

Drinker Biddle

The Grid and the Microgrid:  
Love among the Regulations

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C. Baird Brown

# The Grid

- The most **complex machine** ever devised
    - The source of tremendous **economic development**
    - Run on coal – a **threat to the planet**
    - Operational risk – **cascading failure**
  - An electric power system with **common automatic controls** that:
    - **Balances** power from generation and imports with load
    - Maintains scheduled **interchange** with other control areas
    - Maintains the **frequency** of the electric power system
    - Maintains **operating reserves**
  - **Control areas** now are:
    - **Integrated utilities**
    - **Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs)**
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# The Microgrid

A microgrid is a local electric system (**a local control area**) or combined electric and thermal system:

- that includes retail load and the ability to provide energy and energy management services needed to meet a significant proportion of the included load on a non-emergency basis
- that is capable of operating either in parallel or in isolation from the electrical grid
- that, when operating in parallel, is capable of providing energy, capacity or related services to the grid

# Why is a Microgrid Desirable?

- Provides resiliency
  - Acts as a control area when isolated from the grid
  - More reliable than backup generation
- Saves money and the environment
  - Integrated management of electric and thermal loads
  - Integration of renewable energy

**Customer value from Microgrids is driving rapid adoption of new technologies**

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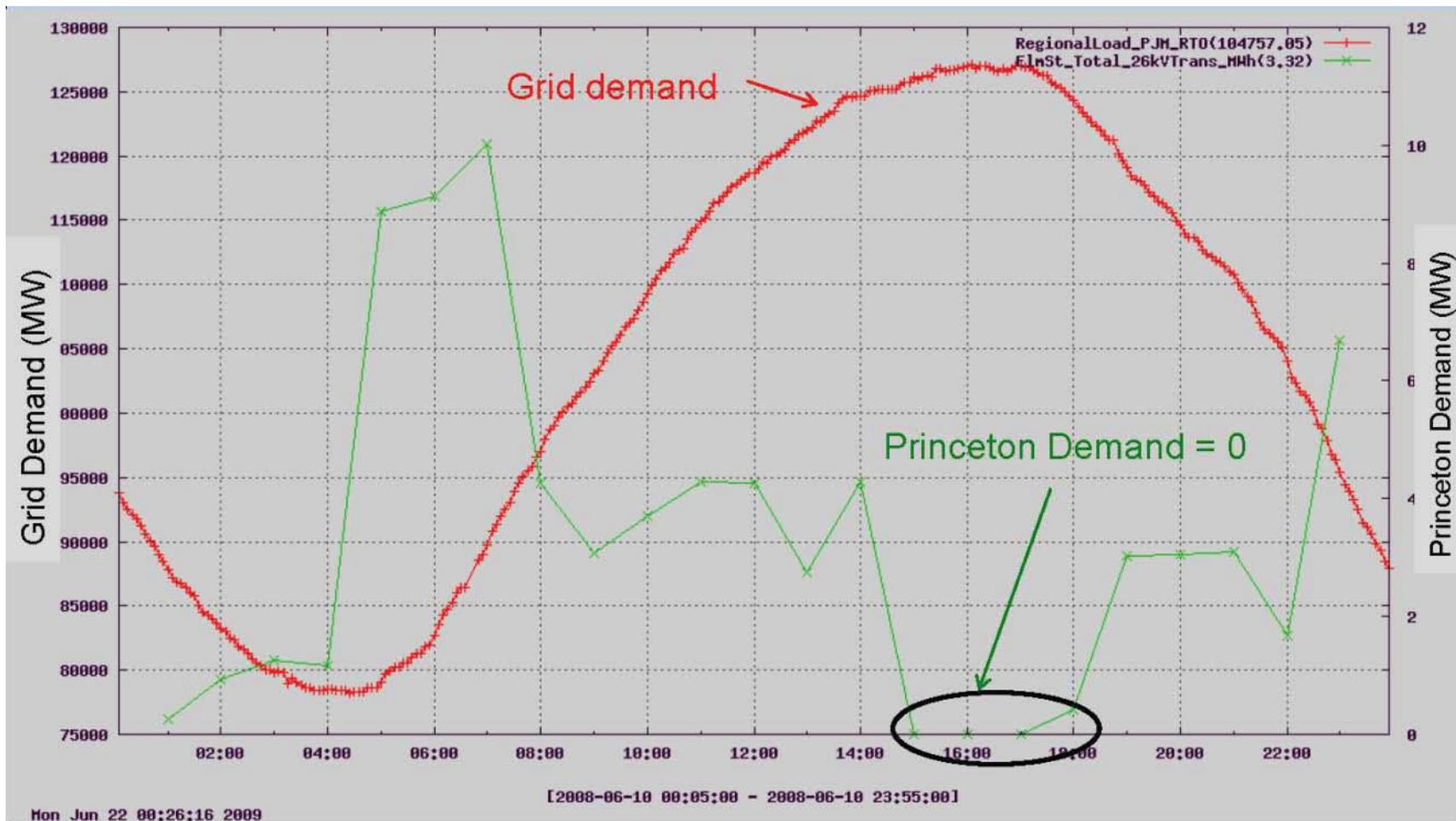
## Microgrid Performance

- Cogeneration efficiency beats the grid 80 to 35%
- Microgrids integrate Variable Energy Resources with hybrid generation
- Smart management of thermal loads uses buildings as thermal storage
- Customers arbitrage fuels and time of day

**These capabilities allow Microgrids to provide multiple services to the grid at favorable prices**

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# Princeton Load Shape



# The Grid of the Future

- A **self-healing grid** in emergencies
    - The grid can separate into self-supporting **islands**
    - Each island is its own **semiautonomous** control area
    - Each supplied by **Distributed Energy Resources** (DER)
    - The islands can support one another
  - DERs (microgrids are the best) provide **grid support services** when not in emergency mode
  - DER are mostly **clean energy resources**
  - The grid operators **conduct the concert**
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# So What's Wrong with this Relationship?

- You need a legal interconnection
    - FERC Order 888 - Open Access Transmission Tariff
    - Small generator interconnection procedure – up to 20 MW
    - RTO supervision of studies
  - Antiquated state regulations
  - Wholesale market rules
  - Jealous Utilities
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# State Regulatory Barriers

- Is a Microgrid a utility? Does it need a franchise?
  - Self Generation is usually permitted
    - Most states allow a third party supplier on site
  - Some states exempt multiple local customers
    - New York Qualified Facility exemption
    - Not “holding oneself out to serve the public”
  - Other regulatory options
    - Retail electric supplier
    - Utility/Private Partnership
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# RTO Wholesale Markets

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission allows wholesale services from behind the meter in RTOs
  - Order 745 - Demand response
  - Order 755 - Regulation
  - Order 784 - Storage
  - Order 819 - Frequency
- EPSA v. FERC has given FERC clear authority
  - Wholesale market is not an intrusion on the retail price
- Hughes v. Talen Energy Marketing
  - States have broad power; can't interfere with wholesale market

**RTO reality lags behind the promise**

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# Utilities see DERs as a Threat

- To grid operation
    - Too many variable energy resources (VERs) requires additional reserves
    - VERs don't provide frequency response (FERC Docket)
    - Demand Response is unreliable
  - To utility business models
    - DERs aren't paying costs of system – need large standby charges
    - Net metering is an unfair subsidy
    - DERs are destroying load and revenues
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# Utility 2.0

- Several State PUCs are undertaking reviews of utility regulation
    - Looking at **new utility business models**
    - Considering the effect of widespread adoption of DERs
  - New York Public Service Commission **Renewing the Energy Vision (REV)** proceeding
    - Utilities serve as **distributed service platforms (DSPs)** for integrating widespread DERs
    - DSPs will run markets for services from DERs analogous to RTOs
  - California PUC DER Planning Process
    - Map the locations on the **Distribution System** where DER can contribute
    - Conduct **Requests for Proposals** for DER solutions
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# New Utility Incentives

- **Decoupling**
    - Utility does not automatically earn all customer charges
  - **Incentive Ratemaking**
    - Utility earns extra return for meeting specific goals:
      - **Reducing load**
      - **Interconnecting DER**
  - **Rate base treatment for contracts**
    - Utilities issue RFPs for DER services
    - Contract is a **“regulatory asset”** that earns a rate of return
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# Questions?

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