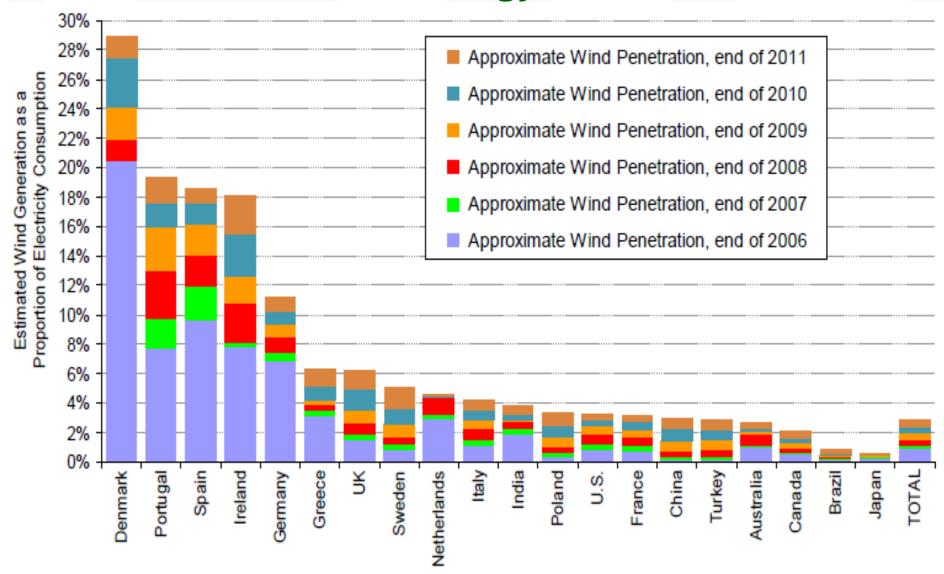


Outline

- Wind Integration: The Data
- Wind Integration Solutions
- Wind Integration at FERC



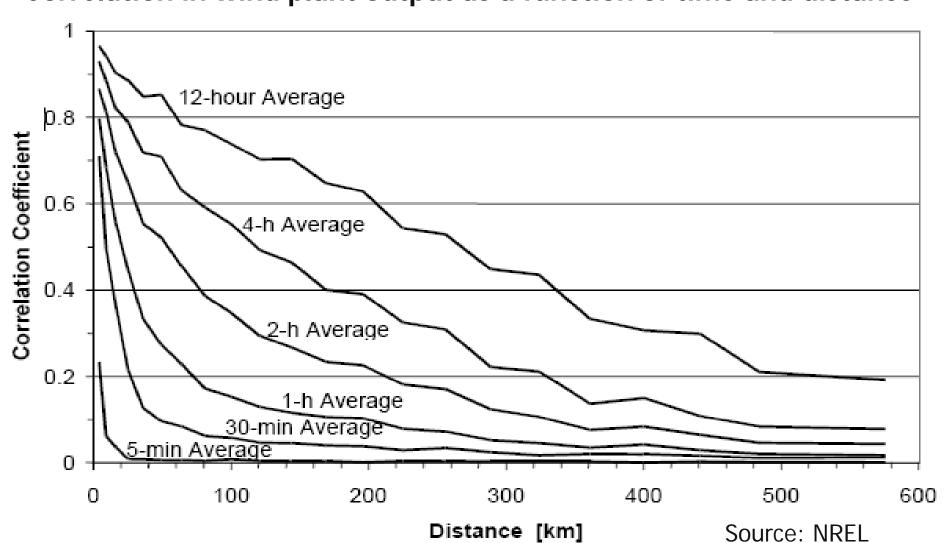
World Wind Energy Penetration



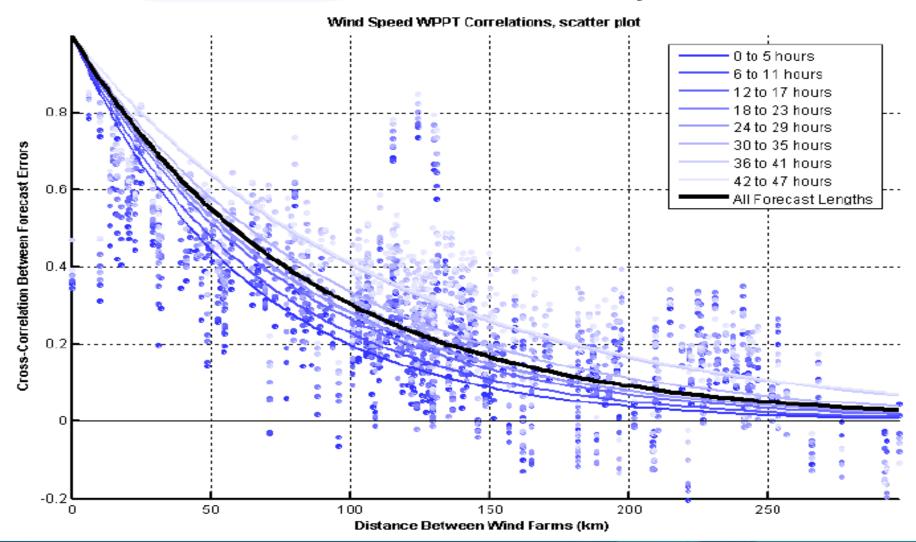


The Time and Distance Element of Wind's Variability

Correlation in wind plant output as a function of time and distance



The Time and Distance Element of Wind's Uncertainty





Incremental Variability Added by Wind (1 SD)

	Wind Penetration	1 minute	5 minute	1 hour
Study				
Texas 2008	15,000 MW	6.5 MW	30 MW	328 MW
California	2,100 MW, +330MW solar	0.1 MW	0.3 MW	15 MW
Energy Commission 2007	7,500 MW, +1,900 MW solar	1.6 MW	7 MW	48 MW
	12,500 MW, +2,600 MW solar	3.3 MW	14.2 MW	129 MW
New York 2005	3,300 MW		1.8 MW	52 MW



Variability Added by Wind: Westar

Category	Stand-alone variability (1 SD)	Variability Squared	Without wind (5,400 MW system)	
Frequency dev.	10.5 MW	111.12	(3,400 WW System)	
Generation	62.5 MW	3912.15		
Load	28.7 MW	824.41		
Total	69.62 MW	4847	Take square root	

Category	Stand-alone variability (1 SD)	Variability Squared
Westar wind	8.4 MW	71.29
Export wind	10.7 MW	115.18
Frequency dev.	10.5 MW	111.12
Generation	62.5 MW	3912.15
Load	28.7 MW	824.41
Total	70.95 MW	5033

Add 400 MW of wind

Increase in regulation requirement: 1.33x2=2.66 MW



Wind Integration Solutions

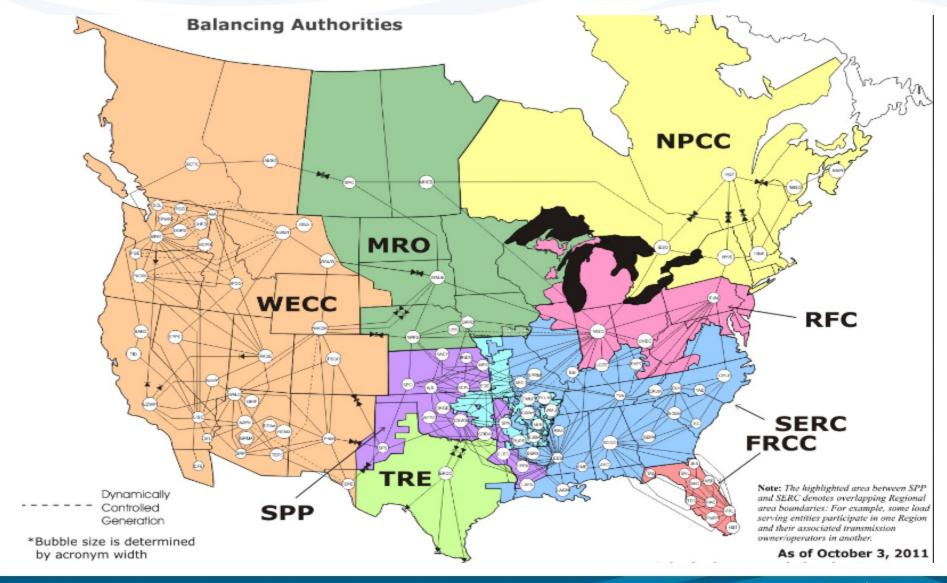


Integration Solutions

- In ISOs
 - Better use of wind forecasting
 - Better coordination (including faster scheduling intervals) with neighboring balancing areas
 - Ancillary services market reform
- Outside of ISOs
 - Faster generator dispatch
 - Faster transmission scheduling
 - Larger or more coordinated balancing areas
 - Centralized markets

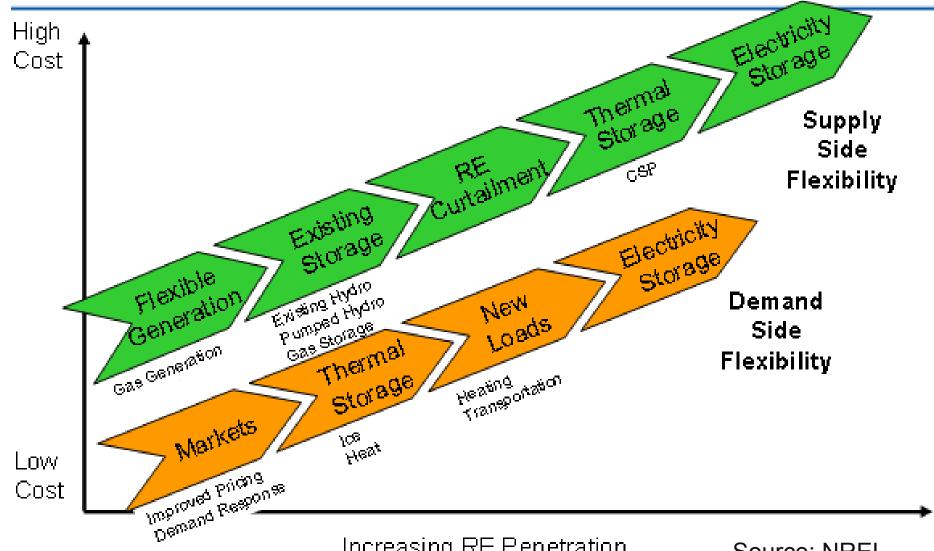


Grid Balkanization Impairs Wind Integration





The Flexibility Supply Curve



Increasing RE Penetration

Source: NREL



Wind Integration at FERC



FERC Integration Rulemaking

 Notice of Inquiry on integration issues in spring 2010, proposed rulemaking issued November 2010, comments submitted March 2011

AWEA comments on FERC's three proposals:

- 1. Sub-hourly scheduling is a step in the right direction, should be expanded to include dispatch or full EIM
- 2. Wind energy forecasting proposal is helpful, wind industry willing to step up and provide data
- 3. Proposed generator regulation service needs changes:
 - Cost should be broadly allocated like other integration costs,
 FERC precedent; only allocating wind costs is discriminatory
 - Service should be non-spin, not regulation
 - Should not take effect until grid reforms are implemented



Integrating Any Resource With The Grid Has Costs

- Large fossil and nuclear power plants frequently experience unexpected outages, taking 1000+ MW offline instantaneously
- Since these losses can occur at any time, grid operators must maintain expensive, fast-acting reserves 24/7/365 to backup the capacity of the largest power plant
- In contrast, changes in wind output typically occur gradually over many hours and are predictable, allowing grid operators to use 30-50x cheaper non-spinning reserves
- Wind integration costs, and grid operating costs in general, can be greatly reduced through a number of very cost-effective grid operating reforms, like better coordination among the U.S.'s 125 grid operating areas and using technology to dispatch power plants at faster intervals



Order 764

- Final rule issued in June 2012, Compliance Filings due September 2013 (though EEI's 2-month extension request pending)
- Maintains 15 minute scheduling requirement
- Maintains forecasting data requirement for wind plants
- Requires utilities/ISOs to use wind forecasting to reduce reserve requirements before wind integration charge is imposed
- Does not implement standardized generator regulation service
 - Continues case-by-case approach
 - Establishes guidance for integration charge proposals



Questions?

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