



Regional WA's Electricity Landscape and its Future.

A view of regional Western Australia

Remote communities



Marble Bar	Camballin/Looma
Nullagine	Djarindjin/Lombadina
Warmun	Kalumburu
Wiluna	Yungngora
Ardyaloon	Fitzroy Crossing
Beagle Bay	Halls Creek
Bidyadanga	

Small tourism and agricultural / mining towns



Denham	Sandstone	Mount Magnet
Exmouth	Menzies	Onslow
Hopetoun	Gascoyne Junction	Wyndham
Laverton	Cue	
Norseman	Coral Bay	
Yalgoo	Meekatharra	

Regional centres



Broome	Port Hedland
Carnarvon	
Esperance	
Karratha	
Kununurra	

NWIS Regulatory Reform



- This reform will involve increased use of Horizon Power's networks by others through a light handed regulatory regime
- Creation of the customer framework
- Changes to the funding arrangements for Horizon Power (the Tariff Equalisation Contribution) and;
- Changes to the way in which the NWIS networks are operated role allocation for the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) as the Independent System Operator (ISO).

- Residential customers at times experiencing financial hardship and want more control over their bills
- High rates of tenancy creating disengagement in energy management and/or barriers to DER installation

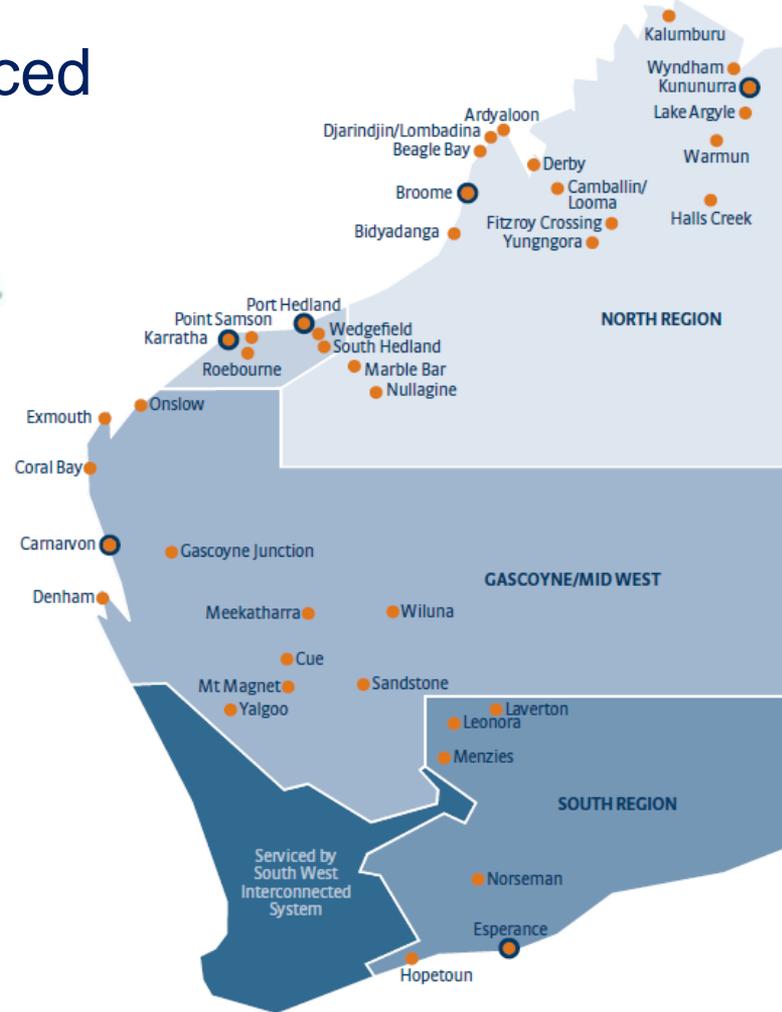
- High rates of tenancy creating disengagement in energy management and/or barriers to DER installation
- Strong seasonal or annual variation of population depending on commercial activity creating costly peak capacity to service for a short period of time

- Thriving towns replicating all the needs of capital cities at a smaller scale
- Still strongly dependant on centralised generation but present opportunities to shrink the grid around them
- Create the incentives for development of economical activities around them

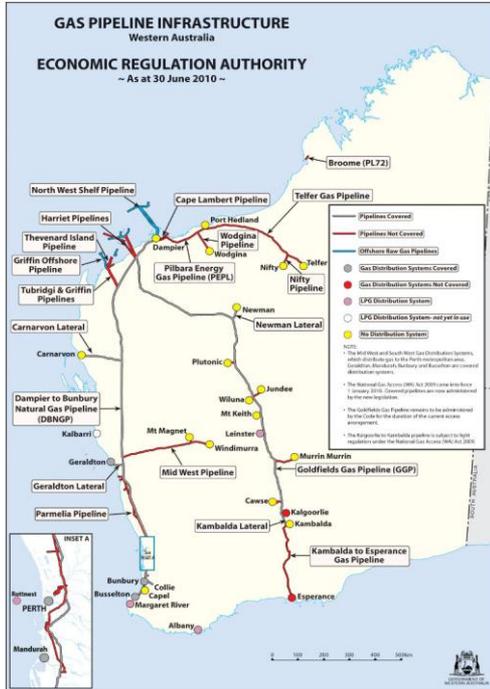
Horizon Power is uniquely placed



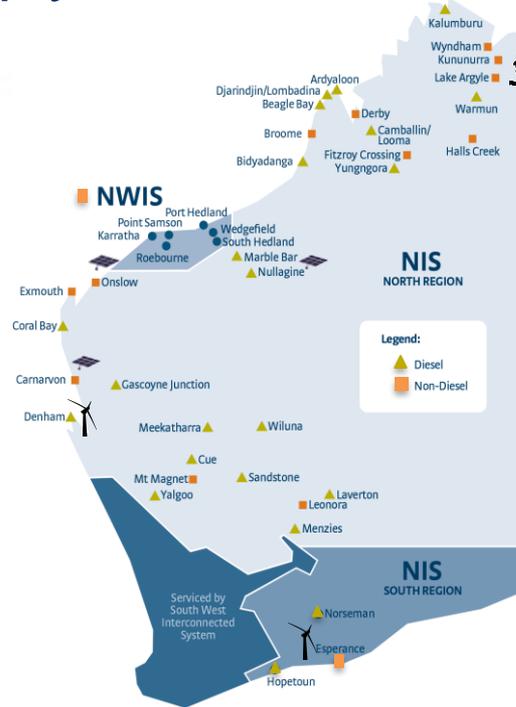
- Horizon Power is vertically-integrated
- Serves all of WA except for the South West Interconnected System
- 30+ remote microgrids
- Advanced metering
- 1 customer per 58 km²



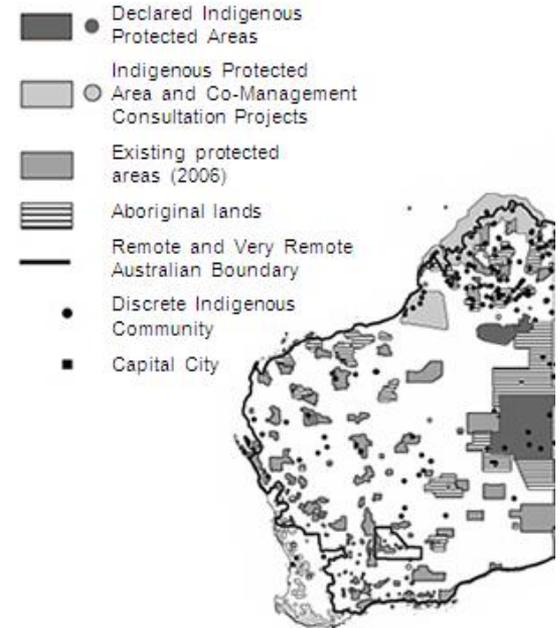
Regional energy supply



Gas pipeline infrastructure



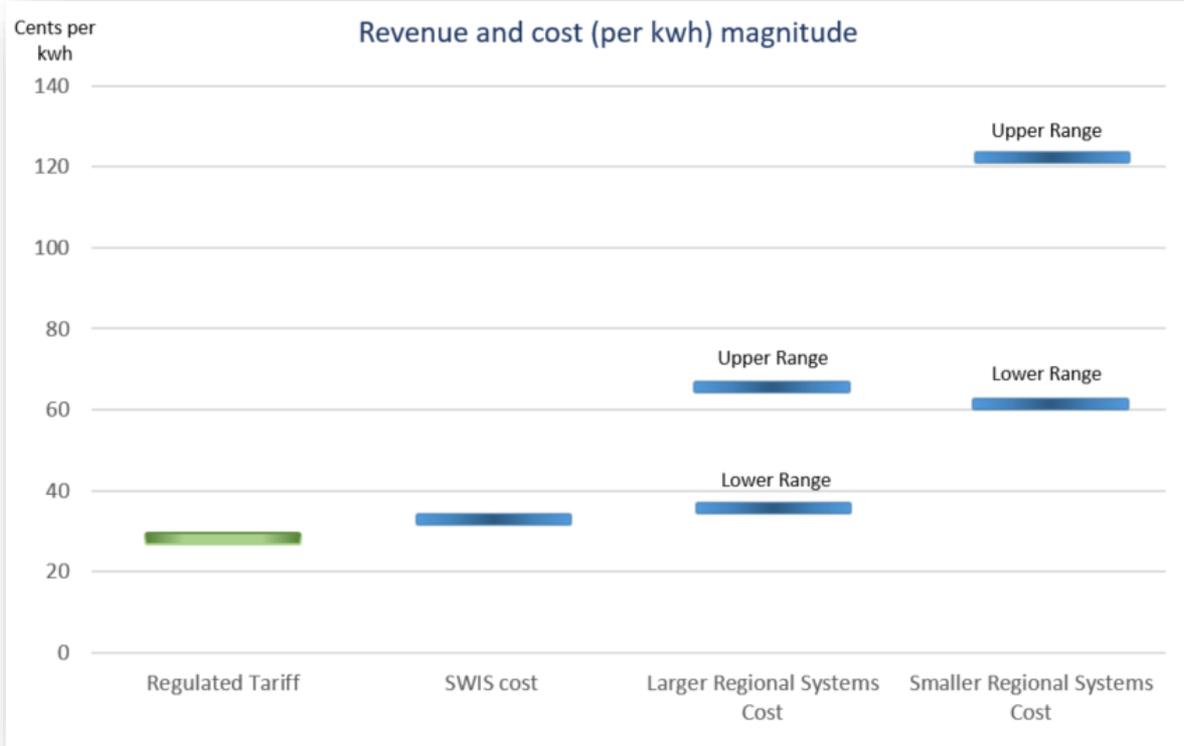
Horizon Power System Fuel Type



Jon Altman & Bill Fogarty, Indigenous Australians as 'No Gaps' Subjects Education and Development in Remote Australia The Australian National University. Available from: <http://books.publishing.monash.edu/apps/bookworm/view/Cloning+the+Gap+in+Education%3F182.xhtml?part%3Fchapter01.html>

There are approximately 200 additional remote microgrids that are not operated by Horizon Power

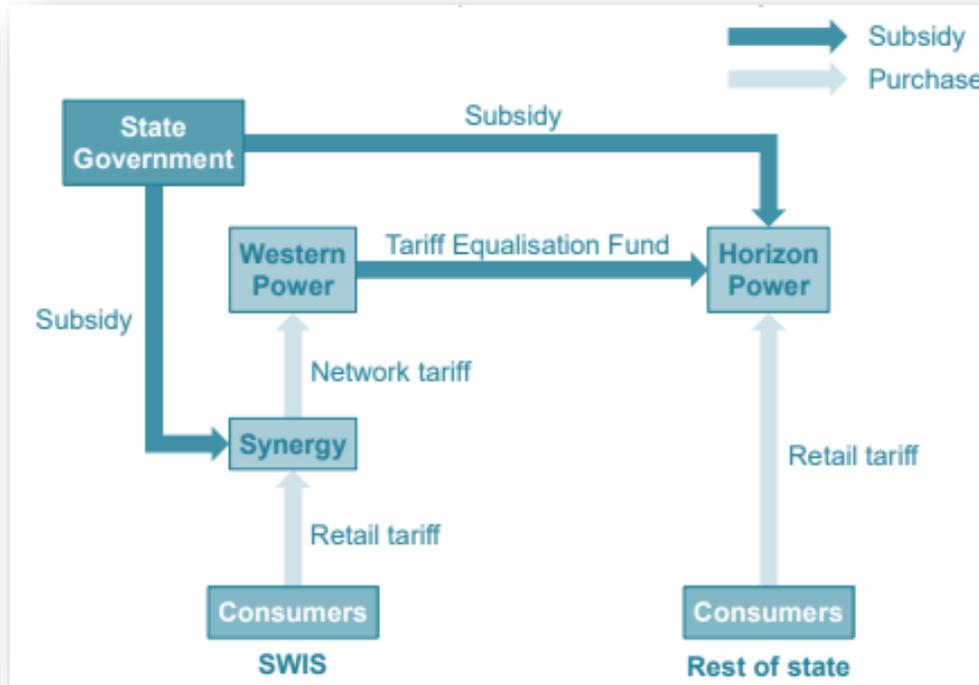
Revenue and cost to supply magnitudes



Subsidy range

- Level of subsidy depends on the system and customer type.
- System fuel mix and network size are key cost drivers.

Subsidy framework



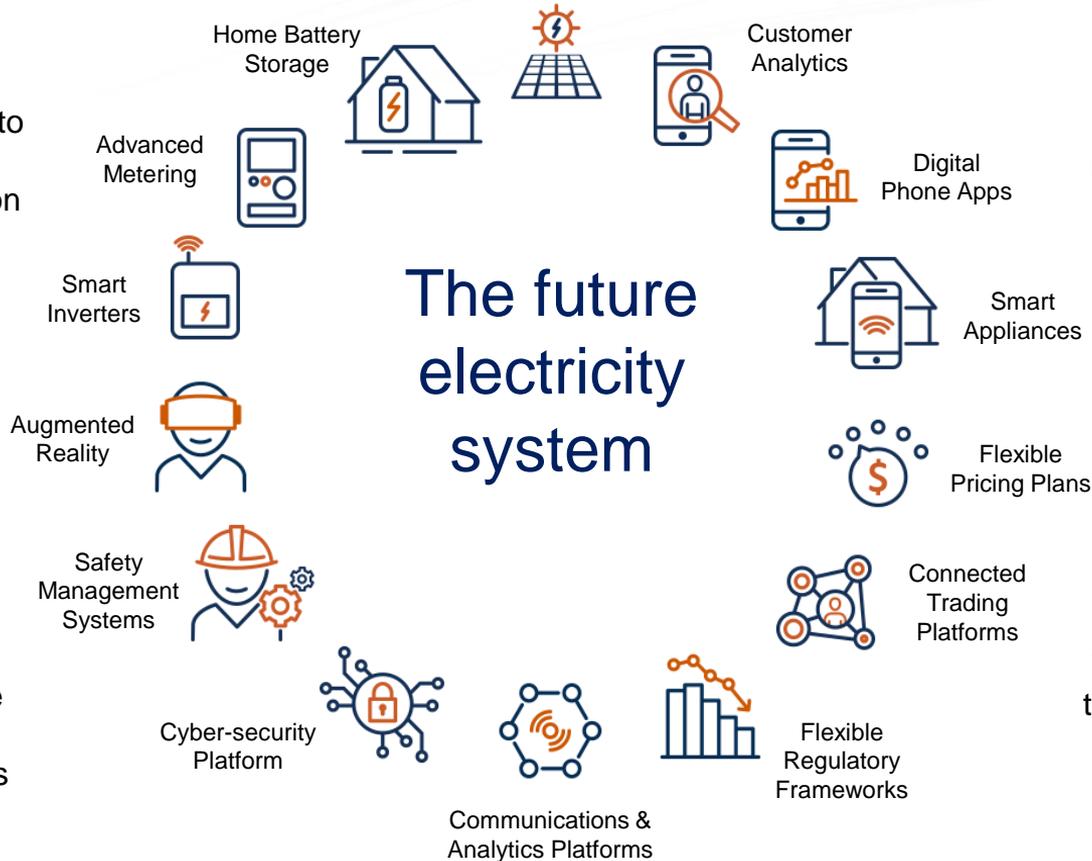
State Government pays a direct subsidy to Synergy and Horizon Power. Western Power customers pay an indirect subsidy to Horizon Power's customers through the TEF.

The future

Distributed solar

Technology

Will be decentralised to produce, consume, store & sell low-carbon electricity locally



Customers

Will be empowered to use electricity how they choose, supported by new products & services

Markets

Will use data analytics to connect & incentivise participants to drive equitable pricing

Remote high cost locations – opportunities and challenges

Opportunities

- Digitalisation. Eg: Advanced metering infrastructure, mobile bill payments and energy monitoring
- Reduced costs by embracing renewables
- Reduced carbon emissions
- Equitable pricing
- Value added energy services

Challenges

- Small market
- Comparatively low household income
- High percentage of bills rebated or paid by a third party
- High level of transience
- Low level of owner occupiers
- Remote worker / skill shortages
- Seasonal weather events and harsh climate
- Communications infrastructure inadequacies

The rapid change is already upon us ...

Modular generation capacity



High penetration renewable energy and storage



Stand-alone Power Systems



Intelligent System Control

High penetration
renewables and
storage

Multi-Flow network

Standalone
power systems

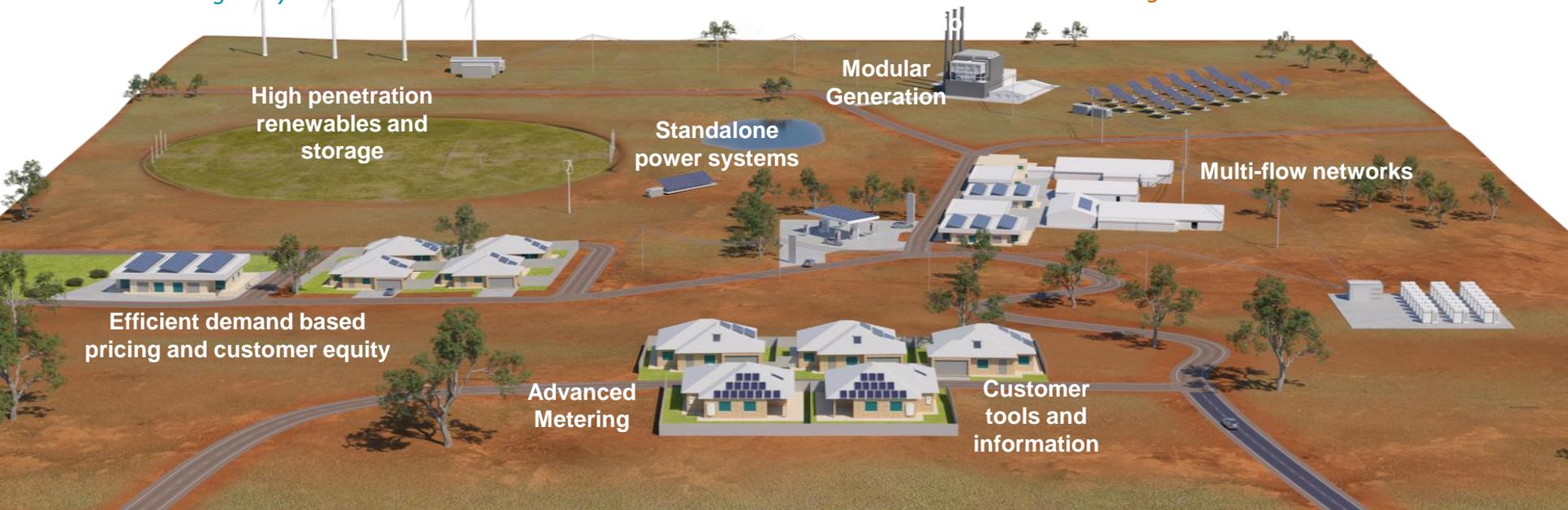
Intelligent Consumer Services

Multi-flow networks

Efficient demand based
pricing and customer equity

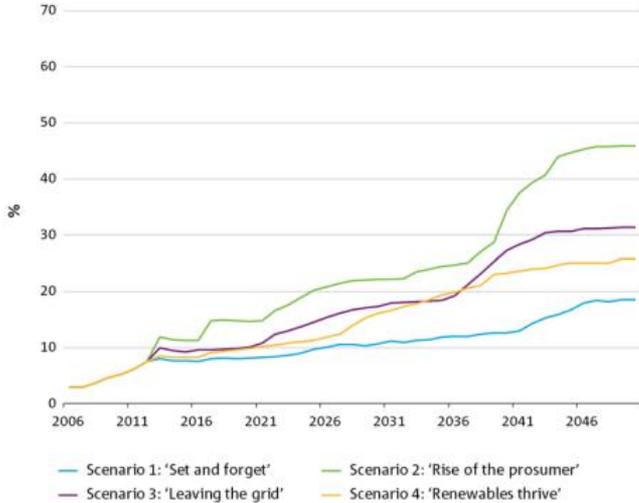
Advanced
Metering

Customer
tools and
information

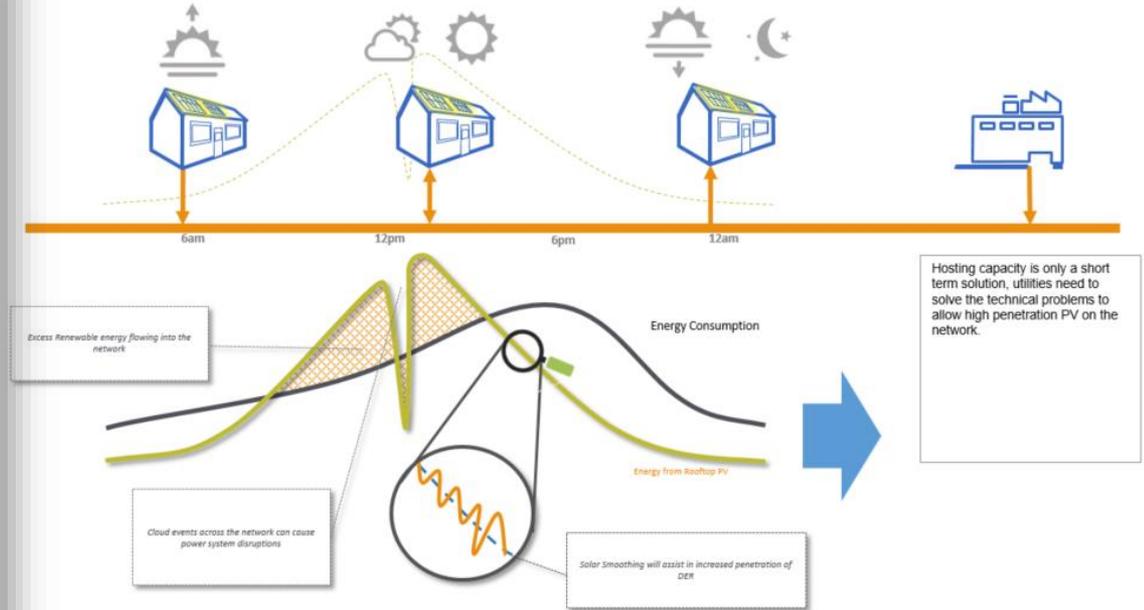


Mega Challenge- Hosting Renewables

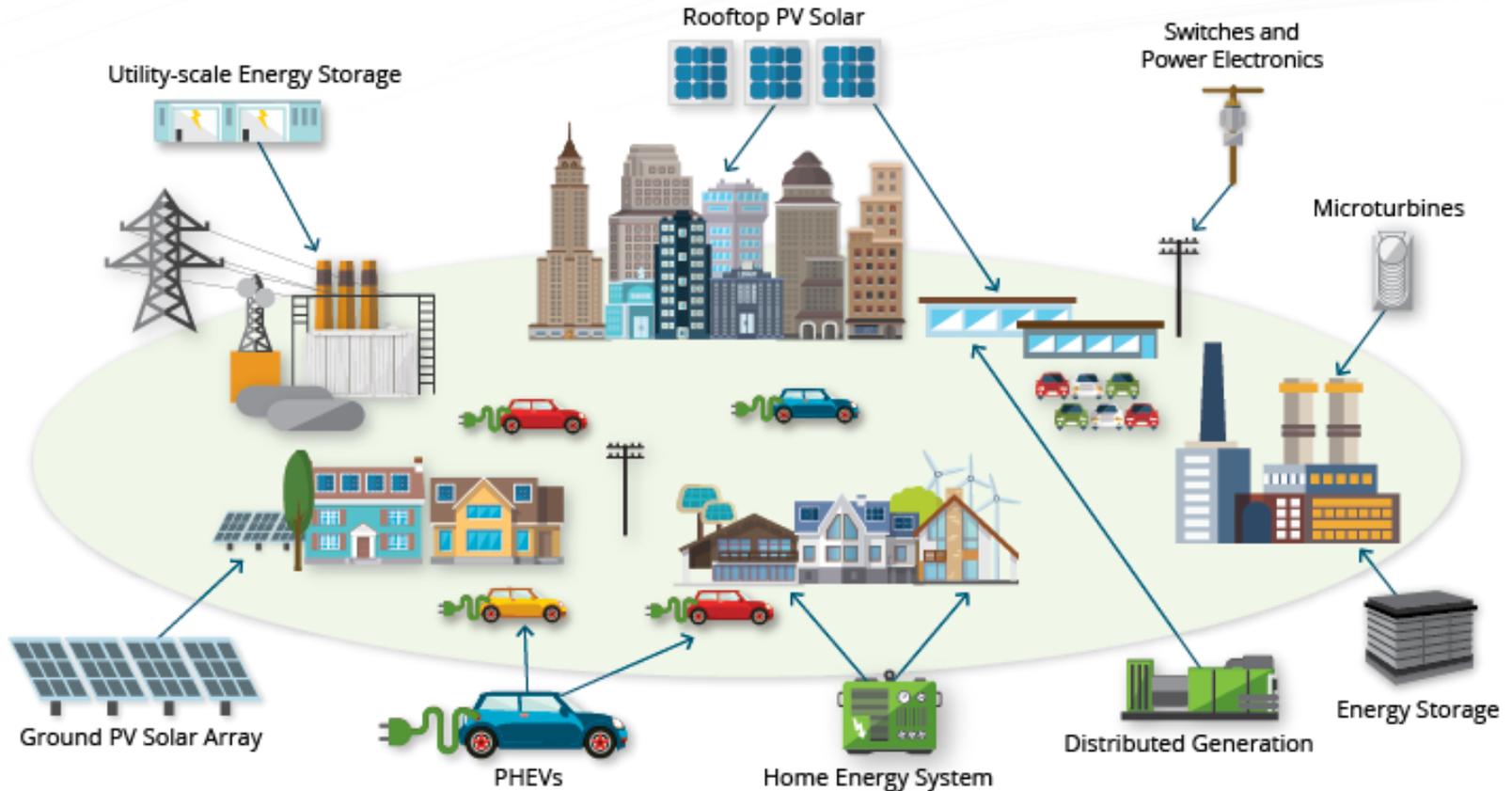
Figure 16: Projected share of on-site generation (all states)



CSIRO: Change and choice - The Future Grid Forum's analysis of Australia's potential electricity pathways to 2050



Future Challenge- many things to manage



Leading the energy revolution - The Onslow Story



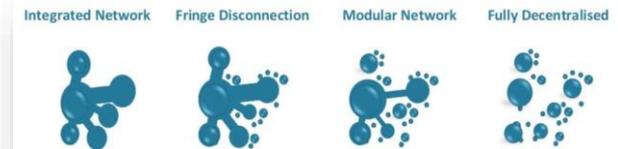
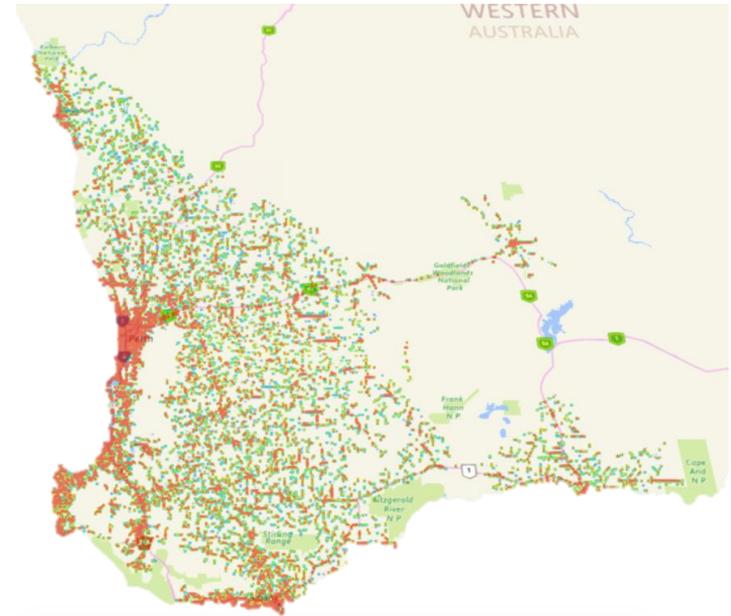
- Home to Australia's largest DER microgrid.
- 50% of the town's electricity needs to be serviced from renewable energy sources.
- Includes a mix of distributed renewables, conventional gas powered generation and energy storage.
- Will reduce cost to supply Onslow and provide more flexibility for customers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3glvLZt_Kc



Future electricity grids may be a 'federation' of microgrids

- Electricity systems supplied by millions of micro-generation sources (not a handful large centralised generators) need new control architectures.
- Microgrids can provide this architecture at a local level and enable thousands of DERs to operate in harmony and constantly balance supply and demand.
- Large traditional grids may be re-architected over time for optimal efficiency as a federation of microgrids; usually functioning together but sometime independently (to minimise widespread outages).





Thank You