



# Community Microgrids

## Energy Storage Enabling the Modern Electricity System

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## Mission

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

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- From 2020 onward, all new electricity generated in the U.S. will come from at least:
  - 80% renewable sources**
  - 50% distributed sources**
- By 2020, established policies and programs will foster successful fulfillment of the above objectives



# The Modern Electricity System



**The Dynamic Grid Council (DGC) establishes policy and market structures that modernize the distribution grid through Distributed Energy Resources (DER) like Local Renewables; Energy Storage; Advanced Inverters; Demand Response; Monitoring, Communications & Control (MC<sup>2</sup>), Forecasting & Curtailment; and “Grid Hardening”**

**The DGC also establishes DER market opportunities at full value.**

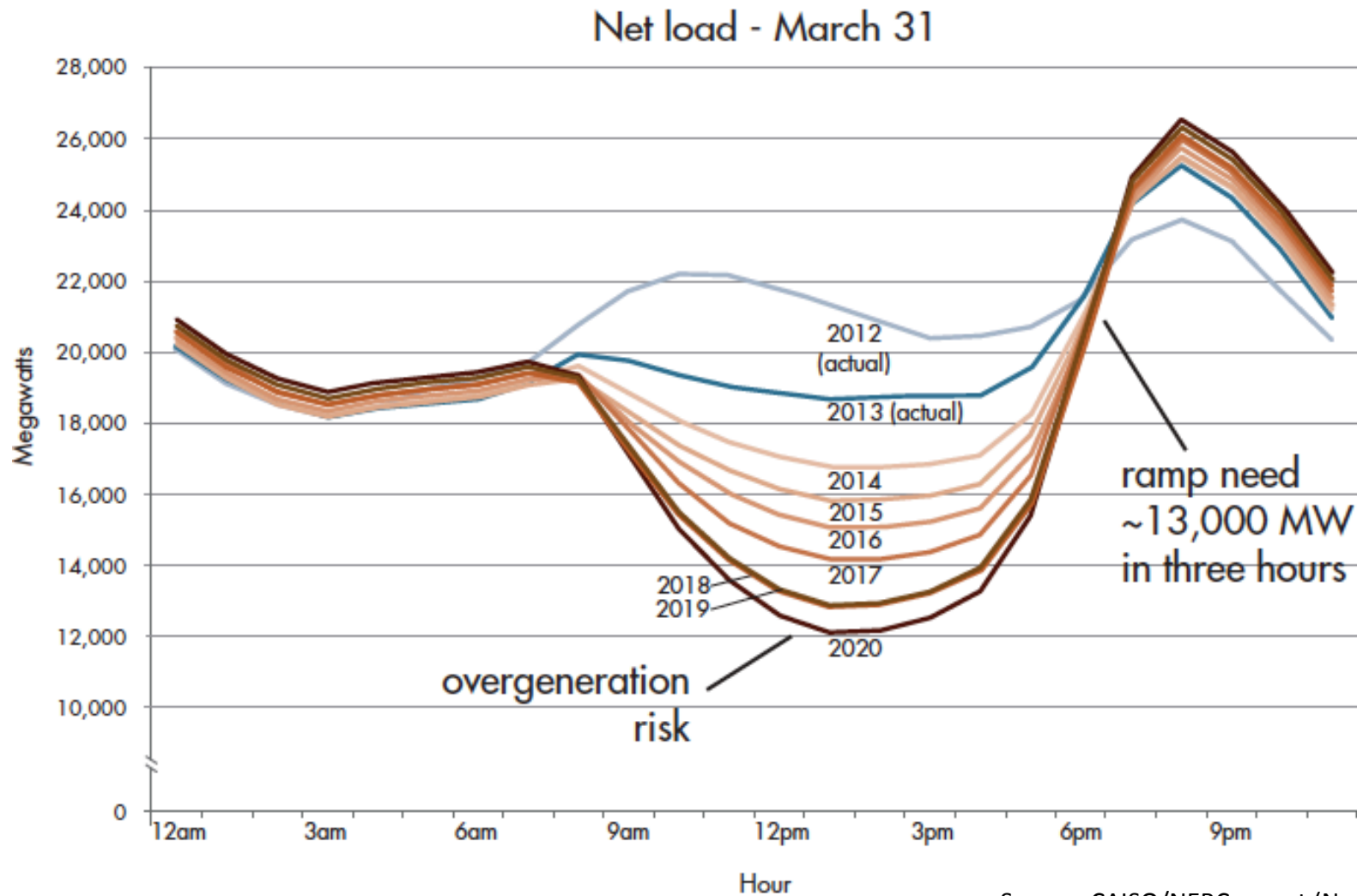


Service	Key to Delivering Service
Power Balancing	<u>Capacity</u> of real power (W)
Voltage Balancing	<u>Location</u> of reactive power (VAr)
Frequency Balancing	<u>Speed</u> of ramping real power (W)

**The Duck Chart only addresses Power Balancing but Distributed Energy Resources deliver unparalleled location and speed characteristics**

# Is this Duck Real or a Decoy for Natural Gas?

**Figure 2: The duck curve shows steep ramping needs and overgeneration risk**



Source: CAISO/NERC report (Nov 2013)

# Wholesale DG is the Critical & Missing Segment

*Project Size*

50+ MW

500 kW

5 kW

**Retail DG**

Serves Onsite Loads



*Behind the Meter*



**Wholesale DG**

Serves Local Loads



*Distribution Grid*



**Central Generation**

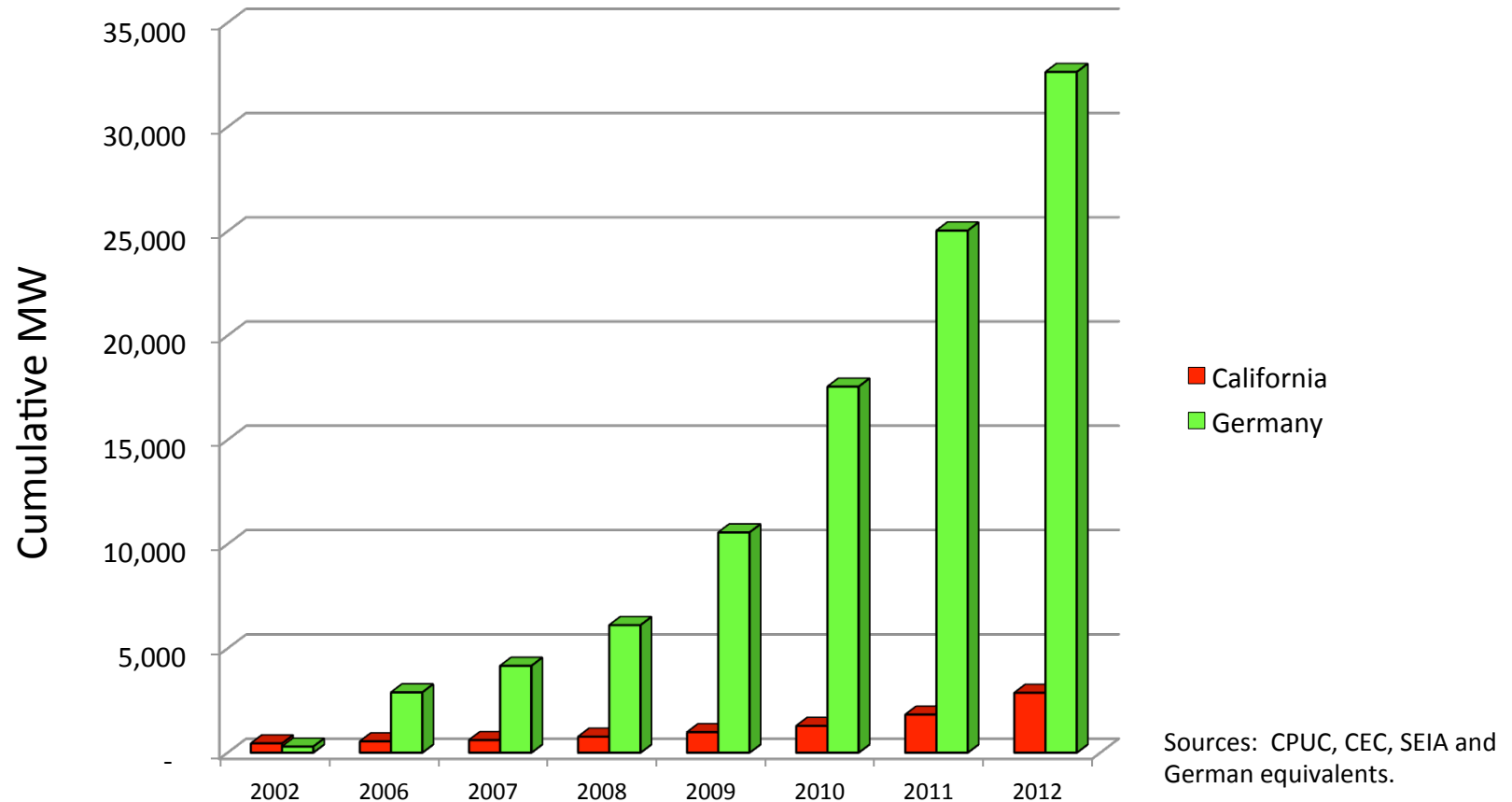
Serves Remote Loads



*Transmission Grid*

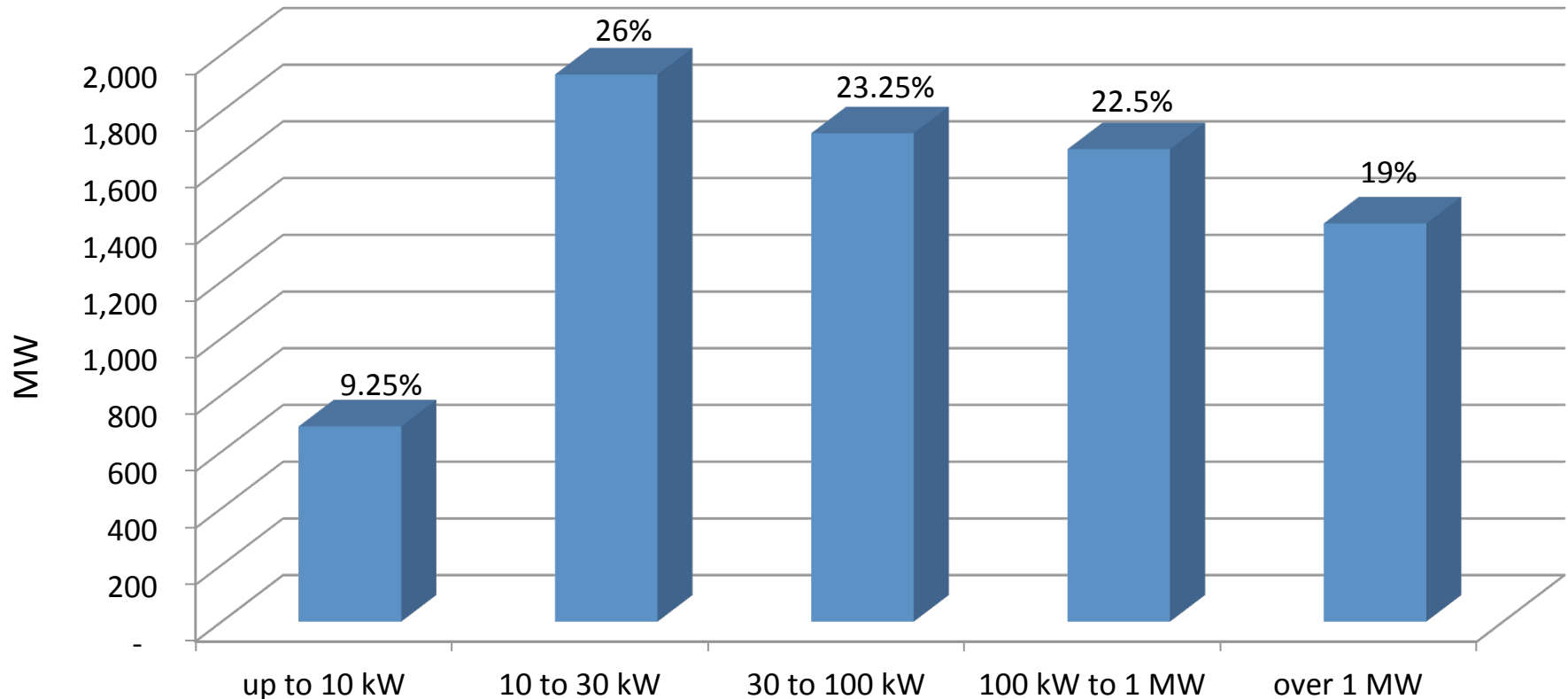


## Solar Markets: Germany vs California (RPS + CSI + other)



**Germany has deployed 12 times more solar than California in the last decade despite California's 70% better solar resource!!!**

## German Solar PV Capacity Installed in 2010



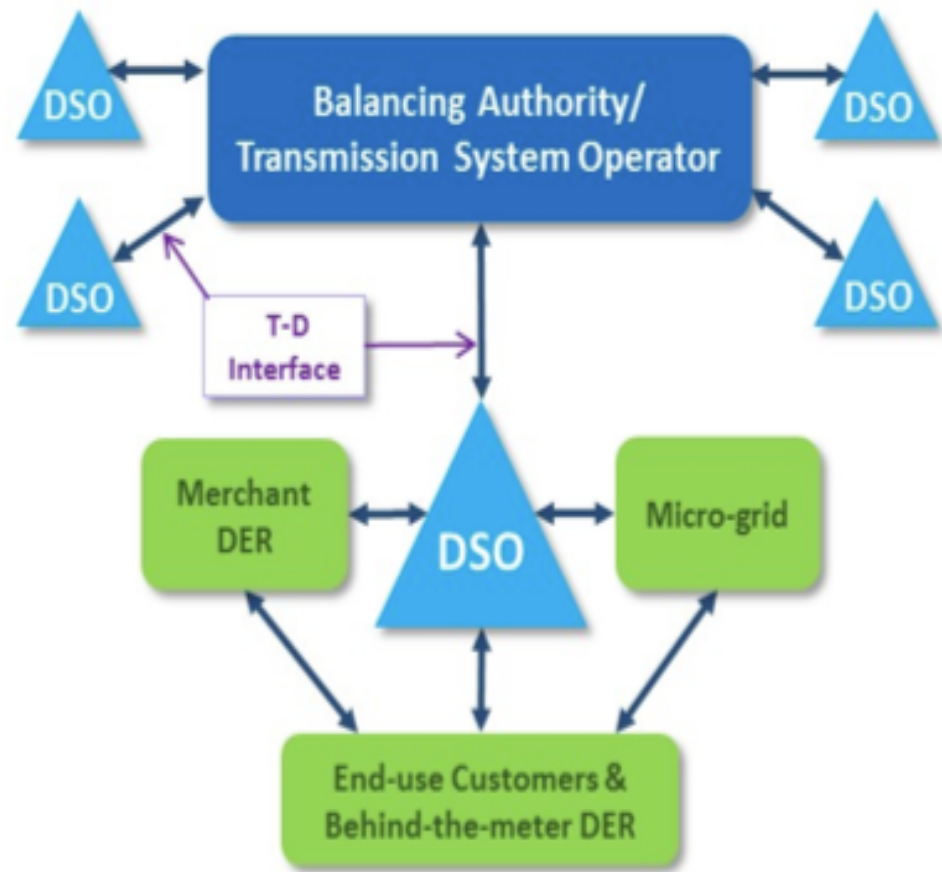
Source: Paul Gipe, March 2011

**Germany's solar deployments are almost entirely sub-2 MW projects on built-environments and interconnected to the distribution grid (not behind-the-meter)**

## The Distribution System Operator (DSO) will:

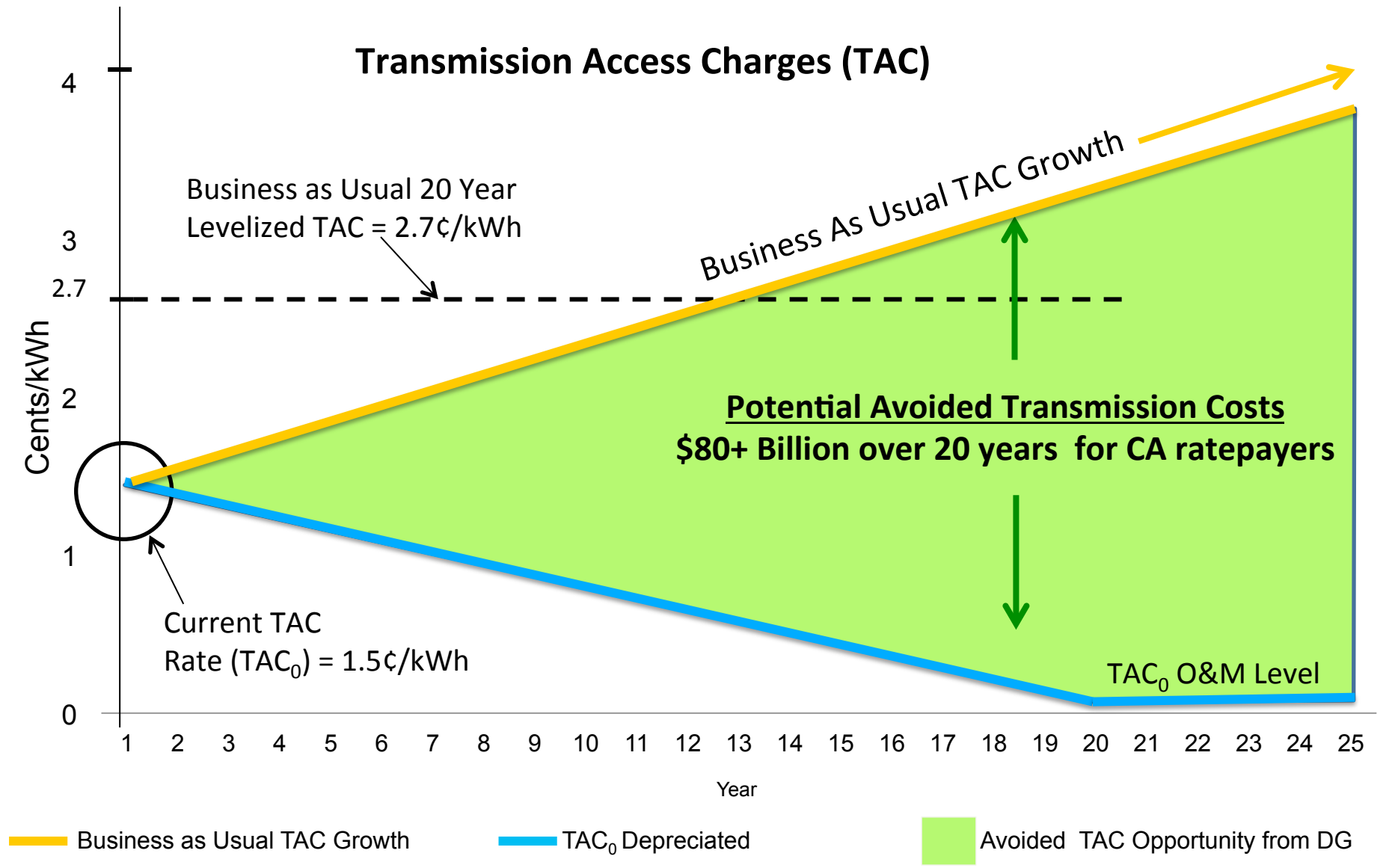
- In real time, reliably operate the local distribution system, optimizing all Distributed Energy Resources (DER): micro-grids, diverse small-scale generation, self-optimizing customers, energy storage, power flow control devices, demand response, etc.
- Create a more stable and predictable interchange with the Transmission System Operator (TSO) that relies on more local balancing of resources

## Future “Integrated Distributed” Electricity System (High-DER, Multi-directional energy flows & Multi-level optimizations)



**Source:** *21st Century Electric Distribution System Operations, May 2014*, by Lorenzo Kristov of CAISO and Paul Di Martini of the Caltech Resnick Institute

# Potential Transmission Savings for California

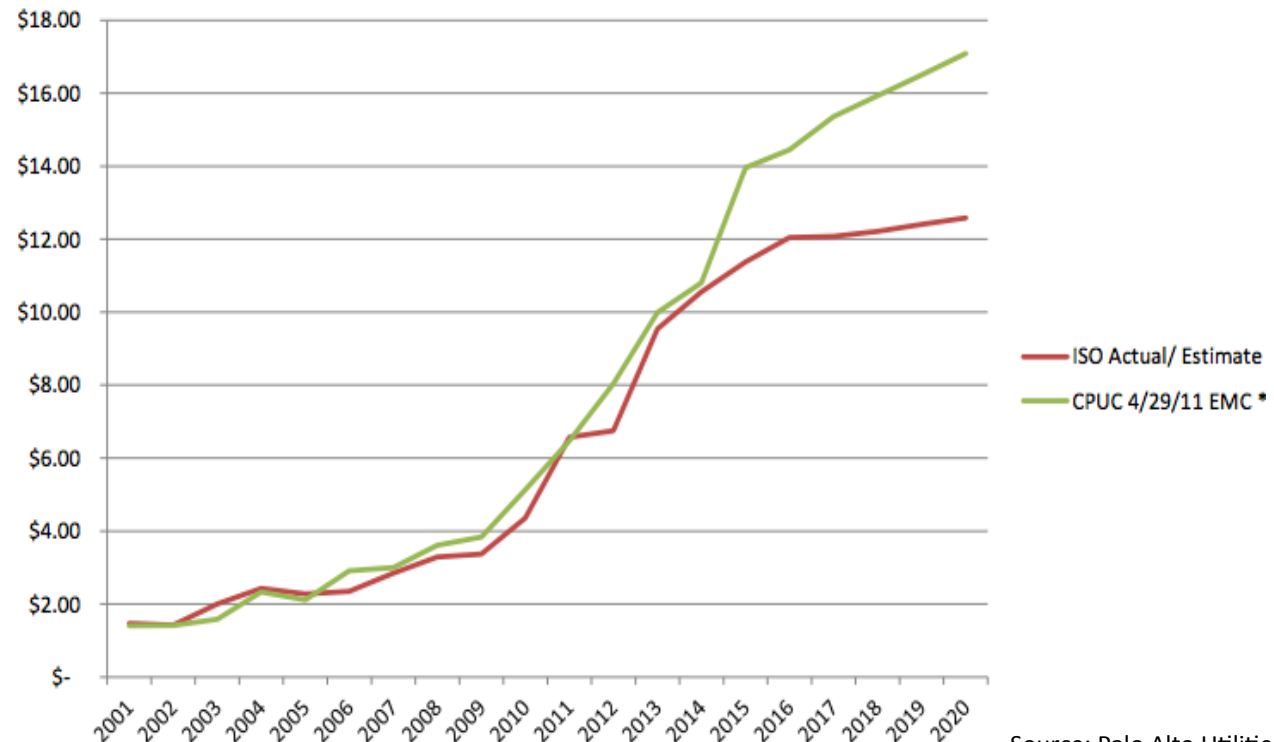


# Opportunity: Shift Costs from Transmission to Distributed Energy Resources & Distribution Grid Hardening

- Under a business as usual scenario, new incremental transmission investments will reach **\$80 billion** over the next 20 years, imposed on California ratepayers
- Levelized over 20 years, this approaches **3 cents/kWh** – or roughly 25% of the wholesale cost of electricity, or 33% of the energy price of centralized solar
- Avoiding half of these charges, for example, would **free up roughly \$40 billion** for modernizing the distribution grid incl. local renewables, storage, etc.

**Historical and Projected  
High Voltage  
Transmission Access  
Charges (\$/MWh).**

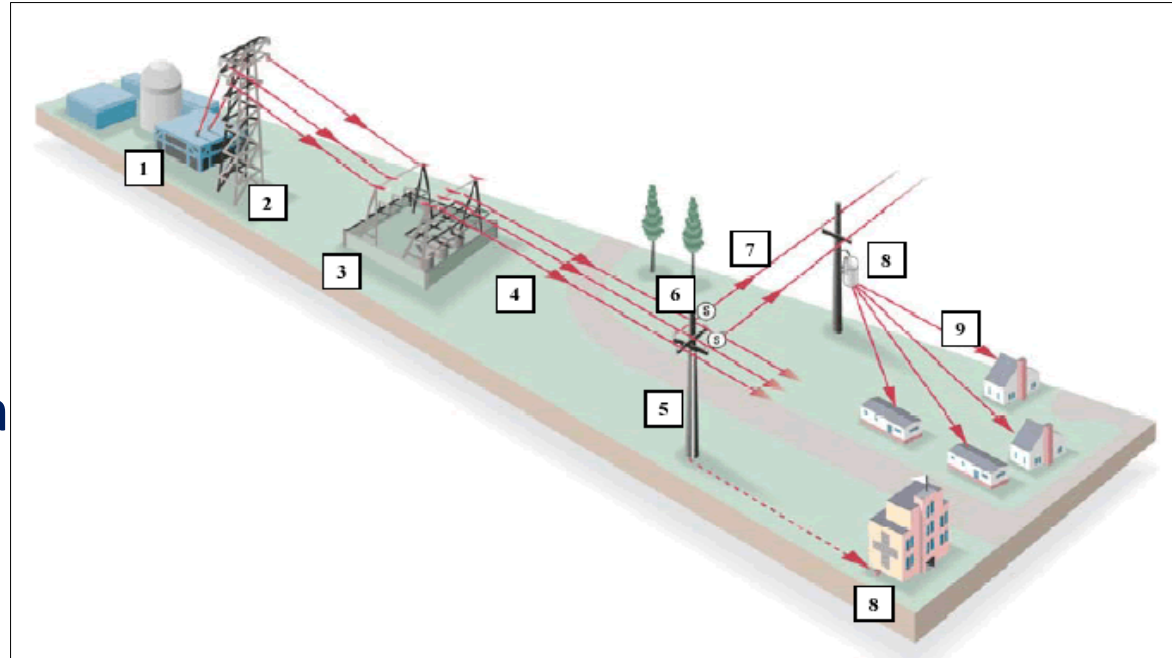
**Does not include Low  
Voltage Transmission  
Access Charges.**



Source: Palo Alto Utilities

# Community Microgrid Initiative: Proving the Feasibility of High DG while Enhancing Grid Quality

- Work with five utilities across the US to deploy a Community Microgrid demonstration project at each by yearend-2016
- Prove viability of Distributed Generation (DG) providing at least 25% of total electric energy consumed within a single substation grid area
- Integrate Intelligent Grid (IG) solutions to ensure that grid reliability is maintained or improved from original level
  - IG solutions include diversity and Energy Storage for sure, and potentially, advanced inverters, forecasting & curtailment, and/or Demand Response



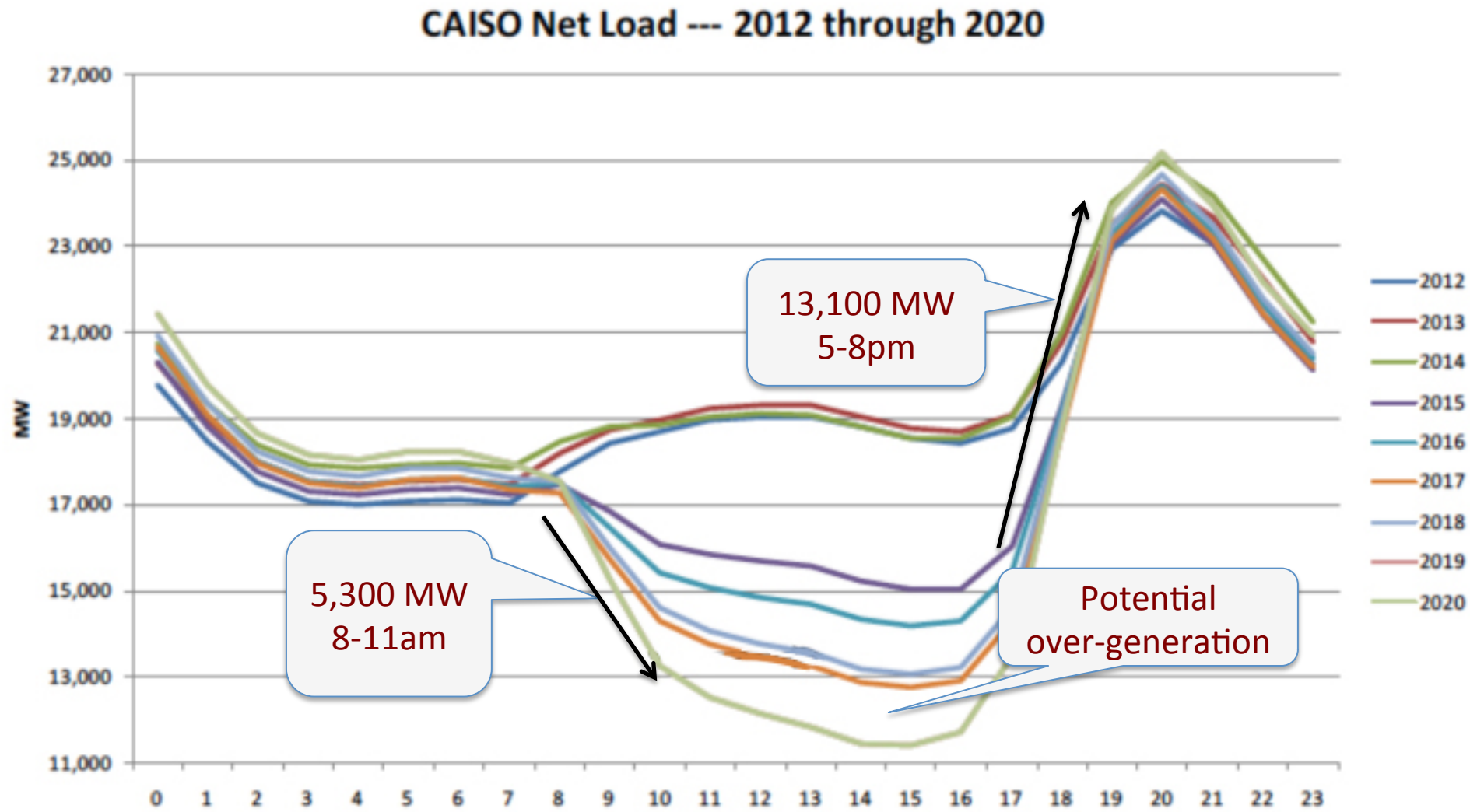


1. 6AM:
  - No PV impact
2. Noon:
  - 20MW PV causes overvoltage
3. Noon:
  - Advanced inverters set at 0.9 power factor stabilizes voltage

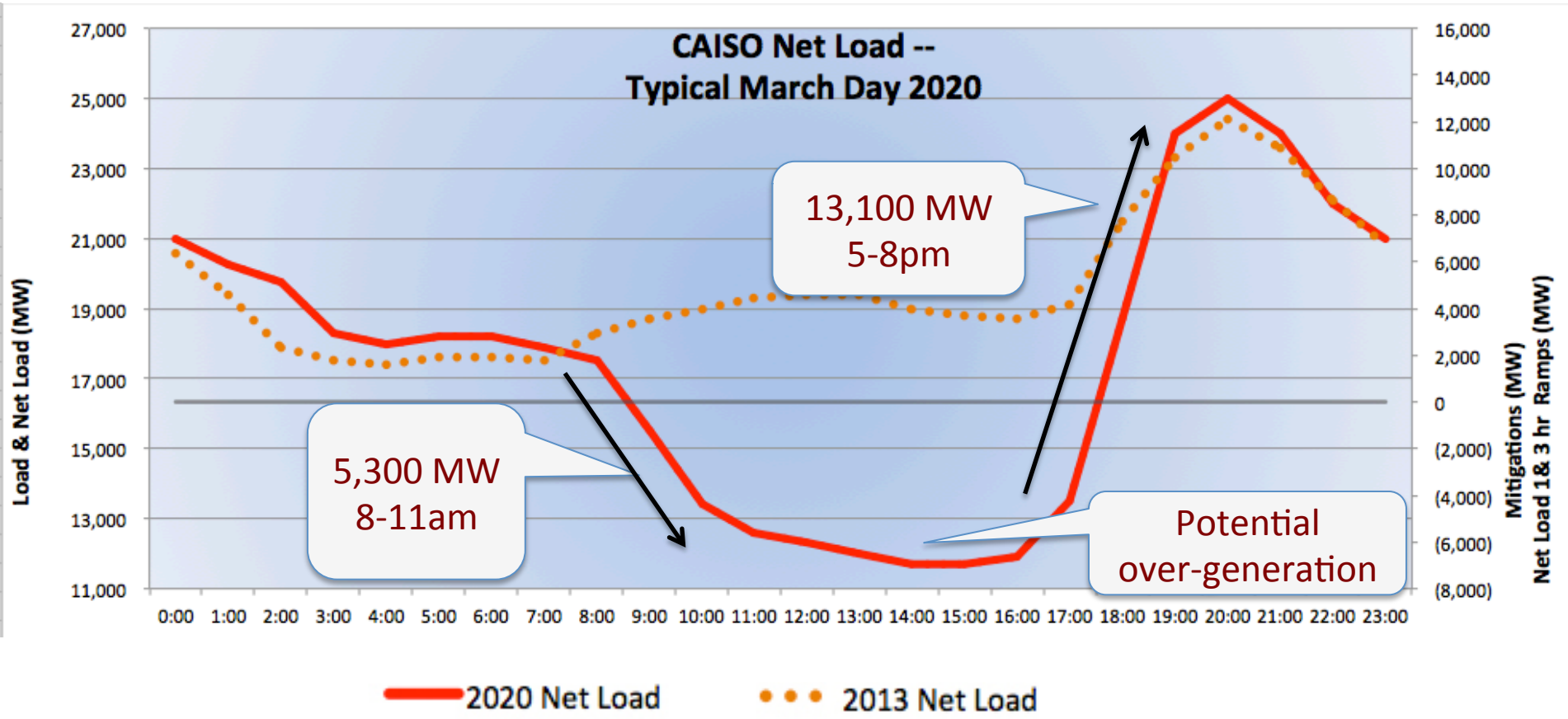
# St. John Role for ES: Keep Fossil Generators OFF

Feeder	Avg Load	Solar Nameplate	ES Power	Estimated Cost (millions)		
				15 min	30 min	60 min
Feeder 7E	3.5	4.9	2.0	\$2.4	\$3.6	\$5.58
Feeder 9E	4.8	6.7	3.0	\$3.6	\$5.5	\$8.37
Water Plant	2.1	2.9				
Feeder 7E & 9E	8.3	11.6	4.0	\$4.8	\$7.28	\$11.16
Feeders 7E, 9E & WP	10.4	14.4	5.0	\$4.8	\$9.1	\$13.95

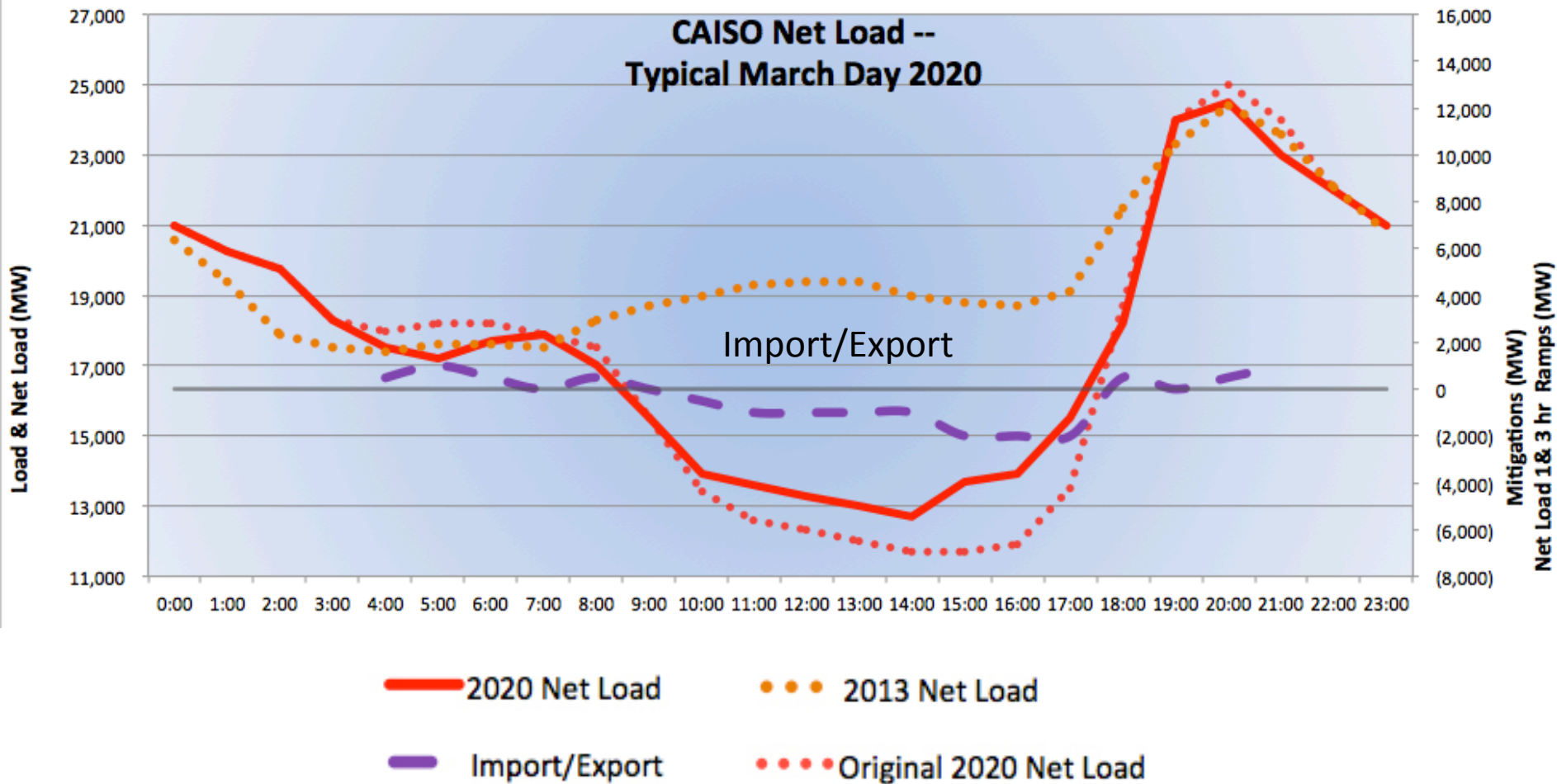
# The California ISO Duck Chart (2012 – 2020)



# CAISO Duck Chart (2020 Issues)

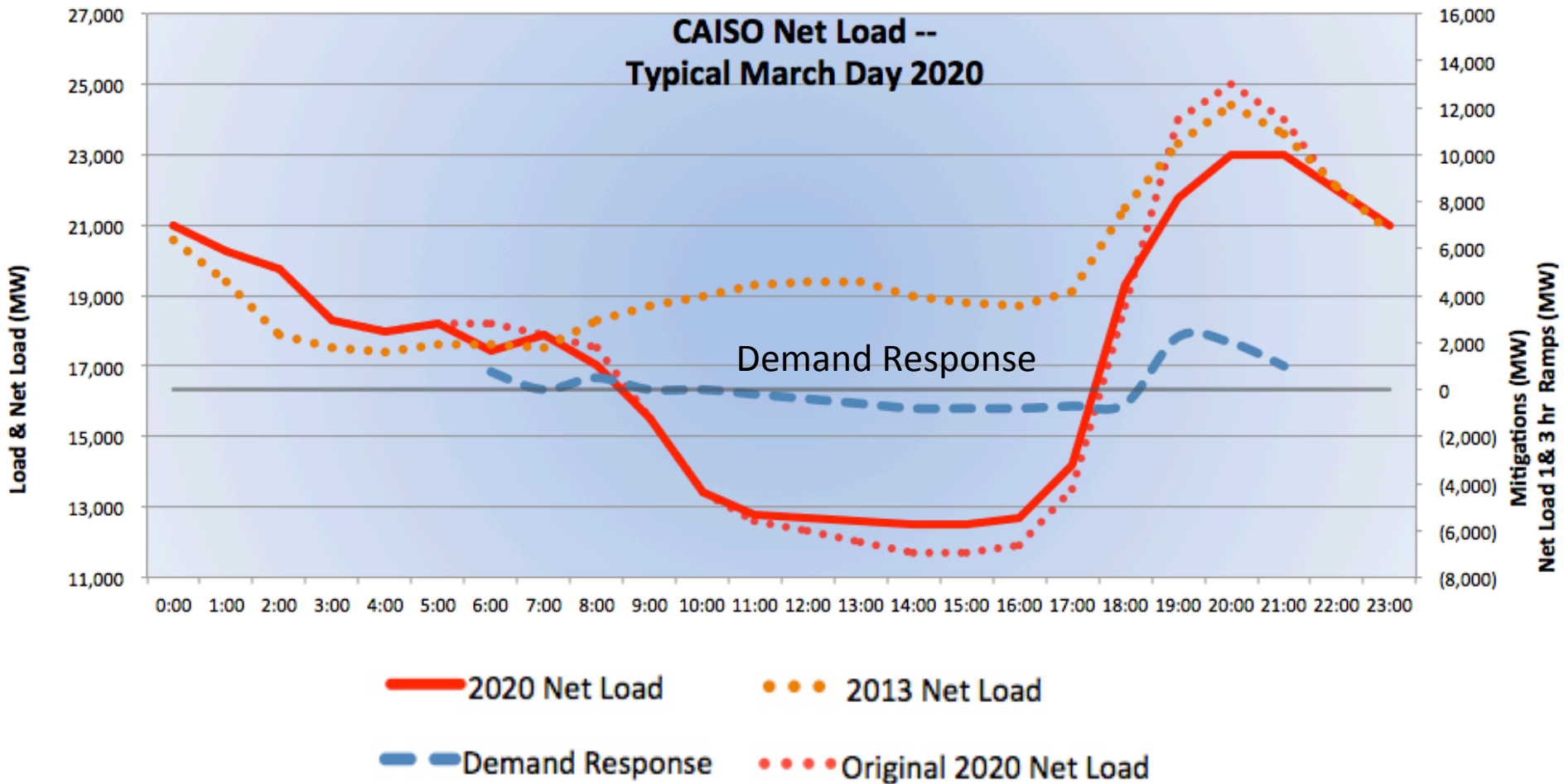


# Flattening the Duck – Import/Export



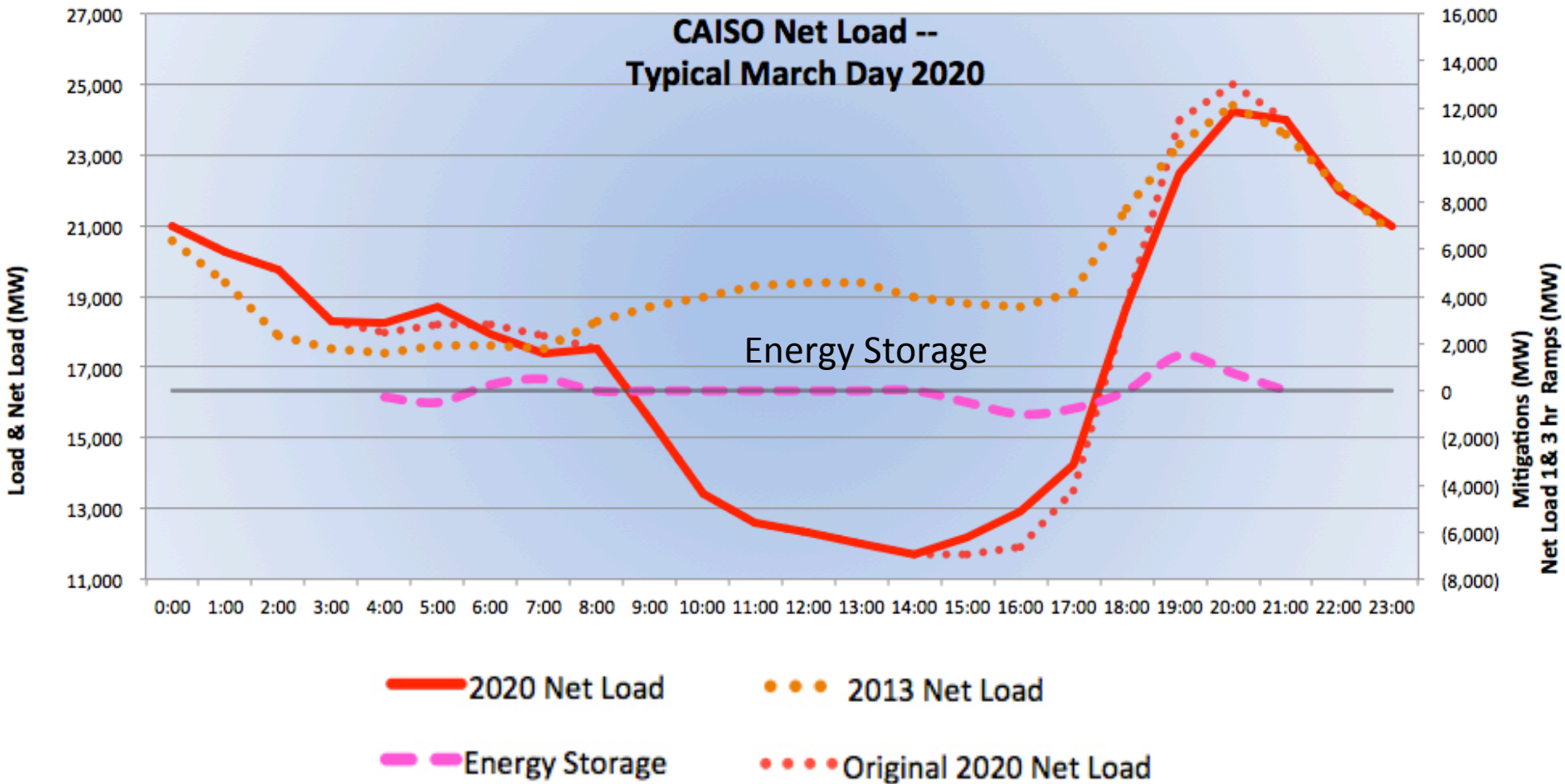
**Need to study how much California can export, expected pricing, and whether additional regional coordination is advisable**

# Flattening the Duck – Demand Response



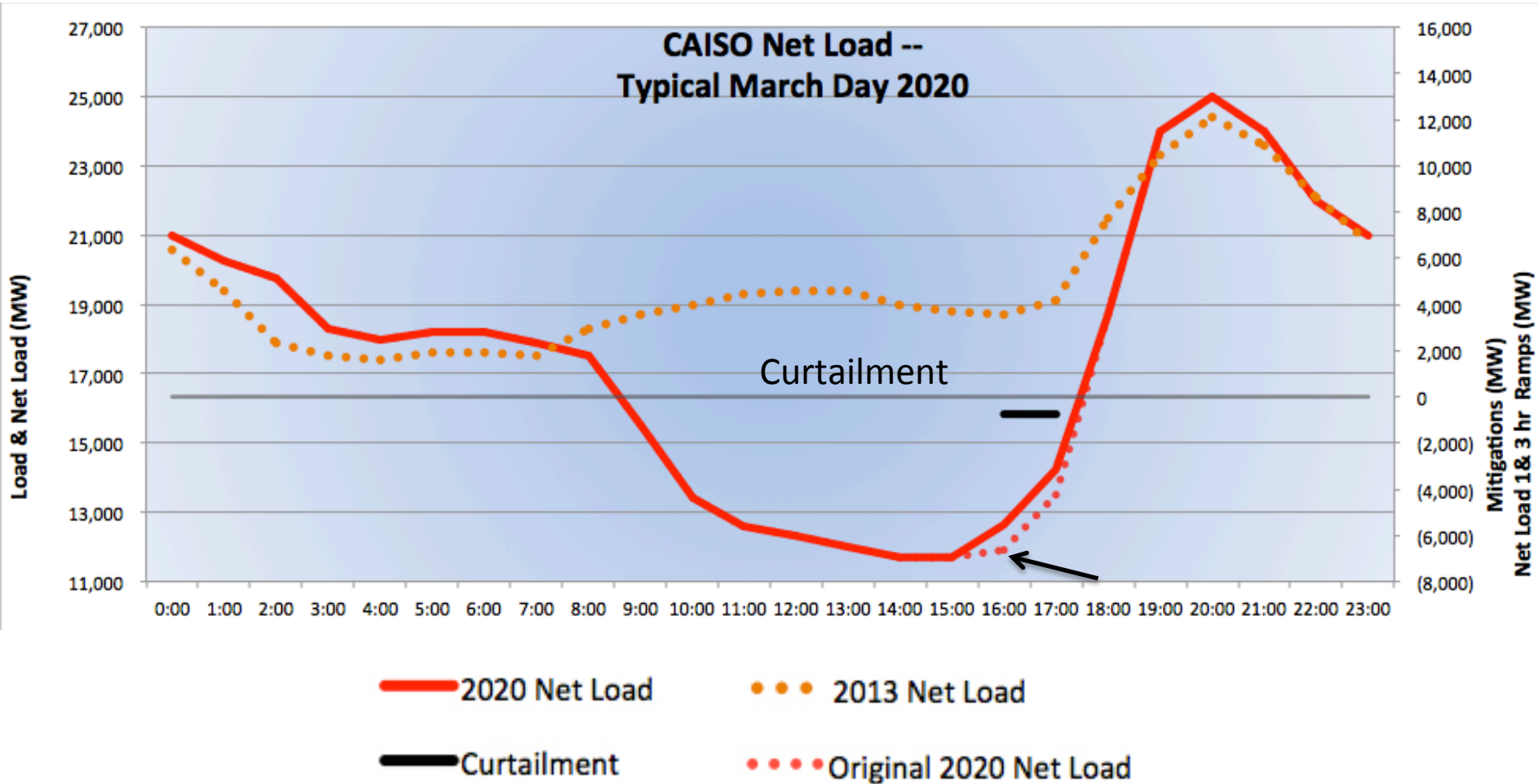
**California set a target of 1.5 million electric vehicles by 2025,  
representing an additional load of 10,000 MW**

# Flattening the Duck – Energy Storage



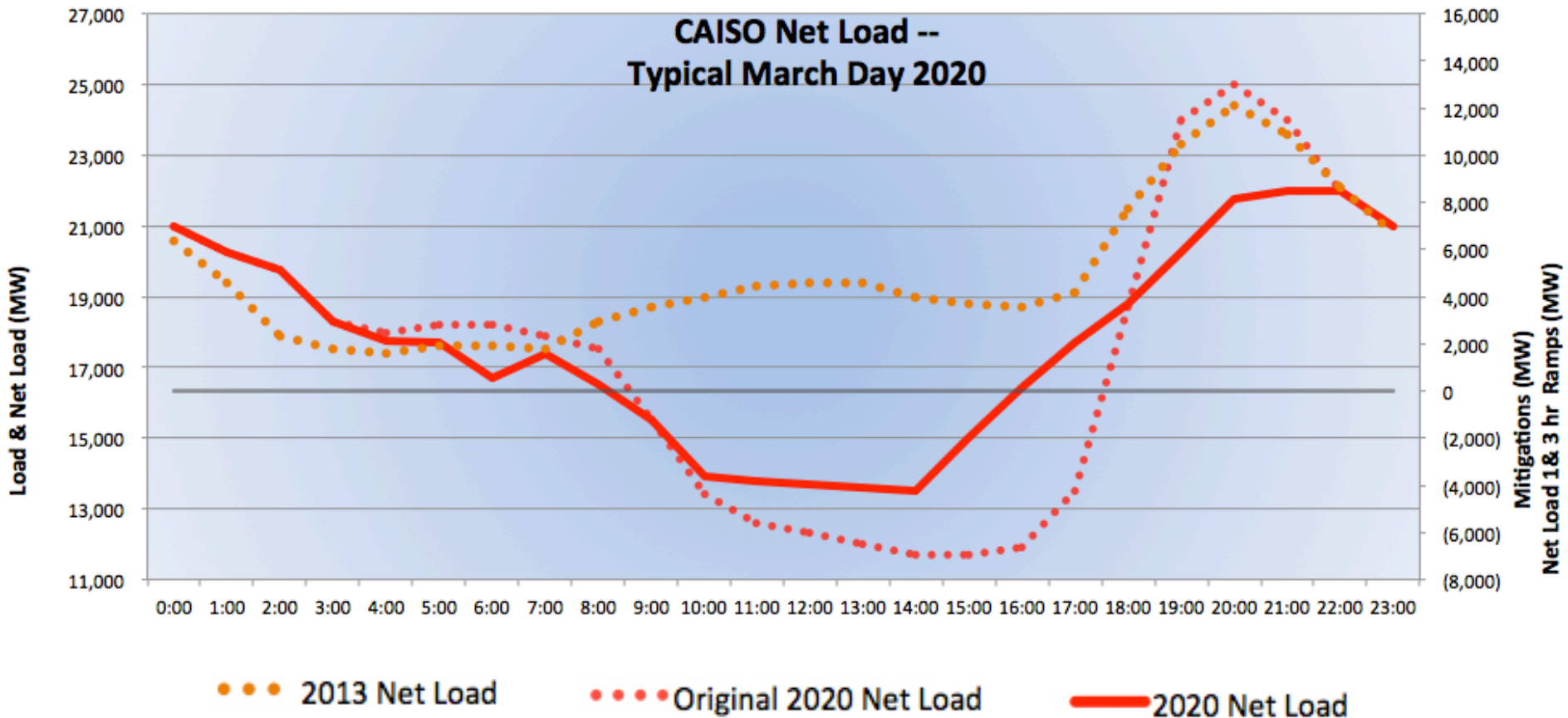
**California set a target of 1.325 GW of new cost-effective storage by 2020**

# Flattening the Duck – Curtail Solar



**Can also curtail baseload by scheduling maintenance during shoulder months**

# Flattening the Duck – Aggregated Solutions



**The reflected aggregated solutions include imports/exports, demand response, energy storage, and solar curtailment**

# Replace SONGS – DG/Storage + Advanced Inverters



VS.



**\$80 million**

2 Synchronous Condensers  
San Luis Rey Substation

**450 MVar**

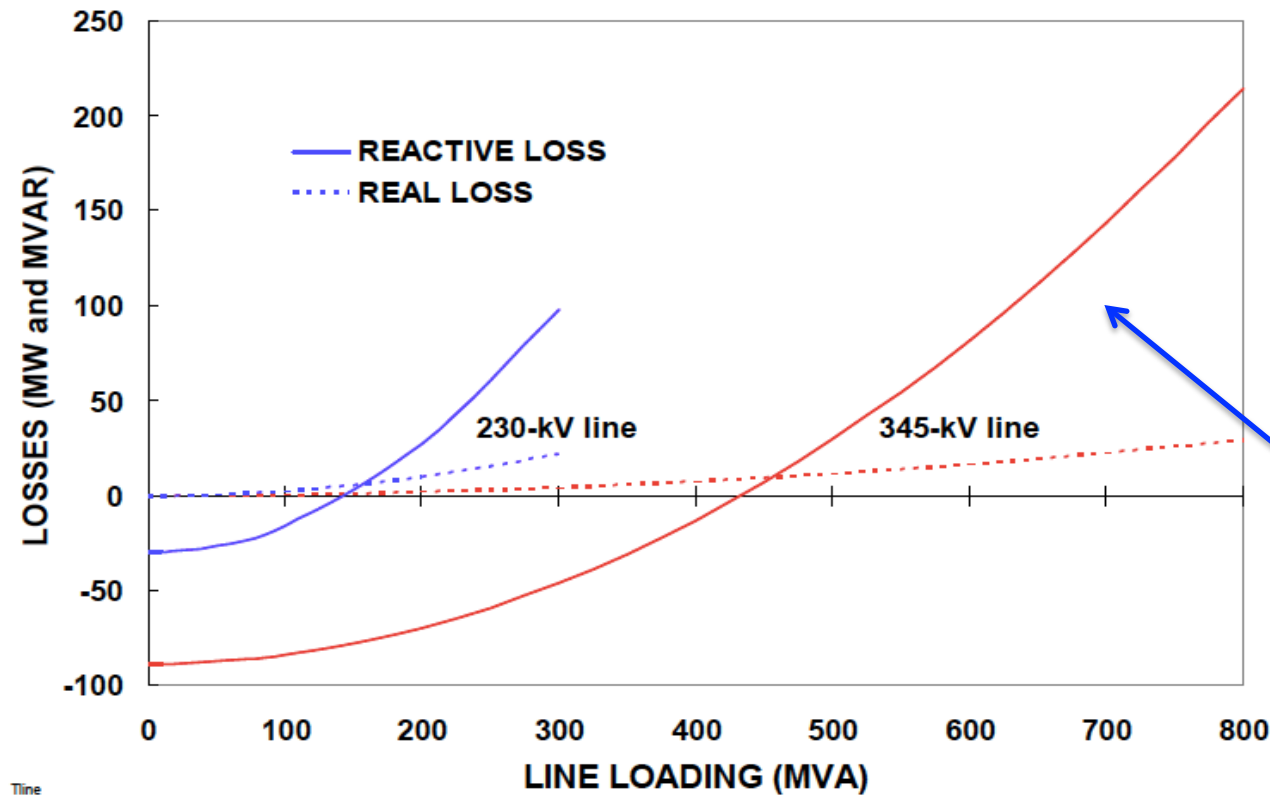
(minus line losses = **400 MVar**)

**800 MW** of DG solar + storage with advanced  
inverters, oversized by 10% set at 0.9 Power  
Factor = **400 MVar**

**CAISO** proposed 320 MW DG solar + 580 MW  
storage = **900 MW (plus 1,400 MW of nat gas)**

“The old adage is that reactive power does not travel well.”

*Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2008)*



T&D lines absorb 8-20x more reactive power than real power.

*Prevent Blackouts:*  
When a transmission path is lost, remaining lines are heavily loaded and losses are higher.

**Figure 1-1. Transmission line absorption of reactive power.**

Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2008)

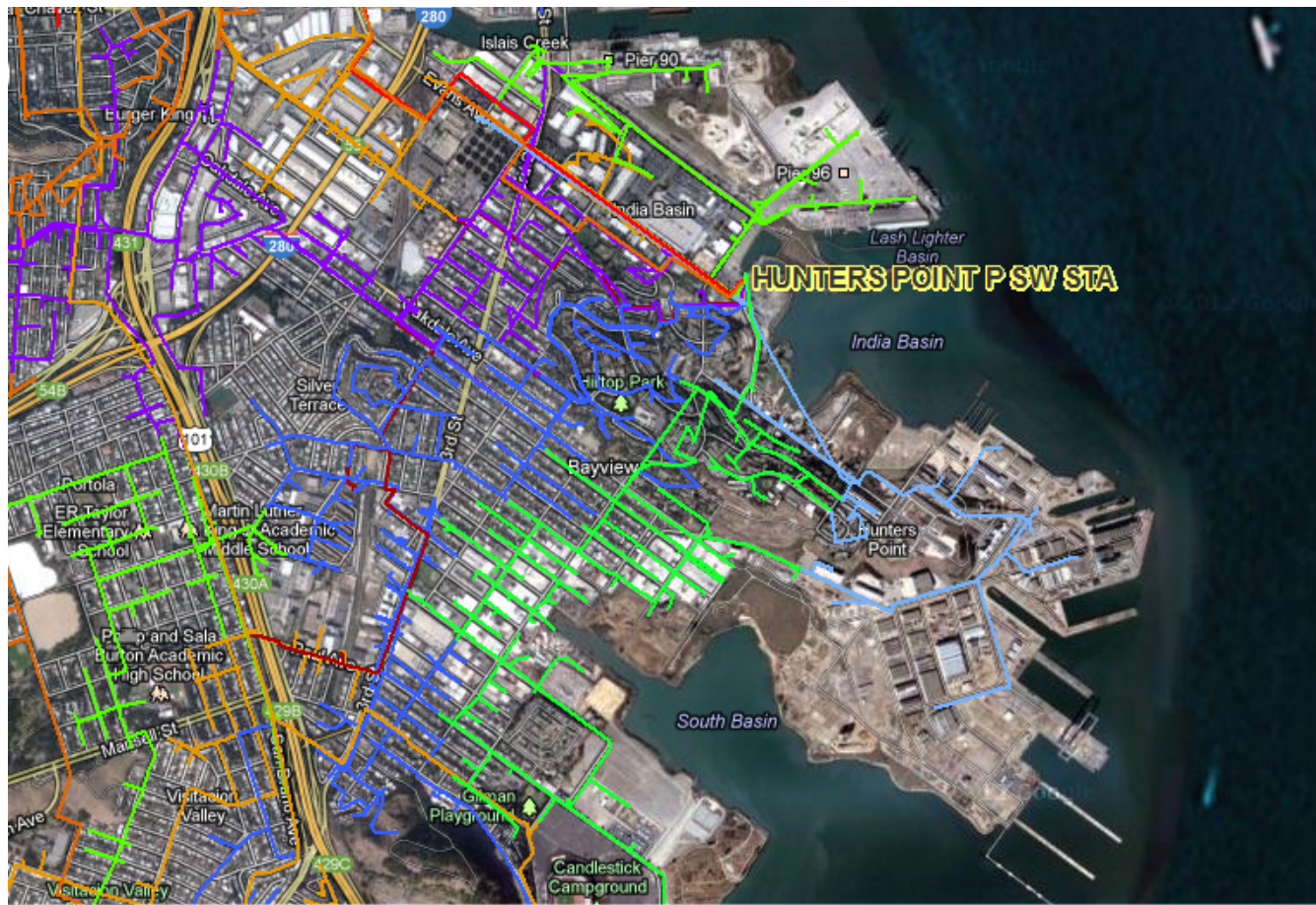
## Overview

- Innovative project in the Bayview-Hunters Point area of San Francisco, in collaboration with Pacific Gas & Electric
- Model for achieving 25% of the total energy consumed in the area from local renewables, while maintaining or improving grid reliability and power quality using dynamic grid solutions
- The Hunters Point substation serves ~20,000 customers (about 90% residential, 10% commercial/industrial)



# Hunters Point Project in San Francisco

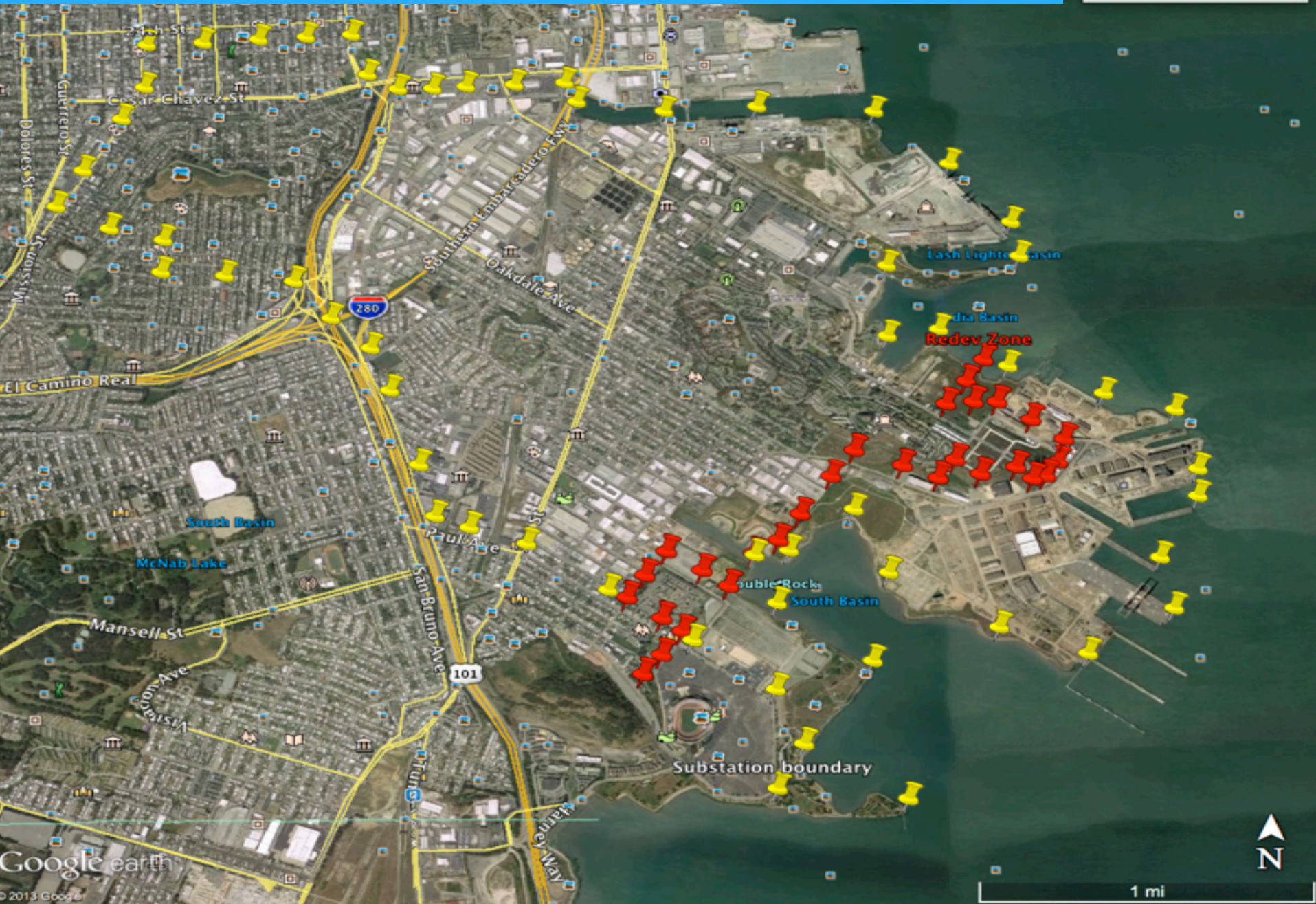
**Get 25% of electric energy consumed within Hunters Point substation  
(Bayview and Hunters Point neighborhoods) from local renewables  
while at least maintaining grid reliability and power quality**



# Hunters Point Substation Boundary

**Legend**

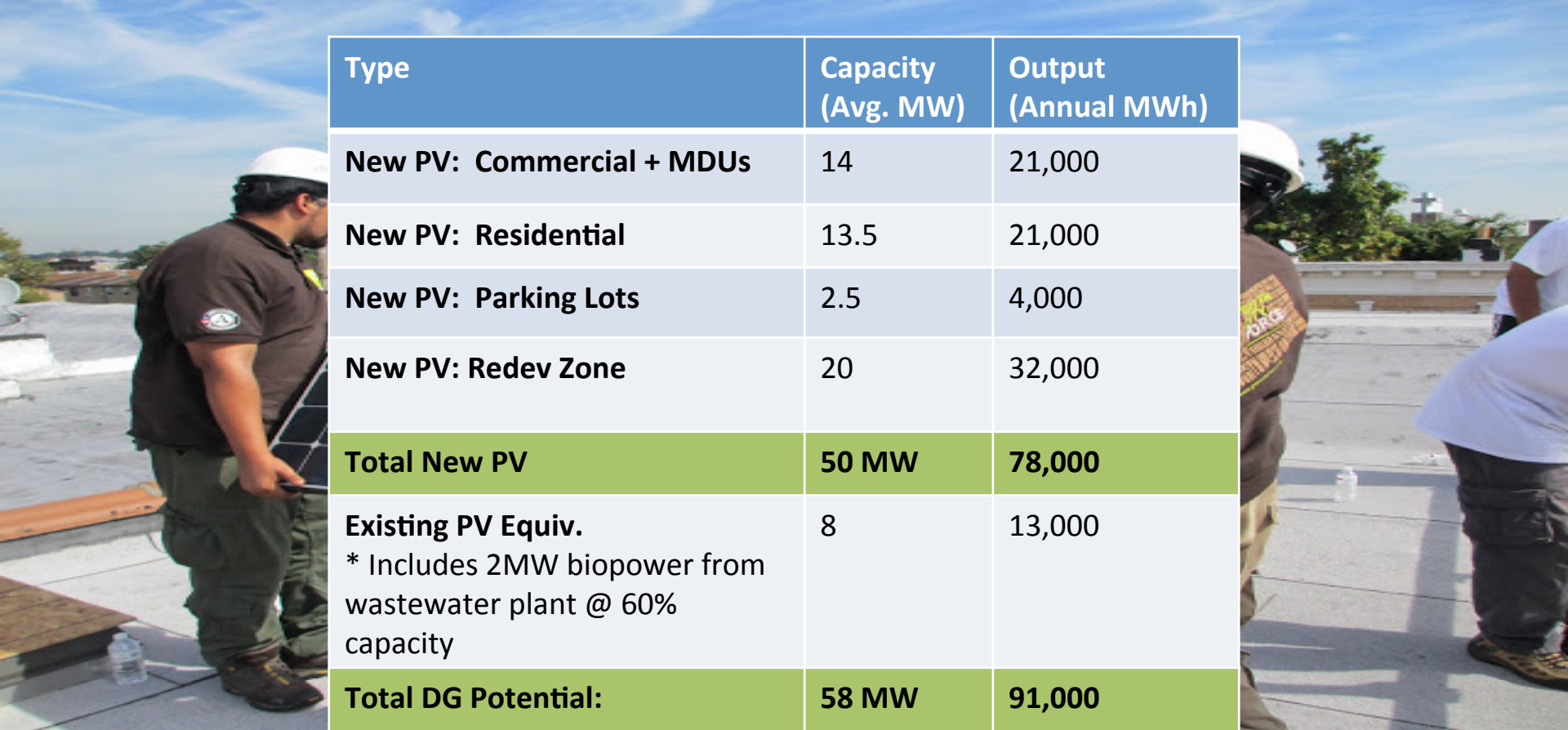
- Redev Zone
- Substation boundary



# Hunters Point Reasonable DG Potential = 58 MW, Over 25% Total Energy

## DG Potential: **Over 25% of Total Load (320,000 MWh)**

- **New PV in Bayview** = 30 MW, or 46,000 MWh
- **New PV in HP Redev Zone** = 20 MW, or 32,000 MWh
- **Existing DG** = 8 MW (PV equivalent), or 13,000 MWh



Type	Capacity (Avg. MW)	Output (Annual MWh)
<b>New PV: Commercial + MDUs</b>	14	21,000
<b>New PV: Residential</b>	13.5	21,000
<b>New PV: Parking Lots</b>	2.5	4,000
<b>New PV: Redev Zone</b>	20	32,000
<b>Total New PV</b>	<b>50 MW</b>	<b>78,000</b>
<b>Existing PV Equiv.</b> * Includes 2MW biopower from wastewater plant @ 60% capacity	8	13,000
<b>Total DG Potential:</b>	<b>58 MW</b>	<b>91,000</b>

# Hunters Point Economic Benefits from 50 MW New DG



**\$200M in Private Investment + Operations & Maintenance Over 20 Yrs. Equals:**



Photo courtesy of GRID Alternatives

## Economic Benefits



**\$200M:** Added regional economic stimulation

**\$100M:** Added local wages, near-term plus annual

**1,270 Job-Years:** New near-term regional employment

**520 Job-Years:** New ongoing regional employment

**\$10M:** Site leasing income for property owners

**\$5.8M:** Added construction-related state sales taxes

*Source: NREL JEDI calculator. Based on average installed cost of \$2.75/W(dc) before taxes & incentives using PG&E rates/region.*

## DG Survey

- Identified 50 MW of new PV potential: commercial, residential, parking lots
- Existing DG includes 2 MW wastewater biopower (6.5 MW PV equiv.)



## Benefits Analysis

- DG Economic: \$200M in local stimulus, \$100M going to local wages
- DG Environmental: 78M lbs. of GHG eliminated per year, 15M gallons of water saved per year, 375 acres of land preserved



## Baseline Model

- Required data sets and circuit model from PG&E
- Model of existing powerflow, validated by PG&E

2Q 2014

## Optimized Scenarios

- Optimal mix of DG, dynamic grid solutions, and physical locations
- Cost-optimized scenarios

3Q 2014

## Results

- Standardized reports, modeling, and methodologies, setting the stage for implementation (Phase 2) and industry-wide scalability
- Streamlined & scalable procurement & interconnection

4Q 2014



# Peek at the Future of Bayview-Hunters Point



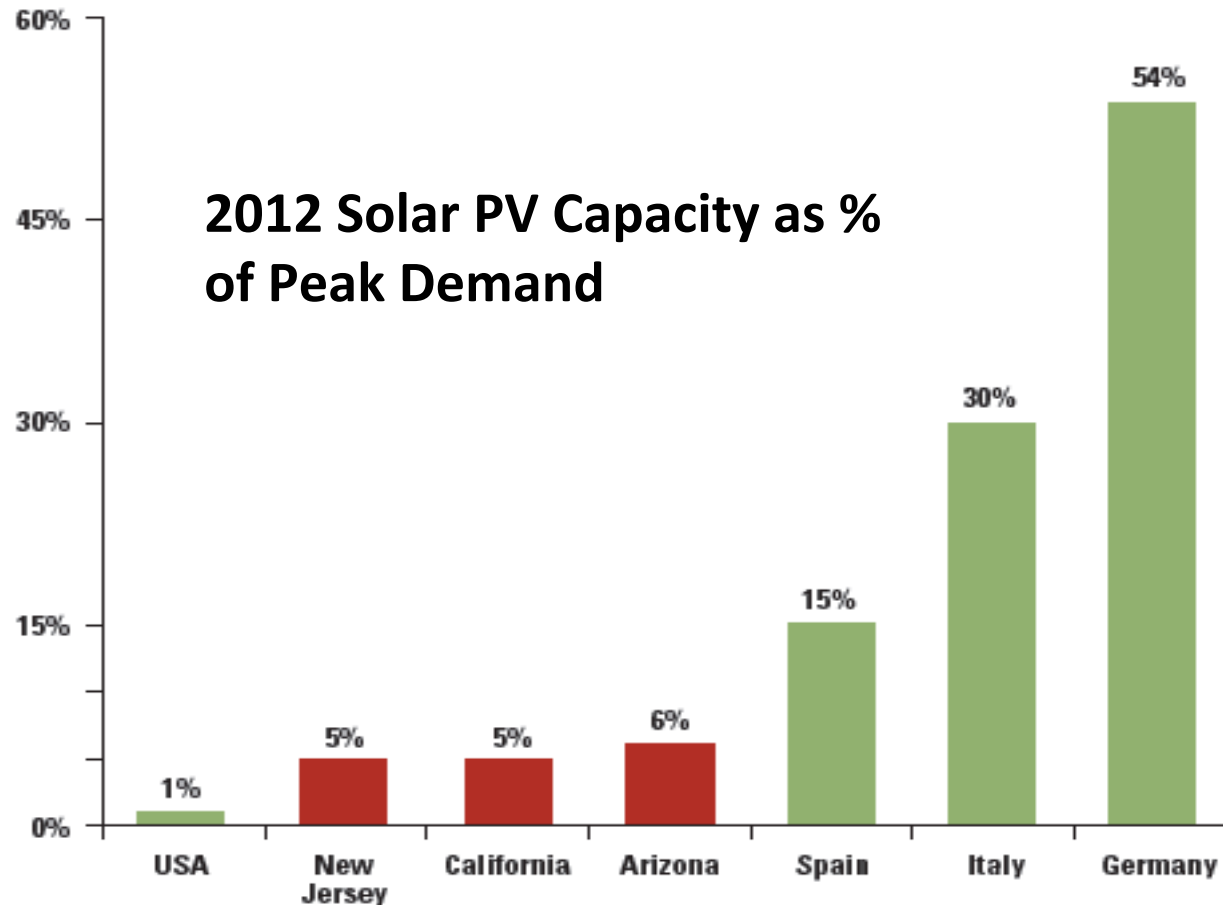
*Ecoplexus project at the Valencia Gardens Apartments in SF. ~800 kW serving ~80% of the total annual load.*



## Back-up Slides

# Renewables + Intelligent Grid Solutions = Reliable

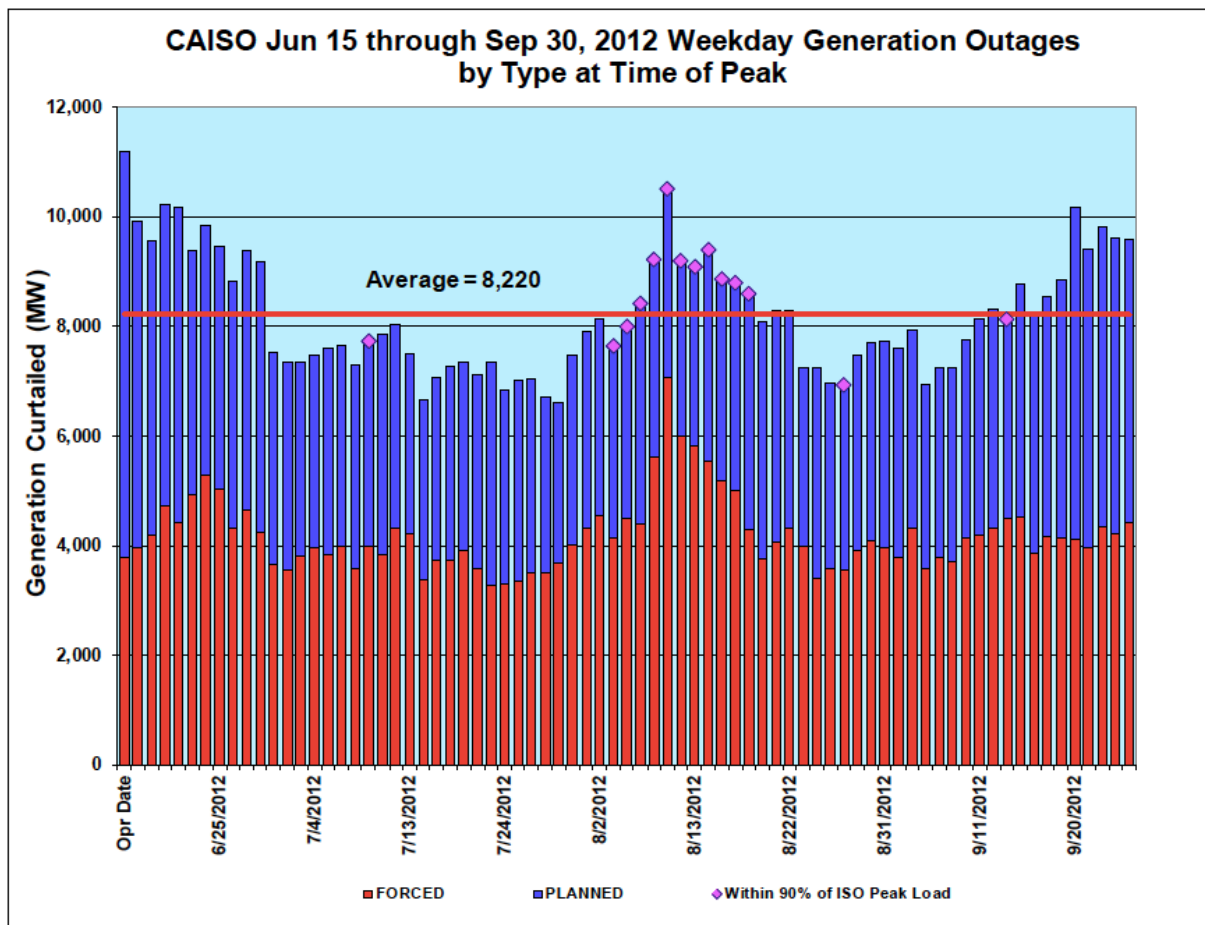
The German power system, which incorporates enough rooftop solar to meet half the country's peak energy needs, set a global reliability record in 2011.



Source: Union of Concerned Scientists, SEIA 2013

# Natural Gas Has Integration Costs

Natural gas plants often shut down unexpectedly, forcing energy consumers to foot the bill for reserves and frequency response.



Source: CAISO Summer Loads and Resources Assessment (2013)

**More than half of the outages associated with conventional generation are unplanned**

# Natural Gas Is Not The Solution

Future generations will be asking what we were thinking (or smoking). You allowed massive quantities of toxic chemicals to be injected into the earth, and to contaminate ungodly volumes of water, in pursuit of a highly flammable gas that would be routed through your neighborhoods and into your homes?! WTF?



2010 San Bruno natural gas pipeline explosion



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
**February 6, 2014**

## **STAGE 1 EMERGENCY**

Operating reserves forecast  
to fall to between 7% - 6%

## **STAGE 2 EMERGENCY**

Operating reserves forecast  
to fall below 5%

## **STAGE 3 EMERGENCY**

Operating reserves forecast  
to fall below 3%

## **TRANSMISSION EMERGENCIES**

Declared when local voltage  
levels are at risk due to sudden  
power line outages or when fires  
threaten the grid.

**Contact:** Stephanie McCorkle or Steven Greenlee at (888) 516-NEWS

## **ISO issues statewide *Flex Alert*** ***Electricity conservation needed due to natural gas*** ***shortage curtailing fuel supplies to power plants***

A shortage of natural gas triggered by extreme cold weather in much of the United States and Canada is impacting fuel supplies to Southern CA power plants and reducing electricity generation. The California Independent System Operator Corporation (ISO) is issuing a statewide *Flex Alert* for today, February 6, 2014.

While the natural gas shortage is only impacting Southern California power plants, statewide electricity and gas conservation will help free up both electricity and gas supplies for Southern Californians. **Customers in both Southern and Northern California are asked to reduce their energy use between 1:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.**

**Today Thursday, February 6, is a *Flex Alert Day!***

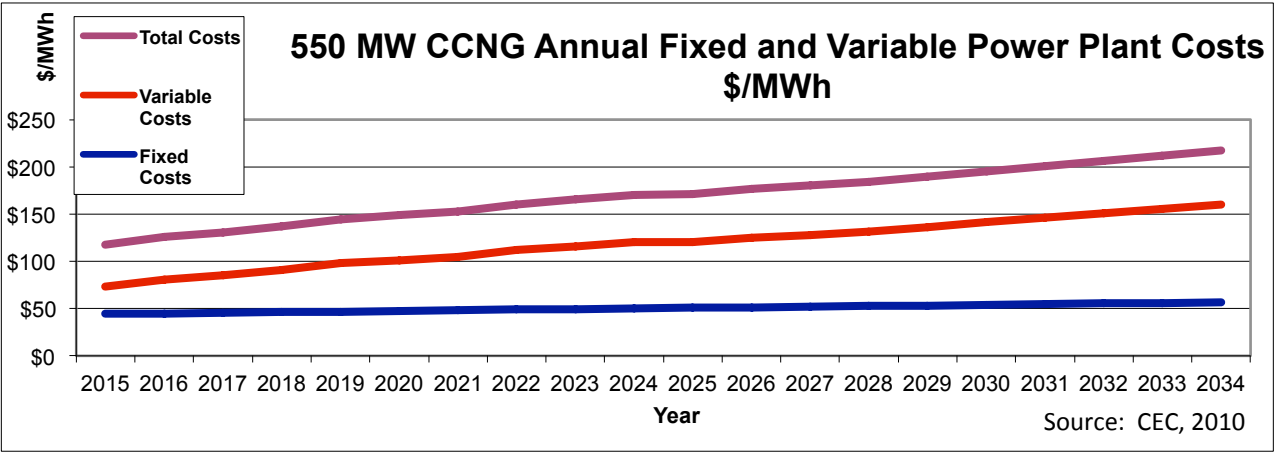
# Hunters Point Solar LCOE is less than CCNG

**500 kW Solar achieves lower LCOE than new natural gas generation –  
Hunters Point average expected commercial size = 650 kW**

SOLAR

System size (example only)	Installed cost \$/W(ac)	Initial output kWh(ac)/kW(ac)-yr	20 year fixed PPA price	LCOE
1 MW ground	\$3.50/W	2,305	15.35¢/kWh	13.00¢/kWh
1 MW roof	\$2.85/W	1,823	16.36¢/kWh	13.86¢/kWh
<b>500 kW roof</b>	<b>\$3.15/W</b>	1,823	<b>17.65¢/kWh</b>	<b>14.95¢/kWh</b>
100 kW roof	\$3.50 /W	1,823	19.03¢/kWh	16.12¢/kWh
50 kW roof	\$3.75/W	1,823	20.38¢/kWh	17.26¢/kWh
5 kW roof	\$4.60/W	1,823	24.37¢/kWh	20.64¢/kWh

NATURAL GAS



Busbar wholesale cost  
from plant  
2015: \$11.7 ¢/kWh  
2024: \$17.1 ¢/kWh  
2034: \$21.7 ¢/kWh

**LCEO: \$15.4 ¢/kWh**

## “Big Bold” Goals for ZNE in California



**1** All new commercial construction will be ZNE by 2030

**2** 50% of existing buildings will be retrofit to ZNE by 2030

**3** All new residential construction in California will be ZNE by 2020



Exploratorium | San Francisco, CA

*The California Efficiency Strategic Plan (Sep 2008)* [californiaenergyefficiency.com/docs/EEStrategicPlan.pdf](http://californiaenergyefficiency.com/docs/EEStrategicPlan.pdf)

## SCE Share of 12,000 MW Goal

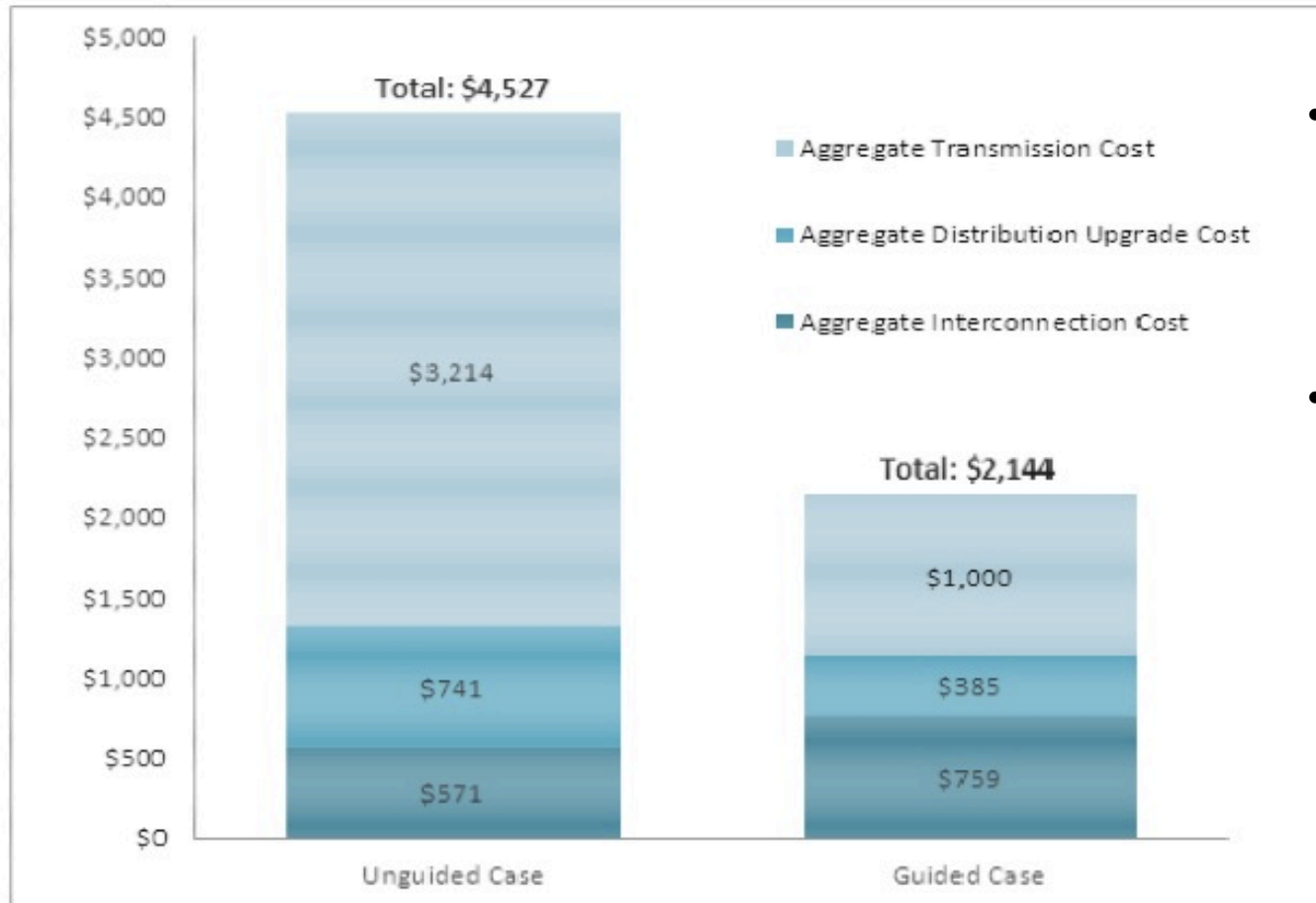
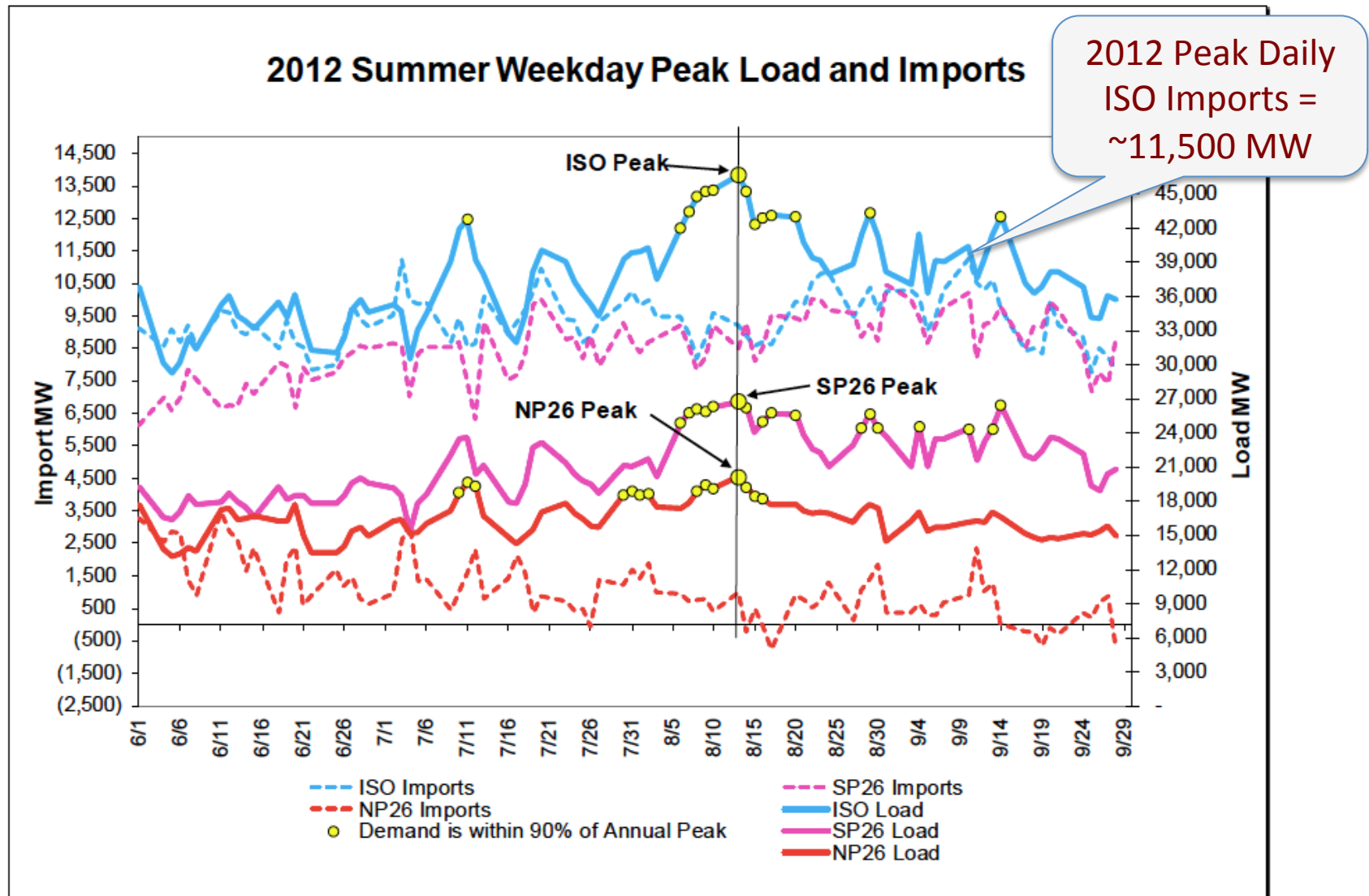


Figure 8: Total SCE System Costs of LER Proposal (Million USD)

**Guided Siting Saves Ratepayers 50%**

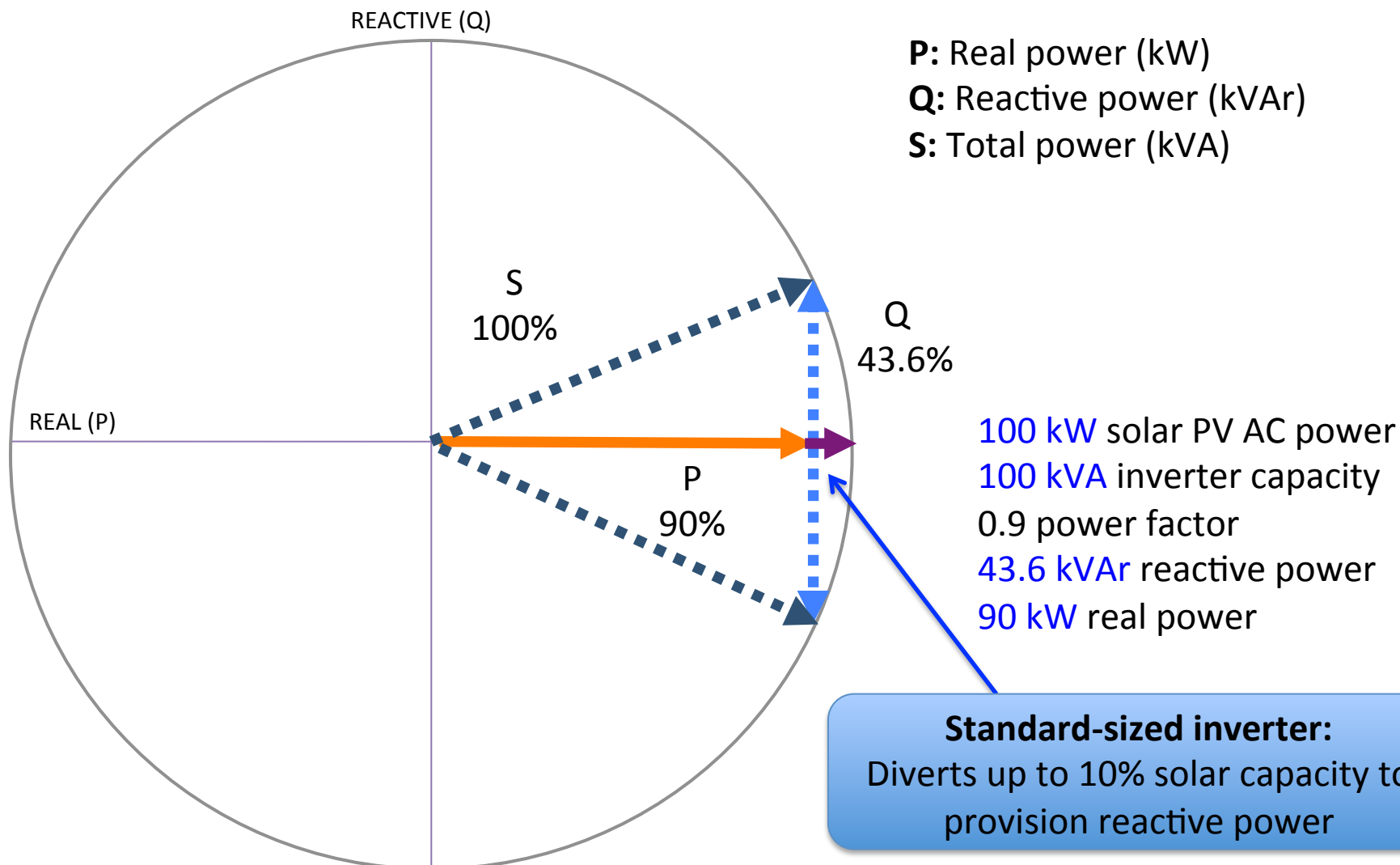
- **Locational Value** methodology should include transmission costs.
- **Interconnection** policies should favor high value locations, reduce cost uncertainty for developers.

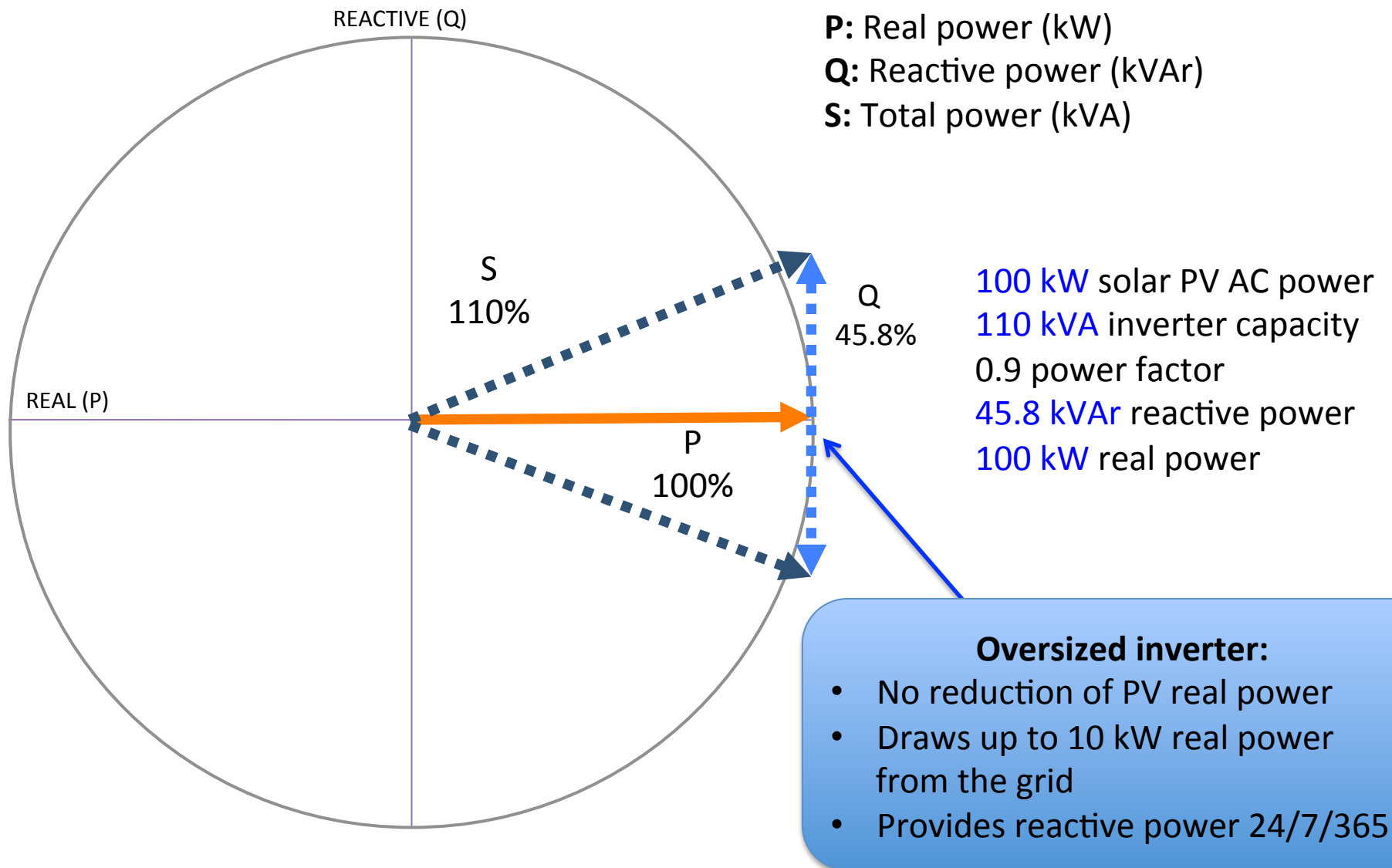
Source: SCE Report May 2012



Source: CAISO 2013 Summer Loads & Resources Assessment (May 6, 2013)

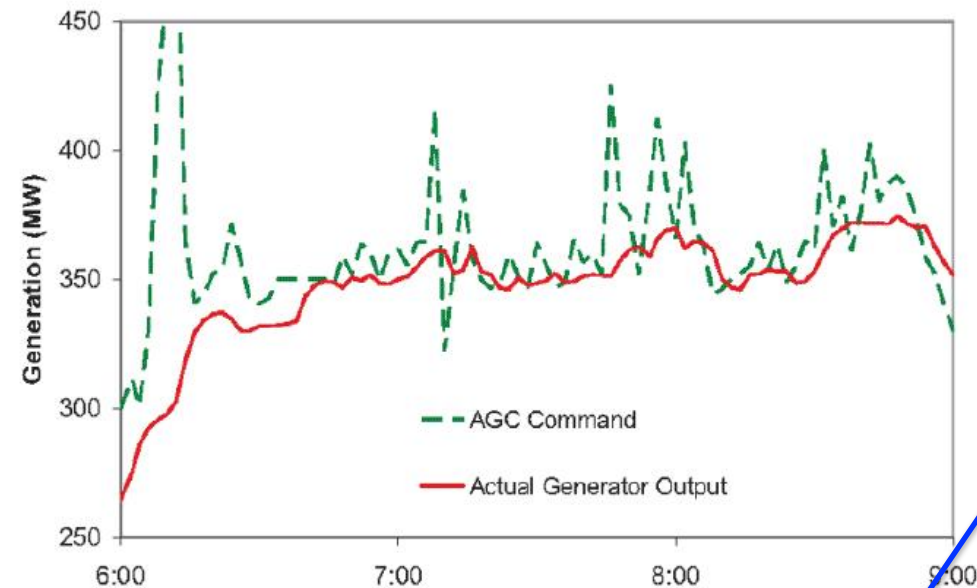
## Advanced Inverter at 0.9 Power Factor = 43.6% reactive power





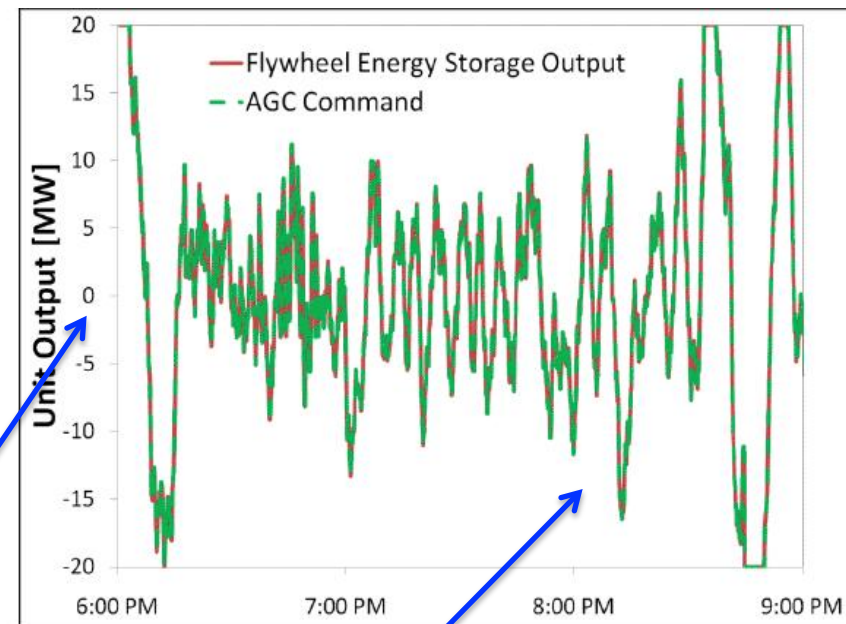
Ideal flexible resources should look like storage, not natural gas – faster, more accurate, cleaner, and full capacity to dispatch and absorb power.

## Conventional Spinning Generator



Storage provides  
both supply and  
demand

## Flywheel Storage

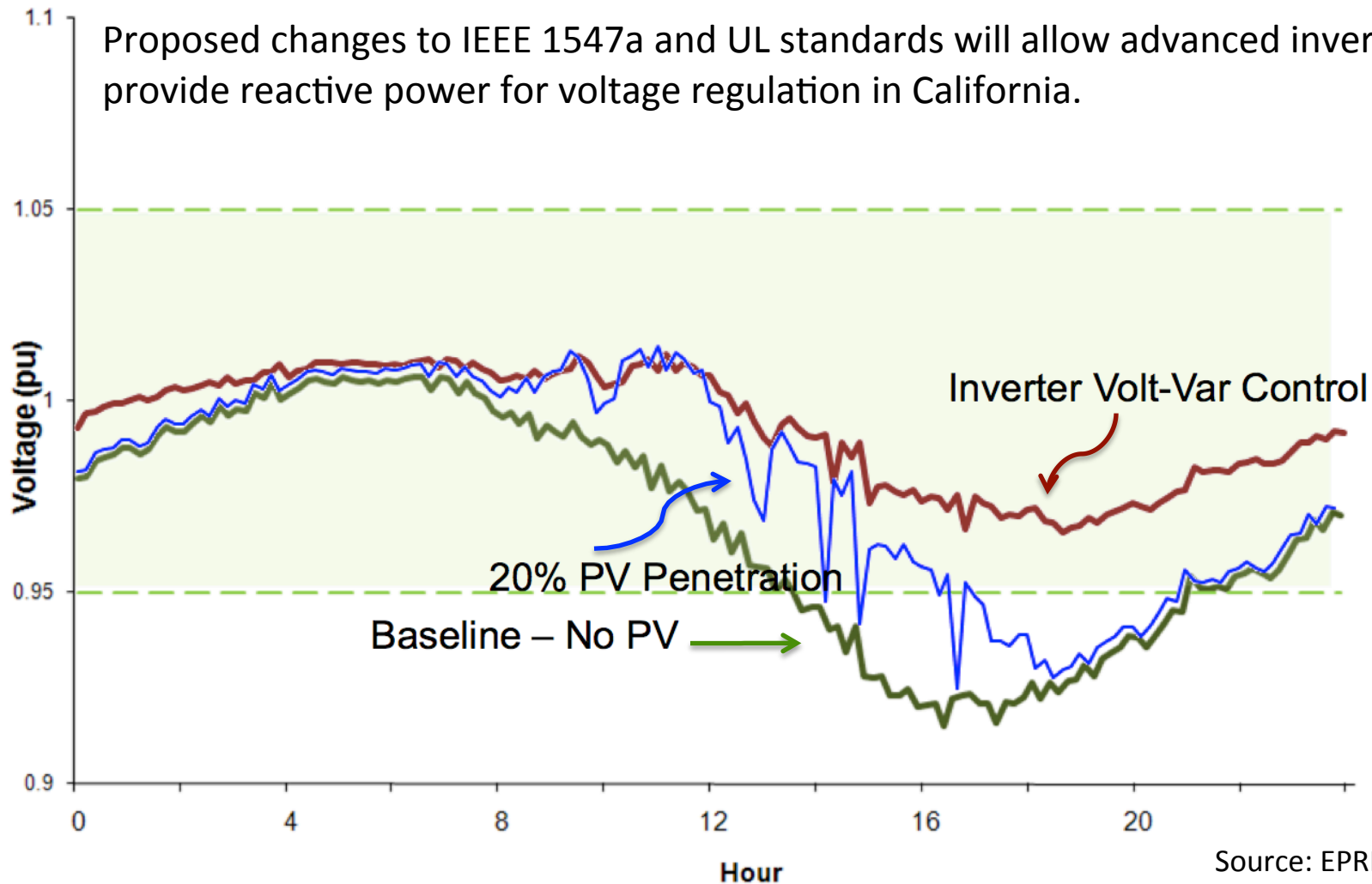


Faster and more accurate  
regulation = less MW required

# Advanced Inverters Keep Voltage in Balance

Advanced inverters have been programmed to deliver reactive power in Germany and Georgia Power's territory.

Proposed changes to IEEE 1547a and UL standards will allow advanced inverters to provide reactive power for voltage regulation in California.

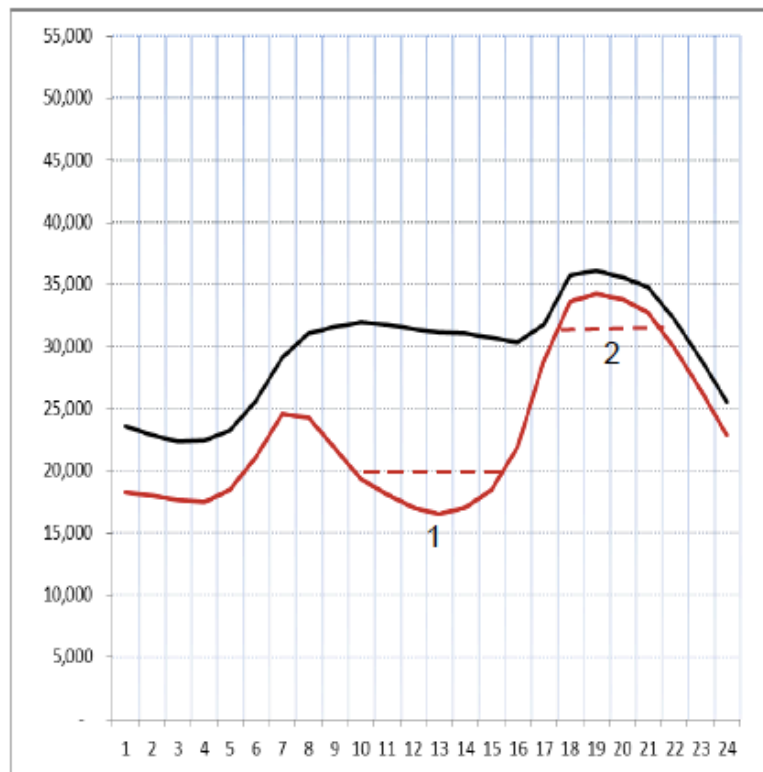


Source: EPRI (2011)



## How DSM can help with the “duck curve” – Part 2

A Duck: The Highest 3-hour Ramp-Up in the Year (Dec.6)



Source: PG&E and CPUC meeting 12/11/2013

**Even in spring and winter “duck-like days”, DSM can help:**

1. Increasing consumption in the middle of the day, or when there is surplus and potential overgen (reducing the belly of the duck), or
2. Reducing the neck of the duck (the peak), or
3. 1) + 2).
4. DSM including DR, EE, PLS, Rates, DG, EVs, etc. can change the load shape and thus the “duck”
5. PG&E is conducting studies to better characterize non-summer load opportunities

Project Size	Euros/kWh	USD/kWh	California Effective Rate \$/kWh
Under 10 kW	0.145	0.1903	0.0762
10 kW to 40 kW	0.138	0.1805	0.0722
40.1 kW to 1 MW	0.123	0.161	0.0644
1.1 MW to 10 MW	0.101	0.1317	0.0527

Source: <http://www.wind-works.org/cms/index.php?id=92>, 10 September 2013

- Conversion rate for Euros to Dollars is €1:\$1.309
- California's effective rate is reduced 40% due to tax incentives and then an additional 33% due to the superior solar resource

Replicating German scale and efficiencies would yield rooftop solar at only between 5 and 7 cents/kWh to California ratepayers

# Flattening the Duck – Curtail Baseload

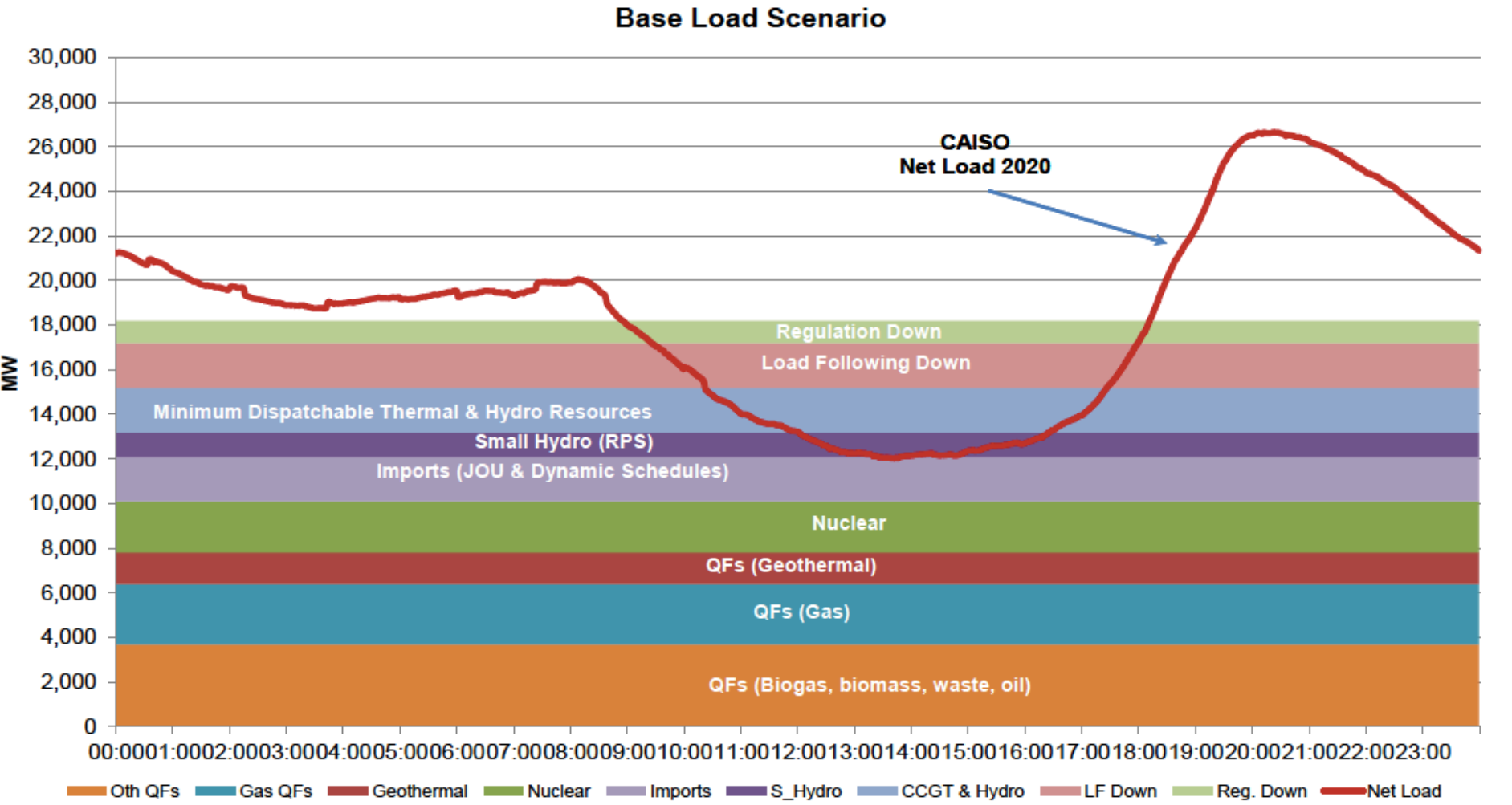
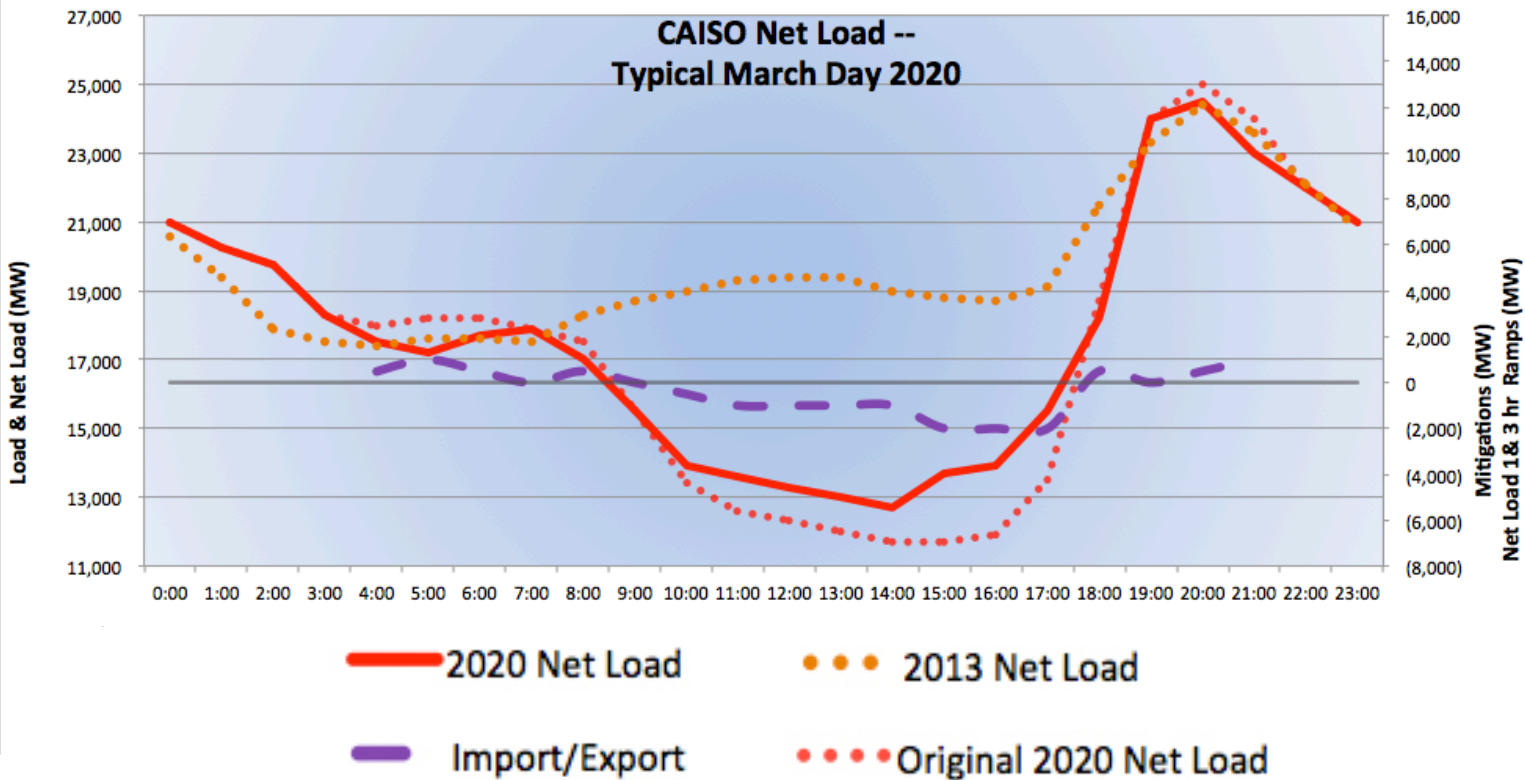


Figure 5: Potential Overgeneration Conditions – March 2020

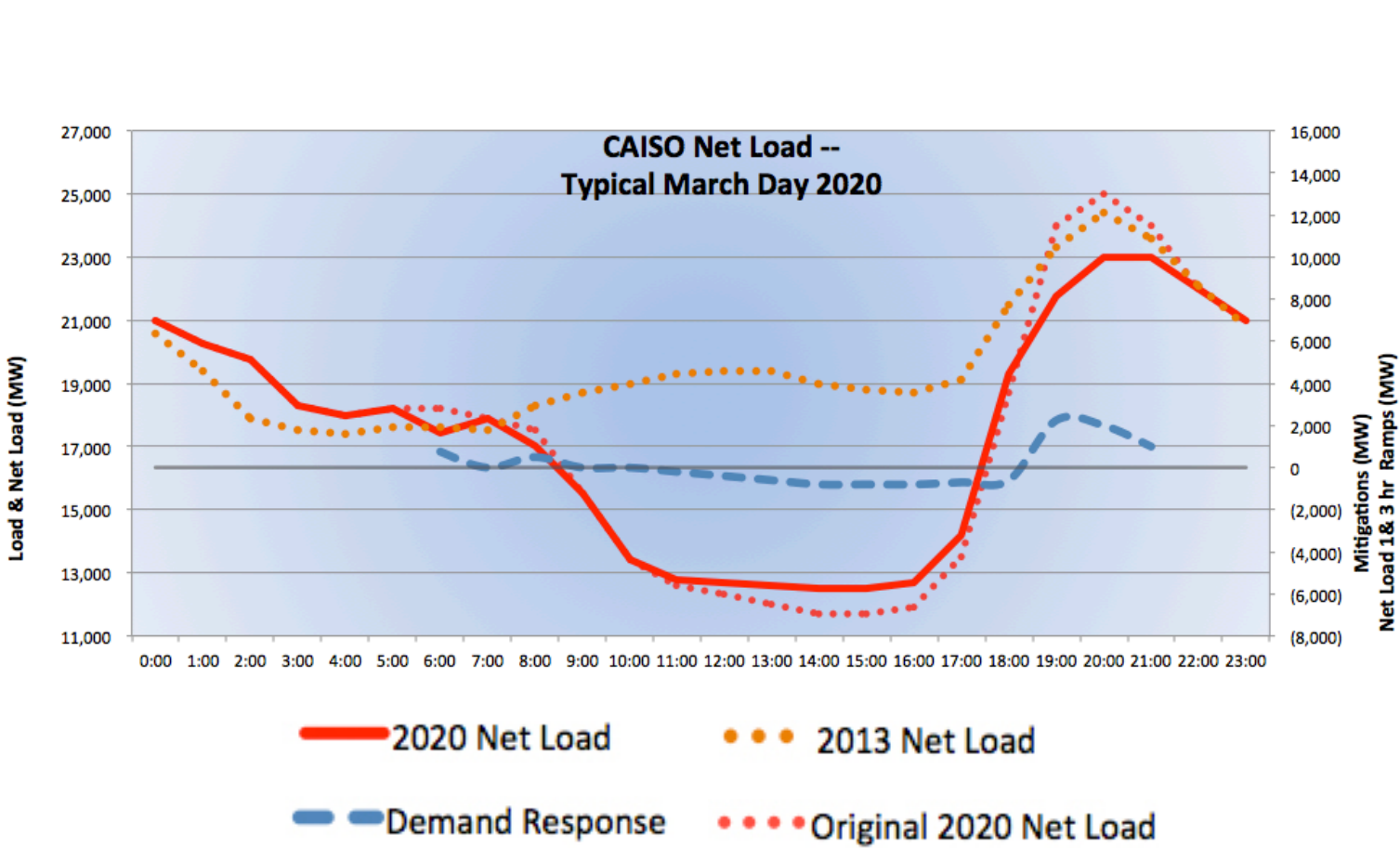
Source: CAISO/NERC variable resources integration report (Nov 2013)

# Import/Export Assumptions



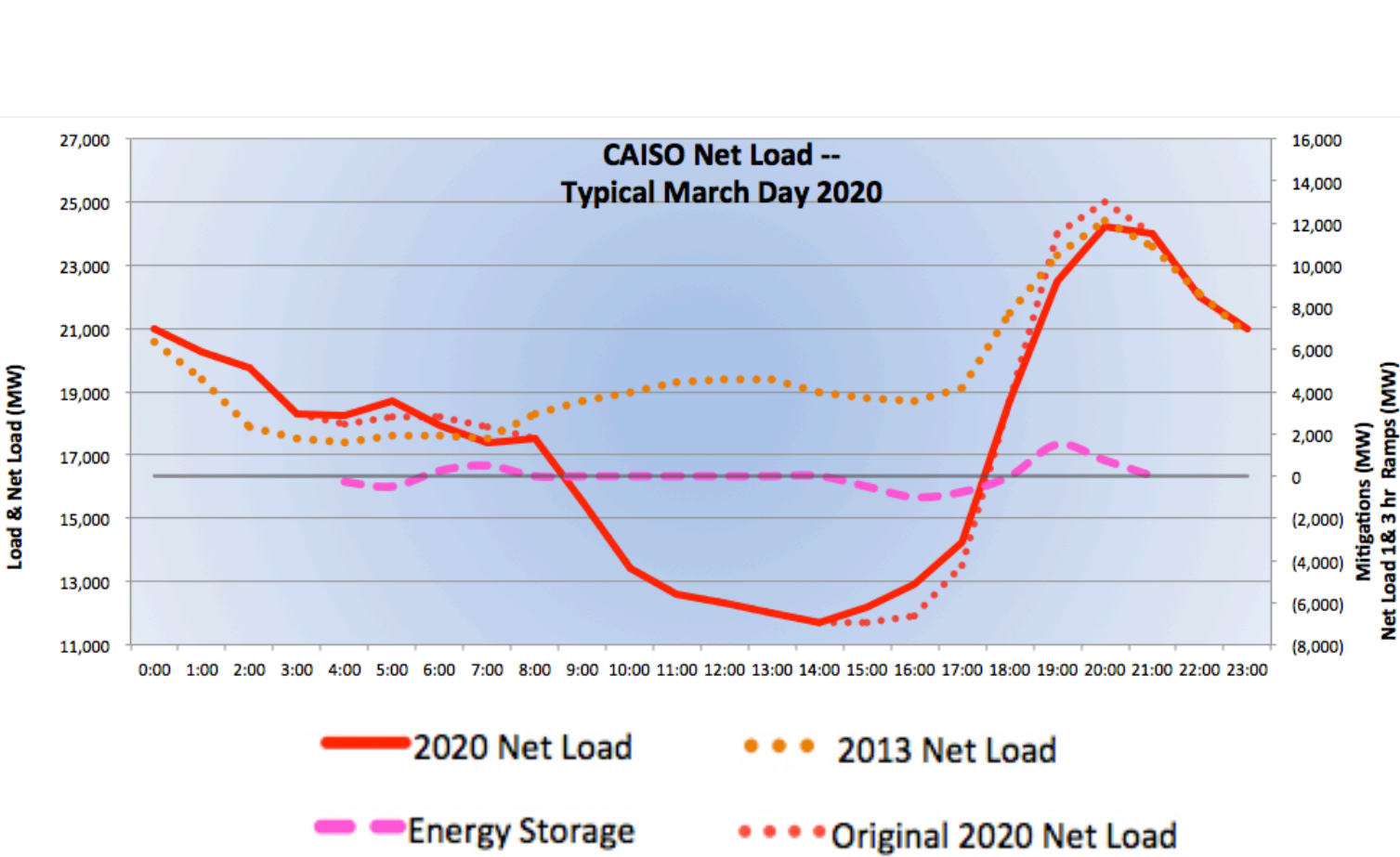
	- = Exp
	+ = Imp
ToD	Import/Export
0:00	
1:00	
2:00	
3:00	
4:00	500
5:00	1,000
6:00	500
7:00	-
8:00	500
9:00	-
10:00	(500)
11:00	(1,000)
12:00	(1,000)
13:00	(1,000)
14:00	(1,000)
15:00	(2,000)
16:00	(2,000)
17:00	(2,000)
18:00	500
19:00	-
20:00	500
21:00	1,000
22:00	
23:00	
Total Net:	
Max:	
Min:	

# Demand Response Assumptions



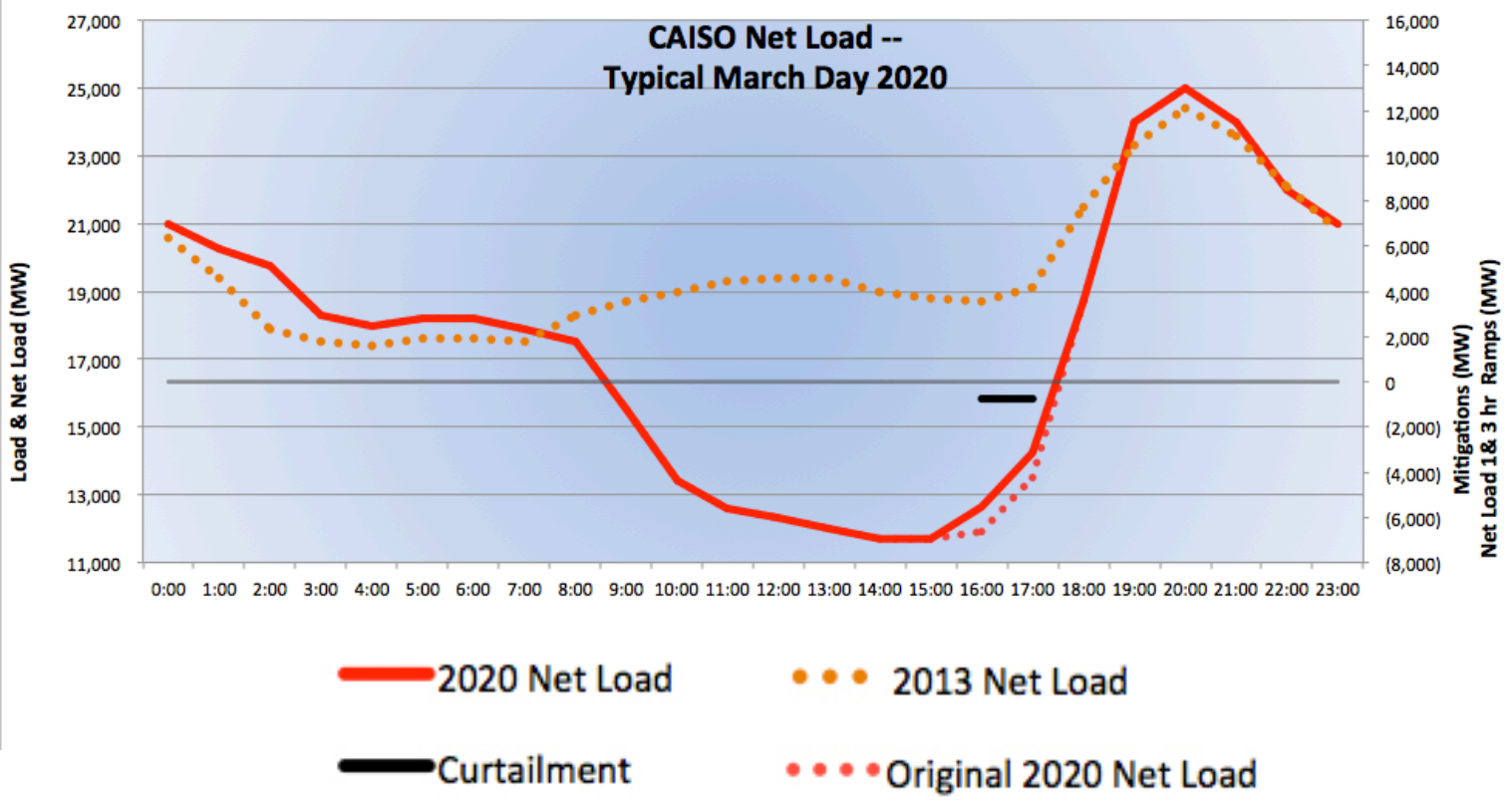
ToD	DR
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1:00	
2:00	
3:00	
4:00	
5:00	
6:00	750
7:00	-
8:00	500
9:00	-
10:00	-
11:00	(200)
12:00	(400)
13:00	(600)
14:00	(800)
15:00	(800)
16:00	(800)
17:00	(700)
18:00	(600)
19:00	2,250
20:00	2,000
21:00	1,000
22:00	
23:00	
Total Net:	1,600
Max:	2,250
Min:	(800)

# Energy Storage Assumptions



	- = Charge
	+ = Gen
ToD	ES
0:00	
1:00	
2:00	
3:00	
4:00	(250)
5:00	(500)
6:00	250
7:00	500
8:00	-
9:00	-
10:00	-
11:00	-
12:00	-
13:00	-
14:00	-
15:00	(500)
16:00	(1,000)
17:00	(750)
18:00	-
19:00	1,500
20:00	750
21:00	-
22:00	
23:00	
Total Net:	-
Max:	1,500
Min:	(1,000)

# Curtailment Assumptions



	+ = Gen
ToD	Curtailment
0:00	
1:00	
2:00	
3:00	
4:00	
5:00	
6:00	
7:00	
8:00	
9:00	
10:00	
11:00	
12:00	
13:00	
14:00	
15:00	
16:00	(750)
17:00	(750)
18:00	
19:00	
20:00	
21:00	
22:00	
23:00	
Total Net:	(1,500)
Max:	(750)
Min:	(750)



- ▶ **Power Quality, Reliability & Resilience benefits**
  - ▶ Increased customer satisfaction
  - ▶ Improved equipment longevity
  - ▶ Sustained vital services in otherwise complete blackout scenarios
  - ▶ Avoided transmission & central generation vulnerabilities
- ▶ **Economic benefits**
  - ▶ Significant private-sector investment
  - ▶ Substantial local job creation
  - ▶ Fixed electricity prices for 20+ years
  - ▶ Localized energy spending
  - ▶ Avoided inefficiencies of central generation & transmission
- ▶ **Environmental benefits**
  - ▶ Avoiding dirty power generation, including nasty peaker plants that are often sited in underserved communities
  - ▶ Utilizing built-environments and disturbed lands for generation projects
  - ▶ Preserving pristine environments from transmission lines and other infrastructure

# The Fossil Free Future is Arriving

