

Community Resilience REV Demonstration Project Potsdam, NY

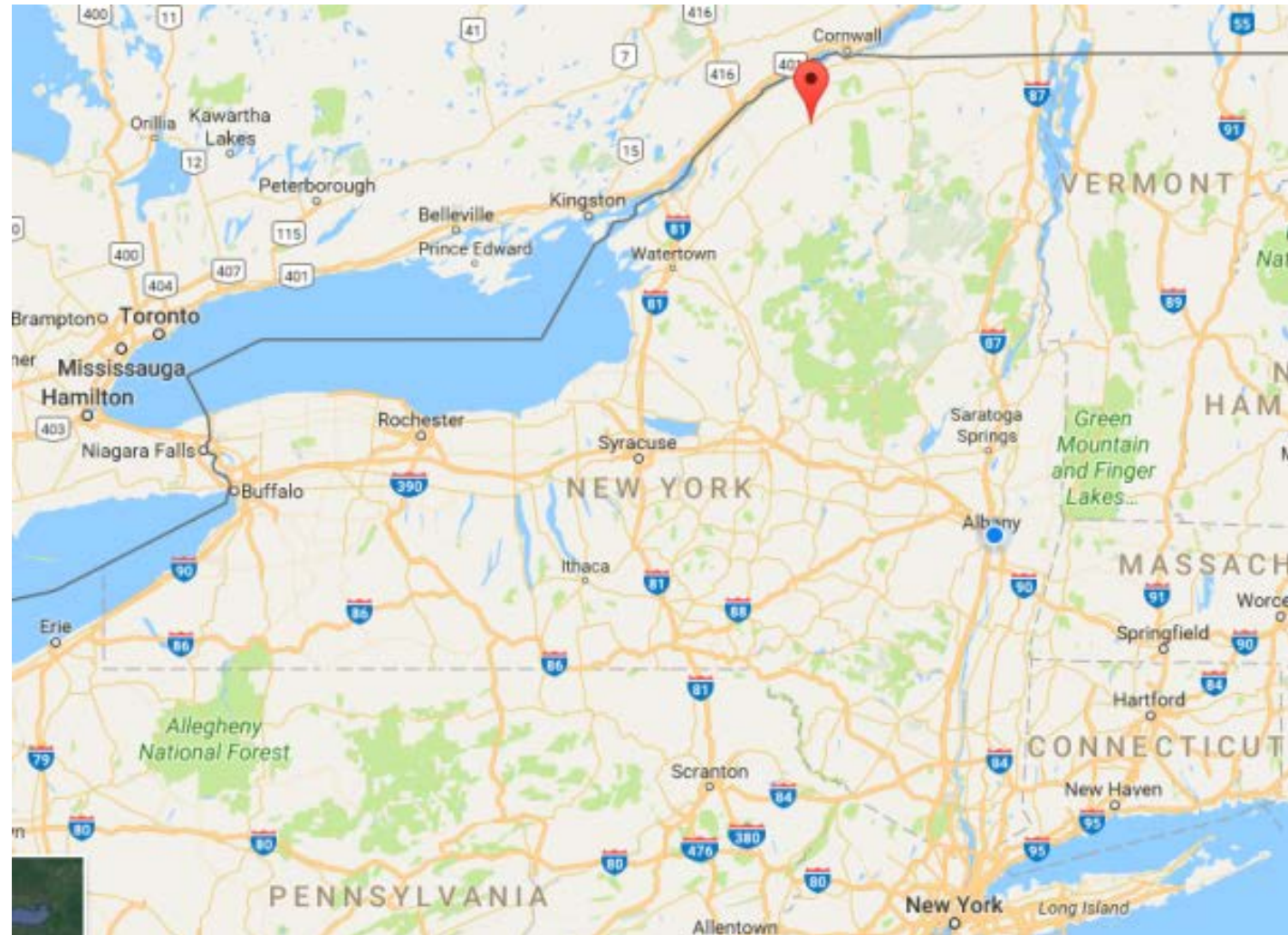
Jonathan Nickerson, *CEM, LEED-AP*
Project Manager



Location

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Community Resilience REV Project

Resiliency

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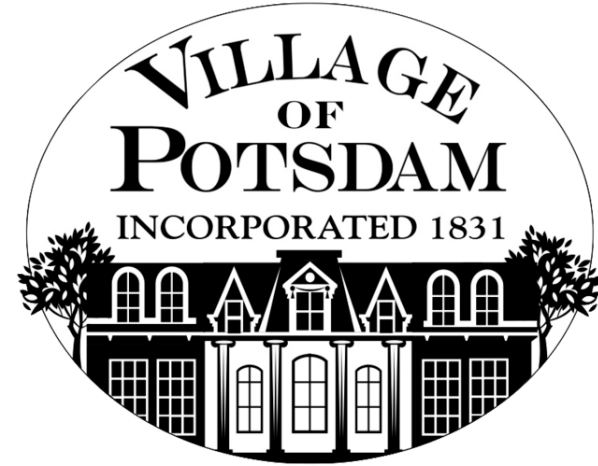


Community Resilience REV Project

New Utility Revenue Streams

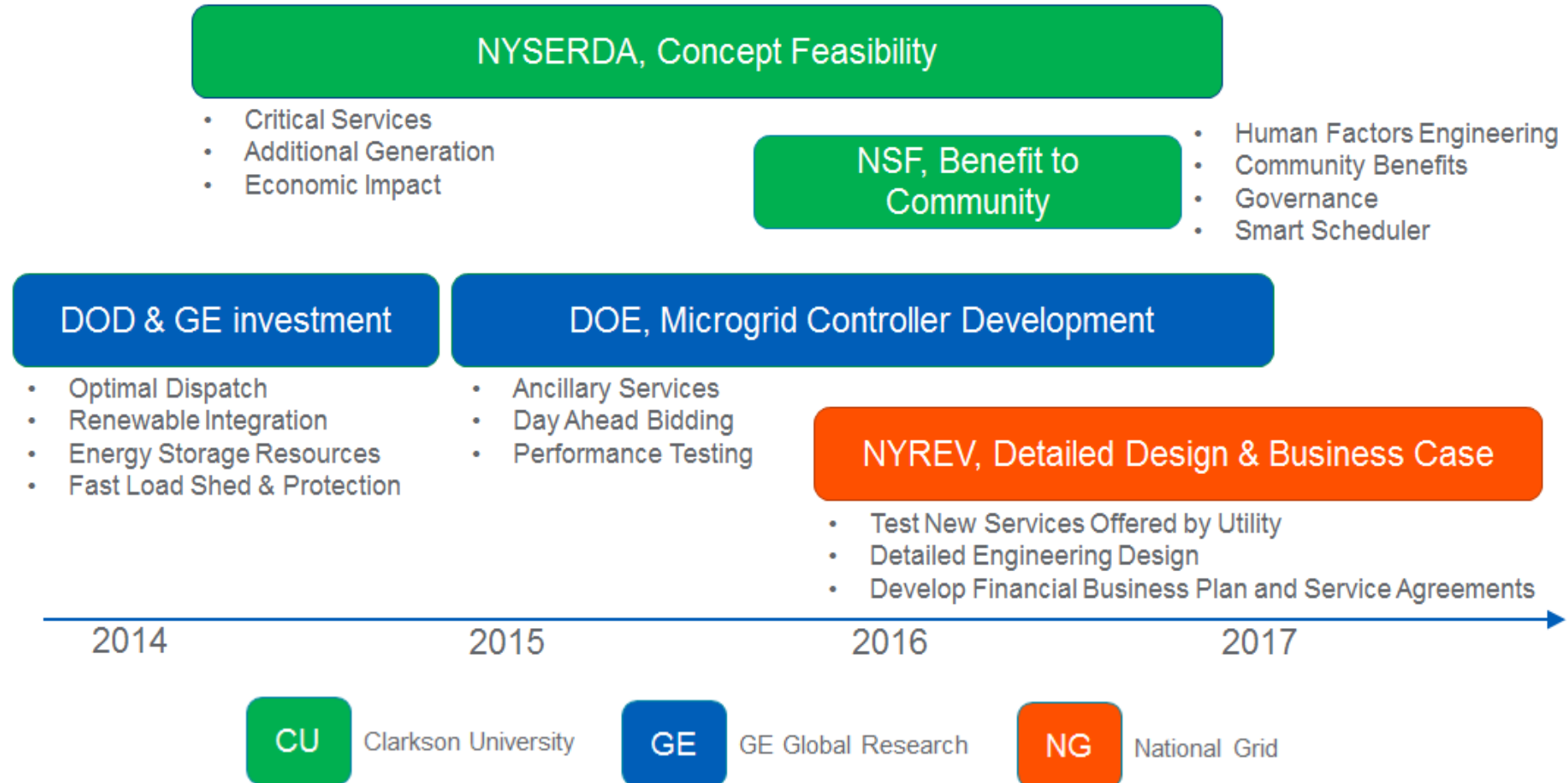
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- Develop and test four utility services to support multi-customer microgrid development:
 - Underground wires & associated asset recovery model
 - Central procurement of distributed energy resources (DER)
 - Billing and financial settlement services
 - Microgrid control and operations services



Community Resilience REV Project Previous/Ongoing Studies

Potsdam Microgrid Programs



Community Resilience REV Project Stakeholders

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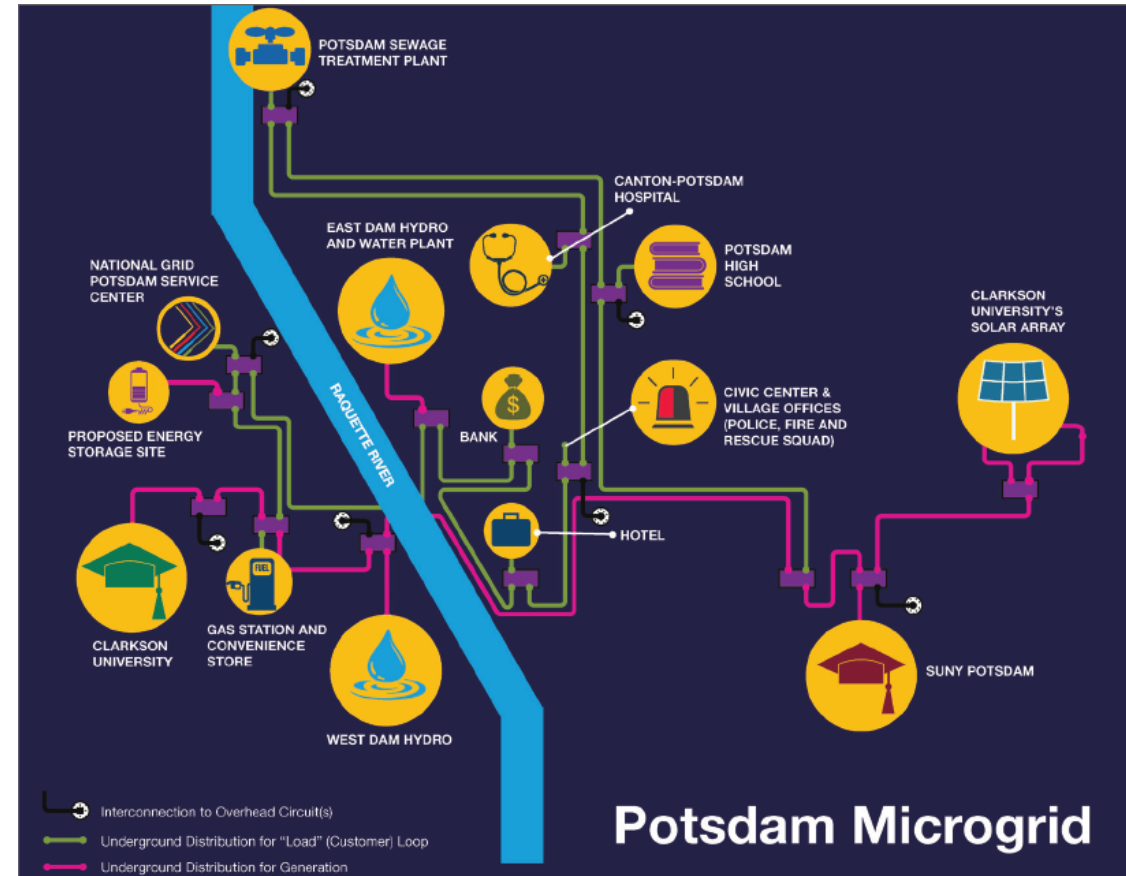
- Clarkson University
- SUNY Potsdam
- Canton-Potsdam Hospital
- Village Government
- Community



Community Resilience REV Project Critical Infrastructure

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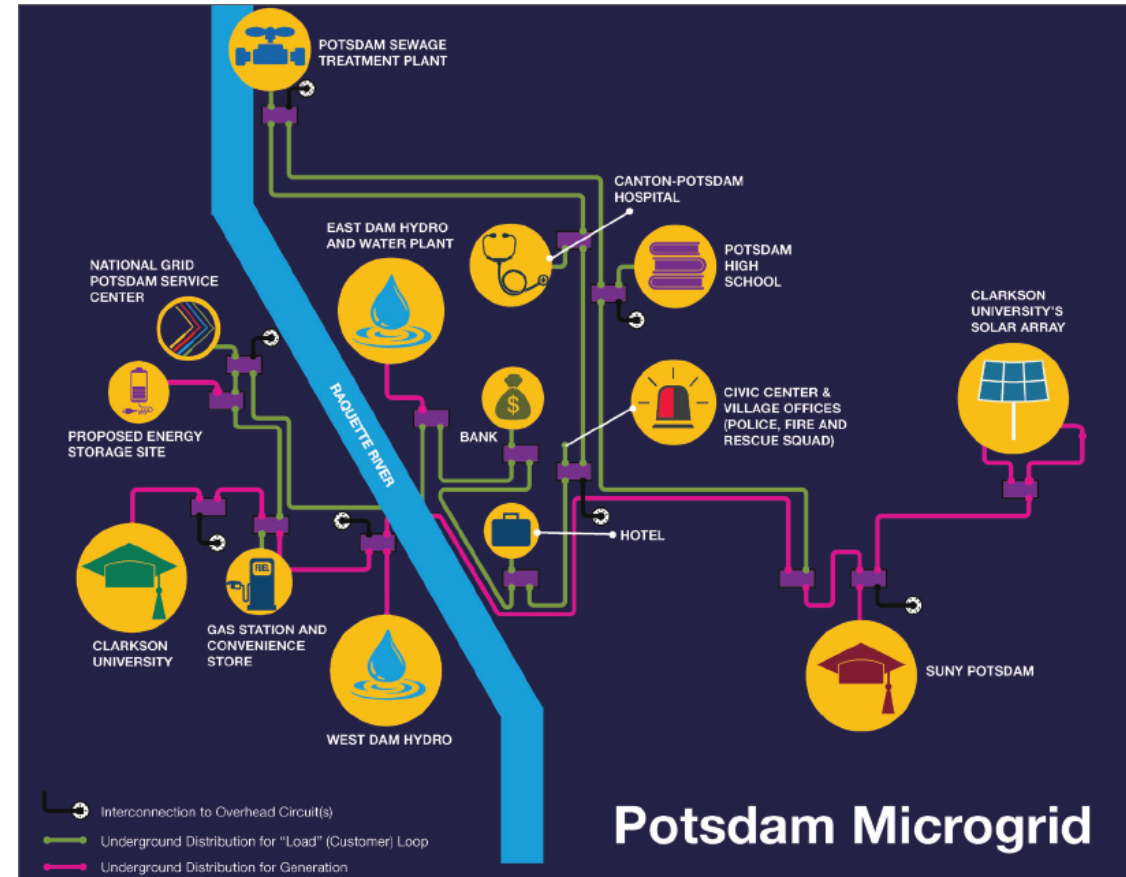
- Police Department
- Fire Department
- Rescue Squad
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Plant
- Hospital
- Utility Service Garage



Community Resilience REV Project Commercial Participants

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- Pharmacy
- Gas Station
- Grocery Store
- Bank
- Hotel
- Universities (2)



Community Resilience REV Project Generation

- Existing:
 - Two 500 kW hydro dams
 - One 2 MW solar array
 - Two 1.4 MW CHP
 - Numerous <500 kW engines
- Renewables unreliable during storms
- CHPs cost effective for few hrs/yr
- Need add'l 3.2 MW(approx.)



- Full microgrid Cost Range Initial estimate:

\$26M – \$61M

- Microgrid Scope revised; Construction cost range:

\$15M - \$21M

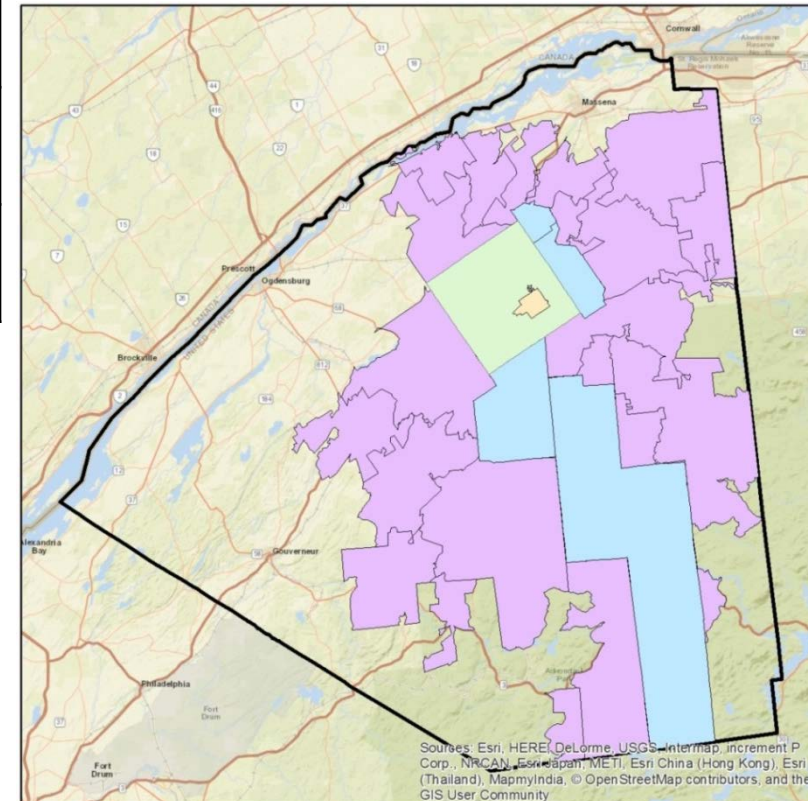
- How to pay for the Micro Grid?
- How to pay for operation of Microgrid?



Community Resilience REV Project

Area Geographic Location

Municipality	Population	Area (mi ²)	Density (Persons/ mi ²)
Village of Potsdam	9,800	4.8	2,042
Town of Potsdam	16,000	103	155
St. Lawrence Co.	111,000	2,811	39



Community Resilience REV Project

Tiered Recovery

- Shared community investment
- Based on level of benefit from the microgrid
- Current tariff provisions intended for beautification projects
- Can't use rate-base approach



Tiered Recovery Model

Benefit	Tier	Tier Participants	Tier Basis	Account Quantity
DIRECT	Tier 1a	Clarkson University, SUNY Potsdam, Village Government	Connected Generating	5
	Tier 1b	Hotel, Hospital, Bank, Rescue Squad (EMS), Grocery Store, Drug Store, Gas Station, High School	Load-Only Critical Commercial and Muni	10
INDIRECT	Tier 2	Village of Potsdam Border	Police	2,528
	Tier 3	Town of Potsdam Border	Fire	3,393
	Tier 4	Villages of Potsdam & Norwood; Towns of Potsdam, Pierrepont, Colton, Stockholm (portion), Norfolk (portion)	Rescue Squad	3,603
	Tier 5	27 Zip codes	Hospital	14,148
			Total:	23,687

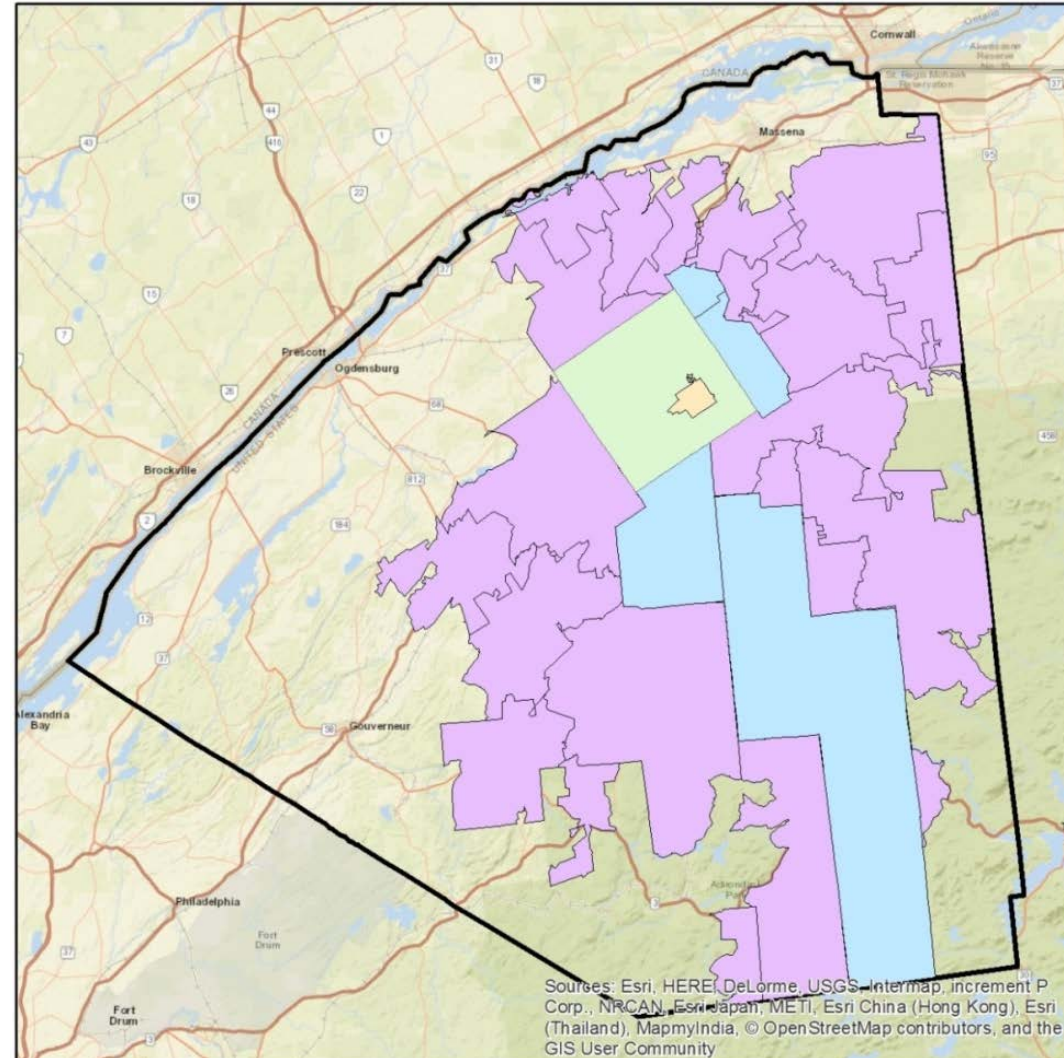
Community Resilience REV Project

Tiered Recovery

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Legend

- Village_of_Potsdam_tier2
- Town_of_Potsdam_tier3
- EMS_tier4
- Hospital_Tier5
- St. Lawrence county



Tiered Recovery Model

	Service Territory by Tier					
	Police Department	Wastewater Treatment	Water Treatment	Fire Department	Rescue Squad	Hospital
Tier 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tier 2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tier 3				✓	✓	✓
Tier 4					✓	✓
Tier 5						✓

Cost Estimate Summary

- Price yields unacceptable bill impact
- Option: Use STAGED roll-out approach
- Theory: Proving microgrid value makes future expansion cost acceptable.
- Stage 1: Capture services of high importance to customers
- Incremental costs may attract outside financial resources



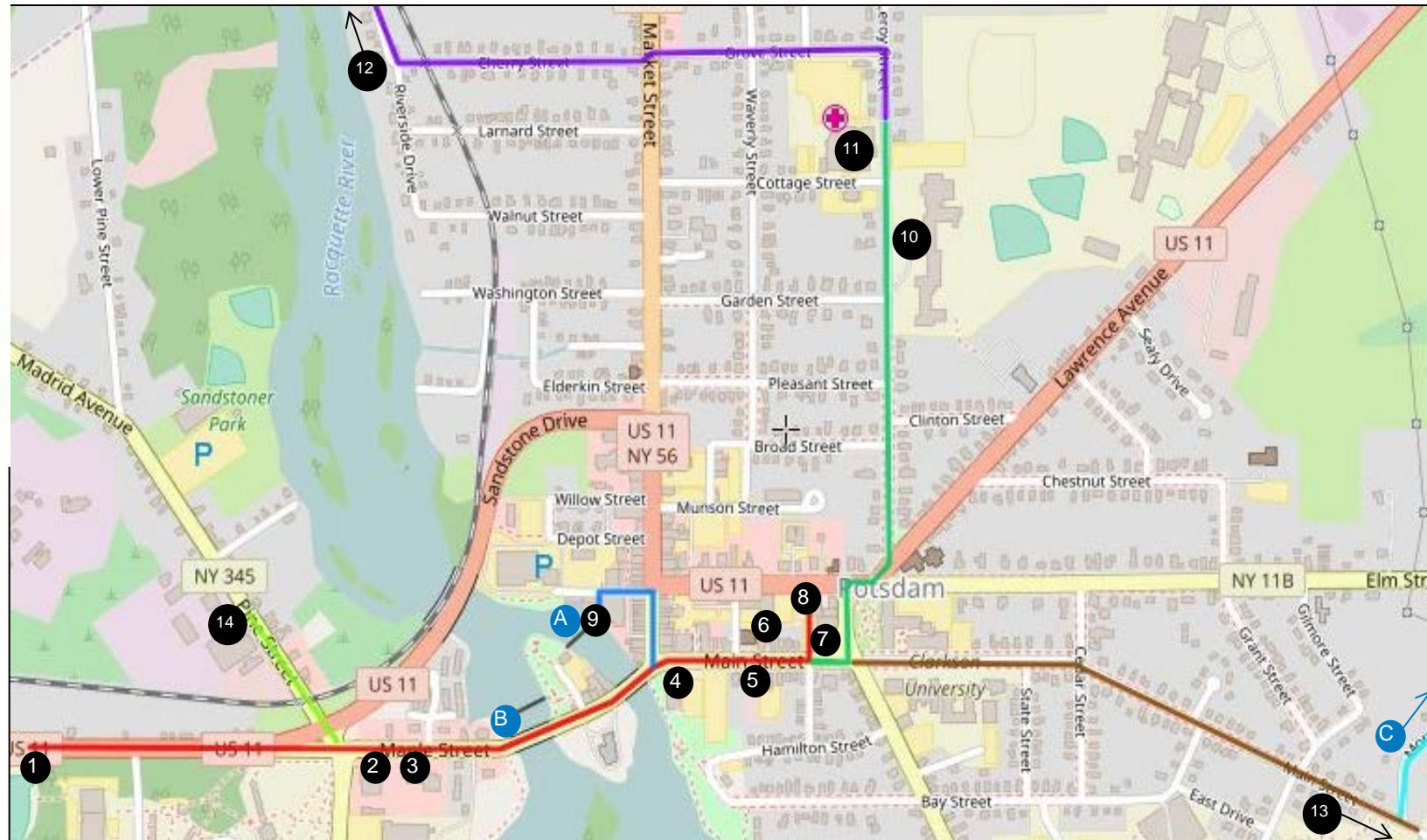
Stages of Multi-Phase Roll-Out Approach

Stage	Start/Finish Point	Load & Generation Connections
1A	Clarkson PCC (feeder 51) to Civic Center	Clarkson University, Drug Store, Gas Station, Hotel, Bank, Grocery Store, Civic Center/Rescue – Fire and Police, West Hydro
1B	Maple Street to East Dam Hydro	Stage 1 + East Hydro , Water Treatment Plant
2	Civic Center to Hospital	Stage 1 + High School and Canton-Potsdam Hospital
3	Hospital to Wastewater Plant	Stage 2 + Wastewater Treatment Plant
4	Civic Center to SUNY	Stage 3 + SUNY Potsdam
5	SUNY to PV (overhead)	Stage 4 + PV
6	Clarkson PCC to NG Service Center	Stage 5 + NG Service Center

Potsdam Microgrid: Staged Roll Out Map

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-  Stage 1
-  Stage 1b
-  Stage 2
-  Stage 3
-  Stage 4
-  Stage 5
-  Stage 6



Community Resilience REV Project Governance Models

■ Business Models

- DER Provider
- DER as ESCO
- Municipal Utility District
- Community Utility District
- Hybrid Utility



■ Things to Consider

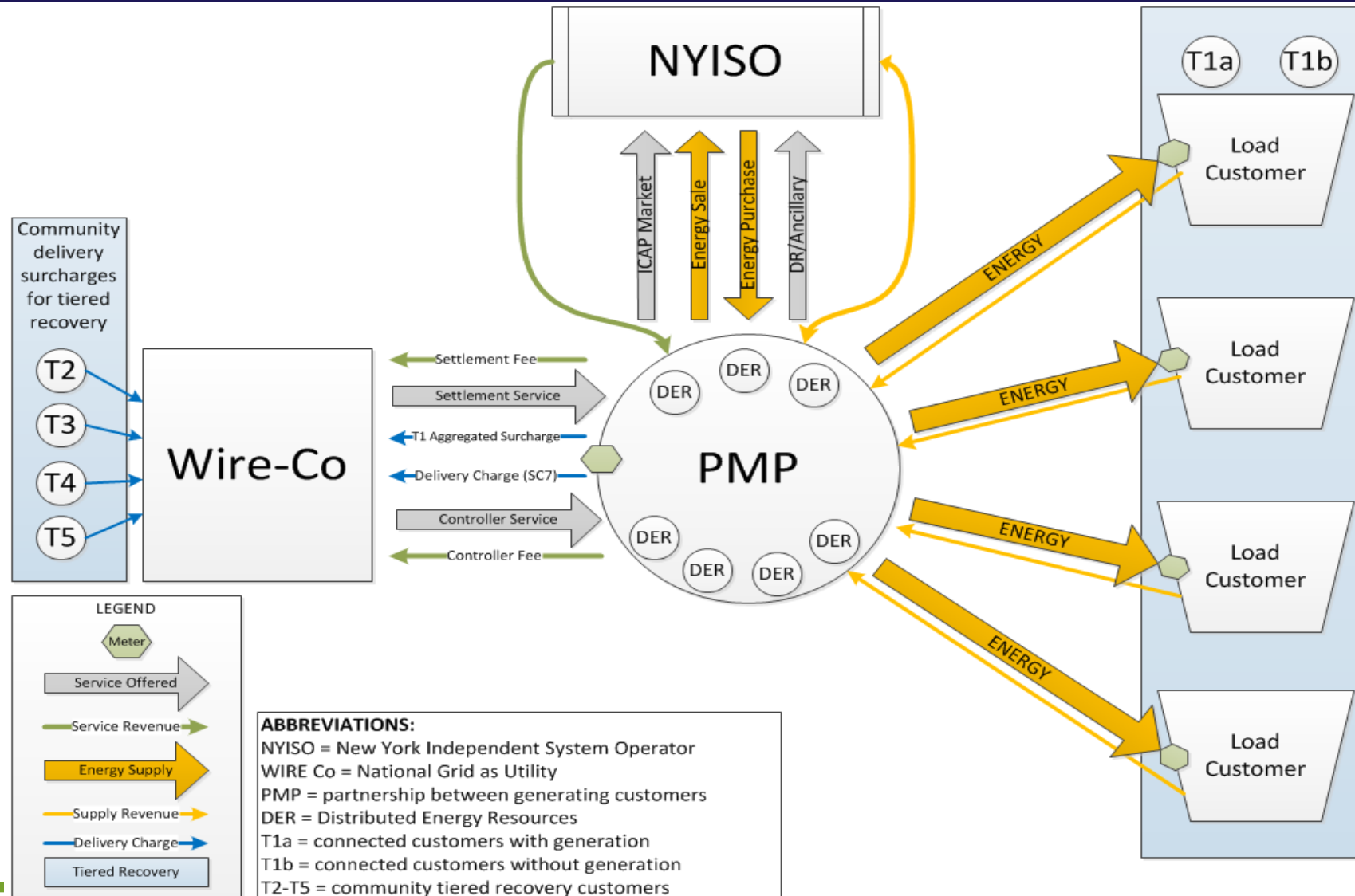
- Insurance
- Legal
- Taxes
- Regulation
- Local Board
- Utility Role
- Aggregate Generation
- Aggregate Demand

Community Resilience REV Project Business Models


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Proposed Governance/Business Model



- All responsibilities and financial activities that National Grid would assume are categorized as the “Wire Company (Wire-Co).”

	<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>COSTS</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Payments from community for distribution in multi-tiered surcharge design (based on kWh)+ Payments from microgrid entity for standard SC7 distribution service (based on kWh / kW)+ Payments from microgrid entity for microgrid controller (MaaS fee)+ Payment from microgrid entity for metering, billing, and settlements (service fee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Distribution equipment and installation- Protection equipment and installation- Controller equipment and installation- Metering, billing, and settlement- Various taxes- Operations and maintenance

- All responsibilities and financial activities that the newly formed microgrid partnership will assume are categorized as the “Potsdam Microgrid Partnership (PMP).”



REVENUES

- + Payments from customers for energy sales (based on kWh)
- + Revenues from NYISO market participation (energy, capacity, and ancillary services)
- + Payments from NYISO or National Grid from participation in DR programs

COSTS

- DER equipment and installation
- DER fuel
- DER fixed operations and maintenance (FOM)
- DER variable operations and maintenance (VOM)
- DER emission related
- Cost of power purchase
- Payments to Wire-Co. for distribution, controller, and metering/billing/settlement services

- Prevailing Population density →
Low bill impact acceptability
- Large Geographic footprint →
High underground construction cost
- Low electricity and high gas prices in area → Limited revenue
- Market changes: Value of DER, NYSIO DER Roadmap not firm



Key Findings/Decisions to Date (Slide 1 of 2)

- DER needs during 'island mode' may be reduced significantly via:
 - Implementing EE
 - Instituting an effective D/R program
- Renewable DERs can't be included due to unreliability during weather events
- Existing non-renewable DER is insufficient to meet remaining load; new DER source required



Key Findings/Decisions to Date (Slide 2 of 2)

- Most financially-viable new DER source is likely a fuel cell
- Participant changes may increase or decrease DER needs
- Microgrid governance is complicated; numerous aspects affect the selection
- Project costs indicate a staged construction approach will earn greatest community acceptance



- Develop precise cost estimates
- Complete formal pricing proposal
- Obtain key stakeholder agreement on Governance Model
- Monitor:
 - NY Prize
 - NYS PSC Value of DER
 - NYISO DER Roadmap



Questions?