## Why Focus on Transmission and Distribution?

- Behind the meter market may already be lost, to the private sector. Is this a diversion or distraction?
- About half of the electricity market is restructured and the rest may move in this direction
  - Zero carbon future could strand coal and simple cycle gas assets
  - Prices in regulated markets are rising faster, 63% vs 39%
- Electricity distribution is an essential service and core competency

Harvard Electricity Policy Group

|                            | Cost       | Electricity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| State                      | Change, %  | Cost 2017,  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                            | Since 1997 | \$/MWh      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midwest                    |            |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IL                         | 23%        | \$95        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IA                         | 46%        | \$87        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MI                         | 60%        | \$113       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN                         | 83%        | \$103       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IN                         | 85%        | \$98        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WI                         | 106%       | \$108       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Larger Regulated States    |            |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NC                         | 40%        | \$90        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FL                         | 45%        | \$104       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VA                         | 50%        | \$92        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GA                         | 54%        | \$98        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| СА                         | 68%        | \$161       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TN                         | 78%        | \$95        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Larger Restructured States |            |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NJ                         | 26%        | \$133       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PA                         | 27%        | \$101       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NY                         | 32%        | \$147       |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ТХ                         | 36%        | \$84        |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# **Utility of the Future**



## What is the Role of the Utility of the Future?

- Two-way power flow renewable power
- Deliver power to electric transportation system
- Manage real-time system balancing, D-ISO
- Build high reliability distribution system
- Manage power quality
- Provide for resiliency substation microgrids

### How?

| Step | Description  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|
| 1    | Create distribution system ISO and microgrid program               |  |  |
| 2    | Create a new performance scorecard: get what you measure           |  |  |
| 3    | Build high reliability distribution system with two-way power flow |  |  |
| 4    | Protect critical facilities  |  |  |
| 5    | Team with local government (city) and private sector               |  |  |
| 6    | Leverage rate riders to accelerate utility investment              |  |  |

## Step 1: System Mapping, Utility Microgrids, and D-ISO

- Dynamic rates
- Demand charges
- Demand response payment
- Substation generation



# **Step 2: Apply Performance Scorecard**

| Performance Criteria - Outcomes               | Baseline or<br>Benchmark   | Current      | Target |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Cost, \$/MWh                                  | \$150                      | \$75         |        |
| Interruptions Duration / Frequency            | 270 min / 1.0              | 20 min / 0.1 |        |
| Power Quality Events                          | 120                        | 25           |        |
| Utilization                                   | 52%                        | 70%          |        |
| <b>Resiliency Capability and Grid Service</b> | apability and Grid Service |              |        |
| Islanding                                     | 20%                        | 80%          |        |
| Alternate Supply                              | 0%                         | 100%         |        |
| Distribution Auto Restoration                 | 10%                        | 80%          |        |
| Distribution Redundancy                       | 40%                        | 80%          |        |
| Damage & Exposure Prevention                  | 60%                        | 95%          |        |
| Local Response (Storage, DR, NG Gen)          | 25%                        | 80%          |        |
| Local Renewable                               | 5%                         | 25%          |        |
| Advanced Metering                             | 25%                        | 100%         |        |

#### Step 3: Build Self Healing Distribution with Two-Way Power Flow



#### Step 3: Build Self Healing Distribution with Two-Way Power Flow



#### Step 3: Build Self Healing Distribution with Two-Way Power Flow Self Healing

Radial

(Redundancy & Auto Restoration)



| Critical and Essential<br>Service | Circuits              | Address | Resiliency<br>Capability |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Local Hospital                    | W430                  |         |                          |
| Police Station/Coms               | D5143                 |         |                          |
| Jackson Storm Station             | W6610Y, W668X         |         |                          |
| Harrison Storm Station            | W6610Y, W668X         |         |                          |
| Convalescent Center               | W3509                 |         |                          |
| Lexington Senior Home             | W6612                 |         |                          |
| High School (Shelter)             | W349, W4564,<br>D4912 |         |                          |
| Jackson Storm Station             | W6610Y, W668X         |         |                          |

## Step 5: Leverage Local Government

- City investment Illinois Rider LGC used for reliability
- Coordinated undergrounding with road and sewer work
- Coordinated identification and action on critical and essential services
- Leveraging city resilient facilities for grid service
- Coordinated tree planting, trimming, removal
  - Right tree right place, invasive pest control
  - Developing greenways Coordinated communications and emergency response
- Coordinated communications and education

- Rider LGC
- New Development
- Reliability & Two-way
  Power Flow Investment
- Master Controller
- District Energy
- Resiliency/Microgrid



# **Available Tools and Examples**

- Rider LGC,
  - https://www.comed.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/MyAccount/MyBillUsage/CurrentRates/ RiderLGC.pdf
- ComEd RTP rate BESH
  - <u>https://hourlypricing.comed.com/live-prices/five-minute-prices/</u>
  - <u>https://www.comed.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/MyAccount/MyBillUsage/Cur</u> <u>rentRates/Ratebook.pdf</u>
- USGBC PEER Program, <u>www.gbci/peer.org</u>
- IPP tools email jkelly@ippconnect.com
  - Example utility city scale smart grid plan
  - Excel tool for modeling financial impact of applying innovative rate riders