

Community Microgrids

The Path to Resilience and Sustainability



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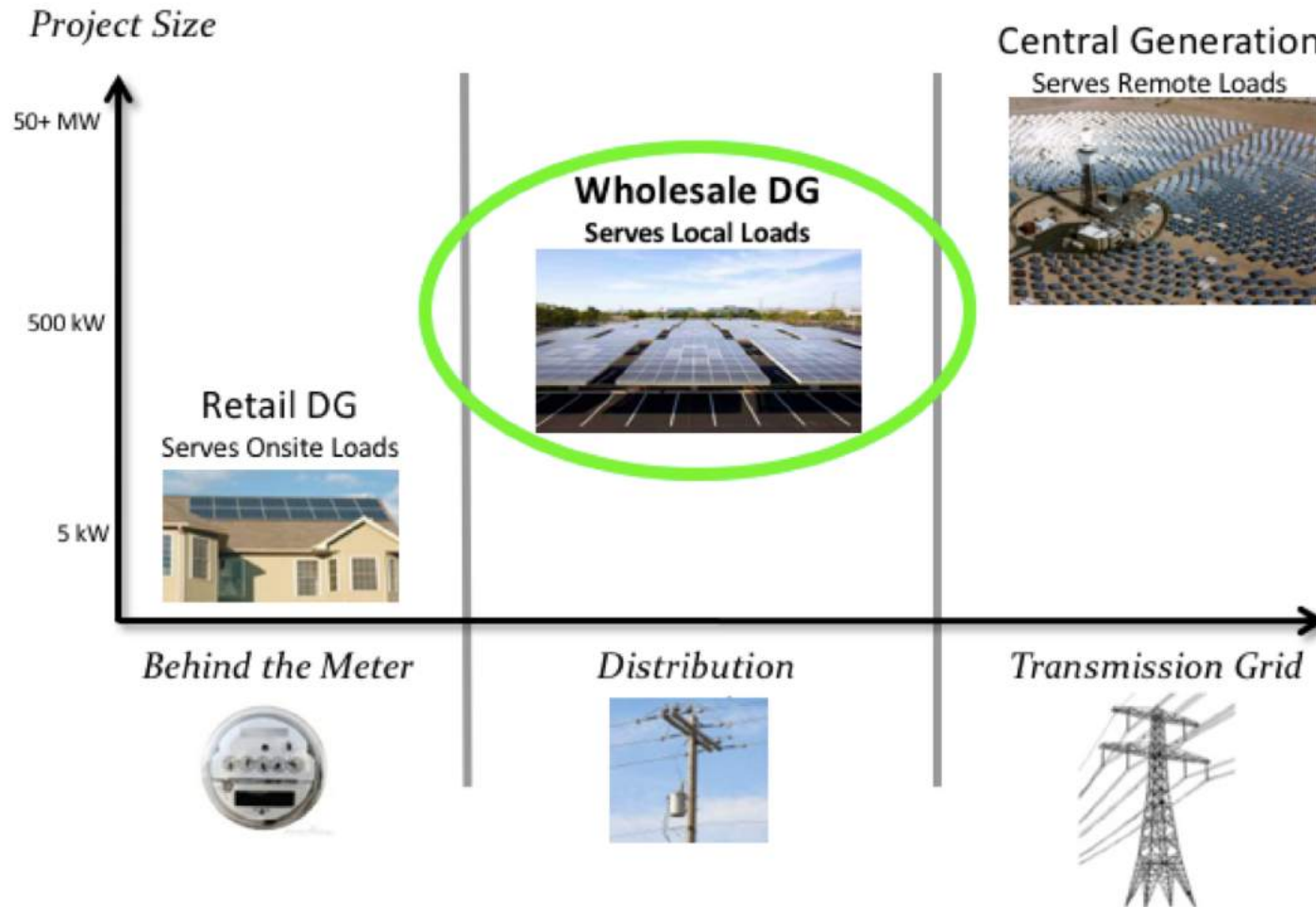
The Clean Coalition is a nonprofit organization.

Our mission:

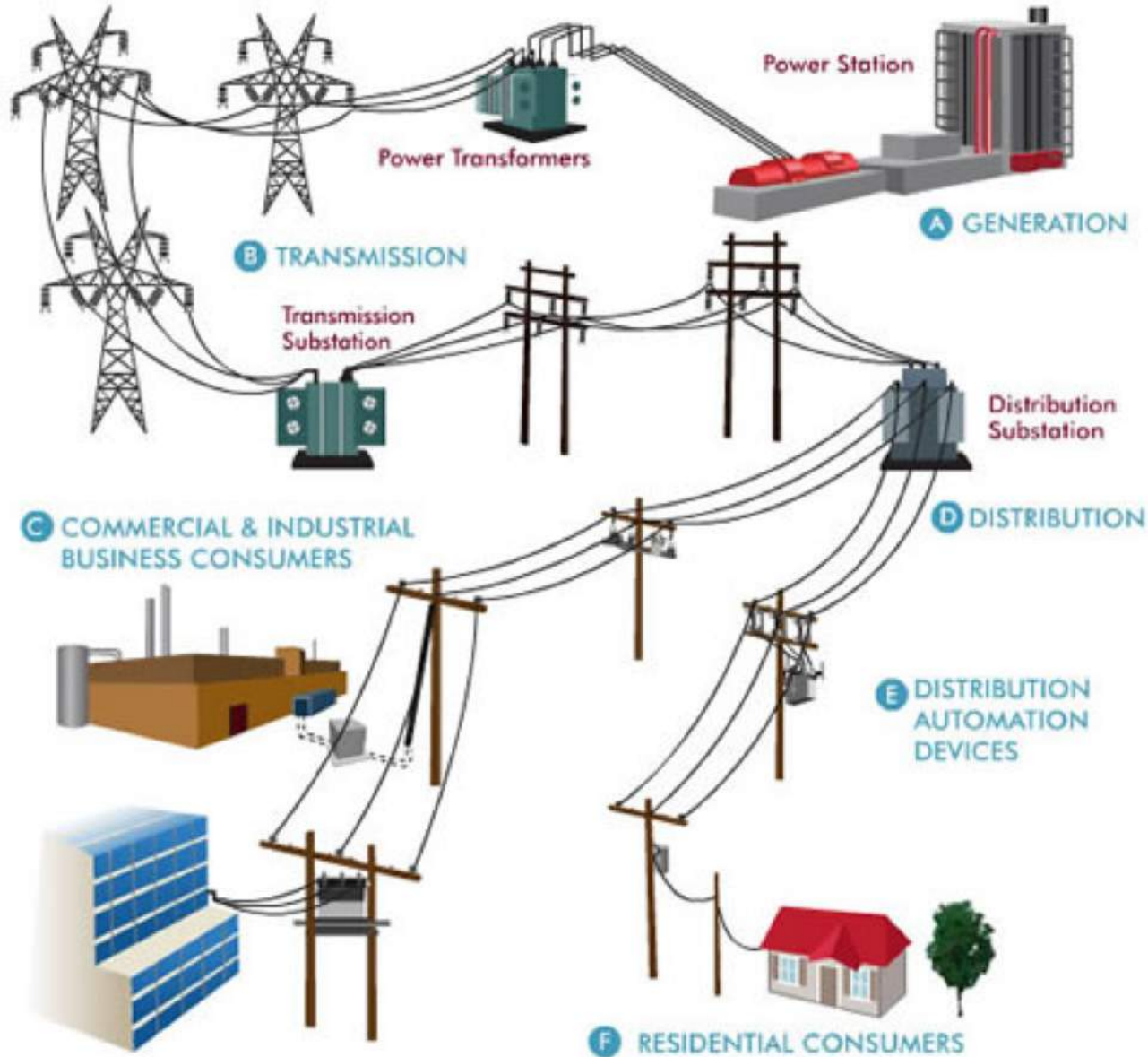
To accelerate the transition to renewable energy and a modern grid through technical, policy, and project development expertise.



From 2025 onward, at least 25% of all electricity from newly added generation capacity in the United States will be from local renewable energy sources

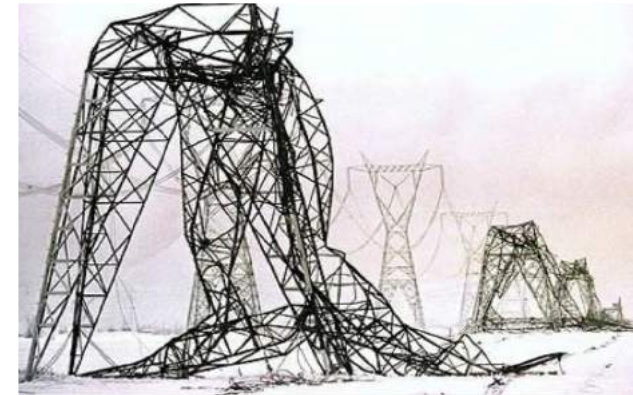


Our centralized power grid

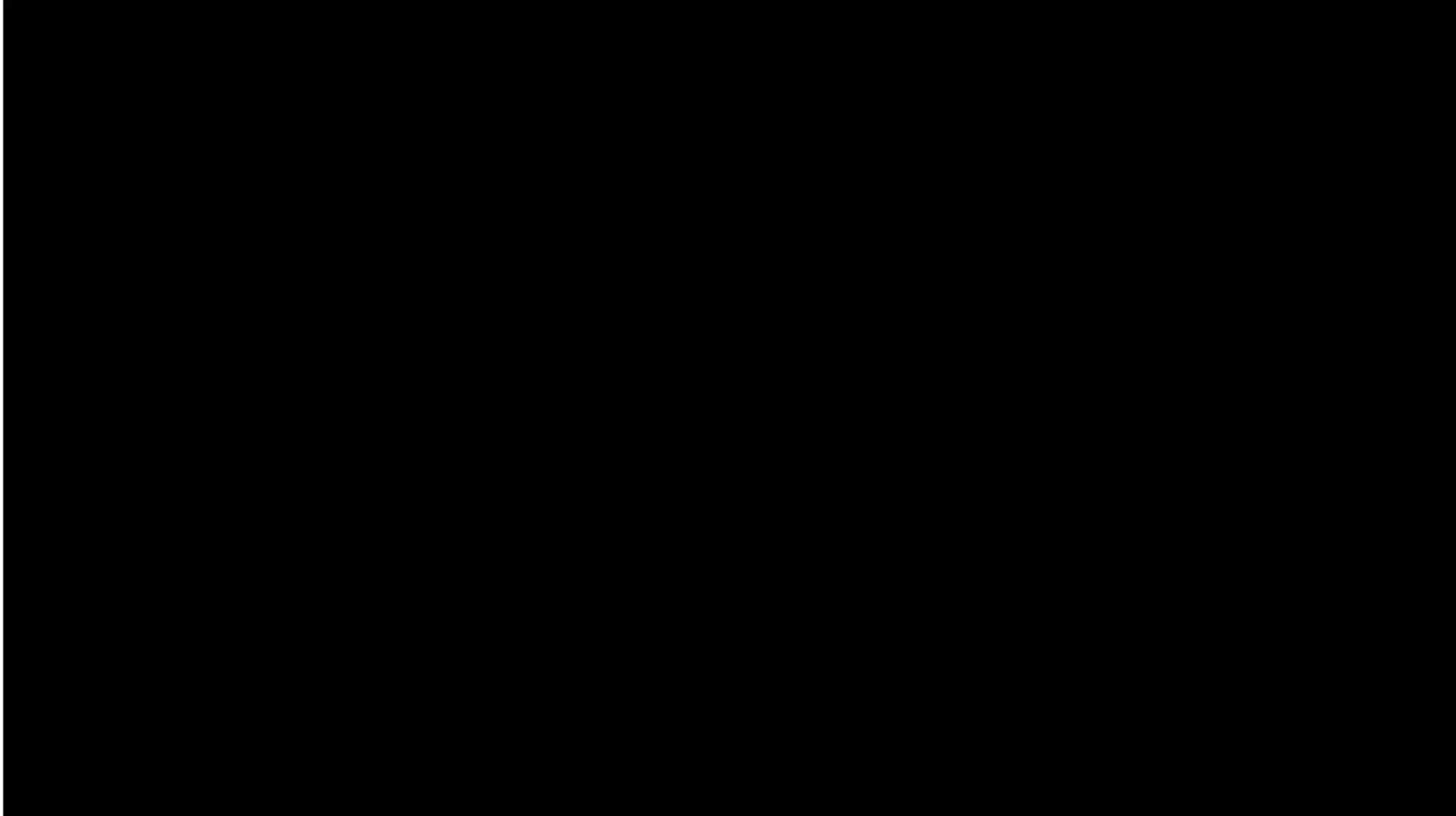


Our legacy, centralized power grid carries multiple critical risks.

- This architecture is **costly, aging, inefficient,** and a **highly vulnerable security risk**
- **Extreme weather events** are occurring more frequently, further demonstrating the **vulnerability** and **high cost**
- **Cyber attacks** are a **growing risk**, and an attack on a centralized system can **impact millions**
- To ensure both **local and national security**, we must move quickly to a new solution: a **resilient system**



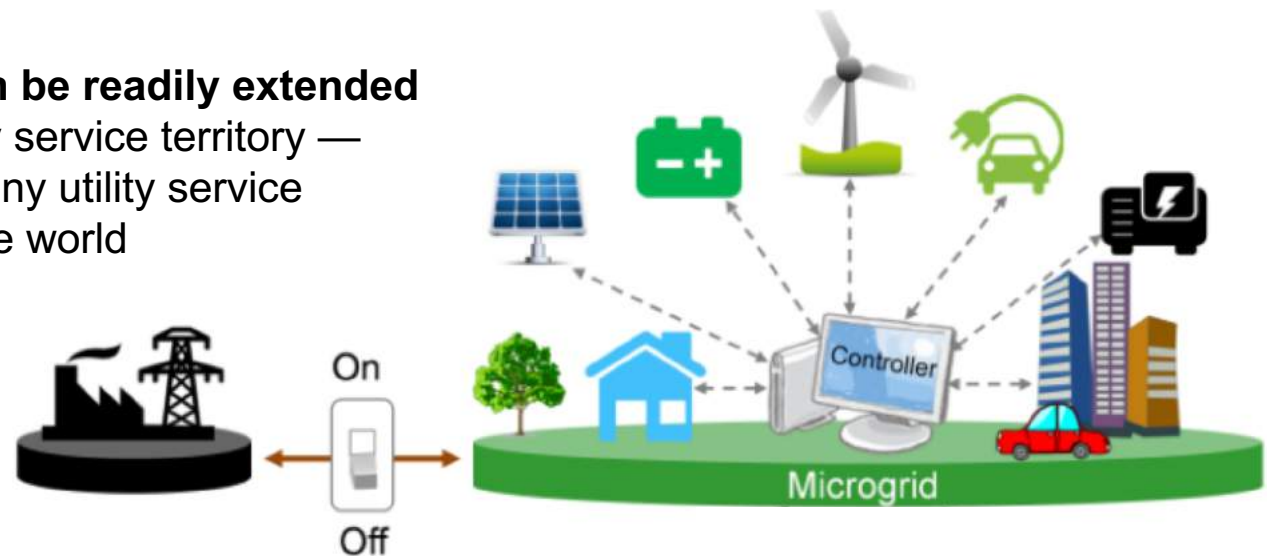
What are Community Microgrids?



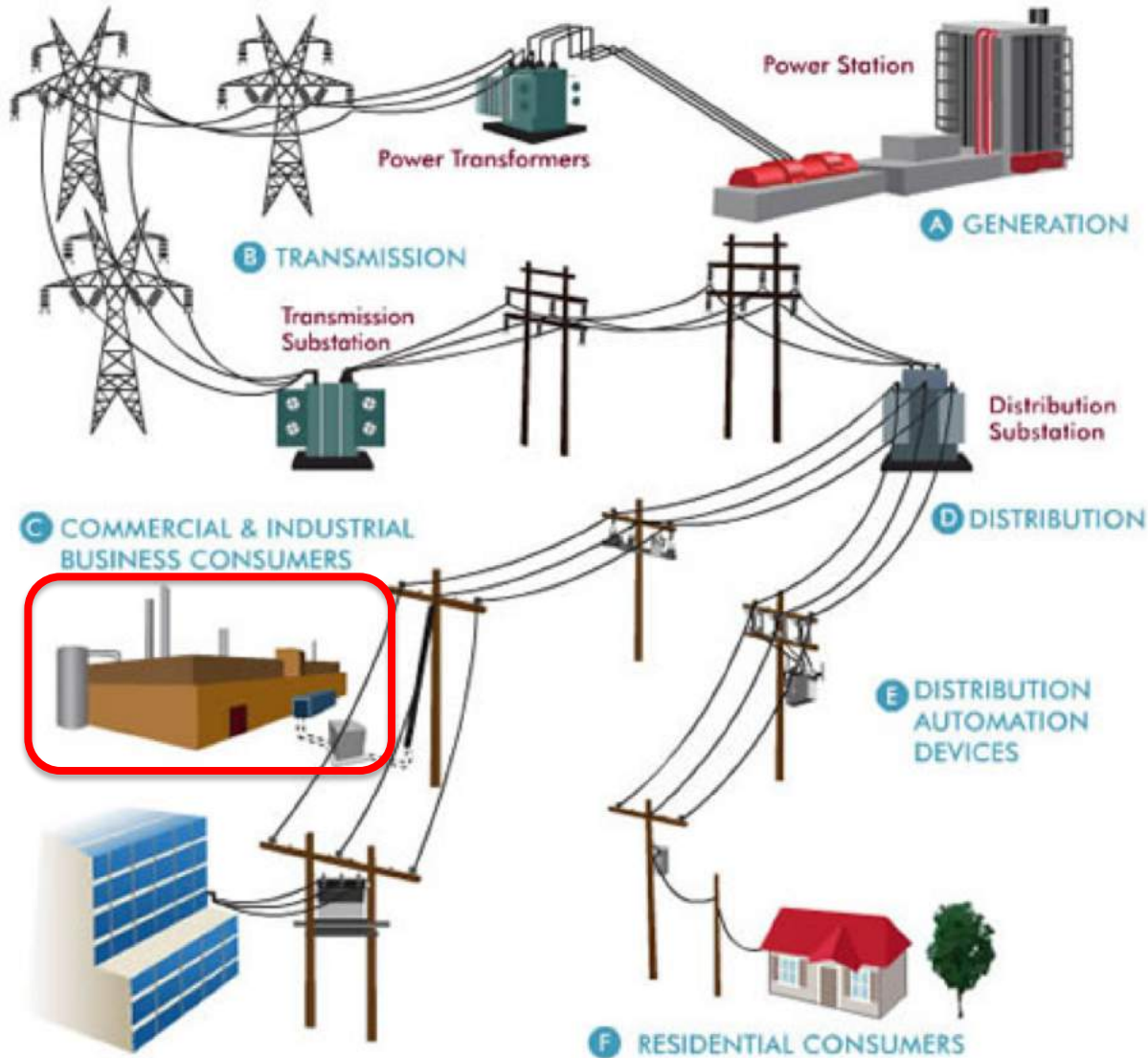
Community Microgrids: The building blocks of a resilient power system

A modern approach for designing and operating the electric grid, stacked with local renewables and staged for resilience.

- Four basic components:
 - Solar, energy storage, demand response, and monitoring, communications, & control
- Key features:
 - A targeted and coordinated local grid area served by one or more distribution substations — **can “island” from the grid**
 - Optimal **deployment of clean local energy generation**
 - **Ongoing, renewables-driven backup power** for critical and prioritized loads across the grid area
 - A solution that **can be readily extended** throughout a utility service territory — and replicated in any utility service territory around the world

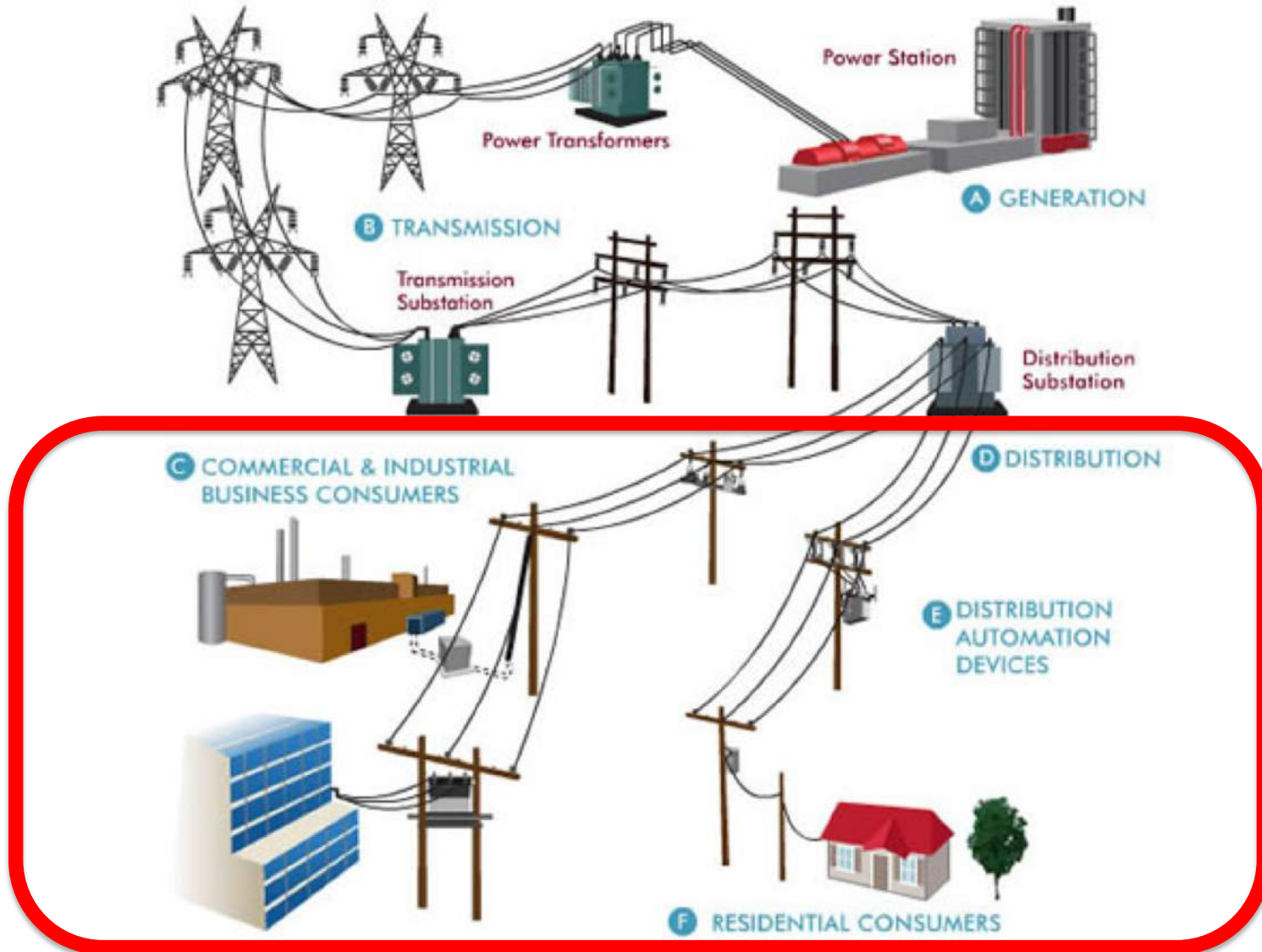


Traditional microgrids focus on single customers



Source: Oncor Electric Delivery Company

Community Microgrids serve thousands of customers



Source: Oncor Electric Delivery Company

Community Microgrids compared to traditional microgrids

Feature	Community Microgrid	Traditional microgrid
Scale	Spans an entire substation grid area, benefitting thousands of customers.	Covers a single customer location or a small number of adjacent locations.
Cost	Lower costs by deploying distributed energy resources (DER) more broadly and using a systems approach that identifies optimal locations for DER.	Maximizes benefits for a single customer; does little for the local grid. Replicating across an entire community area is very expensive.
Grid resilience and security	Provides backup power to prioritized loads that are critical to an entire community.	Provides backup power to only a single location or customer.
Scalability	Enables easy replication and scaling across any distribution grid area.	Requires tedious work to implement at each individual location.

- Community Microgrid:
 - Can provide backup power for an entire community during short outages
 - Connects multiple buildings and utility meters into a connected microgrid
 - Includes multiple Solar Emergency Microgrids within a reasonably close geographic area
- Solar Emergency Microgrid:
 - Provide indefinite, renewables-driven backup power for critical loads at priority facilities:
 - Police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and shelters, hospitals, and critical communications and water infrastructure
 - Usually has one meter — at a school that serves as a community shelter, a hospital, a police station, or a town center
- A key feature: separation of critical and non-critical loads



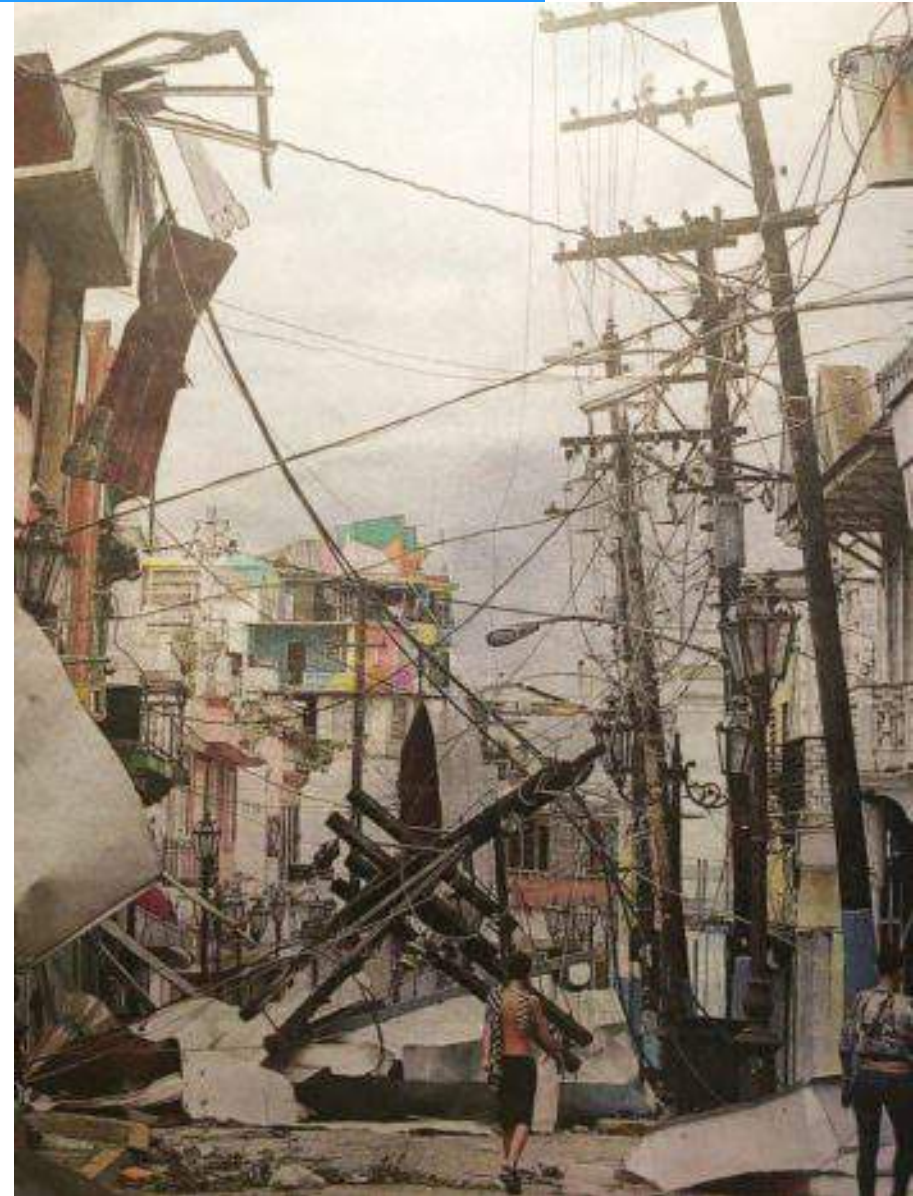
A Community Microgrid brings communities four benefits not provided by today's centralized energy system

1. **Lower costs and increased economic investment**
2. **Improved overall performance**
3. **Resilience and security**
4. **Replicable, scalable model**



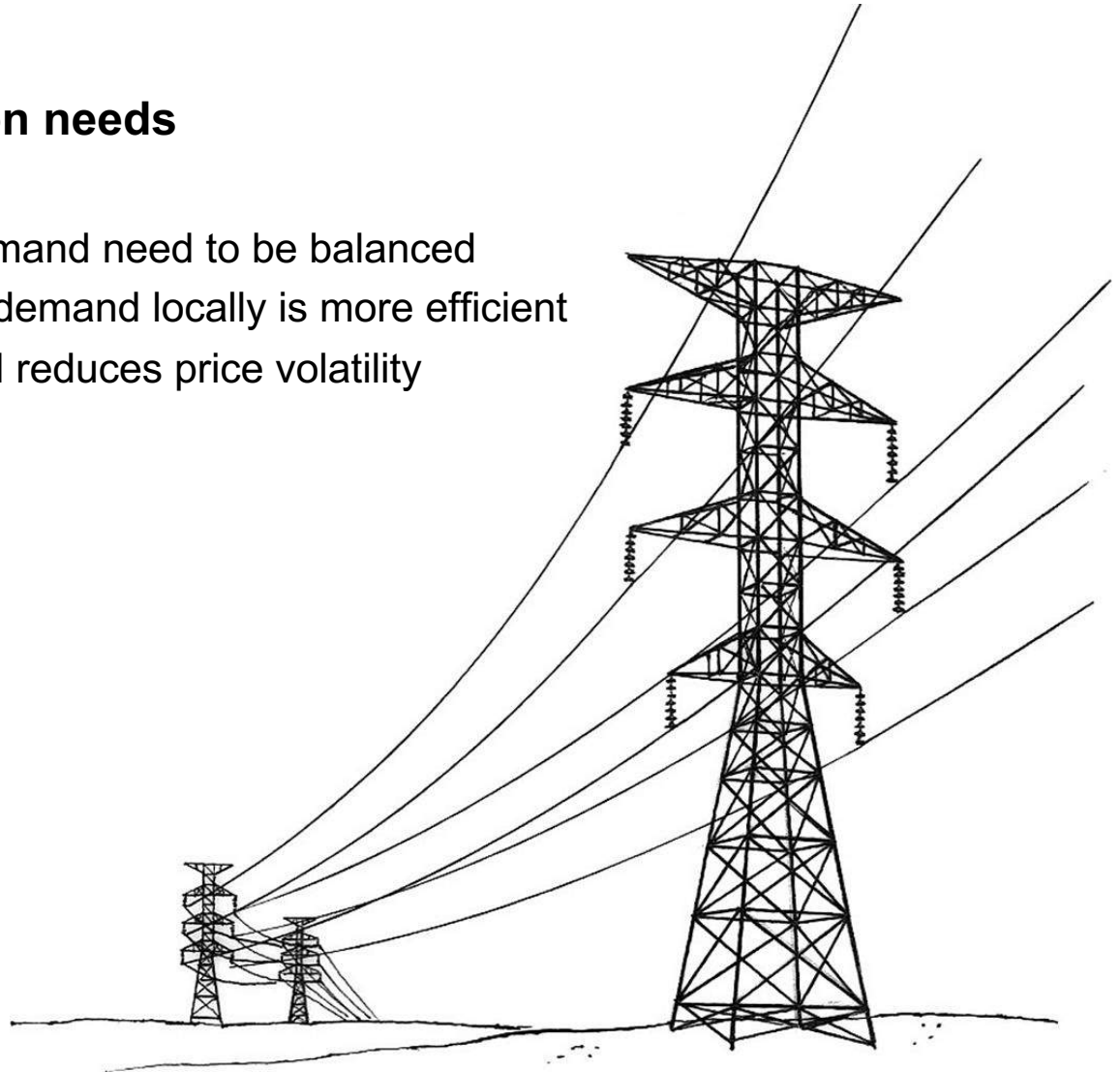
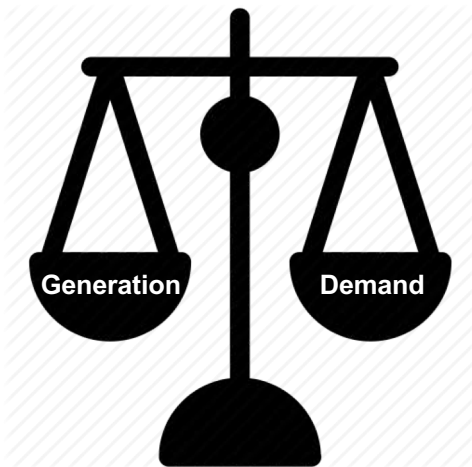
- **Reduces the cost of electricity**
 - Eliminates expensive peak periods and associated infrastructure costs
 - Reduces the need for expensive transmission lines
- **Creates local jobs**
 - Installation and maintenance of clean local energy keeps jobs local
- **Reduces costs in emergency situations**
 - Eliminates expensive diesel costs
 - Minimizes emergency response and shipment expenses
 - Keeps businesses open, serving the community and maintaining revenue streams

*Manatí, Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria
Photo: José Reyes*



2. Improved overall performance

- **Replaces fossil fuels**
- **Serves local transportation needs**
- **Balances the grid**
 - Energy generation and demand need to be balanced
 - Balancing generation and demand locally is more efficient
 - This cuts energy costs and reduces price volatility



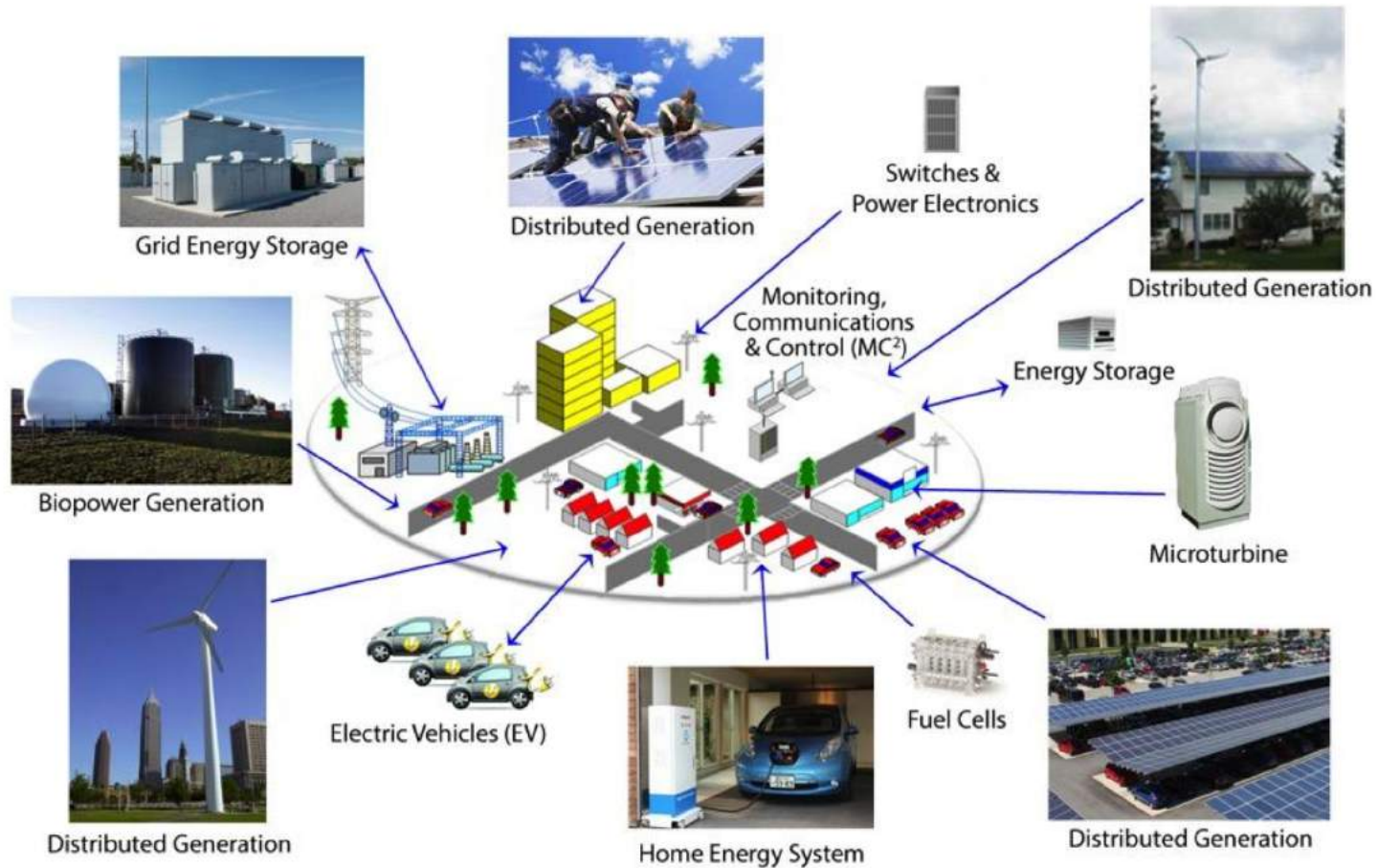
3. Resilience and security

- **Provides indefinite renewables-driven backup power** to critical and priority loads during emergencies
- **Provides ongoing resilience** to withstand multiple disaster and/or cybersecurity scenarios



4. Replicable and scalable model

- Can cover an **entire substation area**
- Can be **scaled** and deployed in any community



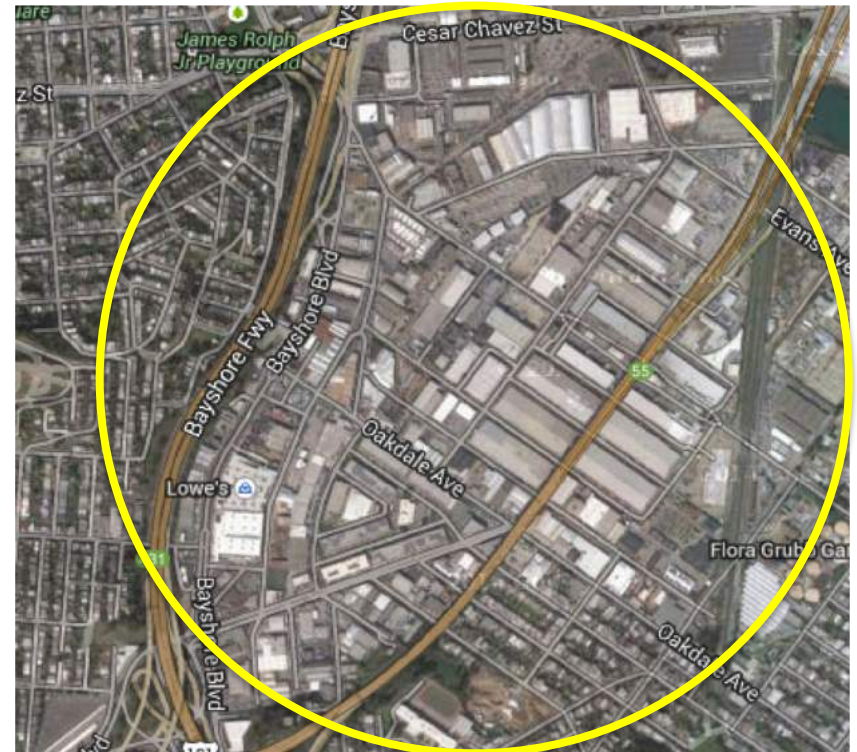
Where to site Community Microgrids: Opportunity in vastly untapped commercial-scale solar market

Commercial and industrial customers are typically the largest electricity users and emitters of GHG.

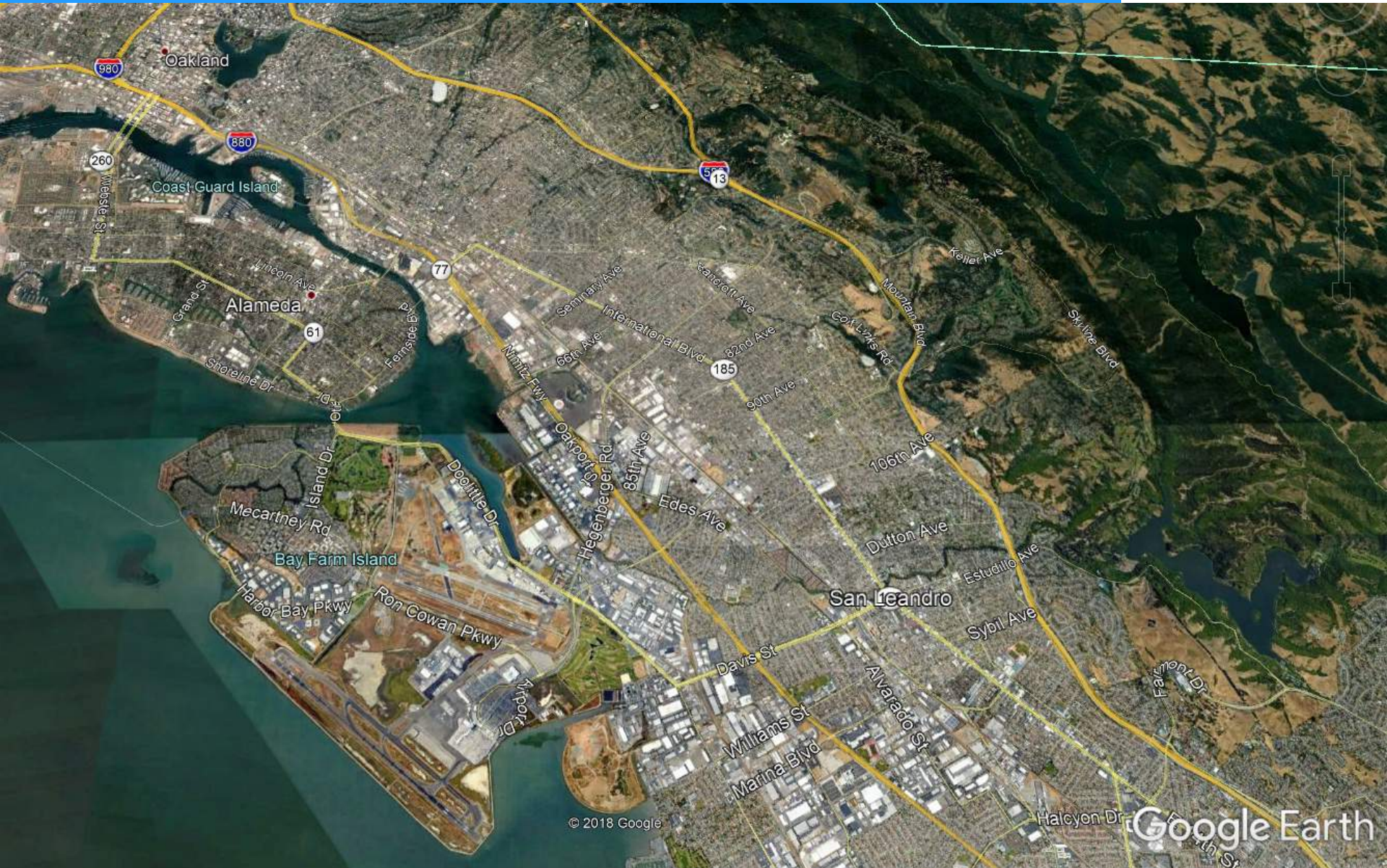
They also match well with solar.



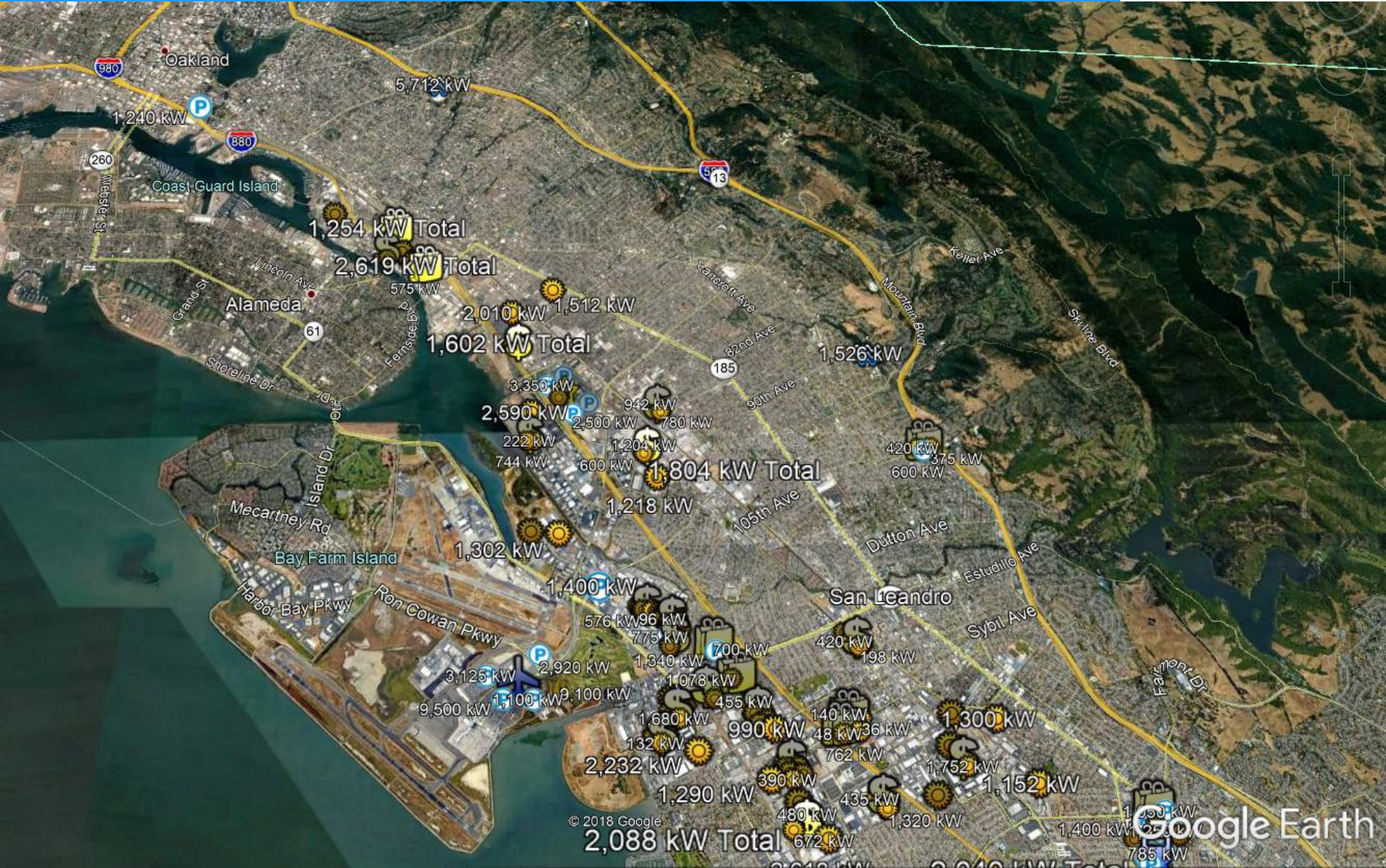
1. **Most generation:** Larger roof and parking spaces generate more energy
2. **Lower system costs:** Larger PV systems reduce overall costs
3. **Best grid locations:** Large loads served by existing power lines and transformers
4. **Matching load profiles:** Larger daytime loads match solar generation
5. **Financially motivated:** Larger bills, including demand charges, plus roof and parking lease opportunities



Untapped solar potential: Oakland/San Leandro area now



Untapped solar potential: Oakland/San Leandro area with commercial-scale solar



Thank you. Any questions before we continue?



Community Microgrid examples



Setting a precedent: Community Microgrids eliminate gas peakers

- Influenced by Clean Coalition cost analysis, the California regulators are rejecting new peaker plants, such as Puente in Oxnard, CA, in favor of solar+storage (key feature of Community Microgrids)
- In Jan 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission also announced that PG&E will be required to use renewables and storage instead of gas-fired plants run by Calpine
- This appears to be “the first time a utility will procure energy storage to replace existing gas plants for local capacity needs.”
- Leveraging this important analysis can prevent future new gas plants across the country



Source: <https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/pge-must-solicit-energy-storage-ders-to-replace-three-existing-gas-plants>

Initiative goals

1. **Rebuild fire-impacted areas with high levels of sustainability** in homes, buildings, and the electric grid, enabling a modern, distributed, carbon-free system that delivers substantial economic, environmental, and resilience benefits.
2. **Establish a blueprint** for rebuilding disaster-destroyed areas resiliently, in a timely and cost-effective manner.
3. **Provide a model** for operating a modern local energy system that incorporates local renewables.
4. **Ensure that building codes are advanced** to achieve more resilient, safer, and cleaner building stock and communities — includes standardized housing designs.
5. **Lower ratepayer costs** by using DER to defer or avoid substantial costs.



- The initiative will combine the optimal solar siting opportunity of commercial and industrial sites with the opportunities of homes and apartment buildings.
- A target of 30 MW of solar PV could include these types of sites:

Example: Large rooftop

- PV square feet = 47,600
- System size = 714 kW



Commercial: 18 MW

Example: Large parking lot

- PV square feet = 37,800
- System size = 567 kW



Parking lots: 2 MW

Example: 50 average rooftops

- Average PV square feet = 343
- Average system size = 5 kW



Residential and multi-dwelling units: 10 MW

Benefits over 20 years of installing 30 MW of local solar PV on the built environment:



Energy benefits

- **\$150M:** Spent locally vs. remotely
- **\$50M:** Avoided transmission costs
- **\$20M:** Avoided power interruptions



Economic benefits

- **\$120M:** New regional impact
- **\$60M:** Added local wages
- **1,000 job-years:** New near-term and ongoing employment
- **\$6M:** Site leasing income



Environmental benefits

- **46M pounds:** Annual reductions in GHG emissions
- **10M gallons:** Annual water savings
- **225 acres:** Land preserved

Based on a Clean Coalition analysis

North Bay Team

- Clean Coalition
- Sonoma Clean Power
- PG&E
- Rebuild North Bay
- Center for Climate Protection
- County of Sonoma, Energy & Sustainability Division
- Regional Climate Protection Authority
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District
- Design AVEnues, LLC: EE/ZNE expert
Ann Edminster
- Stone Edge Farm Microgrid
- Wave One
- Other city and county leadership



Stone Edge
Farm Microgrid

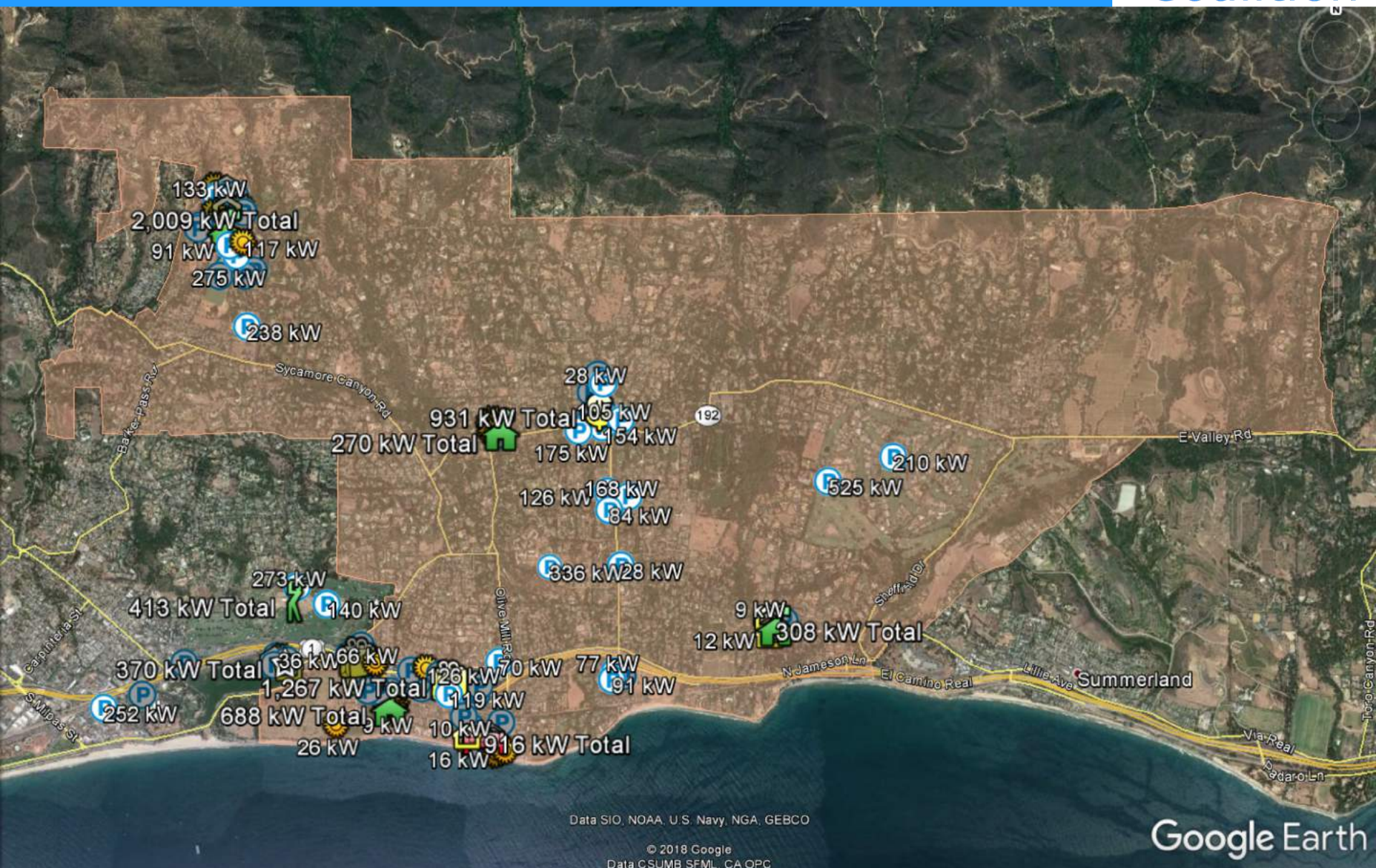


Initiative goals

- **Stage a Community Microgrid** with the Montecito Fire Protection District headquarters, Montecito Water District headquarters, and an array of commercial properties.
- **Create indefinite renewables-driven energy resilience** for critical Montecito Fire Protection District and Montecito Water District facilities, as well as other critical facilities.
- **Stage a Community Microgrid** in the Montecito Lower Village (part of the City of Santa Barbara).
- **Provide a near-term showcase for additional Community Microgrids** throughout Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, and beyond.



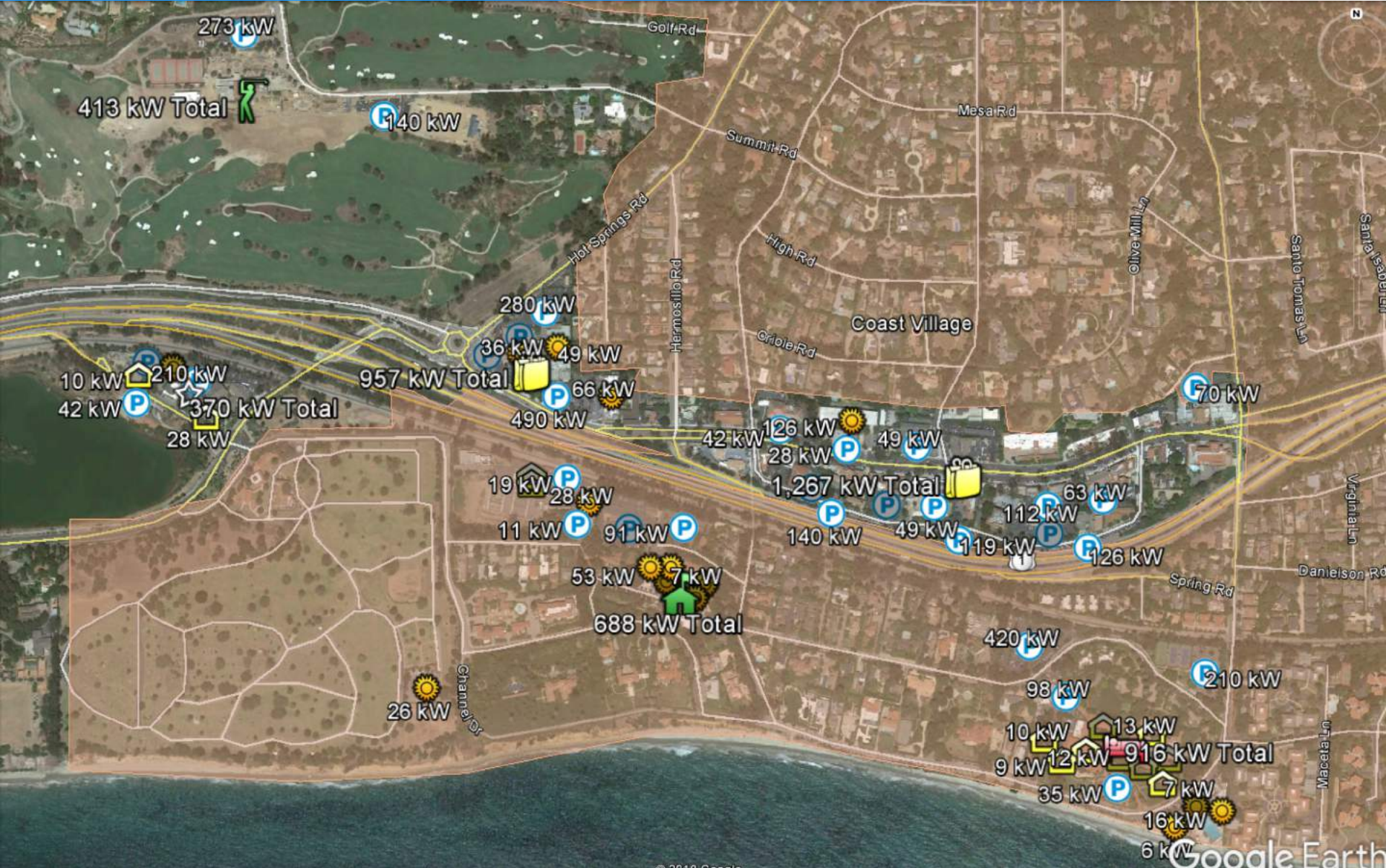
Montecito Community Microgrid Initiative: Lower Village commercial-scale solar potential



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
© 2018 Google
Data CSUMB SFML, CA OPC

Google Earth

Montecito Community Microgrid Initiative: Lower Village Community Microgrid map view



Montecito Community Microgrid Initiative: Lower Village Community Microgrid block diagram

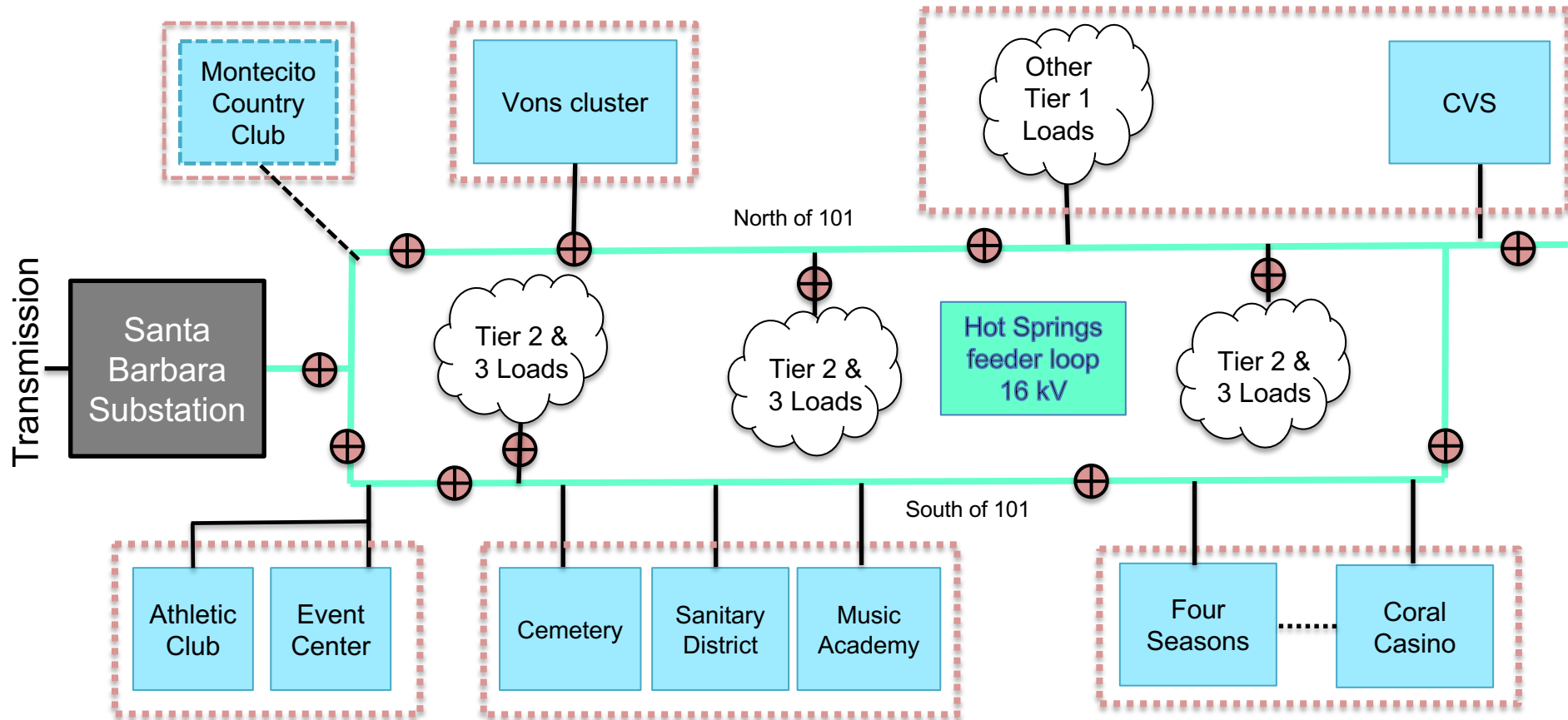


Diagram Elements

- Autonomously Controllable Microgrid
- Relay/Switch (open, closed)

Montecito Community Microgrid Initiative: Upper Village Community Microgrid potential

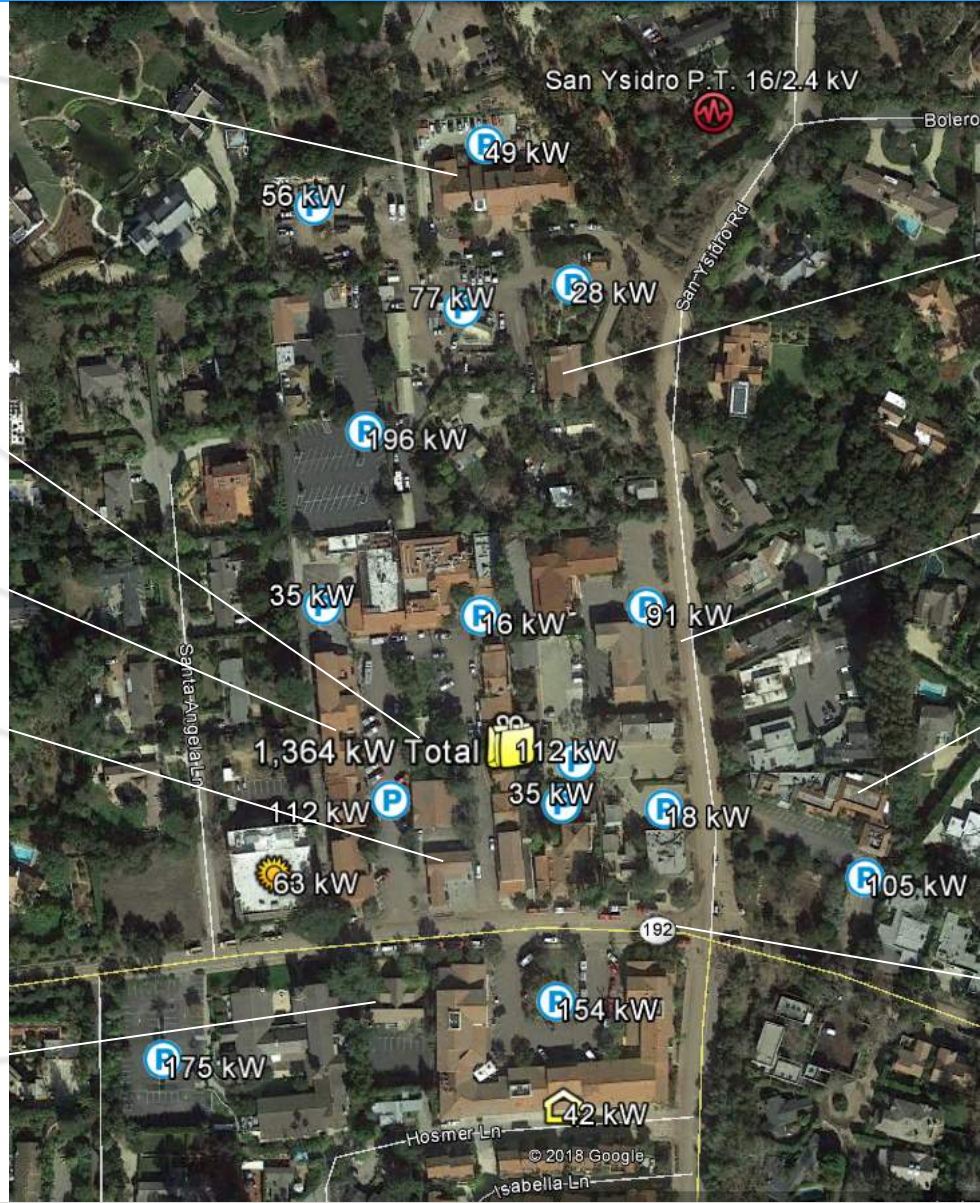
Fire Dist. HQ

Wells-Fargo Bank

US Post Office

Gas Station

Montecito Association HQ



Water Dist. HQ




San Ysidro Rd

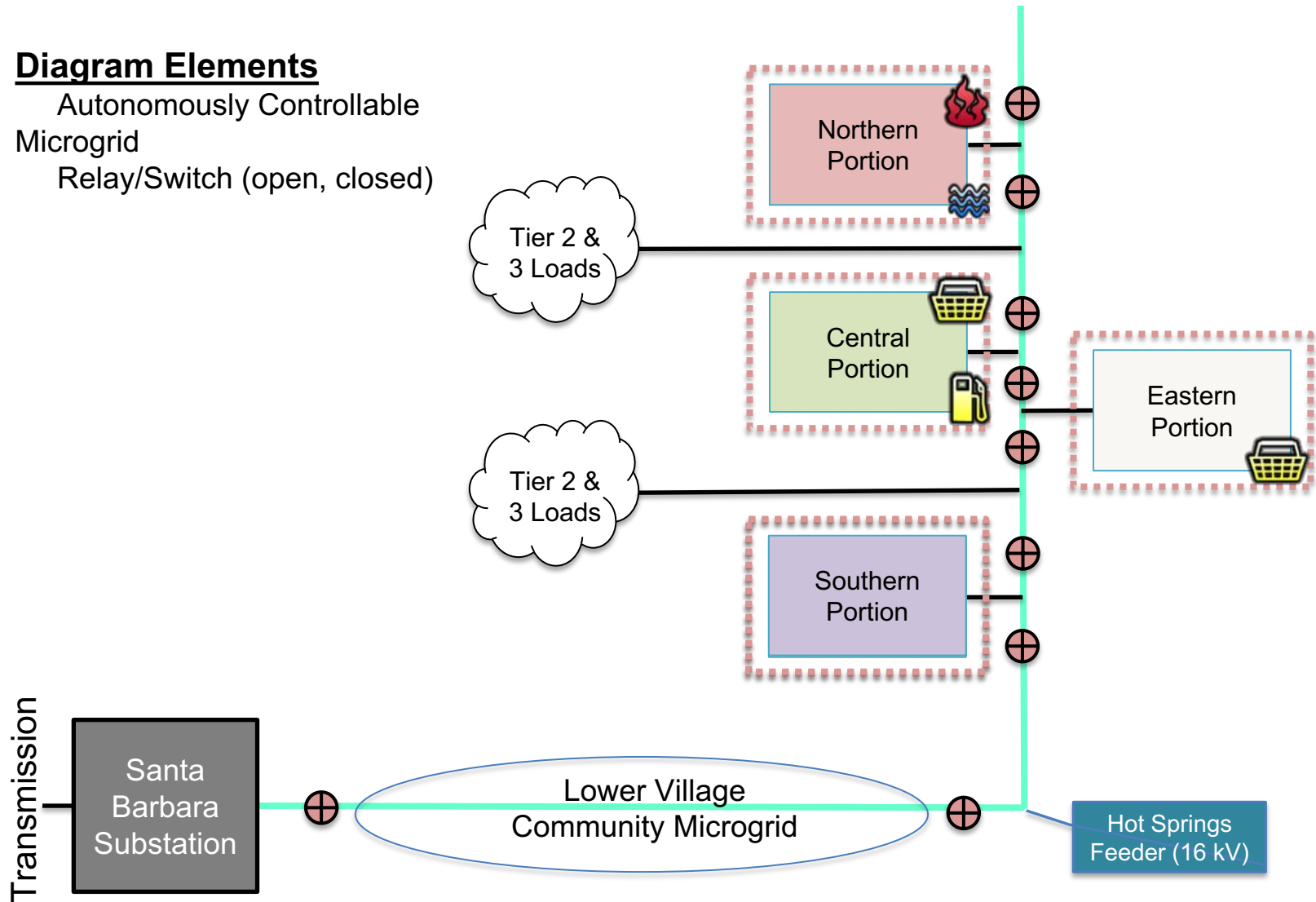
Market

East Valley Road / Hwy 192

Montecito Community Microgrid Initiative: Upper Village Community Microgrid block diagram

Diagram Elements

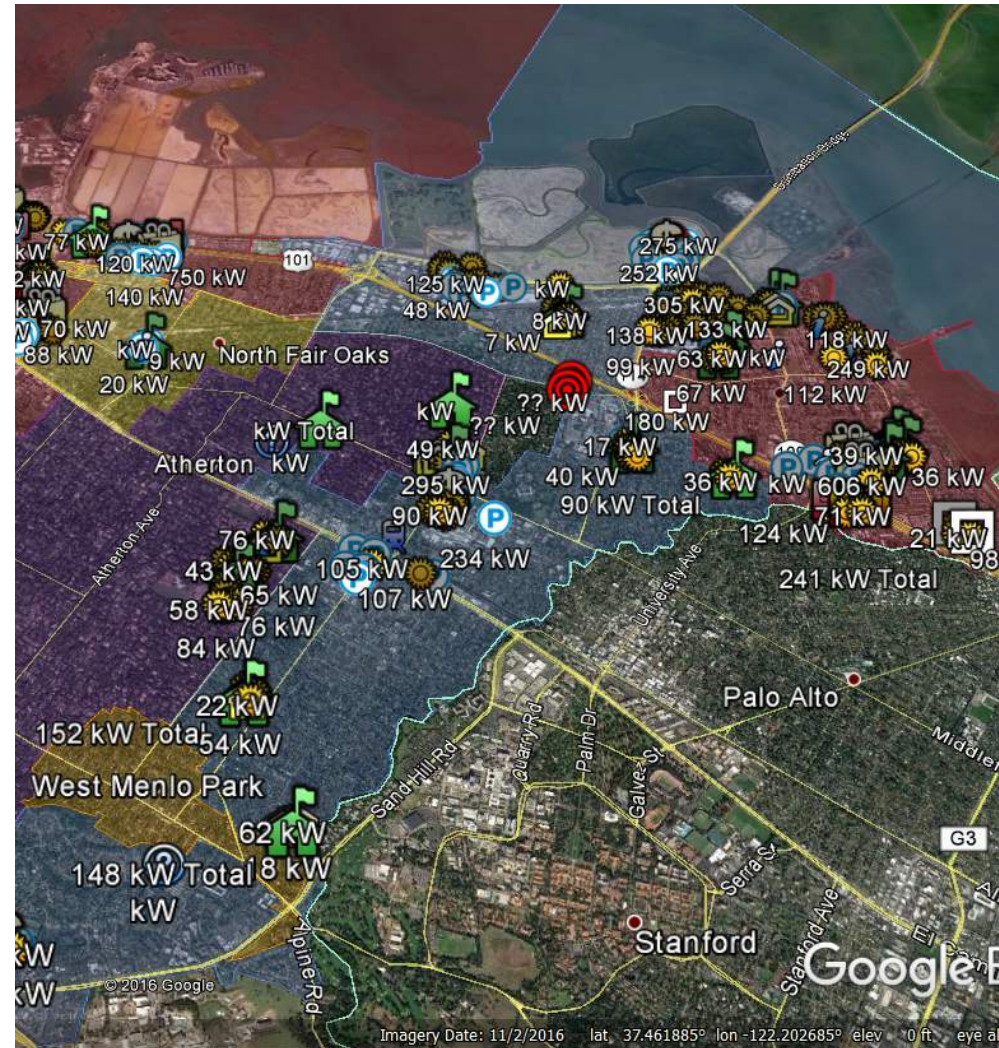
-  Autonomously Controllable
-  Microgrid
-  Relay/Switch (open, closed)



Initiative goals

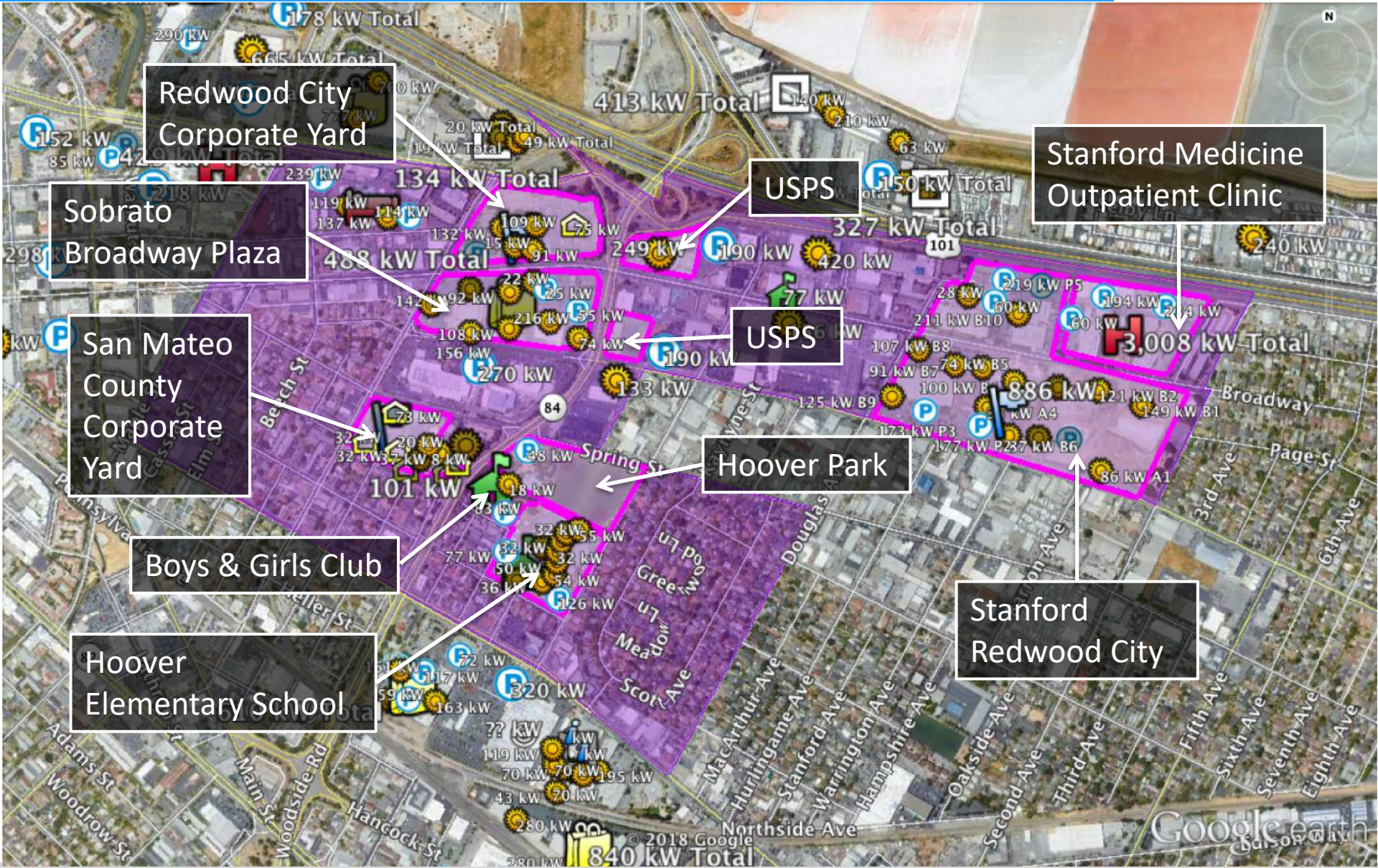
1. Accelerate the planning, approval, and deployment of an **Advanced Energy Community (AEC)**, a replicable approach to modernizing the electric grid, in southern San Mateo County.
2. **Showcase the benefits of AECs:** significant energy, environmental, economic, resilience, and security benefits.
3. **Overcome the barriers** of finding viable sites, securing project financing, and connecting AEC projects to the grid.
4. **Inform future action** by policymakers, municipalities, governmental agencies, utility executives, and other key stakeholders.

PAEC is made possible by a grant through the California Energy Commission's Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) program.



Solar Siting Survey showing part of PAEC region

PAEC Initiative: Redwood City disadvantaged community and Community Microgrid sites



Initiative goals

1. **Enhance community resilience** by setting the stage for emergency renewable backup power in the event of a natural disaster or widespread grid outage.
2. **Increase access to clean energy** by creating more capacity locally on the distribution grid so that neighbors can go solar.
3. **Build on prior successes** by leveraging an existing showcase solar deployment.
4. **Demonstrate the viability of local energy storage** for ratepayers, developers, and the utility.
5. **Protect open space** by deploying in a dense urban community on built environments.

Valencia Gardens is a 300,000-square-foot housing development consisting of 218 low-income family units and 42 senior apartments. The project will add 500 kW of energy storage power to the roughly 800 kW of rooftop solar already interconnected to the local distribution grid.



Valencia Gardens Energy Storage Project partners

Valencia Gardens Energy Storage Project



Ecoplexus project at the Valencia Gardens Apartments in SF. ~800 kW meeting ~80% of the total annual load.

Puerto Rico: The Solar Saves Lives project

- **Solar Saves Lives goal:** Install Solar Emergency Microgrids at 12 of the 62 hospitals and medical clinics in Puerto Rico — one already installed
- **Team:** The Solar Foundation, Direct Relief, the Hispanic Federation, the Puerto Rico Primary Care Association Network, and New Energy PR



*The completed 18 kW solar system at the Migrant Health Clinic in Maricao, Puerto Rico.
Source: Kelsey Clark, The Solar Foundation*

- Learn more: clean-coalition.org/our-work/community-microgrids
- Support clean local energy at the municipal level
 - Work with the [Local Clean Energy Alliance](#)
 - Work with the Clean Coalition: [Solar Siting Surveys](#), [feed-in tariff designs](#)



For questions, contact:

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More on microgrids:

- [Meet the Microgrid](#) (Vox)
- [How Microgrids Work](#) (Department of Energy)
- [So What Is a Microgrid, Exactly?](#) (Microgrid Knowledge)
- [Community Microgrids for Disaster Resilience](#) (Optimist Daily)
- [How Solar Emergency Microgrids Keep the Lights on After Natural Disasters](#) (PV Solar Report)
- [Rebuilding with Community Microgrids in Wake of California Fires](#) (Microgrid Knowledge)