

Vanilla Class, Tutti Frutti Customers

Bruce Chapman
Christensen Associates Energy Consulting

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Managing Customer Diversity

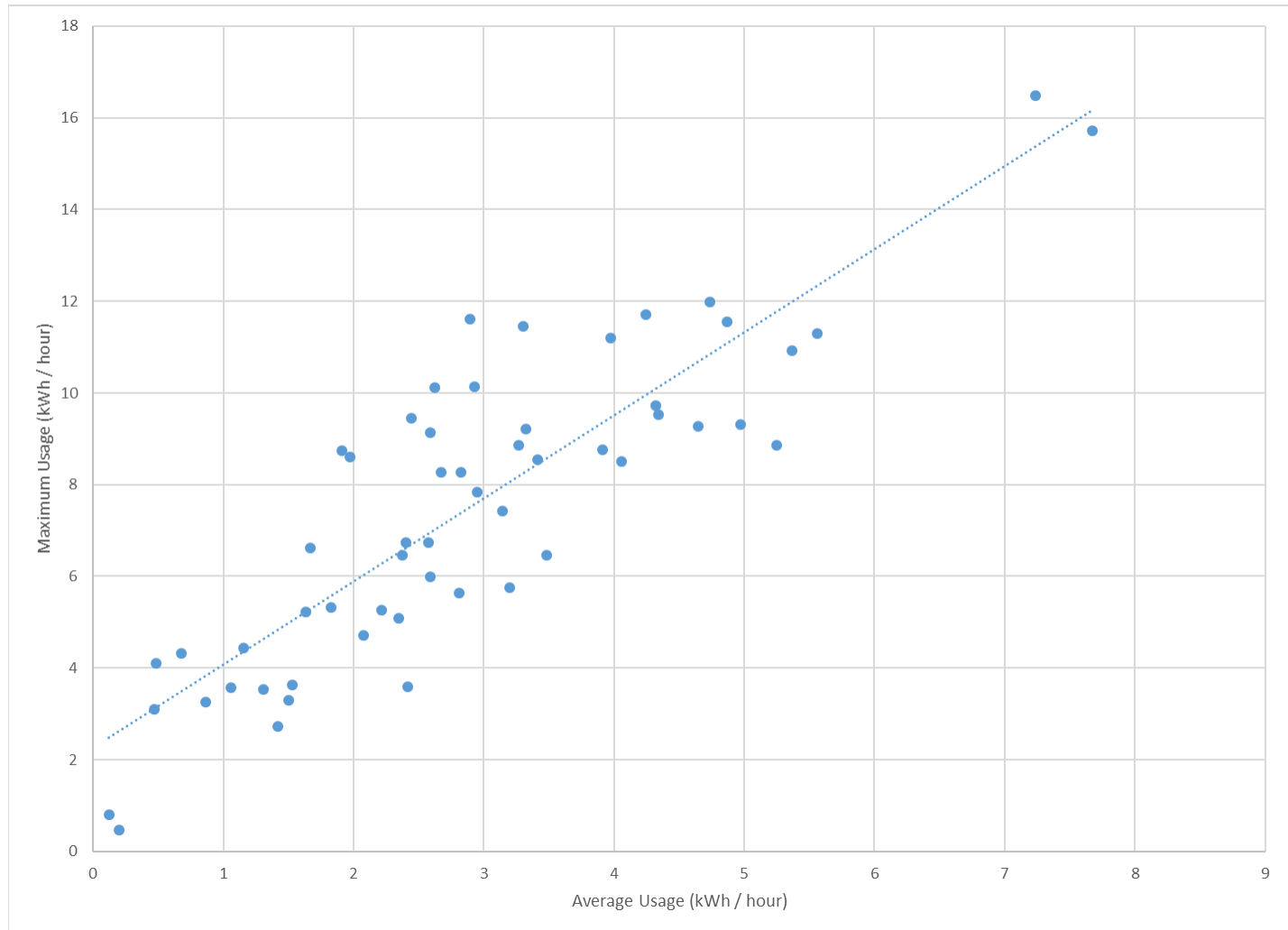
- What observable information captures customer diversity?
 - (kW, kWh, voltage service level, ...)
 - Location?
 - Weather? California; fixed billing
- Does the rate use the information?
 - Recovery of embedded costs
 - Any reflection of marginal cost?
- Can a diverse rate portfolio help?

Example of Increased Diversity

- ❑ Distributed Energy Resources (DER) customers increase Residential class diversity
- ❑ Assumption of two-part Residential rates:
 - Customers have similar load factors:
 $LF = (\text{kWh} / (\text{kW} * \text{hours}))$
 - Customers with equal total consumption have equal cost to serve
- ❑ DER customers violate the load factor assumption

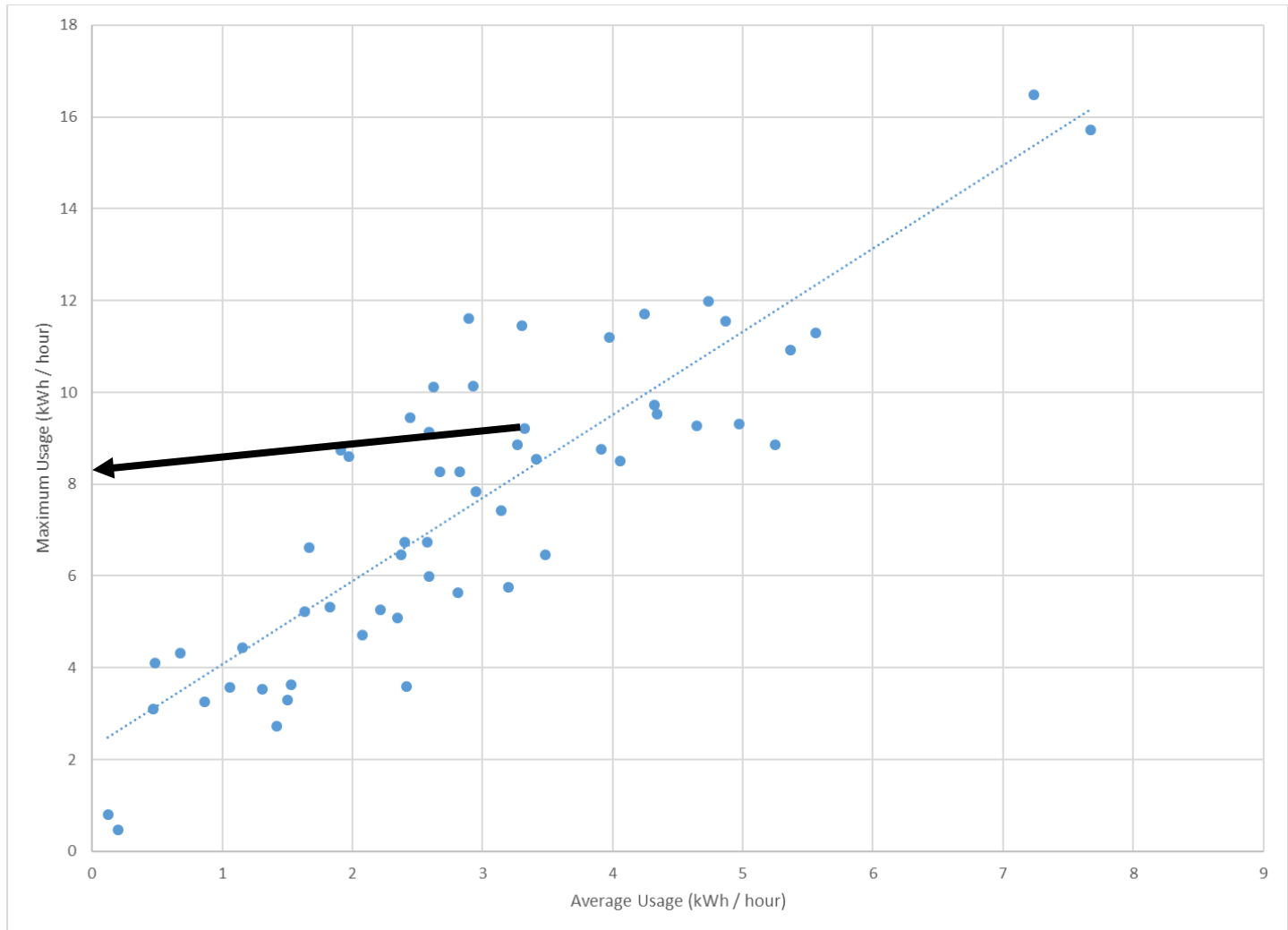
Average Usage vs. Maximum Demand: Traditional Customers

For traditional customers, there is a fairly predictable relationship between demand and energy.



Average Usage vs. Maximum Demand: DER Customers

DER customers' demands would slide leftward, toward the y axis.



Can Rates Cope?

- ❑ Traditional DER pricing: net metering
 - Insufficient information: net flow of kWh
- ❑ Alternatives:
 - Residential demand charge permits use of extra information (net demand)
 - Buy-all/sell-all: pretend that there are two economic agents at one customer site
 - All site consumption bought from provider
 - All site generation sold to the grid
- ❑ Objective: match revenue to cost

Residential Portfolio Diversity: Direct Energy (Houston, TX)

- ❑ 8 rate plans
 - Simple platform: customer charge plus flat energy
- ❑ 4 contract periods (1, 12, 24, 36 months)
- ❑ Fixed bill up to 2,000 kWh
- ❑ Varied renewable content
- ❑ And...

Free Electricity!

- ❑ Direct Energy (TX) offers “Free Power Weekends 12”
 - Electricity is FREE on weekends from 6pm Fri
 - Direct Energy reimburses the local distribution company for its distribution services charges
 - Energy price locked in for a year: 11.8¢/kWh, Mon. 12am – Fri 5:59pm (quote for Houston, Sept. 2018)
 - 24-month offering as well
- ❑ Will diversity of rate offerings match increasing customer diversity?

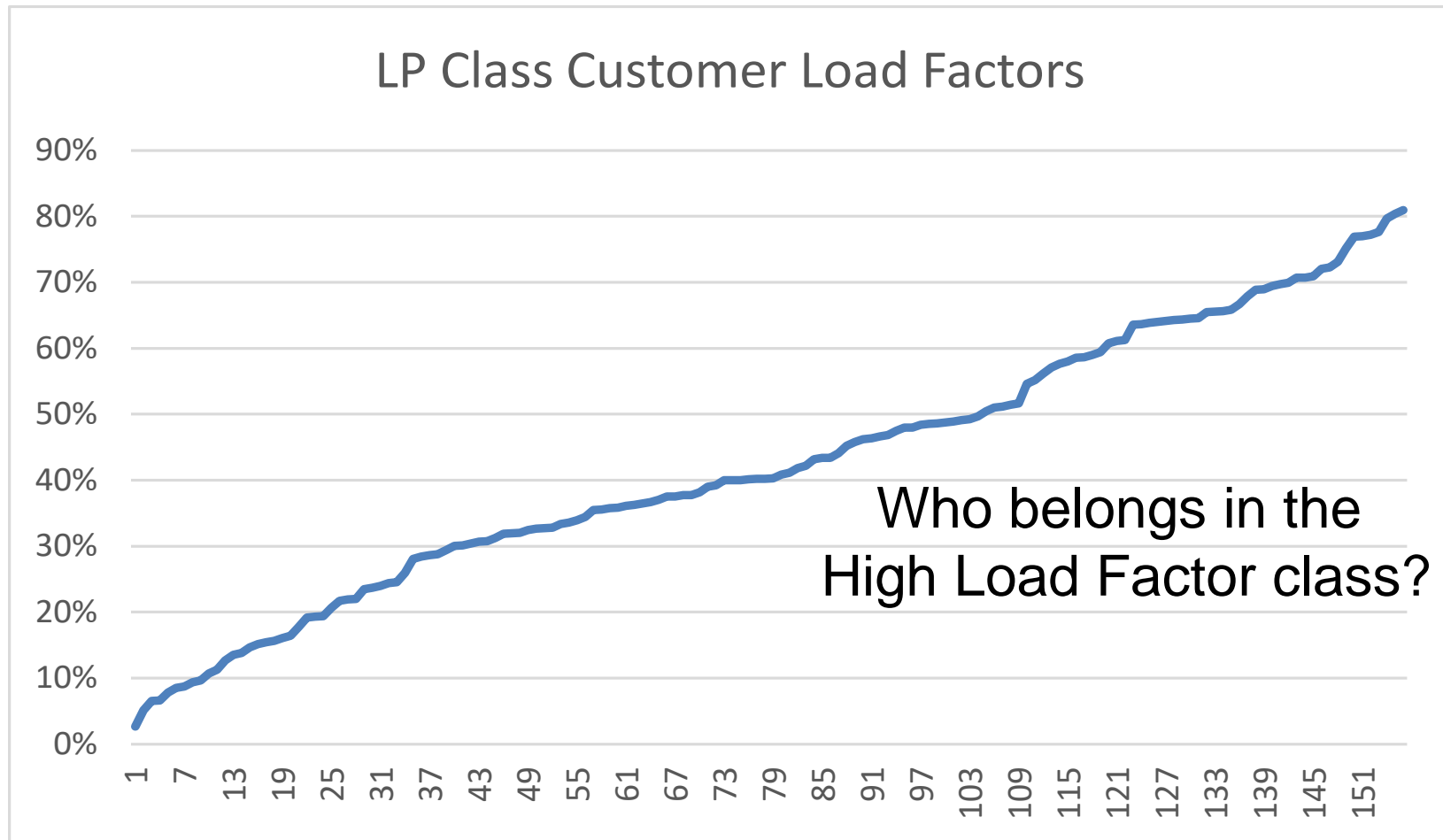
Large-Customer Diversity

- ❑ Diversity is augmented by competitive alternatives for mobile or multi-jurisdiction enterprises
- ❑ Utility response:
 - Diverse portfolio
 - Discounting, including:
 - Interruptible/curtailable rates
 - Economic development, load retention rates
 - Special contracts ~ competitive markets
 - Two-part RTP – markup of wholesale price, plus access charge; hedging available
- ❑ Challenge: price competitively based on a simple platform ~ competitive retail markets

Example of Rate-Splitting Attempt

- ❑ Customers with high load factors claimed that they were over-paying
- ❑ Utility issues:
 - Who should be included in the High LF class?
 - What is the cost difference?
 - Is that reflected in the current rate?

High LF Large Power Customers Request Separate Rate



Outcome

- ❑ Cost difference for selected split: 18%
- ❑ Rate difference much less due to high demand charge
- ❑ Utility issues:
 - Administration
 - Customer dissatisfaction for those moved to lower load factor class annually
 - Regulatory resistance
- ❑ Initiative abandoned, but the cost difference remains

Summary

- ❑ Increasing customer diversity under regulation produces effect similar to competition: portfolio diversity
- ❑ Rates do best when they use available data, even at expense of rate complexity
- ❑ Large-customer diversity is spurred by competitive alternatives; produces competitive ratemaking by proxy and class fragmentation