

Demand Response as an Alternative to Supply-side Resources

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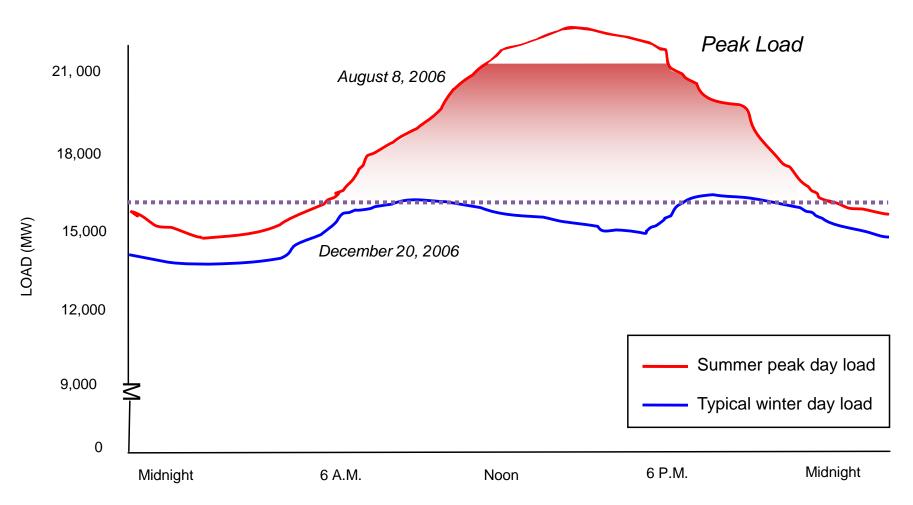
Demand Response Defined

Demand Response (DR) refers to the reduction of customer energy usage at times of electric system peak in order to help address **grid** reliability, reflect market conditions and pricing, and support infrastructure optimization or deferral.

Concepts Include:

- Direct Load Control
- Price Response Control
- Load Mitigation/Foregoing Voluntary Curtailment
- Applicability for all customer classes

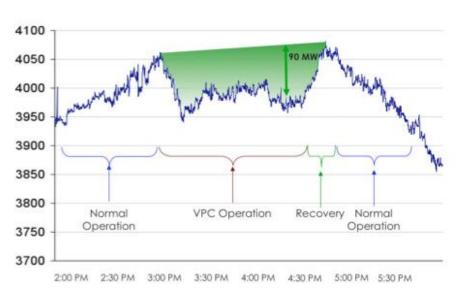
Electric Utility Peak Demand



[&]quot;...dangerously close to not having enough capacity." Walter Higgens, CEO, Sierra Pacific Resources
Proven ■ Comprehensive ■ Smart Grid Ready

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✓ Timely



- 90 MW load reduction in 10 minutes.
- WECC recognized program as non-spinning reserve.

Utility Sheds Load: 90 MW for 2 hours



Demand Response Requirements

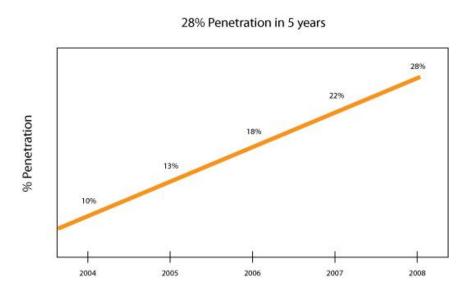
√ Verifiable



- Near-real time measurements of demand reduction
- Immediate M&V feed back to operations
- Statistically valid sampling methods
- Standards based methods

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✓ High Customer Acceptance



- 28% of residential and small commercial customers installed in 5 years.
- 97% customers satisfaction.
- Program used for more than 100 hours in some markets.

Advantages over Peakers

- No siting concerns/uncertainties
 - Neighbors, Pipelines, Transmission Lines
- Distributed nature of resource lower likelihood of loss/failure of all capacity
- Resource availability never limited by environmental conditions
- Local Employment
 - Control device installation by local HVAC contractors
 - Local program office established for build-out and beyond for maintenance and customer service

Competitive Cost Outlook

- NJ (most areas) –Zone PJM RPM Base Residual Auction capacity price for 2013/14 = \$89 /kw-yr
- Cost of New Entry (peaker proxy?) used by PJM in clearing process for 2013-14 BRA = \$132/kw-yr

Conclusion

While forward PJM prices alone do not appear to support new peak power projects, they just might be sufficient to support new or expanded DR resources in most of NJ

Pennsylvania Act 129 as a model



- Forces utilities to achieve peak demand (MW) reductions as distinct from overall energy use (MWH) reductions.
- Encourages utilities to enroll DR programs in PJM markets to harvest revenues to offset program costs
- Monetary penalties for under-performance by utilities re EE and DR targets
- Requires competitive solicitation among qualified CSPs for almost all aspects of DR programs

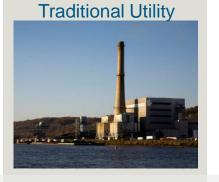
Act 129 Improvements

- Allow utilities to forward-contract for longer period (beyond 2013)
- Reduce performance window for peak load reduction to 50 hours per summer season (vs. 100 hours now)
- Emphasize importance/advantage of pay-for-performance contracting over traditional contracting approaches; shift risks to qualified CSPs and away from utility customers

Pay-for-Performance Puts Risk



on CSP





Capital Cost	Rate base	3 rd Party CSP
Performance Based (\$/MW-yr)	No	Yes
Replacement of Drop Outs	Rate base	3 rd Party
System Performance Risk	Utility customers	3 rd Party
Dispatch for Wholesale Market	PJM	PJM
Dispatch for T+D	Utility	Utility
Wholesale Market Price Risk Proven Comprehensive Smart Grid Ready	Utility customers	3 rd Party

Conclusions



- Demand Response offers timely, verifiable capacity
- Demand Response offers value over "peakers"
- PJM prices might be sufficient to support new or expanded DR programs
- Pay for Performance contracting moves program
 Risk to CSP