

**DEIP**

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY  
INTEGRATION PROGRAM

# DEIP Dynamic Operating Envelopes Workstream

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Final Outcomes Webinar

Wednesday 30 March 2022

# **Acknowledgement of Country**

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Craig Chambers, ARENA

# Today's agenda

1 Overview of DEIP & DOE Work Program - Craig Chambers, ARENA

2 Recap on DOEs - Andrew Fraser, ANU

3 Importance of social licence - Marie Harrowell, ECA

4 Considerations for the future of DOEs - Ed Chan, AEMC

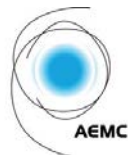
5 Panel discussion / audience Q&A

# **DEIP & DOE Work Program**

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Craig Chambers, ARENA

# DEIP member organisations



# DEIP overview

## PURPOSE

The Distributed Energy Integration Program (DEIP) is a collaboration of government agencies, market authorities, industry and consumer associations aimed at maximising the value of Distributed Energy Resources (DER) for all energy users.

## VISION

DEIP members have a shared interest in supporting our evolution toward a distributed energy system that is secure, reliable, resilient, affordable, and efficiently integrates and utilises customers' DER.

## WHO IS INVOLVED

The DEIP Steering Group involves 13 organisations who communicate regularly and collaborate with a wider cross-section of stakeholders.

# DEIP drives collaboration in areas of shared interest

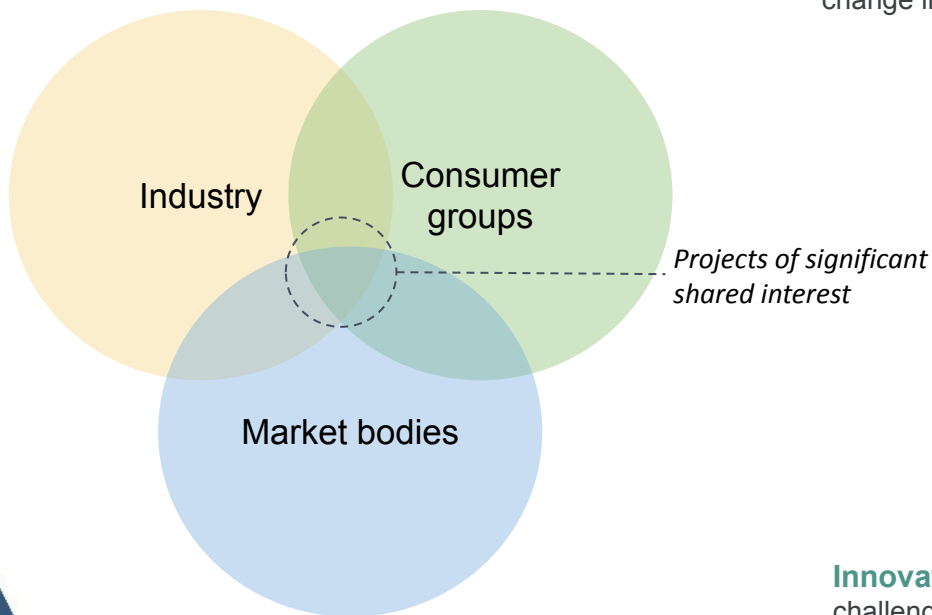
**Collective leadership**, DEIP operates on discretionary support and leadership from a variety of stakeholders. No one party can affect systemic change in isolation and DEIP supports consensus building.

**Collaboration**, an openness to work with others and consideration of alternative perspectives.

**Resources**, support from member organisations is essential to progress objectives. DEIP will build on existing work, approach challenges flexibly, and select the best suited techniques for each task.

**Outcome focused**, DER has traditionally not been a high priority for the sector and alignment with policy and customer outcomes needs greater focus. DEIP operates in 1 year sprints.

**Innovation**, the integration DER and more renewables is likely biggest challenge the energy system will face in our generation and a commitment to ongoing innovation will help this transition.



# Overview of the DEIP DOE Workstream

## 18 month industry consultation and collaboration

*Sept 2020*  
**Workstream Establishment Webinar**

- > Build a shared understanding of DOEs
- > Share insights on approaches currently under investigation

*Nov 2020*  
**National Regulatory & Policy Design Workshop**

- > Regulation of allocation principles
- > Standardisation of customer connection agreements
- > Information and market processes
- > Monitoring and enforcement

*Feb 2022*  
**Smarter Homes for Distributed Energy**

- > The study considers the readiness of available HEMS products and services to respond to DOEs
- > Market, technical, regulatory and consumer barriers to overcome

*Oct 2020*  
**Consumer Perspectives Workshop**

- > What is needed to make DOEs a positive consumer experience
- > What criteria is needed to ensure for fair and equitable DOE allocations

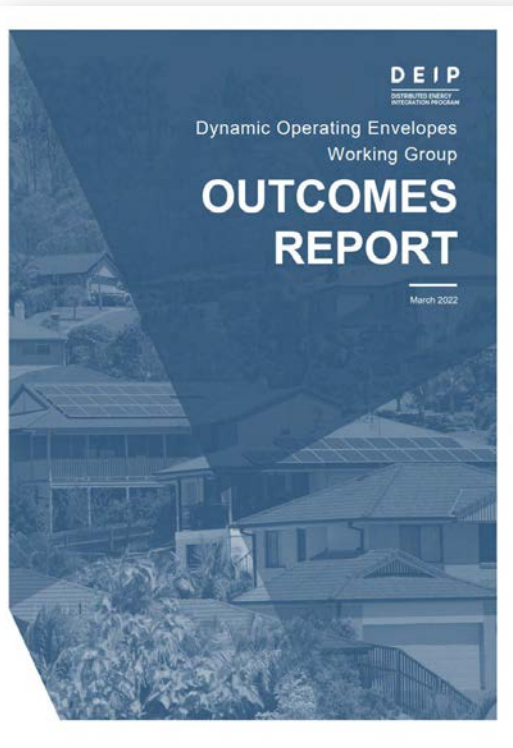
*Jul 2021*  
**Allocations Principles Workshop**

- > Locational scales for DOEs
- > Capacity allocation models

*Mar 2022*  
**Outcomes Report**

- > Summary of consultation & findings undertaken by the DEIP DOE Working Program to explore and advance the role of DOEs in Australia's future power system

# DEIP DOE Outcomes Report



## What it COVERS

1. Overview of DOEs
  - a. What they are
  - b. How they work
  - c. Benefits for customers
  - d. Current state of deployment
2. Building social licence
  - a. Approaches for a **customer-centric transition**
  - b. Customer protections
3. Policy considerations for ensuring DOEs are in the long-term interest of customers
  - a. Steps to ensure **customer needs are at the forefront** of decisions



## What is IN scope

This report focused on:

- Initial focus is on **exports only**
  - *Does not* consider imports
- Initial focus is at the **connection point**
- Initial focus is on **local network constraints**
- Recommends actions & approaches that **support customers' interests**
  - *Does not* provide a blueprint for DOE adoption



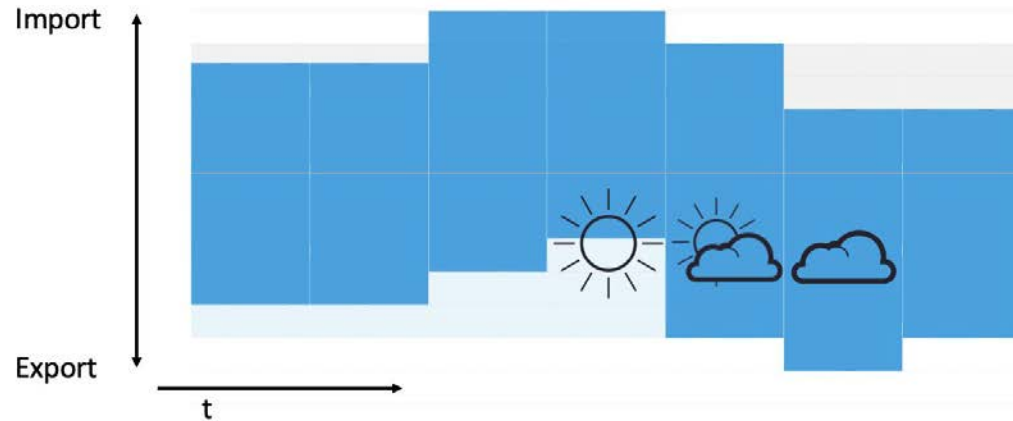
# Recap on dynamic operating envelopes

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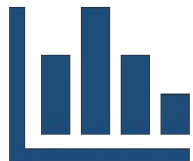
Andrew Fraser, ANU

# What are DOEs?

DOEs are dynamic connection limits that represent the **guard rails** of the distribution network.



# How DOEs technically work in practice



## 1. Calculation of envelopes

- Network hosting capacity
- Incorporate system level requirements
- Capacity allocation
- Ongoing monitoring and refinement



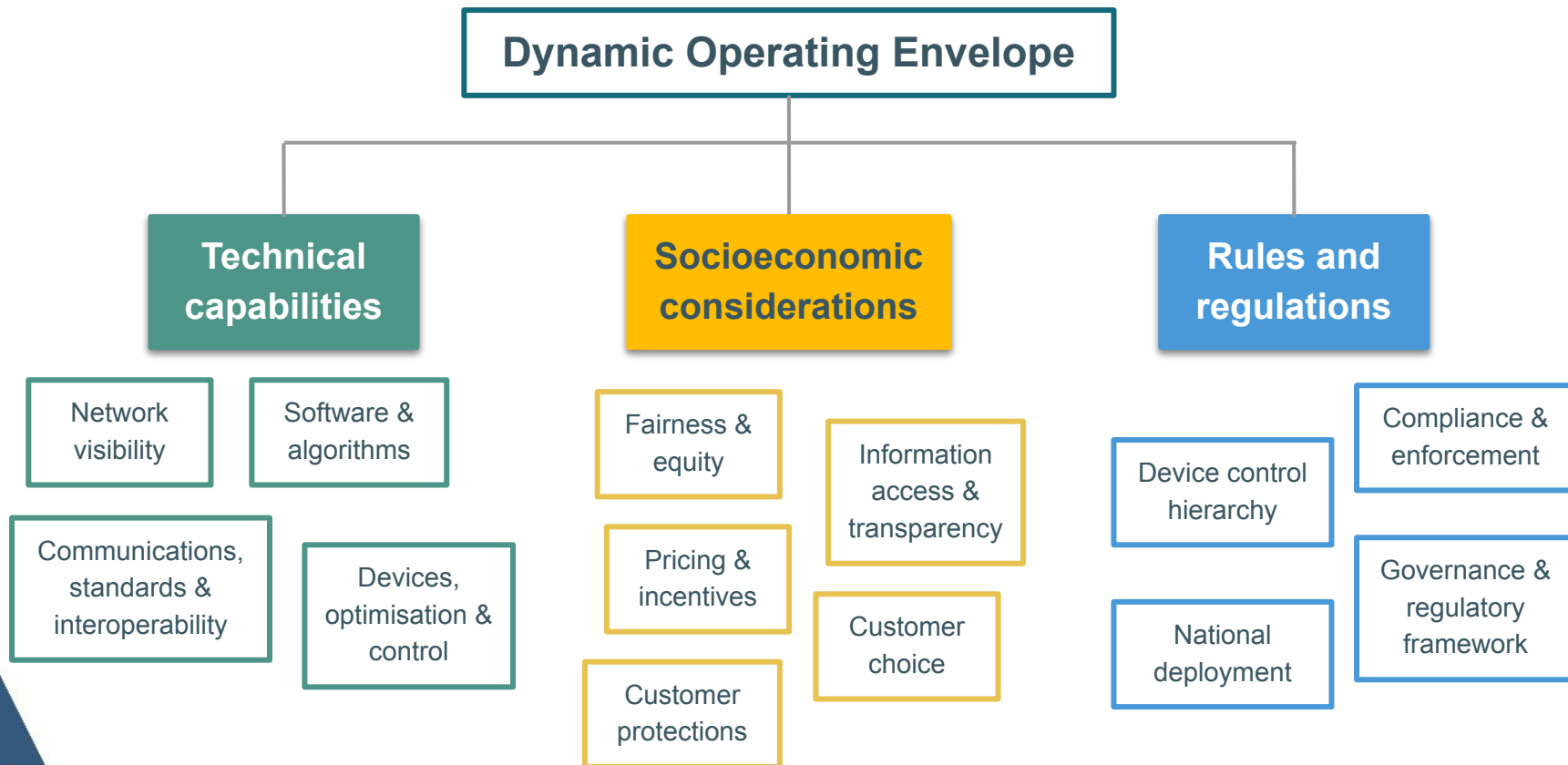
## 2. Communication to customer devices



## 3. Device responds inside envelope

- Device is free to operate within envelope, network limits are maintained

# DOEs are more than just ICT bells & whistles



# Benefits of DOEs for customers



## More Solar / Battery Export

DOEs enable more solar customers to connect and export electricity, and for more of the time.

Initial trials of DOEs are supporting a doubling of the average customer connection and the ability to economically connect many more customers than via traditional methods.



## Market Efficiency

DOEs enable more embedded generation, like solar and batteries, to get to market which helps to reduce wholesale energy prices for all customers, not just those that have generation themselves.

In particular, opening up greater network capacity in the morning and evening peaks will allow batteries and V2G to capture value from frequency control markets (FCAS) and during high cost 'ramping events'.



## Greater Interoperability

DOEs support efficient signals to customers to shift their demand to times of surplus solar energy, reducing the need for networks to invest in costly upgrades resulting in reduced network charges for all customers.

DOEs also future proof the connectivity between customers, the network and the market enabled by a more dynamically connection.



## Network Efficiency

Flattening network loads, thereby improving network asset utilisation, reducing volumetric network charges for all customers, enabled by DOEs, provides for a more efficient use of the network.

DOEs also support the future stability of the energy grid during periods of excess generation (i.e. minimum system load conditions) reducing the need for redundancy in the system or additional investments to be made.

# **Importance of building social licence**

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Marie Harrowell, ECA

# The importance of building social licence

## What is 'a social licence'?



The **informal permissions** granted by stakeholders for institutions to **make decisions on their behalf** about the operation of their DER system.

### Customer choice

DOEs may be a *more efficient* way to operate the network, but the benefits can only be realised if **consumers choose** a DOE over a static limit.

### Social licence





As DOEs impose control (perceived or otherwise) over a consumer's private investment - **a successful DOE program relies on social licence.**

### Customer perspective

A social licence cannot exist unless the design and solution is from a **consumer outcomes perspective**, and not from the perspective of fixing a 'system' problem.

# The importance of building social licence

## We need to bring consumers on the journey

-  Research indicates consumers currently have **very little awareness** of the impact of rooftop solar on grid stability.
-  Consumers need **information which is clear, transparent and accessible**, giving them the agency to make choices that best suit their needs and values.
-  Social science tells us that consumers are influenced by information that **aligns with their values**, presented by **sources they trust**.
-  The **energy industry** needs to take this into consideration when developing **effective communication** to build the trust required for a future affordable, reliable, and clean energy system.



# **Considerations for DOE deployment**

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Ed Chan, AEMC

## More work to be done

### Dynamic Operating Envelopes

#### Technical capabilities

- R2. Build on trial learnings
- R19. CSIP-AUS / IEEE2030.5 as a suitable framework
- R23. Device fall-back behaviour
- R26. Long-range constraints forecasting
- R27. Detailed DOE calculation methodology need not be standardised

#### Socioeconomic considerations

- R4. DOE rollout should not be limited to new solar customers only
- R5. Establish social licence for DOEs
- R8. Customers to opt in/out of DOEs
- R13. Information provision
- R17. Unlocking full benefits for customers

#### Rules and regulations

- R18. Work towards nationally consistent approaches
- R20. DOEs initially allocated at the connection point
- R21. Draft principles for allocation
- R22. Device control hierarchy

# Next steps

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Building social licence is a shared responsibility



ENERGY  
SECURITY  
BOARD

Customer Insights Collaboration

DOE Delivery Plan & Policy / regulatory framework

CSIP-AUS pathway (TBA)



ENERGY  
CONSUMERS  
AUSTRALIA

Continue to provide consumer insights to workstreams



AUSTRALIAN  
ENERGY  
REGULATOR

Develop policy criteria to evaluate options for DOE implementation



Energy  
Networks  
Australia

Continue to support DNSP pilots, trials and broader implementation

## Next steps



OPTIMISE THE  
TRANSITION TO  
RENEWABLE  
ELECTRICITY

### Ongoing knowledge sharing

ARENA will continue to share knowledge and insight from DOE trials.



evolve



Flexible Exports



Project Symphony



Project Converge



Project EDGE



Project SHIELD

### Ongoing funding

Under Investment Priority 1 of ARENA's [Investment Plan](#), there is scope for ARENA to fund further projects that explore DOEs.

# **Panel discussion / open Q&A**

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Craig Chambers, ARENA

**Thanks for attending**

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**Send us your feedback**

**<https://bit.ly/3wfUcJH>**