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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

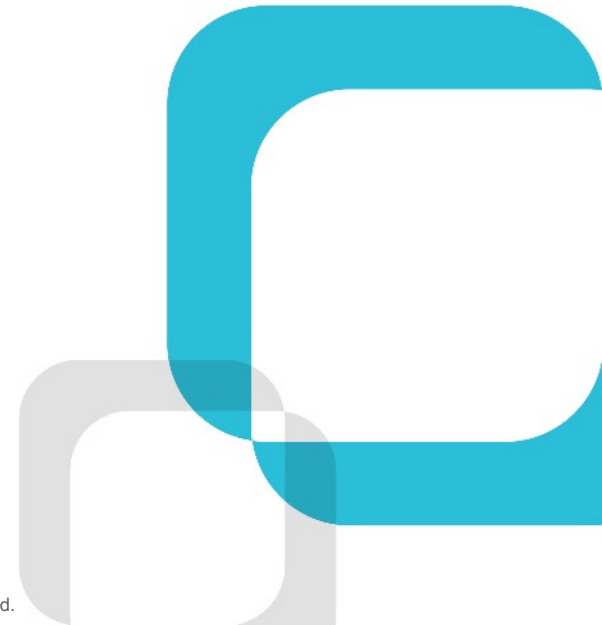
Smart. Focused. Done Right.®



Energy: A Sector in Transformation

EUCI Leadership Conference for Women in Energy

June 28, 2023



Energy Is Who We Are

ScottMadden is a management consulting firm with 40 years of deep, hands-on experience. We deliver a broad array of consulting services—from strategic planning through implementation—across the energy utility ecosystem.

Our energy practice covers the following areas:



GENERATION



**RATES &
REGULATION**



**TRANSMISSION &
DISTRIBUTION**



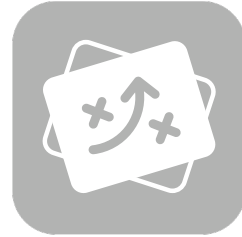
**NATURAL
GAS**



GRID EDGE



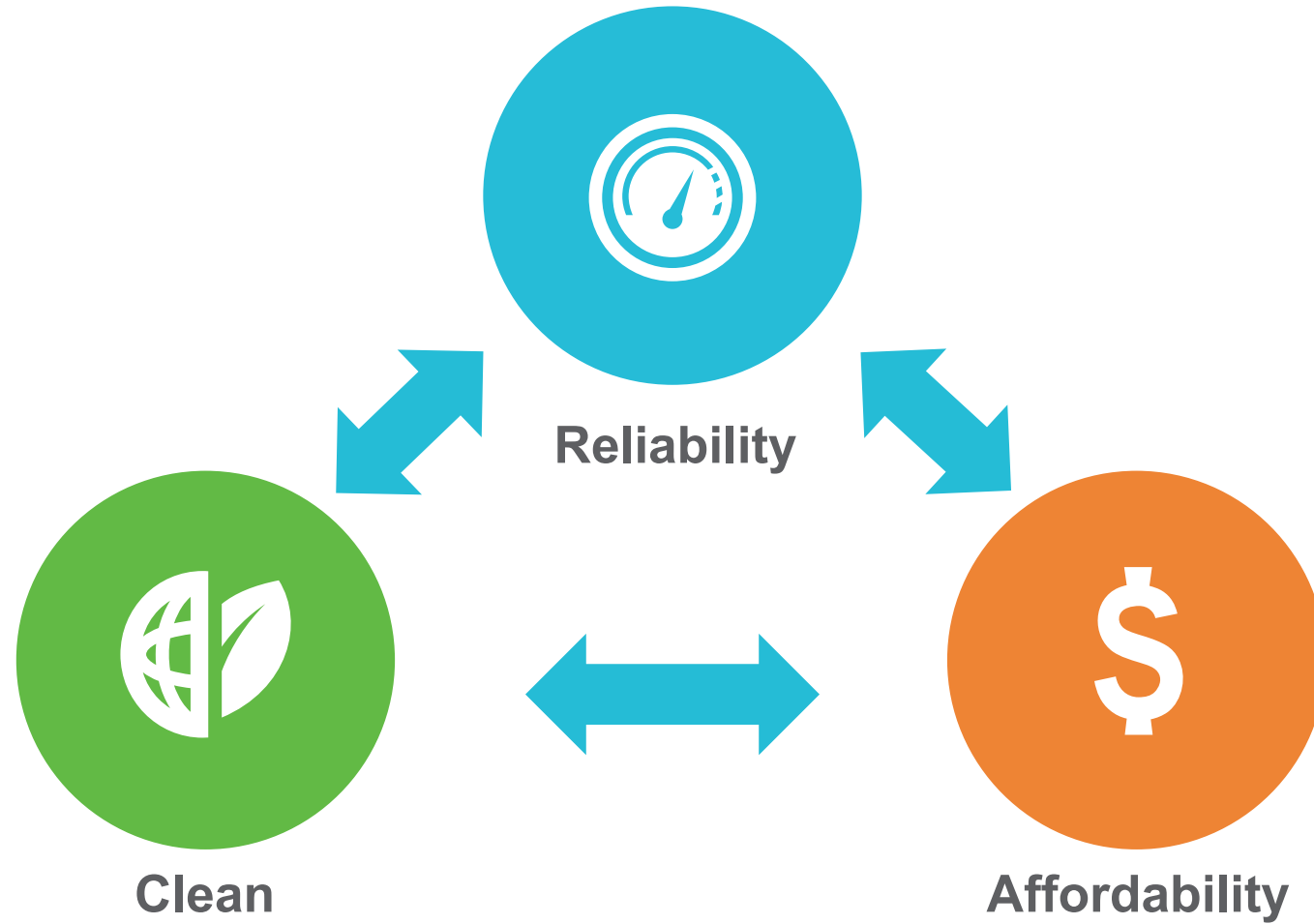
**ENERGY
CORPORATE
SERVICES**



The Changing Electric System



Balancing Objectives





Reliability



Resource Adequacy and Reliability Defined

Defined

Resource Adequacy: “The ability of the electricity system to **supply the aggregate electric power and energy requirements of the electricity consumers at all times**, taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system components.” (NERC)

Operating Reliability: “The ability of the Bulk-Power System to **withstand sudden disturbances**, such as electric short circuits or the unanticipated loss of system elements from credible contingencies, while avoiding uncontrolled cascading blackouts or damage to equipment” (NERC)

What’s Changing

- Energy adequacy vs. capacity at peak
- Late summer duck-curve impacts
- Risks during shoulder months
- Pace of transition, higher penetration of variable resources
- More inverter-based and distributed resources
- Extreme weather events
- Gas-power interdependence (not changing but a continuing issue)

What the Industry is Saying

NERC

NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC
RELIABILITY CORPORATION

...a significant portion of the U.S. faces risks of electricity supply shortfalls during periods of more extreme summer conditions.

- NERC 2023 Summer Reliability Assessment



While electricity demand continues to rise, more than 20% of PJM's generators (~40 GW) are expected to retire by 2030. At the same time, the new renewable generation resources expected to replace them are successfully completing the PJM interconnection process but are not being built.

- PJM, "Ensuring a Reliable Energy Transition"



FERC

The U.S. electric power system is headed for "potentially catastrophic consequences" as dispatchable generating resources are retiring "far too quickly" and in quantities that "threaten our ability to keep the lights on."

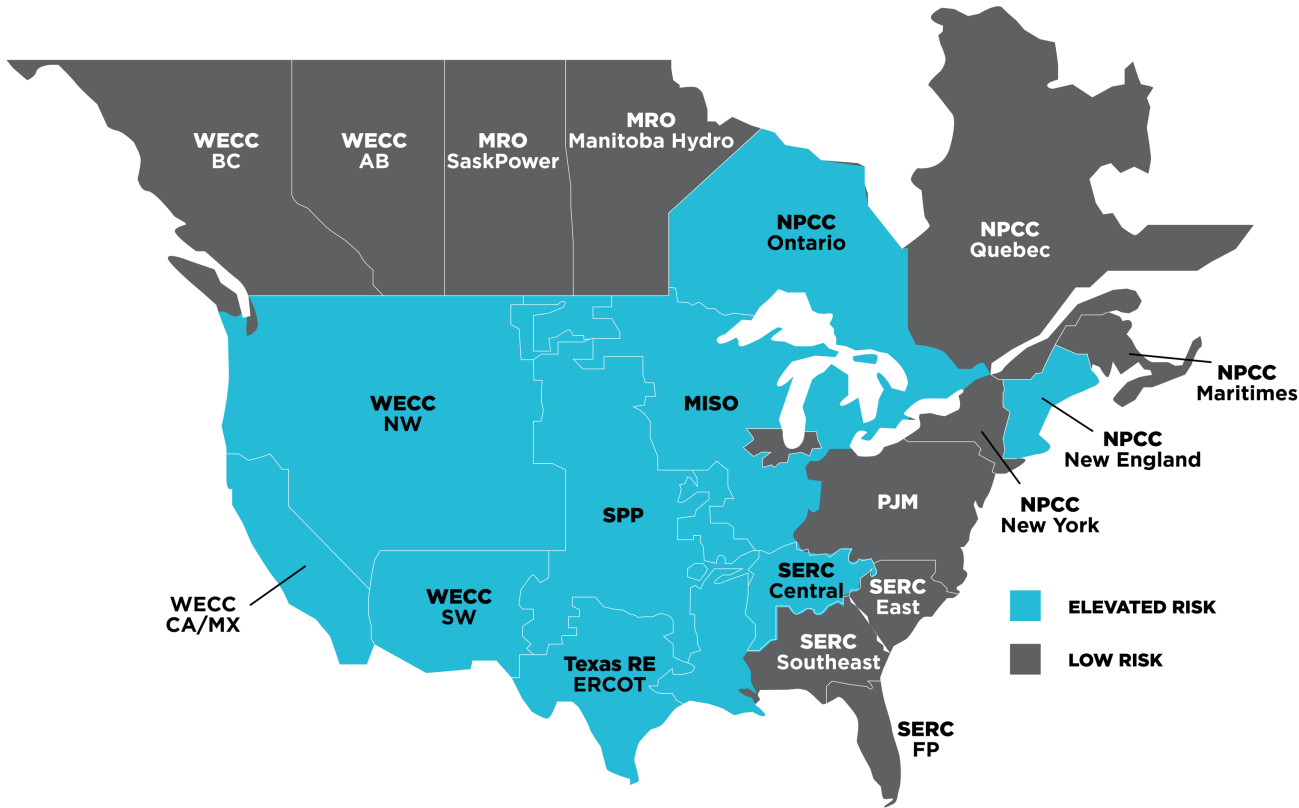
- FERC Commissioner Christie to the House Subcommittee on Energy, Climate and Grid Security



"New York's public policies are increasingly prioritizing clean energy production and a rapid transition away from fossil fuels... it is imperative that during this time of rapid change we maintain adequate supply necessary to meet a growing demand for electricity."

- Rich Dewey, CEO of NYISO

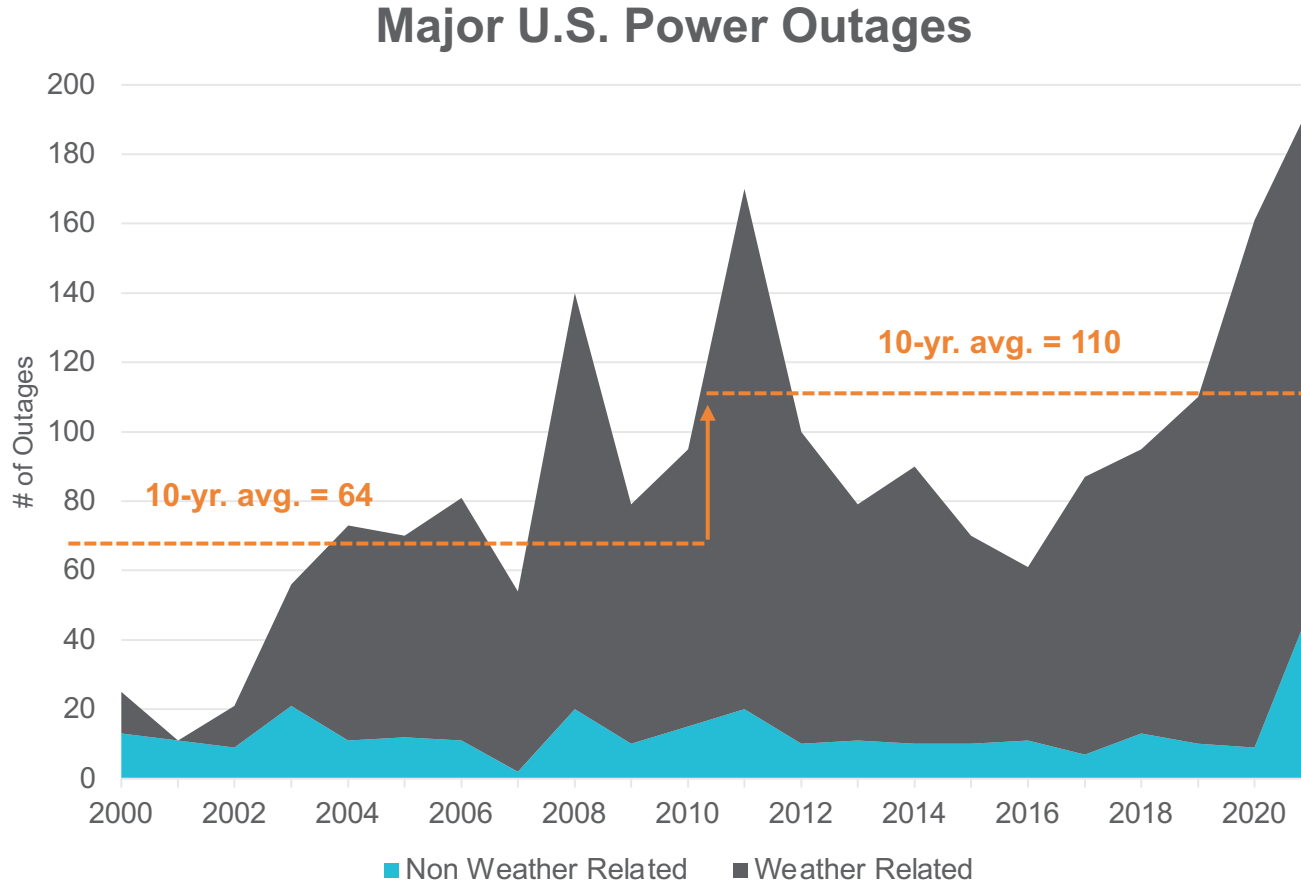
NERC Summer Reliability Assessment



According to NERC's Summer Reliability Assessment, around 2/3rds of the country is at elevated risk of having insufficient operating reserves this summer.

Seasonal Risk Assessment Summary	
HIGH	Potential for insufficient operating reserves in normal peak conditions
ELEVATED	Potential for insufficient operating reserves in above-normal conditions
LOW	Sufficient operating reserves expected

Driver of change – Severe Weather

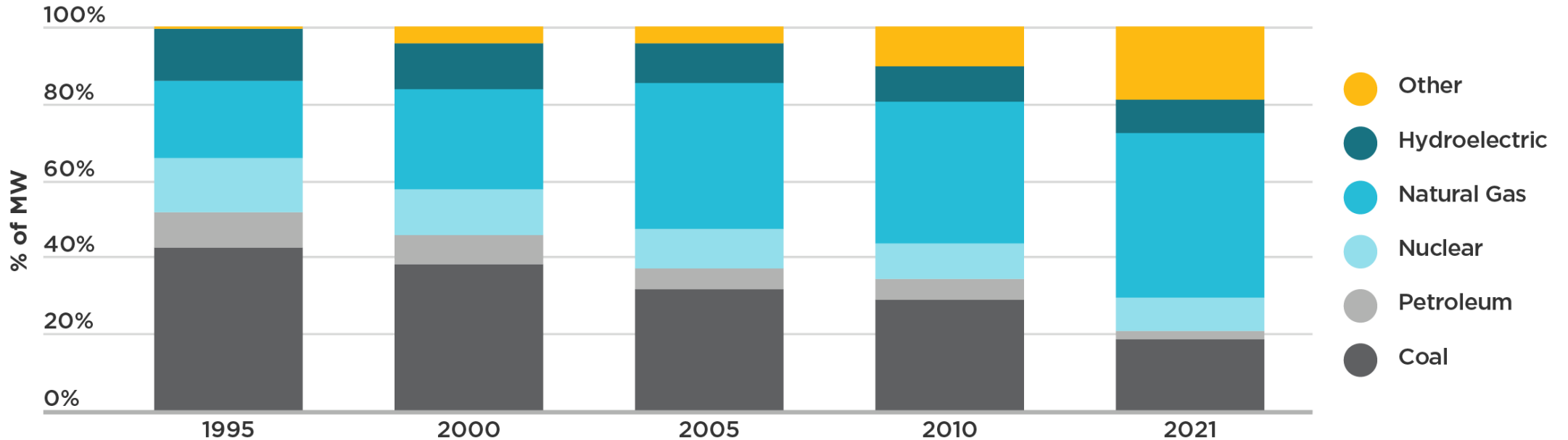


Average annual weather-related power outages increased by 78% during 2011-2021, compared to 2000-2010

Major power outage – Outage reported by an electric utility during which at least 50,000 customers lost power (FERC OE-417)

Changing Resource Mix

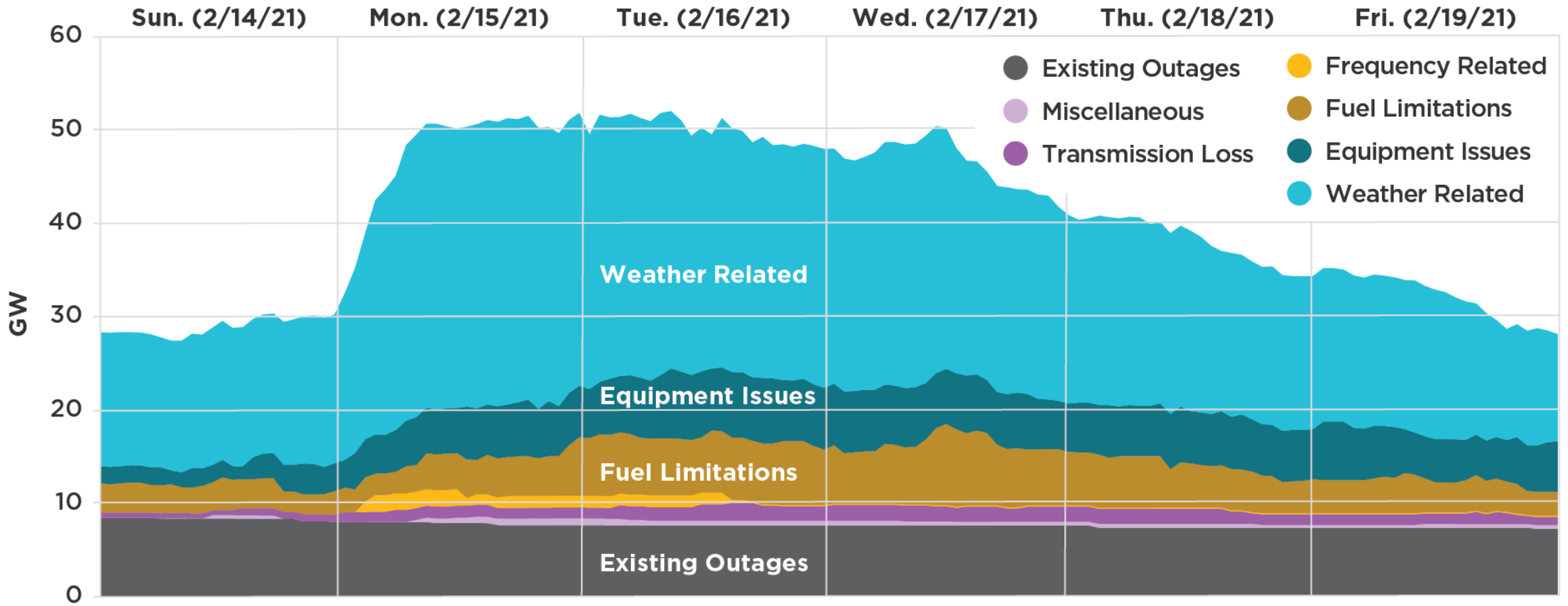
U.S. Net Summer Capacity by Energy Source (% of MW)



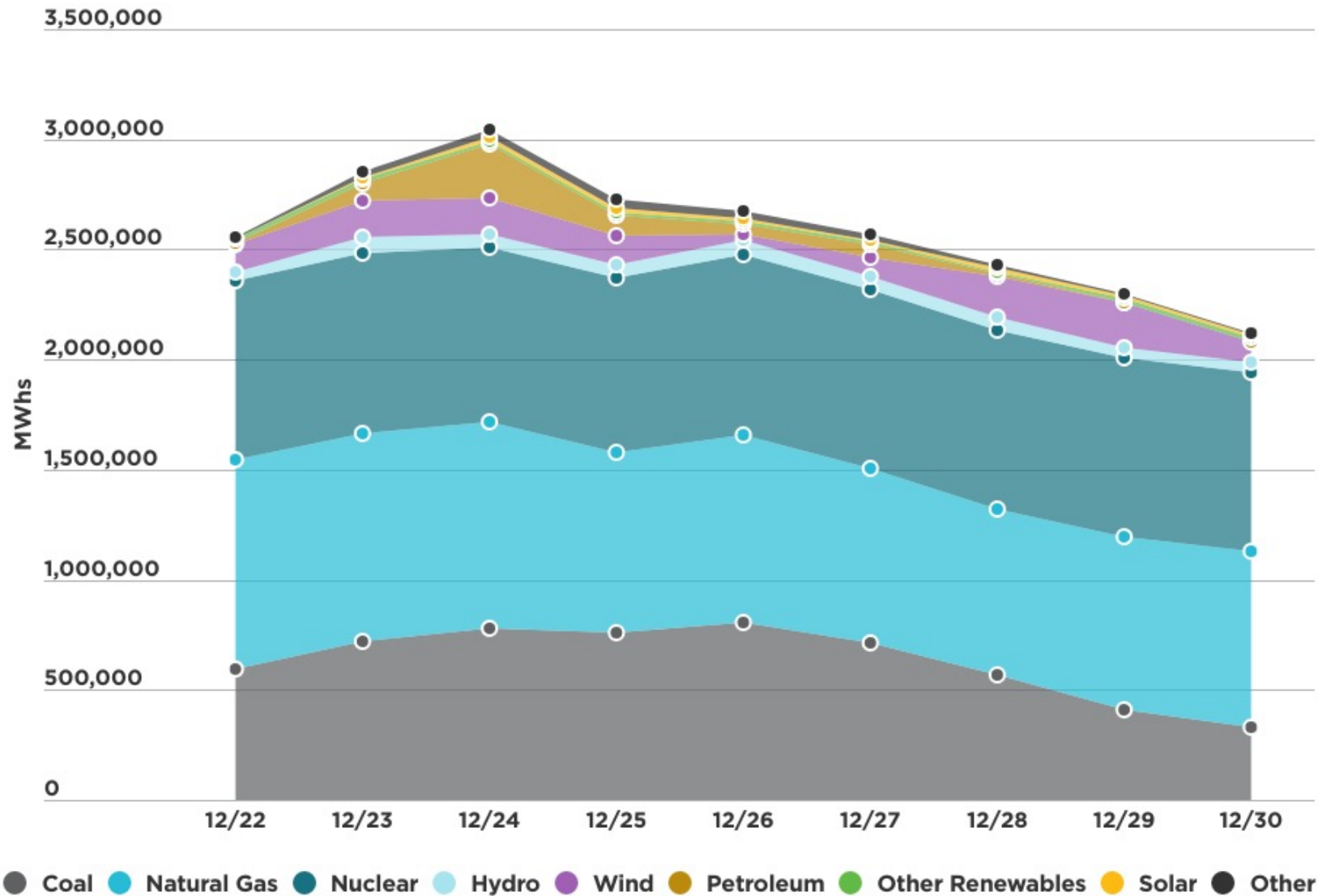
U.S. renewable, hydro, and natural gas generating capacity has gone from about 1/3 of total capacity in 1995 to more than 2/3 as of 2021.

Extreme Weather – February 2021 Winter Storm Uri

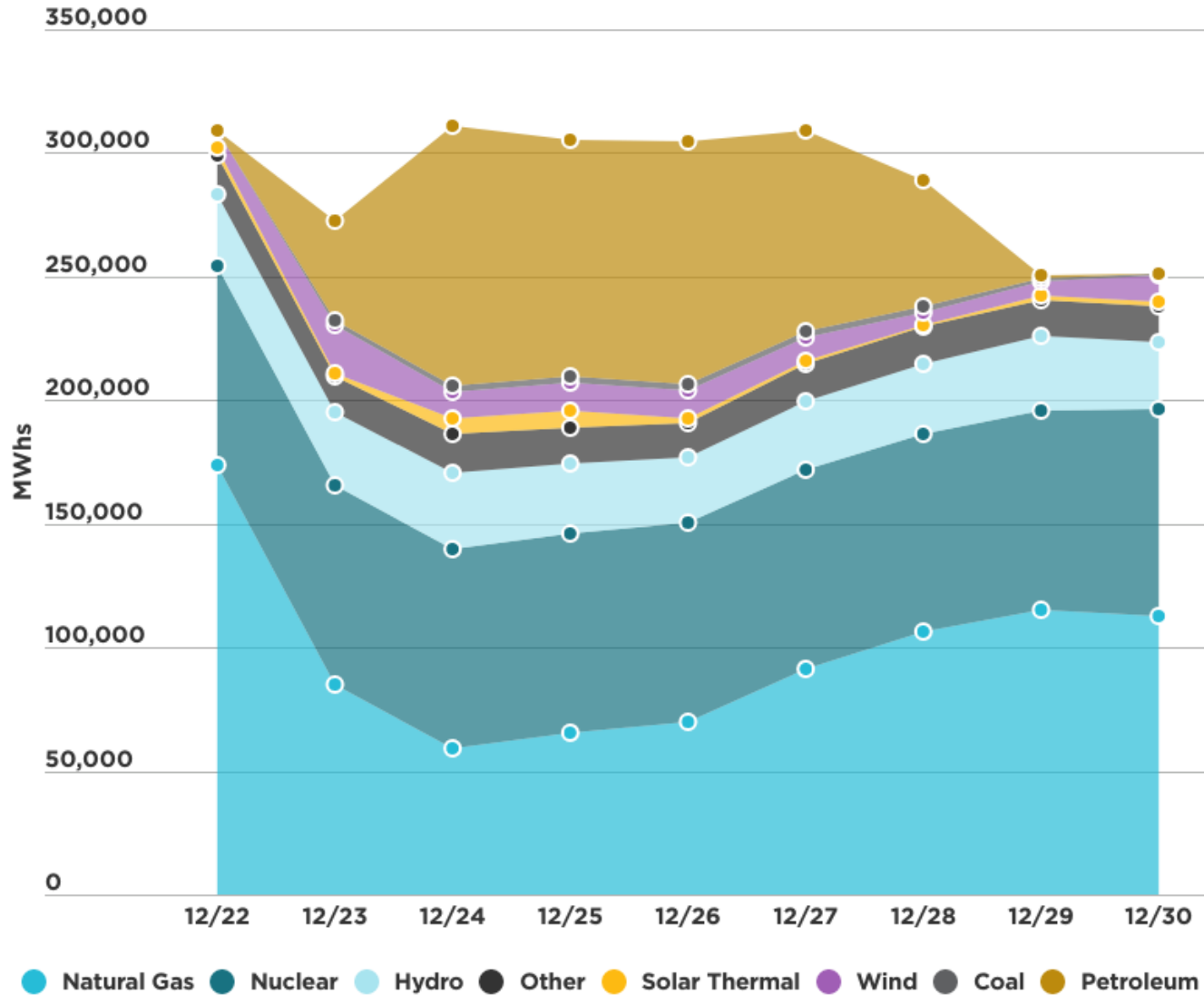
ERCOT Net Generator Outages and Derates by Cause (GW)















Extreme Weather – December 2022 Winter Storm Elliott – PJM



Extreme Weather – December 2022 Winter Storm Elliott – ISO NE



Electric/Gas Coordination

	2011 EVENT	2014 EVENT	2015 EVENT	2016 EVENT	2017 EVENT
Significant levels of incremental unplanned electric generating unit losses with top causes found to be mechanical/electrical, freezing, and fuel issues					
Significant natural gas production decreases occurred, with some areas of the country more severely affected.					
Short-range forecasts of peak electricity demands were less than actual demands for some BAs in event area.					

Winter Storm Elliott highlighted the failings of current electric and gas coordination.

Electric/Gas Coordination Cont'd



2011 Report

- Utilize pre-operational warming prior to severe cold weather
- Perform adequate/timely inspection of generating unit freeze protection measures; inspect / maintain heat trace and insulation
- Ensure winterization supplies/equipment are in place, and ensure adequate staffing for cold weather events



2014 Polar Vortex Report

- Review and update generating unit weatherization based on lessons learned, and conduct reviews of generating unit winter readiness



2021 Winter Storm Uri Report

- Add/modify Reliability Standards regarding generating unit freeze protection measures
- Require natural gas facilities to implement cold weather preparedness plans; implement measures to protect natural gas infrastructure from freezing; adopt minimum uniform standards for winterization of natural gas production and processing facilities
- Establish a forum to improve reliability of natural gas infrastructure to support the Bulk Electric System
- Protect critical natural gas infrastructure loads from demand response and load shedding

Key Takeaways

Industry Change

The **nature of bulk power resources has changed** over the past decade.

Extreme Weather

Recent summer and winter weather **events have tested power supply availability**—both for renewable and gas-fired generation.

Need for New Measures

Resource adequacy analysis is adapting to account for different supply composition and the needs for energy adequacy through multi-hour and multi-day events.

Electric / Gas Interdependence

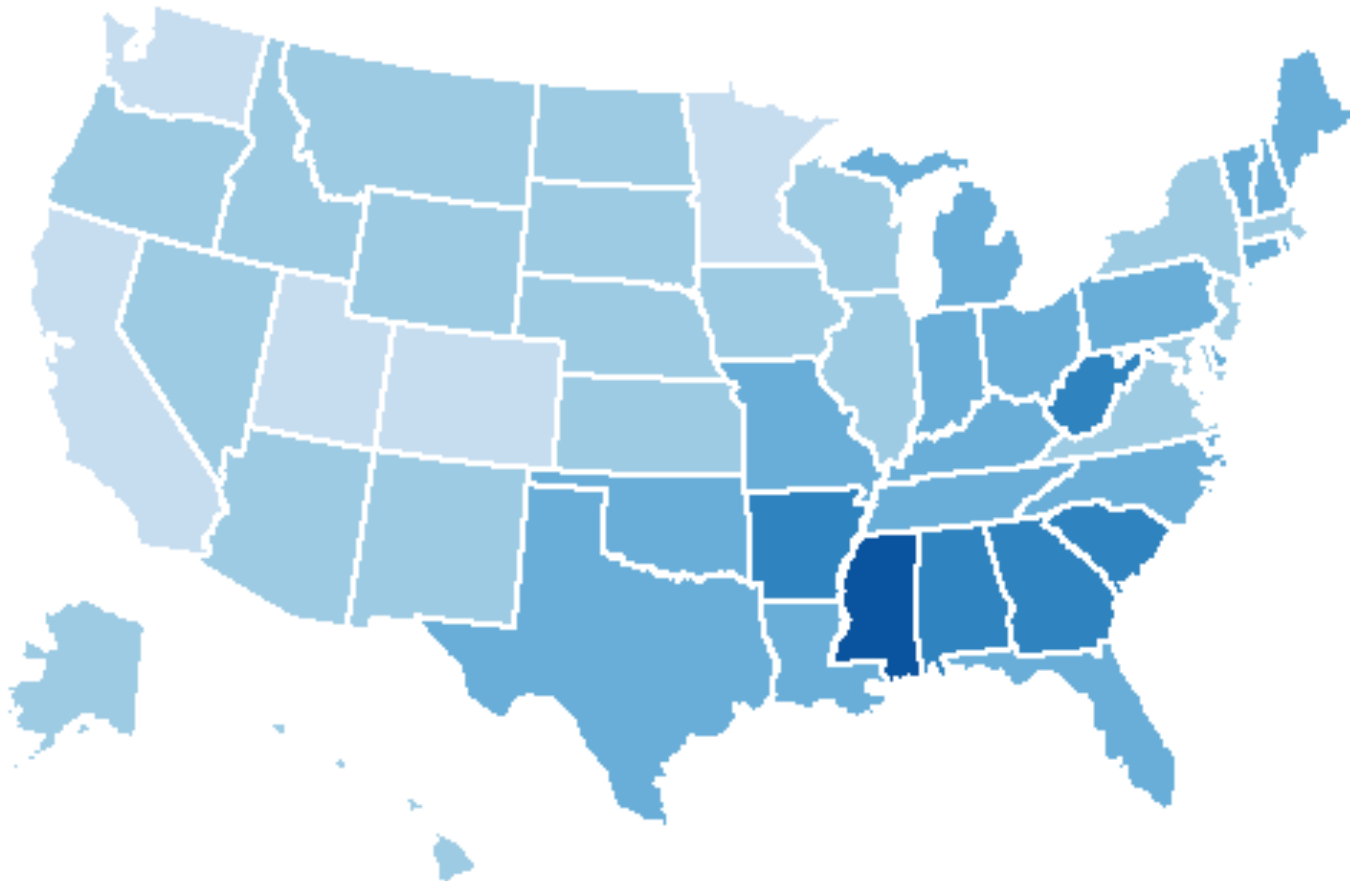
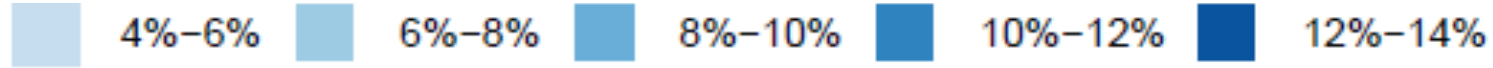
The interdependence of gas and power systems **continues to be an area of vulnerability**, particularly in winter. Gas demand for power is growing for heating demand and to back up renewables.



Affordability



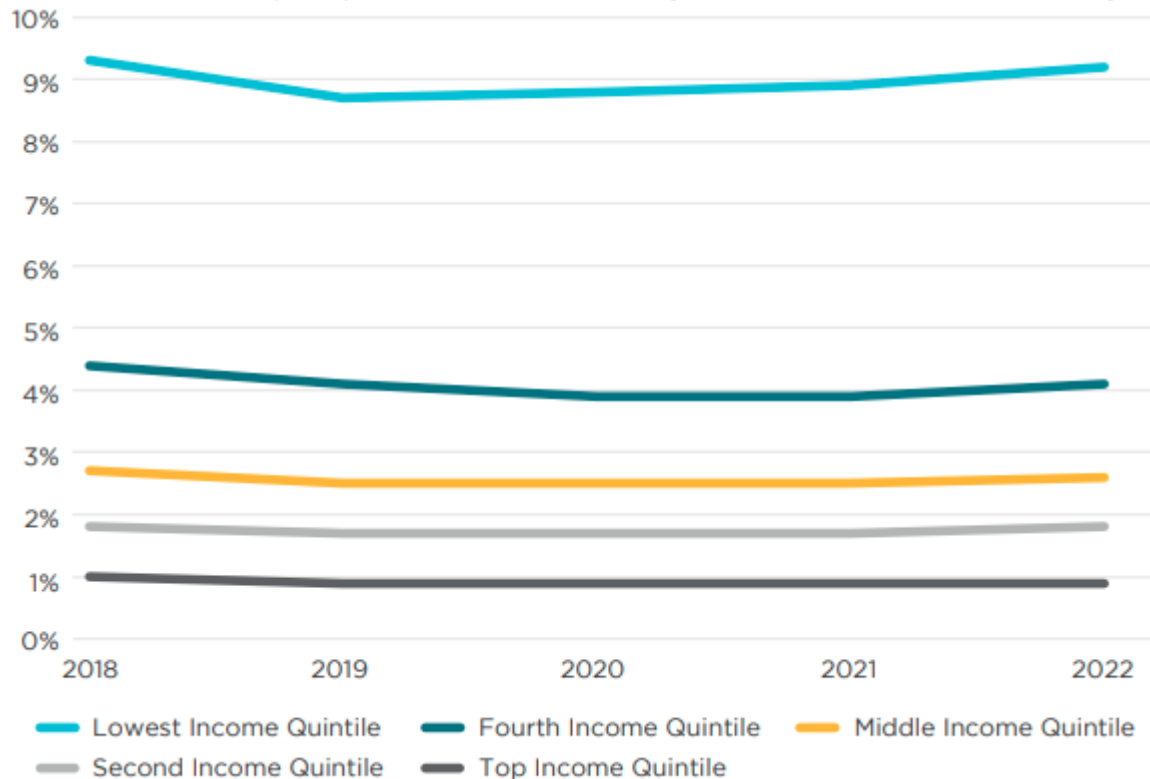
Low-Income Energy Burden (% of Income)



Average energy burden for low income customers is 8.6%; for non-low income is 3%

Affordability Metrics

U.S. Household Percentage of Income Spent on Electricity by Income Tier (2021–22 Estimated)



California's Recently Implemented Approach to Affordability Metrics

Affordability Ratio (AR)

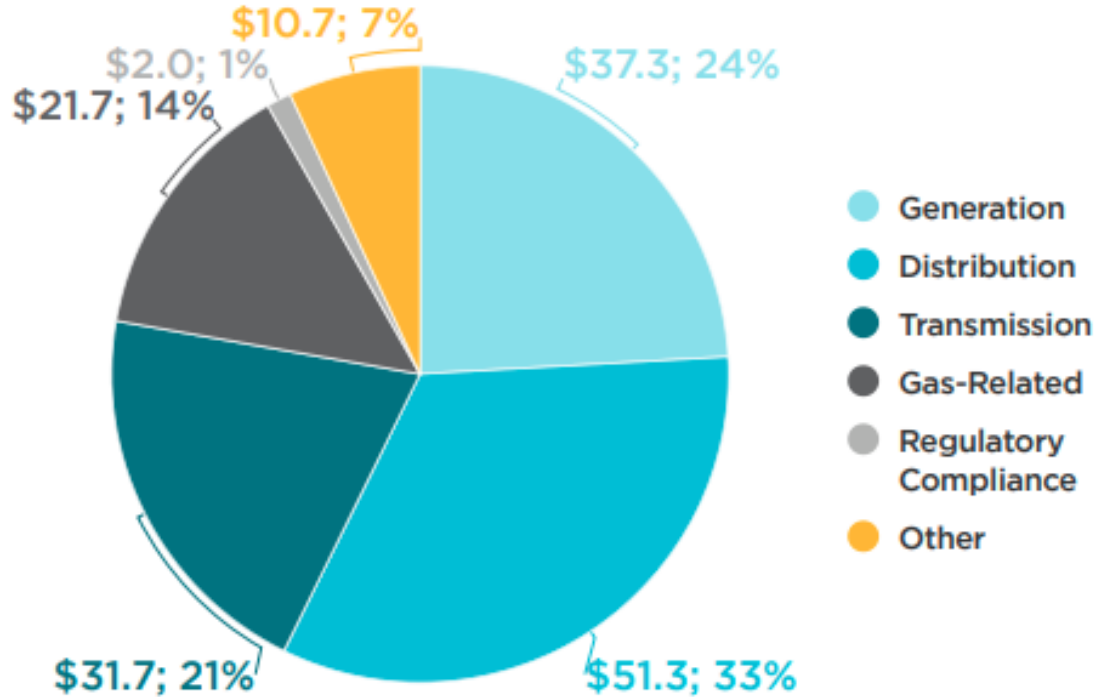
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \$ \text{ essential services bill} \\
 \hline
 \$ \text{ household income - non-discretionary} \\
 \text{expenses (housing and other utilities)}
 \end{array}
 = \text{AR}$$

Hours at Minimum Wage (HM)

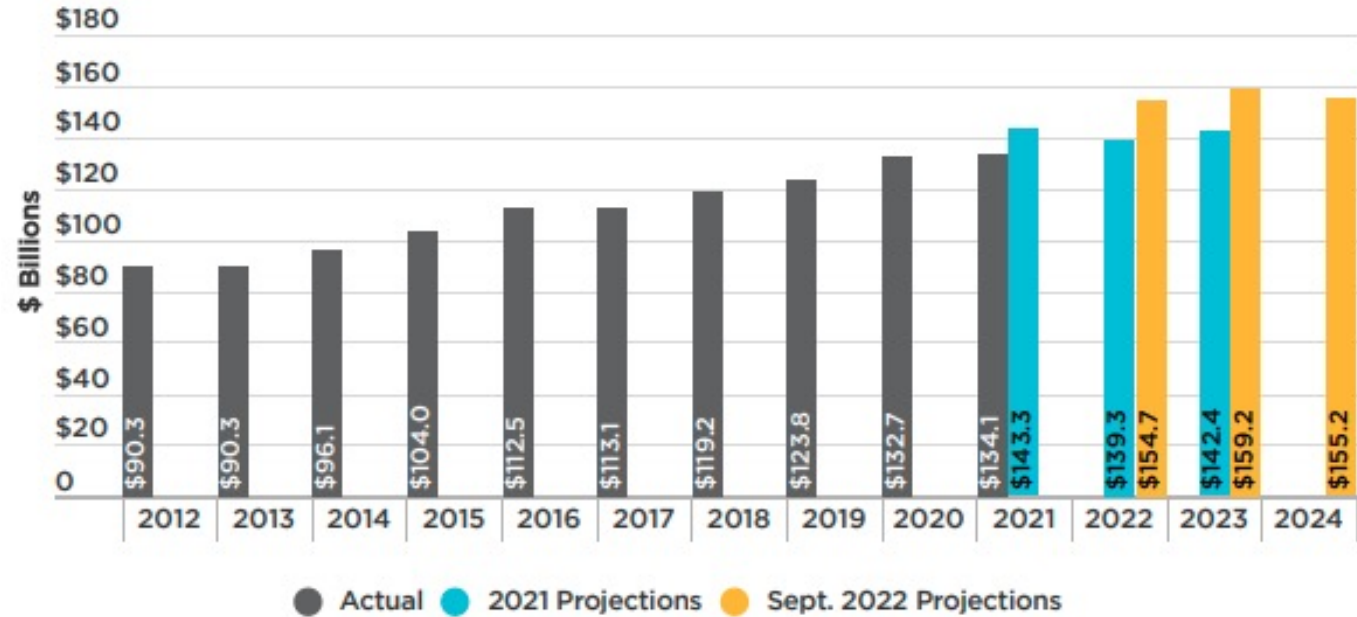
Hours of earned employment at the local minimum wage needed to pay for essential services

Utility Capex

Investor-Owned Electric Utilities Estimated Functional Capital Expenditures (2022) (\$ Billions)



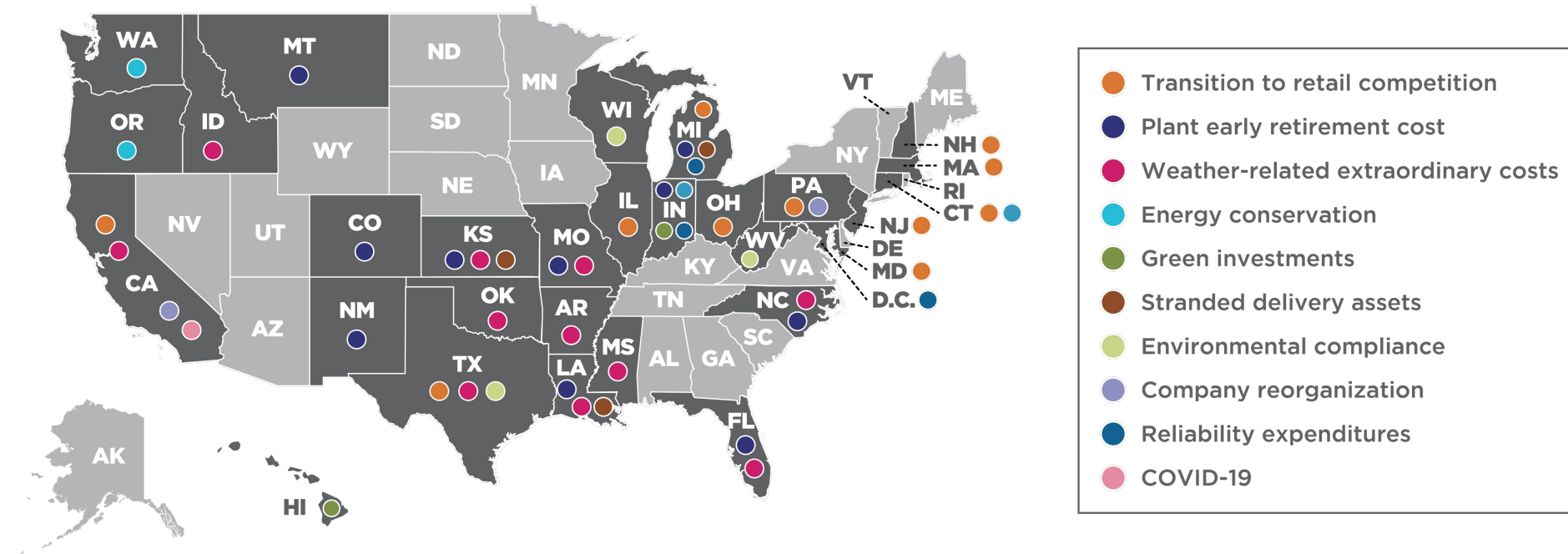
Actual and Projected Capital Expenditures for Investor-Owned Electric Utilities (2012–2024) (\$ Billions)



Utility spending is expected to continue to rise, putting additional upward pressure on electricity prices

Regulatory Assets

32 jurisdictions allow by statute or rule utilities to seek securitization of costs



Incremental regulatory assets may include storm costs, COVID costs, non-rate case asks (EE, single issue projects), riders and trackers

Key Takeaways

Customer Bills and Affordability

Electricity rates will continue to rise, as will customer bills. Utilities and their regulators will be well served to consider ways to temper rate hikes and enhance programs that assist in ensuring energy affordability.

Increasing Investment

Aggregate **power system investment is increasing** as utilities modernize their grids, replace aging infrastructure, incorporate new resources, and accommodate increasing electrification.

Amortizing Extraordinary Expenses

System shocks – from pandemic-related costs, extraordinary weather events, potential stranded costs (early retirement of some assets) – **remain concerns for utilities.**

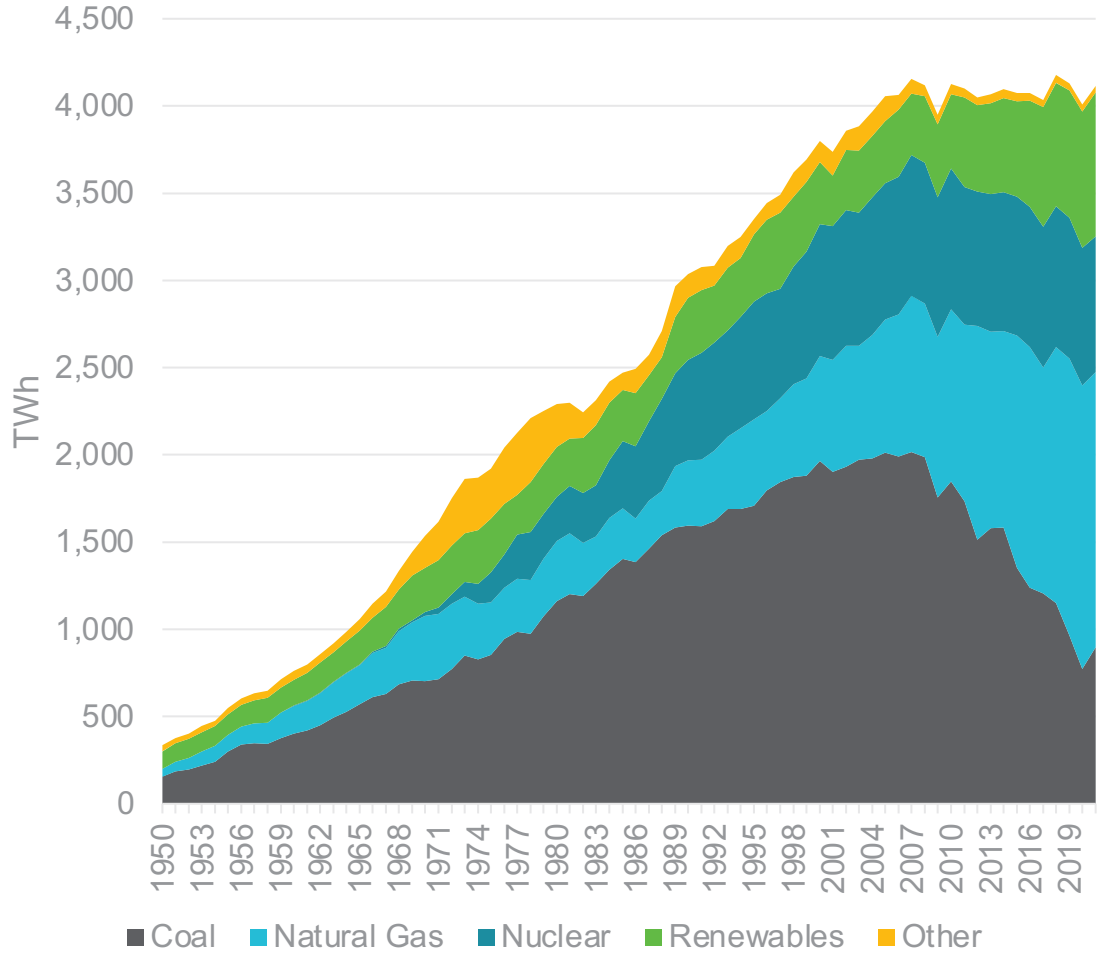


Clean

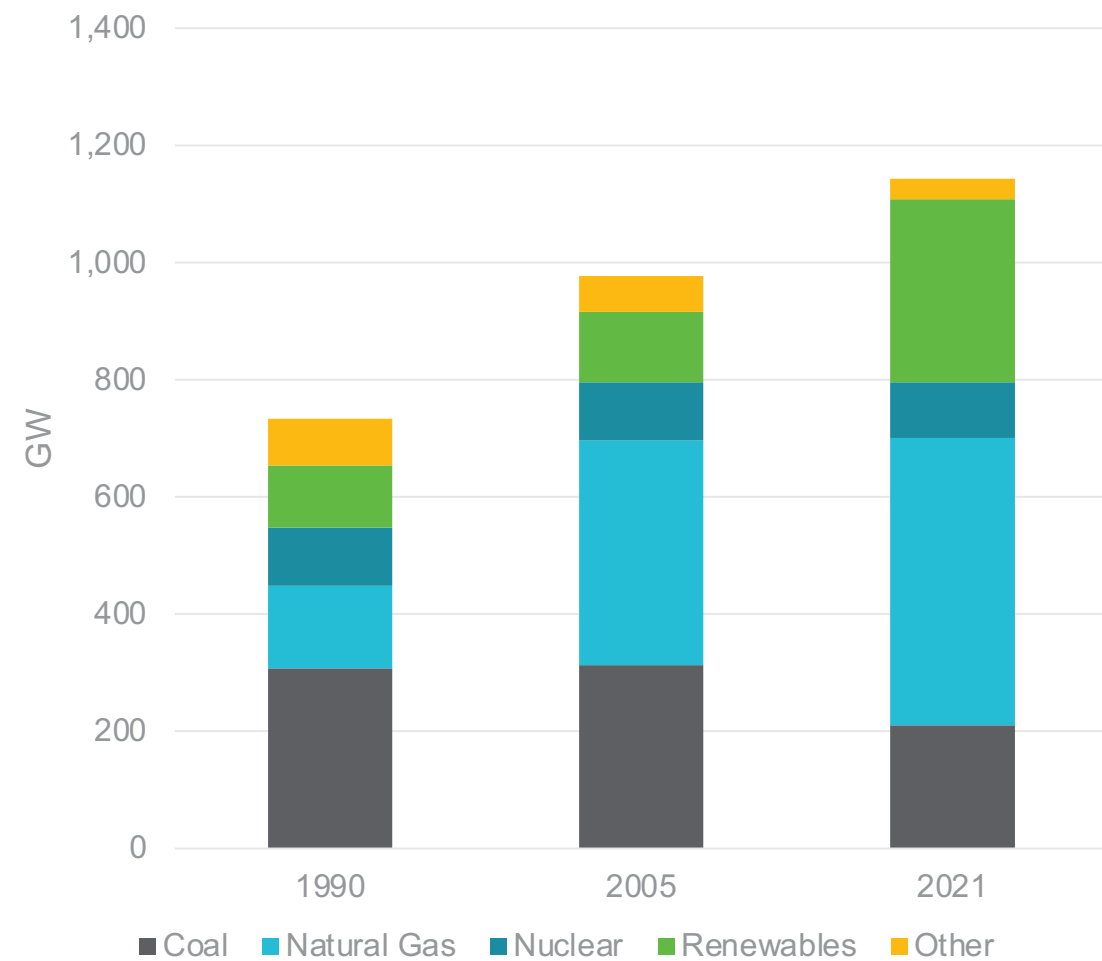


Changing Generation Mix

U.S. Generation Mix by Year (1950-2021) (TWh)

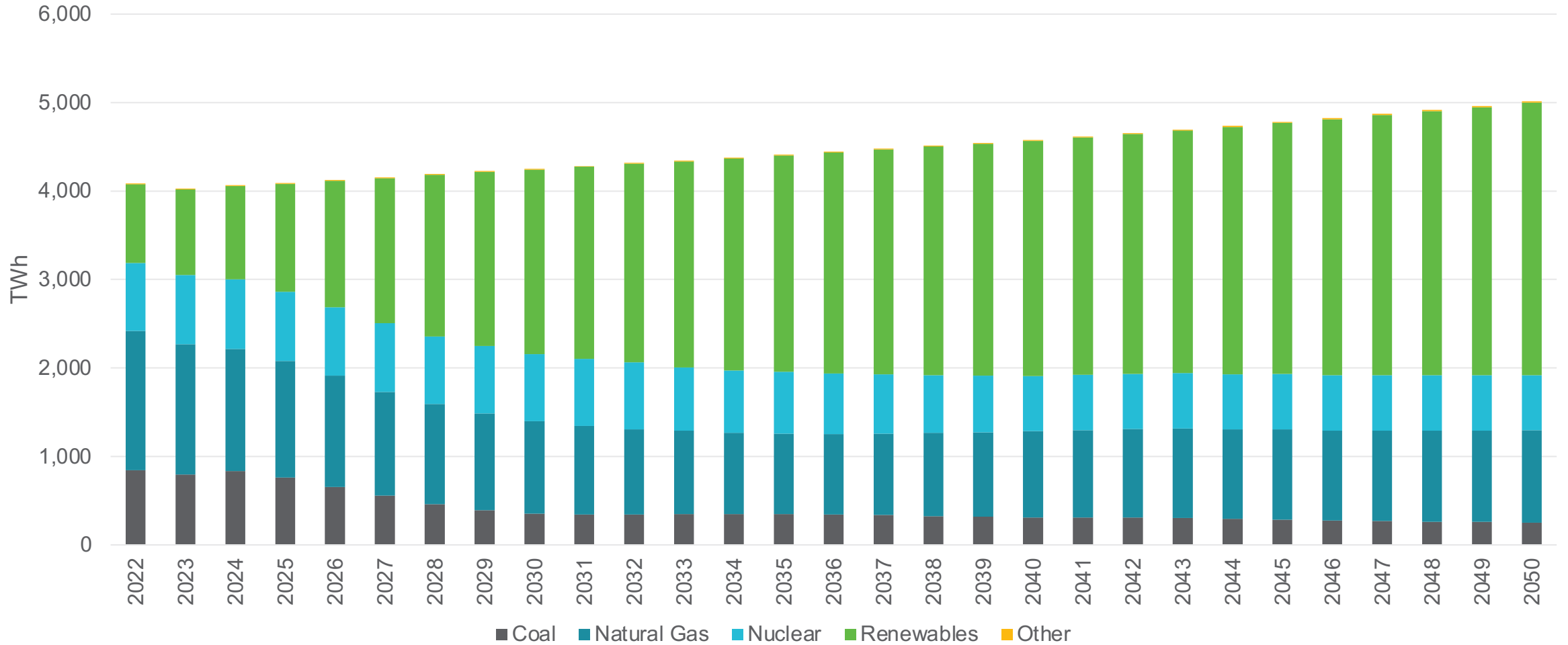


U.S. Capacity by Major Energy Source (GW)

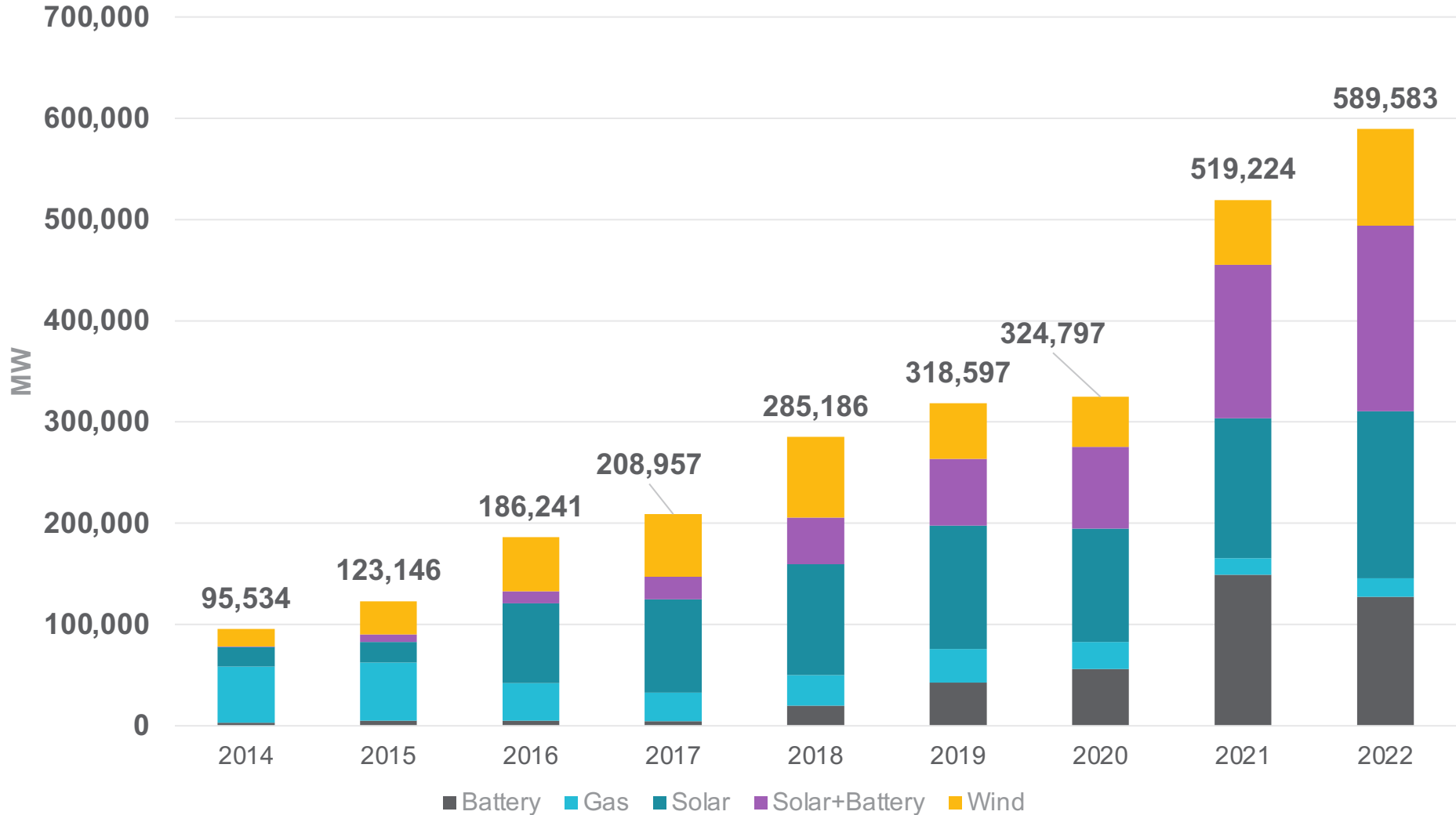


A New Energy Landscape

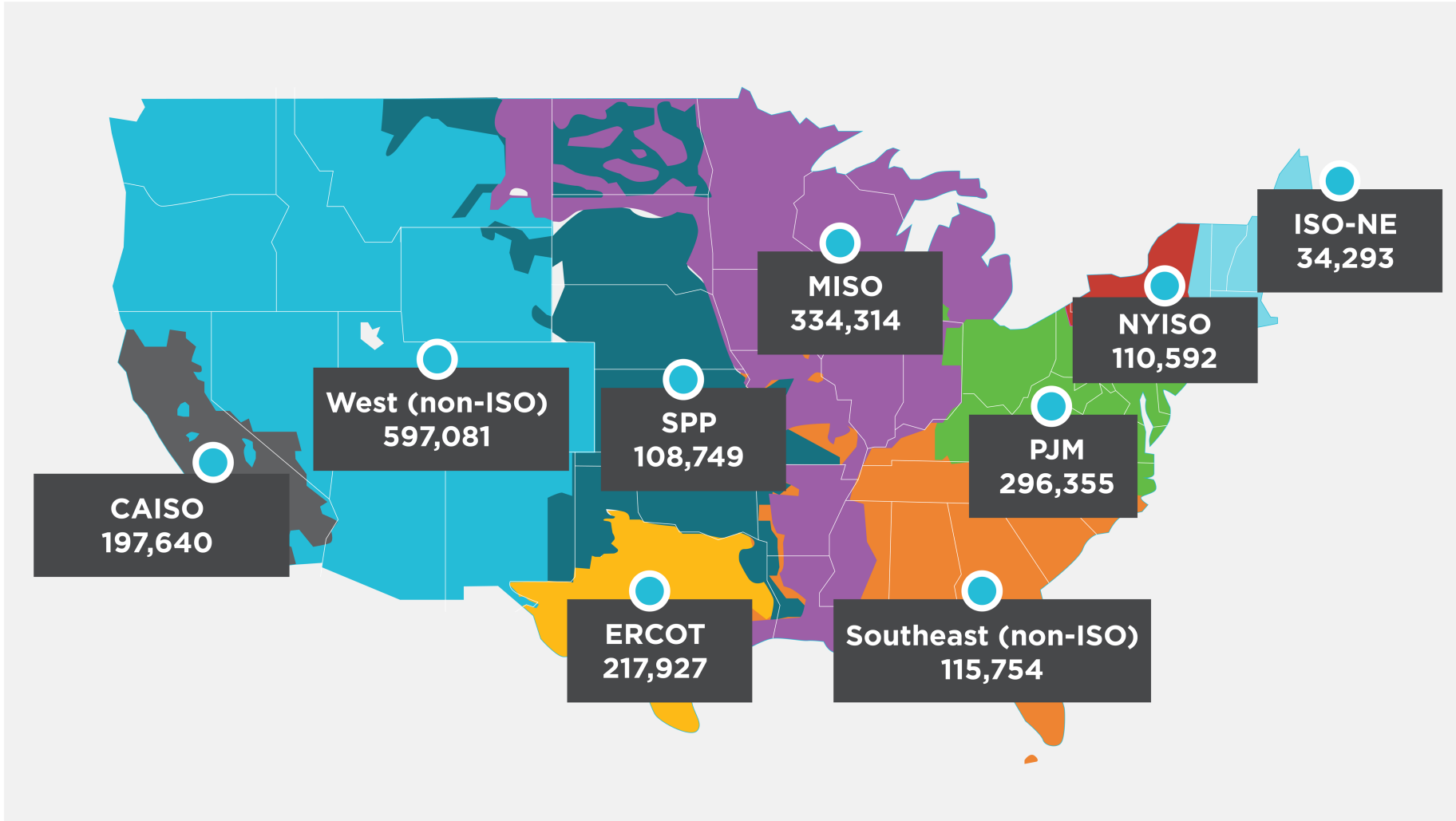
Projected U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel Type (2022-2050) (TWh)



Interconnection Queues – Generation in Queue by Year and Capacity



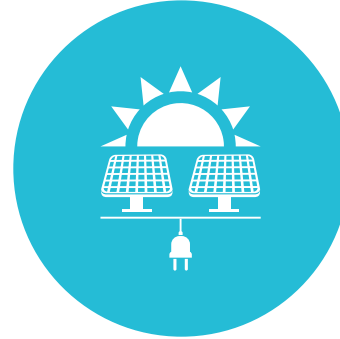
Interconnection Queues – Cumulative MW in Regional Queues



New Technologies as Potential Game Changers?



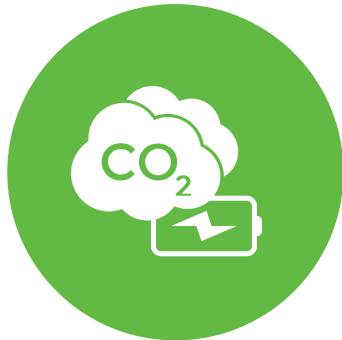
Advanced Nuclear (SMRs)



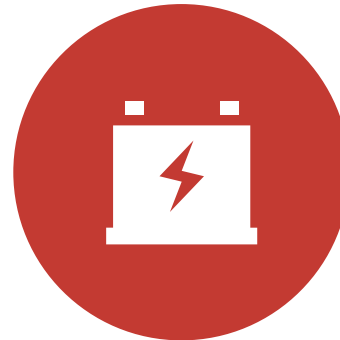
Distributed Generation



Hydrogen



Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)



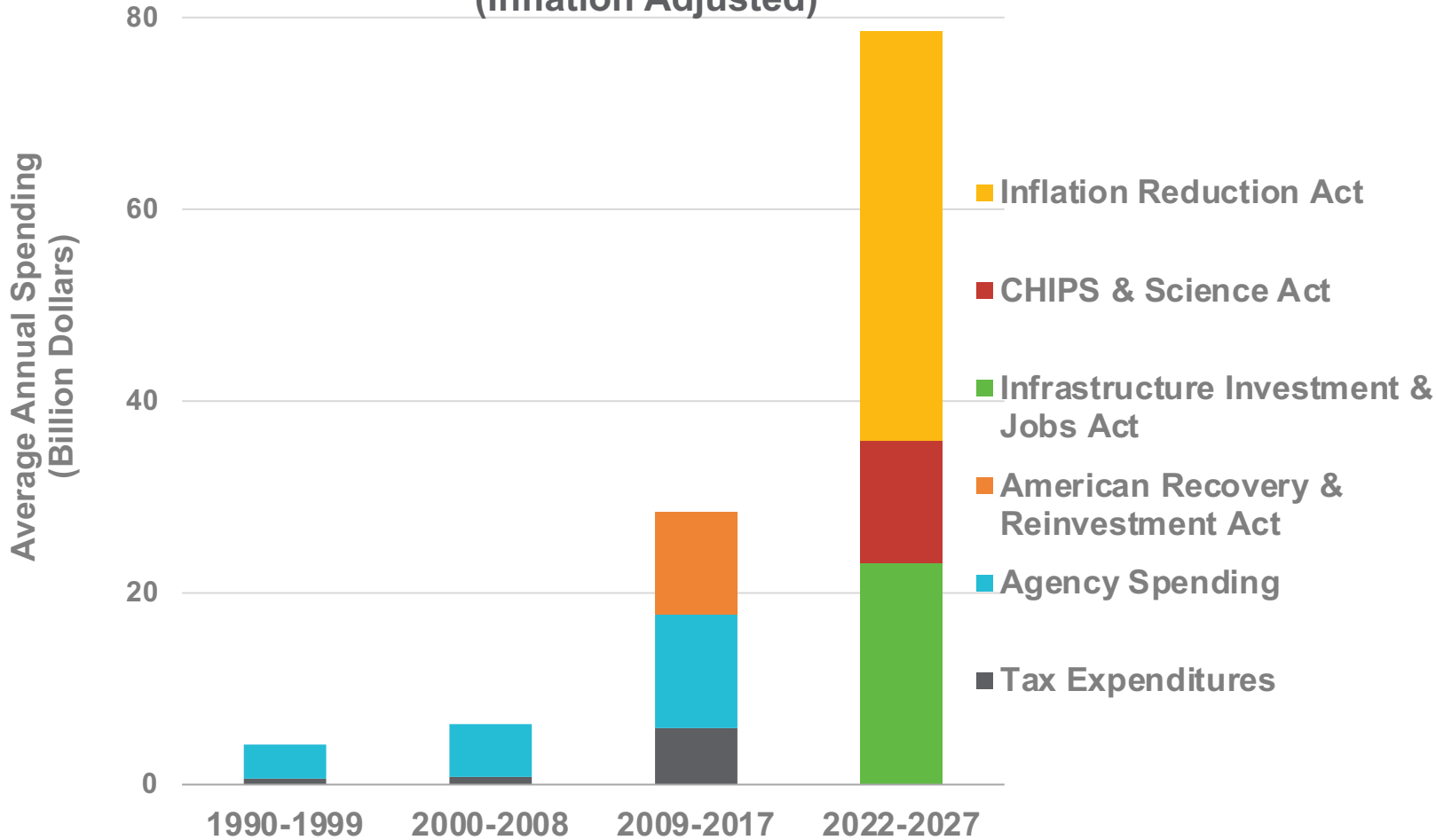
Long-Duration Storage



Offshore Wind

Federal Spending Bolsters Transition

Federal Climate-Related Spending, 1990-2027
(Inflation Adjusted)



IRA Sweeping in Scope & Scale



Cost



Carbon



Jobs

Key Takeaways

Pace of Change

Policy mandates and federal subsidies are **driving money into the sector** and the generation mix is shifting rapidly.

Transmission and Interconnection

There are significant resources awaiting interconnection across the US. There is **increasing focus on transmission as an enabler** of the clean energy transition.

Nascent Technologies

The industry is making **big bets on technologies** that are in relatively early stages of development. Projections for some of these resources may prove optimistic (both deployment timelines and cost).

IRA Effects

The IRA will help these nascent technologies come to market; however, it may also drive investment in **resources that don't contribute to reliability** in a meaningful way.

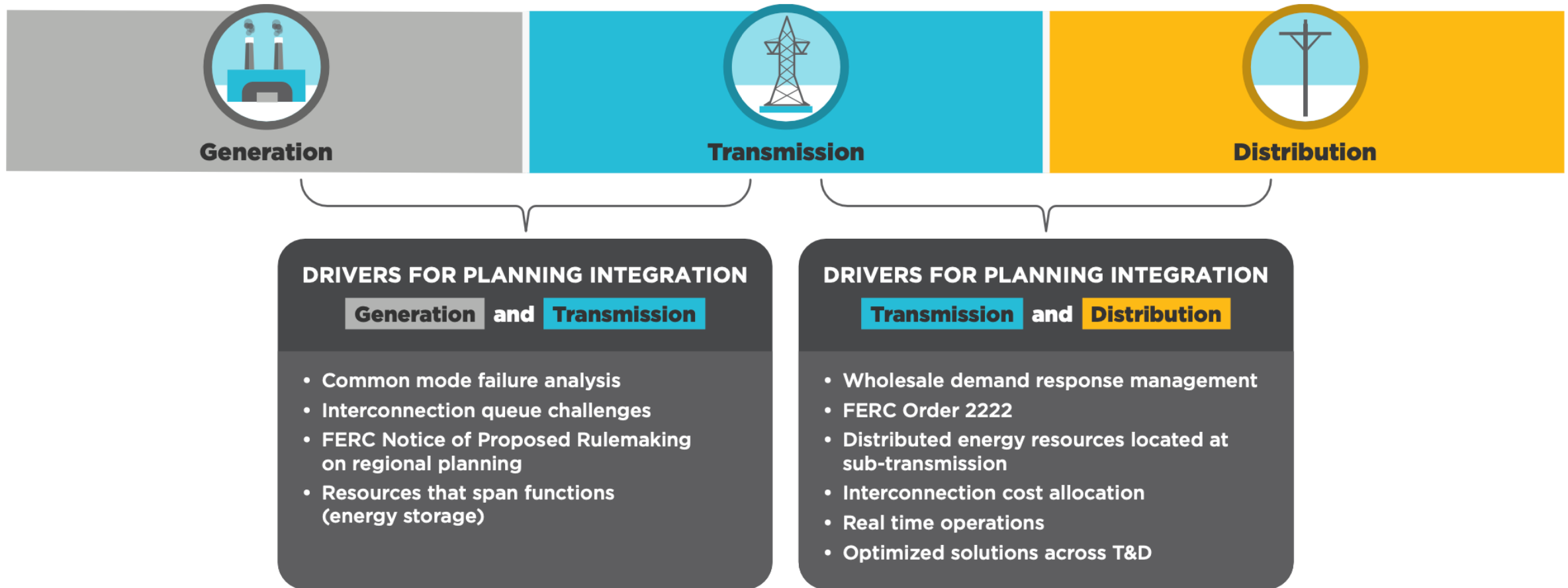


What Can be Done?



Integrated System Planning

The energy transition is creating additional complexity in operating and planning for utility systems.



Integrated System Planning

Integrating (or re-integrating) planning processes can help address growing complexity:



Better management of increasing penetrations of DERs



Achievement of aggressive net-zero/carbon-emission reduction targets



Optimization of investments at the system level (for effectiveness and lowest cost)



Fairly and accurately accounting for the full value of non-wires alternatives



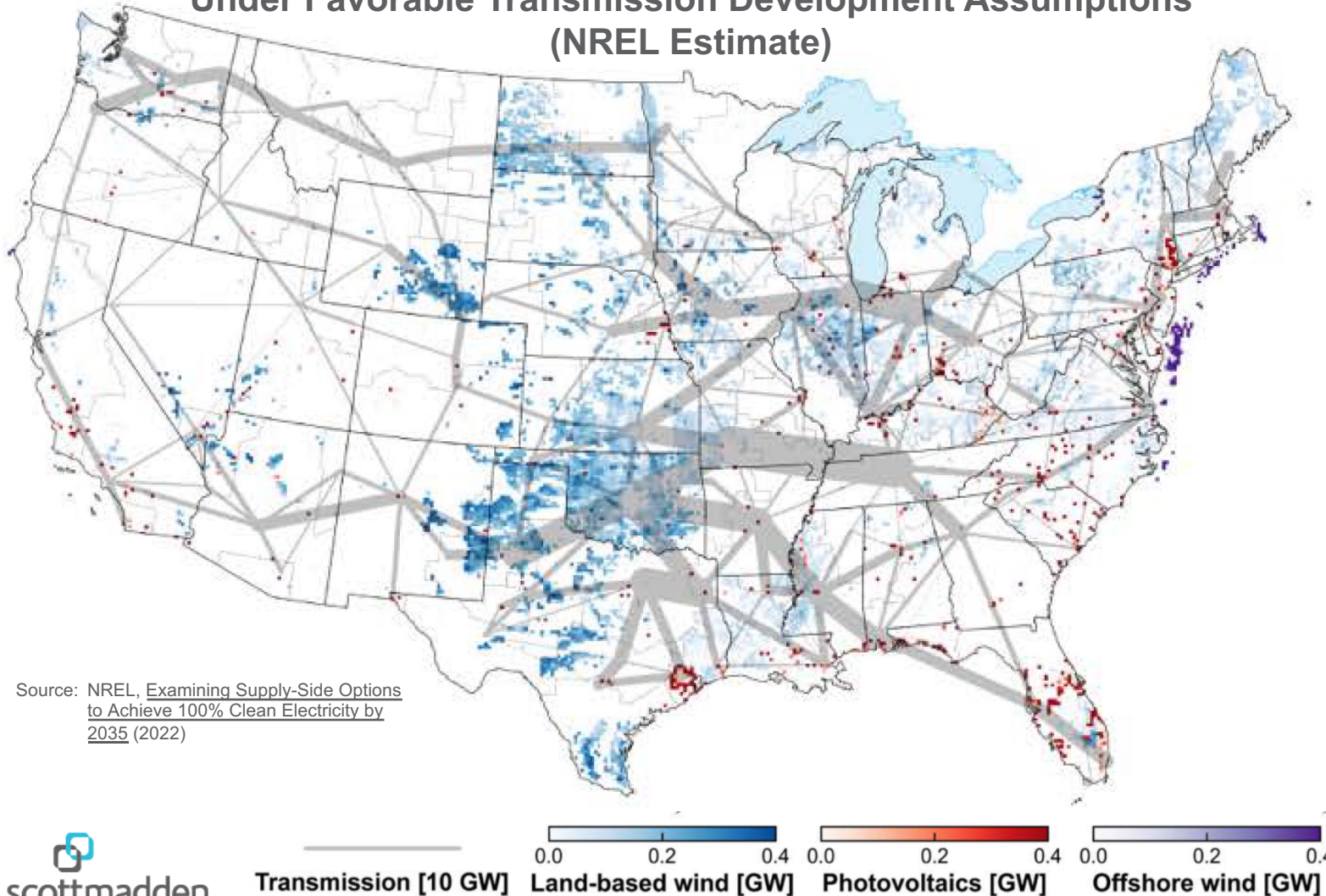
Sharing data required to transition from deterministic to probabilistic forecasting



Better supporting system scenario planning

There is no Transition Without Transmission

Regional Capacity of Wind, Solar, and Transmission Development Under Favorable Transmission Development Assumptions (NREL Estimate)



Source: NREL, [Examining Supply-Side Options to Achieve 100% Clean Electricity by 2035](#) (2022)

- Transmission is a key to reduce cost and reliability issues while accessing renewable energy distant from load centers
- Permitting reform is critical to developing the transmission needed for transition (see chart at left)

Education About Tradeoffs



Policymakers and Regulators

- Required investment (T, D, G, and DR)
- Performance and cost profile of new mix
- Marginal cost of reliability
- Prudence and new technology
- Time to transition
- Alternative rate designs

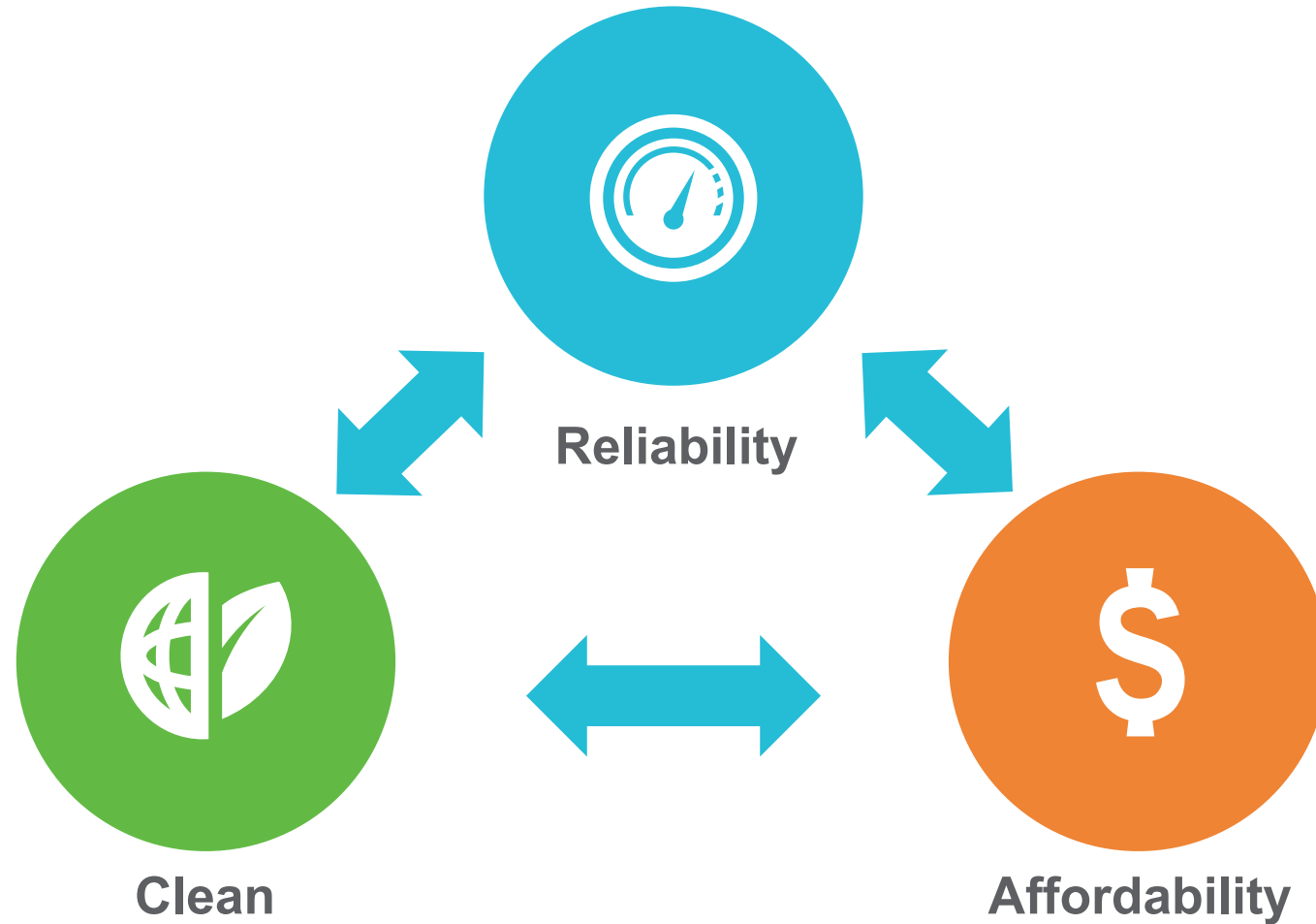


Stakeholders

- Potential bill impacts to avoid rate shock
- Drivers of cost, especially reliability
- Focus on affordability
- Efficiency and other customer-side options and mitigation strategies

Balancing Objectives

An informed conversation about the necessary trade offs across these objectives is critical to achieving all three





Cristin Lyons
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