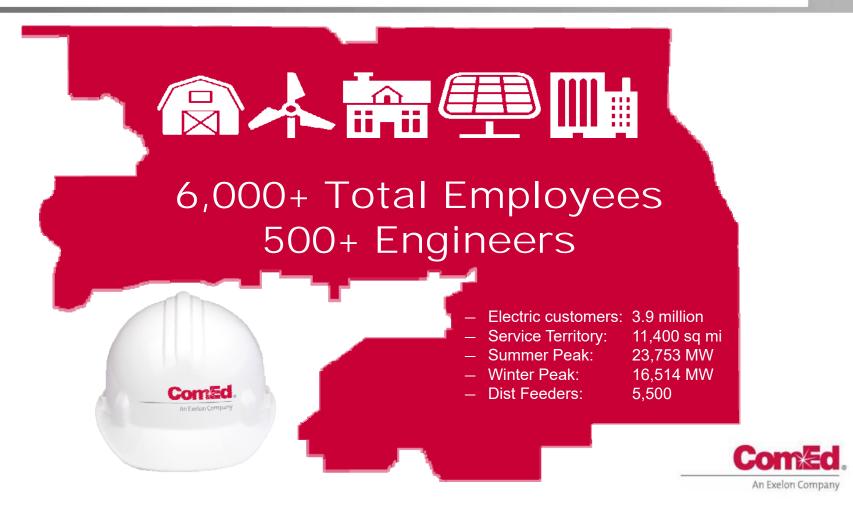


#### Grid Modernization Initiatives at ComEd

Shay Bahramirad, PhD Director Distribution System Planning and Smart Grid and Innovation

March, 2018

ComEd



## From EIMA to the Future Energy Jobs Act

In October 2011, the Illinois General Assembly enacted the <u>Energy Infrastructure Modernization Act (EIMA)</u>, setting in motion a \$2.6 billion, ten-year investment plan by ComEd to strengthen and modernize the state's electric grid.

The <u>Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA)</u> was passed in December 2016. The bill includes provisions for energy efficiency, low income assistance, distributed generation, and allows for enhanced grid reliability programs.

2011



Investing in Illinois energy infrastructure

- •\$1.3B in Reliability Investments
- •\$1.3B in Smart Grid Investments
- •2,000 full time jobs
- •Smart Grid Test Bed
- •\$50M for customer assistance



Stabilizing the regulatory environment

- Annual filing and reconciliation
- •ROE formula



Value for our customers

- Reliability targets
- •Customer service improvement targets
- •Sunsets in 2019
- •Average rates increase < 2.5%



Keeping the grid up and running

- •Support for 2 at risk nuclear power plants
- Saving 4,000 jobs across Illinois
- •Zero Emission Standard
- •Job training for clean energy jobs

2016



Investing in efficiency and Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)

- •\$180M-\$220M for renewables energy funding
- •Enhanced grid security and reliability
- •Strengthen RPS standards



Customer savings and low income assistance

- •\$750M in low income assistance
- Expand energy efficiency pgms
- Voltage optimization
- Preservation of competitive rates

# FEJA Legislation Highlights

	High-Level Summary
Energy Efficiency	<ul> <li>Allows ComEd to gradually increase EE spending to \$400M+ per year (included in rate base)</li> <li>Sets Cumulative Persisting Annual Savings (CPAS) goals</li> <li>Exempts large customers &gt;10MW from EE programs</li> </ul>
Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)	<ul> <li>Requires Illinois Power Agency (IPA) to procure Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)</li> <li>Requires annual procurement of RECs each from new wind and solar</li> <li>Provides residential solar 15-year REC payment upfront; small C&amp;I over 5 years</li> <li>ComEd will collect funds from all customers via new line item on the bill</li> </ul>
CARE	Extension of CARE bill payment assistance program at \$10M/year for five years starting June 1, 2017
Solar for All	<ul> <li>Uses Renewable Energy Resources Fund monies to fund Solar for All initiatives</li> <li>Utilities shall propose community solar projects up to \$20M</li> </ul>
Net Metering	<ul> <li>Residential NEM unchanged until 5% cap reached</li> <li>\$250/kW nameplate capacity rebate available to non-residential NEM customers</li> </ul>
Zero Emissions Standard	<ul> <li>Zero Emissions Credits (ZECs) are procured from Illinois nuclear power plants</li> <li>The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) will set the rate</li> <li>ComEd will collect funds from all customers via new line item on the bill</li> </ul>
Jobs Training	<ul> <li>ComEd to fund \$30M in jobs training distributed in \$10M increments in 2017, 2021, and 2025</li> <li>Purpose is to train installers who can work on RPS and Solar for All projects</li> </ul>
Bill Impact Caps	<ul> <li>Imposes a residential cost cap based on total bill impact</li> <li>Imposes two commercial cost caps based on 2015 price per kWh</li> </ul>

# **Expanding Renewables**

#### **SOLAR REBATES\***

- ✓ Solar rebates of \$250/kW of installed capacity will be made available initially to existing and new commercial customers and community solar subscribers, up to a maximum of 2,000 kW per customer account
- ✓ Designed to compensate customers for the value their systems provide to the grid
- ✓ Illinois Commerce Commission will set process and methodology for determining rebate value for all customers including residential

#### **NET METERING**

- ✓ Maintains net-metering for residential customers up to the point when the energy demand of net-metering customers equals 5 percent of utility-supplied peak demand
  - Proceedings on the value of solar begin when installed capacity of solar reaches 3% (~240MW)
  - Resulting rebate becomes effective at 5% (~400MW)
- ✓ Once the 5 percent cap is passed, netmetering will apply only to the supply portion of a new solar customers' bill All customers who entered into net metering full retail prior to the 5 percent cap being reached can stay on netmetering for the life of their systems



<sup>\*</sup>Rebate terms apply to other forms of renewable energy, including wind.

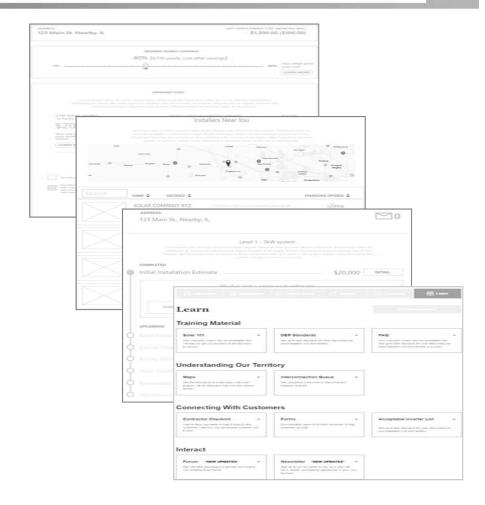
### What We're Working Through

- ✓ Smart inverter tariff solar rebate
  - Created internal taskforce with cross-functional expertise to develop smart inverter requirements
  - Technical requirements for smart inverters including required control functions and default settings per FEJA rebate program
  - Verification processes for solar rebates
- ✓ Anticipating pace and amount of solar growth
  - Overhauling our interconnection process
  - Customer experience
  - Hosting Capacity Maps
- ✓ Anticipating timing of reaching the 5 percent cap
  - Fixed rebate => Value of DFR



#### Online Tools...

- ✓ Make the end-to-end experience of understanding, adopting, and using solar simple, responsive, flexible, transparent, proactive and personalized:
  - Solar Calculator
    - Demonstrate potential benefits of community and rooftop solar
  - Hire Right
    - Learn about solar installers in your community
  - Solar Tracker
    - Monitor project progress and communicate with ComEd your installer
  - Solar Trade Ally
    - Forum to connect developers with other developers and to ComEd



### So How Does That Affect Planning?

#### ✓ Energy Efficiency

- Expands energy efficiency programs to drive customer savings.
- Allows ComEd to earn on energy efficiency investments.
- \$500M investment in Voltage Optimization
  - − ~3,000 feeders

#### √ Renewable Portfolio Standard

- Expands funding for renewables in Illinois.
  - Wind
  - Solar (Utility scale, Community, & Rooftop)
- Interconnections will grow from 300 per year to ??? per year
  - IPA SREC prices favor community solar (2MW max to qualify for rebate)
- Hosting Capacity maps
- Value of DER

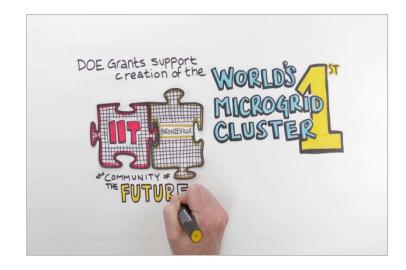


## Bronzeville Community Microgrid

- ✓ ComEd sought commission approval of the Bronzeville Community Microgrid (BCM) in July 2017, after the project failed to make it into a larger Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA) passed by the state legislature in December 2016.
- ✓ In February 2018, the state regulators approved the BCM project.

#### ✓ BCM Quick Facts:

- 1,060 residential, commercial, and small industrial customers
- 7 MW aggregate load
- Phase I 2.5 MW load, solar PV and battery storage, diesel back-up (Focus on DOE SHINES grant requirements)
  - 490 customers
  - Phase I critical public service customers: De La Salle Institute; the Chicago Bee Public Library, the Perspectives/IIT Math & Science Academy; and part of the Public Safety Headquarters of the City of Chicago
- Phase II 4.5 MW load, 7-MW of controllable generation
  - Additional 570 customers
  - Phase II critical public service customers: Kensington Place Nursing and Rehabilitation Center;
     Illinois College of Optometry; Symphony of Bronzeville Skilled Nursing and Living Center;
     Chicago Military Academy at Bronzeville; Heartland Human Care Services; and the remainder of the Public Safety Headquarters of the City of Chicago
- Clustering demonstration with existing microgrid at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT)
- Cost: Total \$25 million.
  - \$11.3 million for distribution upgrades
  - \$14.7 million for generation
- Contributions: \$4 million DOE grant; \$600,000 from partners





## NextGrid: Illinois Utility of the Future Study

- ✓ NextGrid is an approximately 18-month consumer-focused study initiated by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) and launched on Sept. 28, 2017.
- ✓ NextGrid will be managed by the ICC, with the Power and Energy System Area of the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC/ECE) serving as an independent third-party facilitator.
- ✓ The study will examine the use of new technologies to improve the state's electric grid while minimizing energy costs to consumers.
  - New Technology Deployment and Grid Integration
  - Metering, Communications and Data
  - · Reliability, Resiliency and Security
  - Customer and Community Participation
  - Electricity Markets
  - Regulatory and Environmental Policy Issues
  - Ratemaking
- ✓ The public is invited and encouraged to participate in the study.





# Potential Policy Issues

- √ Value of DER
- ✓ Rate design
- ✓ Planning and System Operations
- ✓ Data access
- ✓ Low income participation
- ✓ Platforms



# Questions...



