

SB Humane Solar Microgrid For EPC & PPA consideration

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Key components of the SB Humane Solar Microgrid reference design (proposers can meet or exceed)

Solar system reference design:

- 339 kWdc configured in various rooftop and solar canopy configurations.
 - The rooftop configurations are mounted on angled roofs facing various directions.
 - The solar parking canopies are facing Southwest and West.
- 548,145 kWh of annual solar production (1,620 kWh/kWdc).
- 771 solar panels in total of JA Solar 395 Wdc and 540 W bifacial panels in landscape or portrait orientation, whichever optimally fits the roof or parking canopy space; or equivalent.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) reference design:

• 326 kW & 1,305 kWh Tesla Megapack; or equivalent.

Fossil fuel generator

 350 kW Generac with DeepSea 8610 MKII genset controller; or equivalent.

Microgrid Controller:

Tesla, Ageto, or equivalent.

Load Management:

Shunt-trip breakers controlled by Ageto, Eaton, or equivalent.

Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure:

 22 Level-2 EV charging ports (minimum of 7 kW of simultaneous power capacity) to be sited under the solar parking canopies (12 under the northern canopy and 10 under the eastern canopy) and designed to meet the Solar Microgrid operational requirements.

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The solar system design shown in the image above is based on an outdated roof plan. Proposers should create their own solar system design based on the updated roof plans per slide 12.

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Reference solar layout (based on an outdated roof plan)





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Load Profiles



- 1. Baseline Load Profile
- 2. Adjustments Load Profile (22 EV Charging Stations)
- 3. Master Load Profile
- 4. Critical Load Profile
- 5. Solar Generation Profile (from the reference design)

SB Humane Load and Billing Details										
Profile Type	Annual Load and Demand Values				Pre-Solar SCE & CCCE Billing Details			Post Solar Microgrid SCE & CCCE Billing Details		
	Total Annual Load (kWh)	Peak Demand (kW)	Average Demand (kW)	Minimum Demand (kW)	SCE & CCCE Rate Schedule	CCCE Rate Schedule	SCE Service Rating (V)	SCE & CCCE Rate Schedule	CCCE Rate Schedule	SCE Service Rating (V)
Baseline Load Profile	1,341,232	363	153	43	TOU-GS-3D	3Cchoice	480	TOU-GS-3E	3Cchoice	480
22 EV Charging Stations	368,879	154	42	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Master Load Profile	1,710,111	517	195	43	TOU-GS-3D	3Cchoice	480	TOU-GS-3E	3Cchoice	480
Critical Load Profile (Buildings A, C, F & H)	872,988	256	100	25	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOU-GS-3D has a expected monthly peak demand of 200 kW through 500 kW. SB Humane's peak demand will be reduced with solar and not exceed this peak demand threshold.

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Building phases

Site overview



SB Humane Campus

- 9 Buildings (see slide 26)
 - 4 critical
 - 5 non-critical
- 22 Level-2 EV charging ports
 - 10 ports on one circuit.
 - 12 ports on another circuit.

Two-Phase Construction

- Phase 1: Oct 2024 Dec 2025
- Phase 2: Dec 2025 Nov 2027
 - Solar Microgrid all in Phase 2

Solar Microgrid & diesel generator from reference design

- Solar: 339kWh
- BESS: 326kW & 1,305kWh
- Fossil fuel generator: 350kW



Site phase 1





Site phase 2





Completed site







Campus roof plan, landscaping plan, and reference solar design

Campus roof plan with solar

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Campus roof plan



Campus landscaping plan phase 1

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Landscaping plan



Campus landscaping plan phase 2

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Landscaping plan



Reference solar sizing - 338.5 kWdc total

The solar generation reference profile can be found in the <u>Aggregated Profiles Spreadsheet</u> and is based off an outdated roof plan. This reference solar system design and generation profile should be used as a running start and proposers should create their own solar system designs based on the updated roof plans shown on slide 12. Also, proposers are recommended to site additional solar if deemed favorable given any landscaping or building proximity conflicts.



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SB Humane Solar Segment Size, Generation, and layout details							
	System Size	e and Annual G	System Layout Details				
Solar Sagmont		Annual		JA Solar			
Solar Segment	Solar System	Generation	Annual	Module	Number of		
	Size (kWdc)	(kWh)	kWh/kWp	Wattage	Modules		
Building A	59.3	98,008	1,653	395	150		
Building B	15.4	25,982	1,687	395	39		
Building C	75.4	123,868	1,642	395	191		
Building D&E	29.6	48,576	1,640	395	75		
Building F	10.3	14,935	1,454	395	26		
Building I	22.1	36,164	1,635	395	56		
Solar Parking Canopy 1 (Northern)	63.2	101,674	1,609	540	117		
Solar Parking Canopy 2 (Eastern)	63.2	98,939	1,566	540	117		
Totals & Averages	338.5	548,146	1,611	-	771		

North solar parking canopy



Site plan with dimensions



East solar parking canopy



Site plan with dimensions



Electrical yard (Switchgear, PV controls, BESS, Microgrid Switchgear) and generator sizing & locations

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Site plan with major electrical components



Site plan with dimensions



Electrical yard with switchgear, PV controls, BESS, & Microgrid Switchgear, and transformer dimensions

Site plan with dimensions



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BESS datasheet

The reference BESS is a Tesla 326 kW & 1,305 kWh configuration can fit into the dimensions shown below and can be enclosed within a moveable fence for installation and servicing needs.



SB Humane - Battery Energy Storage Sizing and Resilience								
Critical Load Profile Peak Demand (kW)		Recommended Size (Y	Battery System 'ear 1)	Indefinite Resilience (Critical Load Profile)				
	Solar System Size Year 1 (kW)	Standard Option Battery Power Capacity (kW)	Standard Option Battery Energy Capacity (kWh)	Total Percentage of Critical Load Kept Online Indefinitely (Year 1)	Total Percentage of Critical Load Kept Online Indefinitely (Year 15)			
256	339	326	1,305	27%	24%			

Diesel generator dimensions



Site plan with dimensions





Generator & controller datasheets

- The diesel generator plan-of-record is a 350 kW Generac MD350 with DeepSea 8610 MKII genset controller, with 946 gallons of usable capacity, and Level 2 acoustic enclosure.
- The generator should be configured to operate in only three possible modes:
 - 1. Charging the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to full when the BESS state-of-charge (SOC) hits 10% and then turn off until the same 10% SOC condition is reached again. While charging the BESS, the generator should operate at its optimized nameplate capacity.
 - 2. While the diesel generator is run for maintenance purposes, it should charge the BESS (there should be no added equipment, e.g. a load bank, required for maintenance runs).
 - 3. If the Solar Microgrid is non-functional for any reason, the diesel generator must be able to backup the SB Humane site.

DSE8610 MKII SYNCHRONISING & LOAD SHARING AUTO START CONTROL MODULE







Solar Microgrid load management and sequence-of-operations (SOO)



In the case of the SB Humane sites, two load groups are defined:

- Tier 1: Buildings A, C, F, and H. These buildings should remain powered through a grid outage.
- Tier 2: There are no Tier 2 loads.
- Tier 3: Buildings B, D, E, G, and I, and all electric vehicle charging infrastructure (EVCI). These buildings will be completely unpowered by default in island mode but can optionally be independently powered when excess solar generation is available.



Load management architecture at SBH



At the SB Humane campus, load management is **by building**. Five buildings and two EV charging circuits are non-critical and will be disconnected in island mode. The four critical buildings will remain fully powered; they do not have smart critical load panels and should operate normally throughout grid outages.

The microgrid controller is responsible for controlling shunt-trip breakers for load management.



EV Charging Infrastructure at SB Humane



Site plan with dimensions

Two solar parking canopies (along the north and east of the site) will have 11 EV charging ports each, for a **total of 22 EV charging ports**.

Syksa carries responsibility for the breakers, transformers, trenching, and wiring all the way to stub-outs at the two EV charging locations.

The Designer-Building-Owner-Operator (DBOO) is responsible for is selecting and installing the EV charging stations and ensuring that the stations meet Solar Microgrid operational requirements, specifically:

Toggling the EVCI breakers at the switchgear
Controlling individual EV charging station





The SB Humane solar microgrid, by a SOO load service via dispatch of the solar, BESS, and fossil fuel generator (FFG). The SOO includes four principal steps:

1) Normal Operations, Grid Connected

2) Grid to Island Transition, in which the battery seamlessly assumes grid-forming for just the critical buildings, while all other circuits toggled off.

3) Island Operation

- 3a) Stable island operation, in which solar generation is maximized and FFG operating time is minimized.
- 3b) If there is surplus solar generation, Tier 2 & Tier 3 load circuits can be toggled on.
- 3c) If BESS SOC falls below a threshold, the diesel generator (diesel generator operates at nameplate for the minimum time to charge the BESS).
- 3d) If the Solar Microgrid is non-operational, the diesel generator must act as the grid-forming master. Ie, the diesel generator must be configured to function as a backup to the backup.

4) Grid Resynchronization, in which the microgrid controller executes a seamless transition back to grid-connected mode.





FFG (diesel generator) operates as "backup to the backup"



Electrical single-line diagram

ES004.2: Electrical single-line diagram (Syska)



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The "by others" sheet keynote in E004 implies that the Designer, Builder, Owner, Operator (DBOO) for the Solar Microgrid has design responsibility for a separate microgrid switchgear cabinet with integrates the BESS, diesel generator, and PV generation (likely through a separate PV combiner panel).

The DBOO must assume design responsibility for the dedicated microgrid switchgear, including **"stamping" of final project drawings**. DBOOs must be fully aware of this design responsibility.

Although it may be desirable to integrate the BESS, diesel generator, and PV generation directly into the main switchgear, such an integrated design is not allowed due to contractual limitations. RFP respondents should plan for a dedicated microgrid switchgear cabinet.

Electrical Design Responsibility Domains

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Reference Solar Microgrid design

Reference Solar Microgrid single-line diagram

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Reference electrical single-line diagram and key data sheets



SBHS Microgrid 5399 Overpass Road Goleta, CA 93111

Microgrid components (PV combiner, BESS, and diesel generator) come together at a dedicated microgrid switchgear cabinet, then connect to the main site switchgear via a single breaker.

E-101

Date

2023-10-09

2023-10-10



Project schedule

- **Clean** Coalition
- 29 Dec 2023 29 Mar 2024: Solar Microgrid RFP Process and Selection of Microgrid Design/Build Contractor
- O1 Apr 2024 28 June 2024: Microgrid Construction Permit Documents (Phase 2)
- 01 Jul 2024: City of Goleta Building Department Solar Microgrid Plan Change Submittal (Phase 2)
- 12 Jul 2024 to 01 Aug 2024: City of Goleta Building Department Re-submittal (2) & Permit Approval (Phase 2)
- <u>02 Aug 2024</u>: Building Permit Approved (Phase 2)
- <u>02 Aug 2024 to 22 Aug 2024</u>: Review & Respond to Plan Check Comments (3) (Phase 2)
- 15 Aug 2024 to 04 Sep 2024: Selection of GC and Finalized Contract (Phase 1 & Phase 2)
- 23 Aug 2024 to 06 Sep 2024: City of Goleta Building Department Re-submittal (3) & Permit Approval (Phase 2)
- <u>06 Sep 2024</u>: Building Permit Approved (Phase 2)
- 06 Sep 2024: Construction Buy Out (Phase 1 & Phase 2)
- <u>09 Sep 2024 to 18 Oct 2024</u>: Procurement (Phase 1)
- 09 Sep 2024 to 30 Sep 2024: Client Review & Approval for Construction to Begin (Phase 1)
- 04 Oct 2024: Pre-Construction Meeting (Phase 1)
- <u>21 Oct 2024</u>: Start Construction (Phase 1)
- 21 Oct 2024 to 19 Dec 2025: Assume 14 months for demo, site work and construction (Phase 1)
- <u>15 Sep 2025 to 19 Dec 2025</u>: Procurement (Phase 2)
- 08 Dec 2025: Pre-Construction Meeting (Phase 2)
- <u>22 Dec 2025</u>: Start Construction (Phase 2)
- 22 Dec 2025 to 12 Nov 2027: Assume 22 months for demo, site work and construction (Phase 2)



PPA pricing requirements



- Complete system cost: solar, storage, all components, installation to operational.
- PPA price: \$/kWh, 25 years, must be fixed with no escalation.
- Provide PPA price increment for each \$100K of potential system cost increase.
- PPA payments are the only source of revenue for PPA Holders unless future grid services offer mutually agreed revenue-share opportunities.
- Provide numeric buy-out values for year-end 10, 15, 20 and 25 years.
- SB Humane is retaining all environmental attributes.
- The minimum storage energy capacity available for daily cycling must be specified, as this significantly effects the economic benefits of the storage.
- The anticipated storage replacement and/or augmentation strategy must be specified in order to ensure the minimum storage capacity available for daily cycling can be maintained for the full 25-year duration.
- Storage and load management solutions can optimize economics via demand charge management & arbitrage.
- Data access showing real-time and historic performance of all Solar Microgrids and allowing easy load management control, including for real-time load management changes, must be specified in final proposals.
- SB Humane has operational control to toggle Tier 3 loads remotely when there is excess energy available in island mode. Excess energy means energy beyond real-time Tier 1 loads.

Pricing requirements should be reflected in

the pricing spreadsheets here