital costs, interest rates, retail rates, and utility avoided costs are constantly in flux
- » Transparency in modeling and assumptions is critical to maintain stakeholder trust





Additional Findings in the Report

- » Cost-effectiveness and cost of service analysis methodology and results
 - Crosstabs by technology, utility
 - Sensitivity analyses
- Customer demographics and adoption trends
 - By household income, disadvantaged communities
 - Storage attachment rate



 $https://verdantassoc.com/wp-content/uploads/NEM-2_Lookback_Study.pdf$



