PUC Distribution Planning Practices

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Distribution Systems and Planning Training for Western States - May 2-3, 2018
In this presentation

► Grid planning
  □ Electric grid planning activities
  □ Integrated distribution system planning
  □ Emerging distribution planning elements

► Increasing state engagement in distribution system planning
  □ Drivers for improved distribution planning and potential benefits
  □ Considerations for establishing a regulatory process
  □ Overarching principles and options for distributed energy resources planning

► Variety of state approaches

► Non-wires alternatives

► Possible places to start

► Some takeaways

► Resources for more information
  □ Technical assistance, publications

► Extra slides
  □ State-by-state summaries with links
Grid planning
Electric grid planning activities

- **Distribution planning** is focused on assessing needed physical and operational changes to local grid.
  - Can support growth of distributed energy resources (DERs) and grid modernization

- **Integrated resource planning** (in vertically integrated states) is focused on identifying future investments to meet bulk power system reliability and public policy objectives at a reasonable cost.
  - Can consider scenarios for DERs and impacts on need for, and timing of, utility investments

- **Transmission planning** is focused on identifying future transmission expansion needs and options for meeting those needs.
  - Can begin anticipating operational challenges at transmission-distribution interface* and solutions

*Boundary between wholesale & retail markets; meshed high-voltage network & radial, lower-voltage feeders; and federal & state regulatory jurisdiction
Emerging integrated distribution planning

- Assess physical and operational changes to grid necessary for safe, reliable and affordable service that satisfies customers’ changing expectations and use of DERs, includes stakeholder-informed planning scenarios, is coordinated with other types of planning, and identifies:

1. Necessary distribution investments to enhance safety, reliability and security, including replacement of aging infrastructure and grid modernization
2. Changes to interconnection processes and integration investments to support DER adoption
3. Value of DERs and opportunities to realize net benefits for all customers through use of DER-provided services
Emerging distribution planning elements

- Projecting loads and DERs in a more granular way
- Analyzing hosting capacity — amount of DERs that can be interconnected without adversely impacting power quality or reliability under existing control and protection systems and without infrastructure upgrades
- Assessing locational value of DERs
- Analyzing non-wires alternatives (NWAs) to traditional investments
- Increasing visibility into distribution
- Accurately representing distribution operations
- Engaging stakeholders

Increasing state engagement in distribution system planning
State drivers for improved distribution planning

► More DERs — cost reductions, policies, new business models, consumer interest
► Resilience and reliability
► More data and better tools to analyze data
► Aging grid infrastructure and utility proposals for grid investments
► Need for greater grid flexibility in areas with high levels of wind and solar
► Interest in conservation voltage reduction and volt/VAR optimization*
► Alternatives to traditional solutions that may provide net benefits to customers

*Majority of utilities are currently not considering end-use efficiency as a distribution system resource (Baatz et al. 2018)
State benefits from improved distribution planning

- Makes transparent utility plans for distribution system investments before showing up individually in rider or rate case
- Provides opportunities for meaningful PUC and stakeholder engagement
  - Can improve outcomes
- Considers uncertainties under a range of possible futures
- Considers all solutions for least cost/risk
- Motivates utility to choose least cost/risk solutions
- Enables consumers and service providers to propose grid solutions and participate in providing grid services

*Graph from De Martini and Kristov, for Berkeley Lab*
Overarching principles for DER planning for distribution systems - Washington UTC report

► **Transparency**: DER planning should *fairly consider both wire-based and non-wires resource alternatives* for meeting distribution system needs. Planning should *optimize the investment decisions of customers and third parties by identifying points on the grid where distributed resources have greatest value*.

► **Coordination**: Distribution plans should *inform and interact with other utility planning processes*, including integrated resource plans & capital budget plans.

► **Flexibility**: The planning *process needs to improve over time and adapt* to changing grid conditions, new technologies, and improved modeling capabilities.

► **Reliability and Security**: DER planning should *ensure that reliability, physical security, and cybersecurity are maintained* as the distribution grid changes.

► **Inclusion**: *All customers should have opportunities to participate in grid modernization* through tariffs and programs that compensate customers for the value of their distributed resources, with particular consideration given to low-income customers.

1. Identify *data gaps* that impede planning process and any *upgrades needed* to obtain data
2. Propose *monitoring and metering upgrades w/biz case* identifying net benefits
3. Identify programs and tariffs to *compensate customers* for DER value and optimal usage
4. Use *probabilistic models to forecast DER growth* on the utility’s system
5. Identify all major, planned investments for next 10 years and *analyze non-wires alternatives*
6. *Competitively procure DERs* identified in plan through detailed requests for proposals, specifying locations
7. Use identified *DERs as inputs to integrated resource plans*
8. Discuss how utility is *adapting cybersecurity and data privacy practices* to changing distribution grid
9. Discuss lessons learned from current planning cycle plus *process and data improvements for next cycle*
10. Use transparent approach for *stakeholder input and feedback*
Some considerations for establishing a regulatory process for distribution planning

- Statutory requirements, regulatory precedent
- Priorities, phasing, related proceedings
- What’s worked elsewhere, tailored to your state
- Recognize differences across utilities
- Regulatory clarity with flexibility built-in
- Quick wins, early benefits for consumers
- Long-term, cohesive view to achieve goals
- Pilots vs. full-scale approaches (including economy of scale, rate impacts)
- Utility distribution investments are large
  - $32B nationally among Edison Electric Institute members in 2016

*Figure from EEI, Delivering America’s Energy Future, 2/8/17. Source: EEI Finance Department, company reports, S&P Global Market Intelligence (August 2016)
Variety of state approaches
## State Engagement in Electric Distribution Planning

**State Engagement in Electric Distribution Planning**, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Berkeley Lab, and National Renewable Energy Laboratory, December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory requirement for long-term distribution plans or grid modernization plans(a)</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
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<th>D.C.</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
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<th>Maryland</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
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<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
<th>Rhode Island</th>
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<td>No planning requirements yet, but proceeding underway or planned</td>
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<td>Non-wires alternatives analysis and procurement requirements</td>
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Notes:
- (a) For one or more utilities.
States are advancing distribution system planning in a variety of ways. Here are some examples.

- Requirements for utilities to file distribution system or grid modernization plans (CA, HI, IN, MA, MN, NV, NY)
- *Ad hoc* directive to file a distribution system plan (MD, MI)
- Requirements to conduct hosting capacity analysis (CA, HI, MN, NY)
- Consideration of cost-effective non-wires alternatives (CA, NY, RI)
- Locational net benefits analysis for DERs (CA, NY, HI, NV)
- Investigations into DER procurement strategies (CA, HI, NY)
- Requirements for utilities to report on poor-performing circuits and improvement plans (many states — e.g., FL, IL, OH, PA, RI)
- Storm hardening and undergrounding requirements (MD, FL)
- Smart grid reporting (OR)
Example* state approaches - 1

► New York
  □ Utilities file Distribution System Implementation Plans with stakeholder engagement
  □ Non-wires alternatives
    • Incorporating NWA criteria into T&D capital planning – Utilities must routinely identify candidate projects for NWA solutions (load relief, reliability) and post information to websites
    • Utilities issue requests for proposals for NWAs
  □ Value Stack tariff
    • Location-specific relief zones
    • Payments to DER projects based on energy, capacity, environmental, demand reduction and locational system relief value
  □ Hosting capacity maps for all circuits ≥12 kV

*See report and Extra Slides for details and links, plus information on other states.
NWAs are covered in more detail later in this presentation.
California

- Utilities file Distribution Resource Plans
- Locational Net Benefits Analysis - Net benefits DERs can provide at any given location, using an avoided cost calculator as framework for system-level values plus PUC-required, location-specific methods for avoided T&D costs
  - Locational benefits demonstration projects
- Integration Capacity Analysis – Hosting capacity analysis to identify how much generation can be installed on a line section w/o distribution upgrades
- Annual process for third party-owned DERs to defer or avoid traditional capital investments in distribution systems
- Utility incentive mechanism pilot for DERs – Utilities earn 4% on customer or third party-owned DER projects that cost-effectively defer distribution system investments
Example state approaches - 3

Minnesota

- Biennial Distribution Grid Modernization Reports (Minn. Stat. §216B.2425)
  - Utility identifies projects it considers necessary to modernize T&D systems
    - May ask Commission to certify grid modernization projects as priority projects in order to recover costs through a rider (outside general rate case)
  - Utility identifies interconnection points for small-scale distributed generation (DG) and distribution system upgrades to support continued DG development
  - To date, Xcel Energy has filed 2 grid modernization reports and 2 hosting capacity analyses

- Staff report on grid modernization (2016) asks 3 questions
  - Are we planning for and investing in the distribution system we will need in the future?
  - Are planning processes aligned to ensure future reliability, efficient use of resources, maximize customer benefits and successful implementation of public policy?
  - What commission actions would support improved alignment of planning and investment?

- Electric Utility Grid Modernization docket focuses on distribution planning
  - To develop a distribution system planning framework for utilities across state
  - Series of stakeholder workshops
  - Utility questionnaire on current practices, planning status and possible improvements; stakeholder comments
Example state approaches - 4

MN PUC staff proposed draft rules - April 19, 2018

- Most requirements similar across all utilities (large and small). Diverge 2 ways:
  - Filing cycle – Annual (Xcel Energy) vs. every other year for other utilities
  - Hosting capacity analysis – Xcel files summary of analysis (required by law) in DSP docket along with progress; minimal filing requirements for other utilities

- Requirements
  - 5-year action plan for distribution system investments
  - DER future scenarios – Method at utility’s discretion and according to capabilities
    - Minimum for Xcel: Base case (expected future), +10%, +25%
  - 15-year plan - Potential investments based on 5-year plan and DER future scenarios
  - Commission action – Accept or reject filing within 7 months (to extent practicable)
  - Stakeholder engagement – Utility holds ≥1 “timely” meeting prior to filing; PUC staff also can convene a stakeholder meeting during public comment period
  - Data that must be included in filing - Baseline distribution system, financial and DERs
  - Non-wires alternatives - For projects >$5M, provide analysis on how NWAs compare, at a minimum, in price, functionality and long-term value. Utility must specify project types (e.g., for load relief or reliability), timelines and cost thresholds
Washington

- On 4/17/18, WUTC staff proposed rules for electric utilities and requested comments and posed questions for both electric and natural gas utilities
  - “...it is imperative that the IRP principle of comparing disparate resources on even terms is applied to distribution system planning”
  - “...adopt changes to the current [IRP] rule, or create a new rule, that will increase transparency of utility planning to meet distribution system needs that ensures that utilities make investments on a least-cost, least-risk basis.”
  - Each electric utility must develop an IRP “that cohesively plans for meeting resource needs through investments in ... generation, transmission, and distribution systems.”
  - Stakeholder engagement via advisory group*
  - DSP consists of 1) 10-year capital investment plan; 2) long-term plan on how utility is improving distribution system operations and transparency; 3) report on tools and practices to facilitate integration of DERs – All an input to IRP
    - Facilitate DER integration through probabilistic forecasts of customer-owned DERs, identifying potential tariffs and rate designs to compensate customers for value and provide accurate price signals, and identifying pilot programs

* Advisory group process will be discussed during discussion panel this afternoon
**Hawaii**

- HPUC rejected piecemeal investment proposals and required Hawaiian Electric Companies (HECO) to file a comprehensive Grid Modernization Plan.
- Order No. 34281 provided guidance for developing a scenario-based grid modernization strategy that provides a holistic vision to inform review of discrete grid modernization project applications submitted by the utility.
- HECO filed a final Grid Modernization Strategy on Aug. 29, 2017
  - PUC approved the plan in Order No. 35268 (Feb. 7, 2018)
- On March 1, 2018, HECO proposed a new planning process that integrates customer, distribution, transmission and bulk power resource levels of the system. The proposed “Integrated Grid Planning” process includes:
  1. Stakeholder involvement
  2. Optimized solutions for resource adequacy and grid services, based on procurement processes which include NWA solutions
  3. Incremental deployment of grid modernization technology
Example state approaches - 7

➢ Nevada

☐ **SB 146 (2017)** requires distributed resource plans that:
  • Evaluate locational benefits and costs of DERs
  • Propose or identify standard tariffs, contracts or other mechanisms for deployment of cost-effective DERs that satisfy distribution planning objectives
  • Propose cost-effective methods to effectively coordinate existing approved programs to maximize locational benefits and minimize the incremental costs of DERs
  • Identify any additional spending necessary to integrate cost-effective DERs into distribution planning to yield net benefits to customers
  • Identify barriers to DER deployment

☐ NV Energy files 1st DRP in April 2019 as an amendment to its June 2018 IRP
  • [Docket 17-08022](#)

☐ Informal stakeholder workshops and formal PUCN workshops

☐ NV Energy’s proposed DRP elements – [Jan. 17, 2018, stakeholder workshop](#)
  • Grid needs assessment, load and DER forecasting, hosting capacity analysis (for interconnection technical screen and long-term planning), interconnection process improvements, locational net benefits analysis
In early 2017 orders in rate proceedings, PSC directed Consumers Energy and DTE Electric to file draft 5-yr distribution investment & maintenance plans
  • “to increase visibility into the needs of maintaining the state’s system and to obtain a more thorough understanding of anticipated needs, priorities, and spending”
  • Desire to evaluate significant and necessary investments to aging distribution systems to ensure they are safe, reliable, and resilient long into the future, as opposed to merely evaluating such costs over a 12-month snapshot of time

Utilities filed draft plans last summer; staff reviewed and parties commented

Final plans required to address aging infrastructure and risk assessments needed to prioritize investments, known safety concerns, improving resilience and mitigating safety and financial issues, and performance metrics
  • DTE Electric final plan filed Jan. 31, 2018
  • Consumers Energy final plan filed March 1, 2018 - GE will walk through portions of the plan this afternoon.

4/12/18 order requires 5-year plan by Indiana Michigan Power Co., consolidates into one docket plans for all utilities, and requests stakeholder feedback on how DSP can inform ratemaking and other regulatory processes
Non-wires alternatives (NWAs)
Natalie Mims and Lisa Schwartz, Berkeley Lab
New York Joint Utilities NWA Criteria

- The Joint Utilities provided **suitability criteria** for NWA projects in March 2017 and described **how the criteria will be applied** to projects in their capital plans in a supplemental filing on May 8, 2017.
- Similar criteria provided by ConEd, O&R Utilities and Central Hudson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Potential Elements Addressed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Type Suitability</td>
<td>Project types include Load Relief and Reliability*. Other categories currently have minimal suitability and will be reviewed as suitability changes due to State policy or technological changes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timeline Suitability</td>
<td>Large Project 36 to 60 months</td>
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<td>Small Project 18 to 24 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost Suitability</td>
<td>Large Project $\geq$ 1M</td>
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<td>Small Project $\geq$ 300k</td>
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</table>

*Reliability projects entail projects for remote single source regions or customer-requested enhanced reliability projects. Source: [Central Hudson NWA Opportunity website](#)
Examples of NY NWA RFPs

- The Joint Utilities’ May 8, 2017, [supplemental filing](#) stated they would use their own procurement process to award contracts for NWAs. Information on the Joint Utilities NWA process is here and on the [REV Connect](#) website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utility</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Project Size</th>
<th>Project status and procurement and development timeline</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Hudson</td>
<td>Philips Road/Substation</td>
<td>Load relief</td>
<td>Large (5 MW)</td>
<td>RFP issued: 11/2014</td>
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<td>Timeline: 42 mo.</td>
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<td>Project status: Targeted DSM underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Hudson</td>
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<td>Load relief</td>
<td>Small (1 MW)</td>
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<td>Timeline: 34 mos.</td>
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<td>Project status: RFPs are being evaluated</td>
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<td>NYSEG</td>
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<td>Load relief and reliability</td>
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<td>Timeline: 3/2019</td>
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<td>Project status: none provided</td>
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<td>RFP issued: 12/2017</td>
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<td>Responses due: 3/16/2018</td>
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<td>Timeline: 12 MW needed by May 2021</td>
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<td>Project status: Active RFP</td>
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ConEd NWA RFPs

- ConEd has two open RFPs and four closed RFPs for NWA projects.
  - Bids for the four closed RFPs are currently under evaluation.
  - Also, one NWA project has been deferred due to reduced growth projections, and another NWA project will not proceed.

- ConEd webinar in November outlined the status of its NWA projects and provided information on expectations with the RFP process.

- RFP response requirements include:
  - Proposed solution description
  - Project schedule and acquisition plan
  - Detailed costs associated with proposed solution
  - Risks, challenges and community impacts
  - Professional background and experience with the proposed solutions

- Underperformance: “Failure to deliver load relief committed as part of any solution may result in liquidated damages to ConEd as provided by the contract.”
Pacific Power and Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO)* are using targeted energy efficiency to possibly defer a substation upgrade.

2-year pilot (Q3 2017 to Q2 2019) targets efficiency measures for 3,000 customers to reduce substation load. Goals of the pilot:

- Measure and quantify peak demand savings
- Document and evaluate ability to replicate the strategies in other regions served by Pacific Power and ETO
- Develop processes for coordinated implementation between Pacific Power and ETO
- Determine if any changes need to be made to improve targeted deployment of efficiency for deferral of traditional distribution system upgrades

*ETO is the third-party administrator for energy efficiency programs.
CPUC Distribution Investment Deferral Framework (DIDF) Staff Proposal (6/30/17) - Part of a rulemaking to establish policies, procedures and rules to guide IOUs in developing Distribution Resource Plan Proposals

CPUC order 2/15/18

- “The central objective of the DIDF is to identify and capture opportunities for DERs to cost-effectively defer or avoid traditional IOU investments that are planned to mitigate forecasted deficiencies of the distribution system.”
- IOUs implement DER growth scenarios and Integration Capacity Analysis (hosting capacity analysis) in existing and new distribution planning processes.
- IOUs file annually detailed Grid Needs Assessment and Distribution Deferral Opportunity Report. General rate case applications must match these filings.
- Distribution Planning Advisory Group – Stakeholder feedback on IOU reports
- Annually by Dec. 1, each IOU recommends distribution deferral projects for solicitations via the Competitive Solicitation Framework Request for Offers.
Rhode Island’s **Investigation Into the Changing Electric Distribution System** (Docket No 4600) produced a **Guidance Document** in October 2017 on how the PUC will consider distribution system investments in National Grid regulatory proceedings.

PUC created **Least Cost Procurement Standards** in July 2017 (Docket 4684) with guidelines for incorporating NWAs into utility System Reliability Procurement (SRP) plans. NWA implementation costs are recovered in SRP. (SRP also includes other types of expenditures.)

In August 2017, National Grid filed its **Efficiency and System Reliability Procurement Plan**. The SRP plan highlighted the use of NWAs for:

- Highly utilized distribution systems
- Areas where construction is physically constrained
- Areas where the utility anticipates demand growth

RI System Data Portal, including a Heat Map to identify opportunities where NWAs can be used to reduce or manage load for these use cases.
Power Sector Transformation Initiative Phase I report, November 2017 (pp. 45-46)

- Report states that National Grid indicated NWAs have been limited in the state due to:
  - Reduced need - successful energy efficiency programs & flat load growth
  - Inability to use NWAs for asset condition need — when there is the “susceptibility of distribution infrastructure equipment to failure, malfunction or otherwise compromised performance.…”

- At the same time the report notes that “significant capital investment persists to address system capacity issues (i.e., circuit peaks driven by load growth).”

Among the principles to guide distribution system planning reforms:

- “…should achieve consistency across all programs and policies. For example, operationalization of heat maps and locational incentives should be implemented uniformly across all energy efficiency, DER, NWA and capital planning and procurement processes.”
Possible places to start
Haven’t yet begun? Possible places to start

► *Take early integration steps* - Consistency in inputs (e.g., assumptions, forecasts) and scenarios — updated in time — across distribution planning, capital planning, transmission planning and, in vertically integrated states, integrated resource planning

► *Account for all resources* – Consider energy efficiency, demand response (including direct load control, smart thermostats and time-varying pricing), distributed generation and storage alongside traditional distribution solutions where applicable

► *Specify DER attributes* – In order to meet identified distribution system needs

► *Test new sourcing and pricing methods* – e.g., competitive solicitations, tariffs, programs

► *Analyze multiple possible futures* – e.g., loads, DERs, markets
Possible places to start - 2

► **Phase in hosting capacity analysis** – To facilitate distributed generation integration and indicate better or more difficult locations

► **Pilot evaluation of locational impacts** – Identify where DERs might offer greatest benefits

► **Plan integration of utility systems in advance** – Specify how any proposed investments (e.g., advanced metering infrastructure, automated distribution management systems) will be used with other utility assets and systems, as well as providing data for distribution planning, for the benefit of consumers.

► **Education and training** – You’re doing that right now!

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Figure adapted by Berkeley Lab from EPRI (2015), *Distribution Feeder Hosting Capacity: What Matters When Planning for DER?*
Some takeaways
Some takeaways

► Most states have not begun to directly engage in longer-term utility distribution planning. States further down the path are still early in the process.
  • Approaches range from a cohesive set of requirements to ad hoc order in utility rate case

► Some PUC distribution planning processes are tied to greater utility assurance of cost recovery for distribution investments that are included in approved plans.

► Beyond universal interest in affordability and reliability, common state drivers for a state distribution system planning process include facilitating higher levels of DERs, harnessing them to provide grid services for customers, enabling greater consumer engagement, and improving review of utility distribution investments.

► Common emerging elements of distribution system planning include DER forecasting, hosting capacity analysis, DER locational value, and engaging stakeholders to help identify least-cost solutions.

► Some states are taking steps toward including non-wires alternatives in distribution planning and competitive procurements to meet certain grid needs.

► Integration of distribution planning with other types of planning is nascent.
Resources
DOE’s Solar Energy Technologies Office, in partnership with Berkeley Lab, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and National Renewable Energy Laboratory, recently launched a three-year analytical support program for PUCs on topics related to distribution utility planning and regulatory, policy, programmatic and technology assessments of DERs. Applications for year 1 were selected in October 2017. Applications for the next round of support will be solicited late summer 2018.

Berkeley Lab’s Electricity Markets and Policy Group provides independent and unbiased technical assistance to state utility regulatory commissions, state energy offices, tribes and regional entities in these areas:

- Energy efficiency (e.g., policy frameworks, implementation strategies, resource planning approaches, utility cost recovery, and evaluation)
- Renewable energy resources
- Demand response (e.g., time-varying pricing)
- Utility regulation (e.g., financial impacts to utilities and utility customers)
- Grid modernization and broader issues on electricity system decision-making
Publications for more information

► Alan Cooke, Juliet Homer, Lisa Schwartz, *Distribution System Planning – State Examples by Topic*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and Berkeley Lab (forthcoming)


  - Volume I: Customer and State Policy Driven Functionality
  - Volume II: Advanced Technology Market Assessment
  - Volume III: Decision Guide


► Berkeley Lab’s Future Electric Utility Regulation report series — in particular:
  - *Distribution Systems in a High Distributed Energy Resources Future: Planning, Market Design, Operation and Oversight*, by Paul De Martini (Cal Tech) and Lorenzo Kristov (CAISO)

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Extra slides
State-by-State Details

See [State Engagement in Electric Distribution Planning](#) for more information
New York – Reforming the Energy Vision

- Utilities file Distribution System Implementation Plans with stakeholder engagement
- Expansion of non-wires alternatives (NWAs)
  - Brooklyn and Queens Demand Management project ($200M) enabled $1.2B deferral of traditional network upgrades (41 MW customer-side, 11 MW utility-side)
  - Focusing on NWA suitability criteria - Utilities incorporating NWA criteria into transmission and distribution capital planning – Must routinely identify projects that are candidates for NWA solutions (load relief, reliability, etc.) and post to websites with information including timing
  - Issue requests for proposals for NWAs
NY, cont.

- **Value Stack tariff**
  - Demand relief values being calculated and location-specific relief value zones identified
  - Payments to be made to DER projects based on energy, capacity, environmental, demand reduction and locational system relief value
  - Hosting capacity maps for all circuits ≥12 kV
  - Future:
    - Updated marginal cost of service studies
    - Interconnection portal online for developers
    - Two energy storage projects per utility required by end of 2018
States advancing distribution planning - 3

► California

- **AB 327** and PUC order on distribution planning

- **Distribution Resource Plans**
  - *Locational Net Benefits Analysis* - Specify net benefits DERs can provide at any given location, using E3’s Distributed Resource Avoided Cost Calculator as framework for system-level values and PUC-required, location-specific methods for avoided T&D costs
  - *Integration Capacity Analysis* – “Streamlined” hosting capacity analysis to identify how much generation can be installed on a line section w/o distribution upgrades. 9 functional requirements for demos
  - **DER Adoption and Distribution Load Forecasting methodology**
  - **Grid Modernization Investment Guidance** (staff whitepaper)
  - **Distribution Investment Deferral** to establish annual process for third party-owned DERs to defer or avoid traditional capital investments in distribution systems

- Demo projects: Integrated capacity analysis, locational benefits, distribution operations with high DERs and microgrids
States advancing distribution planning - 4

CA, cont.

- Utility incentive mechanism pilot for DERs – Utilities earn 4% on customer or third-party DER projects that cost-effectively defer distribution system investments
  - Pilot - one to four projects for each IOU
  - Also addresses cost-effectiveness framework

- Integrated Resource Planning rulemaking to set GHG targets for load serving entities; CPUC staff to do initial modeling

- SCE Grid Modernization Plan – As part of 2018 rate case SCE proposed $1.9 billion to modernize grid for DERs; Commission decision Jan 2018

- Report on improving T&D coordination for high DERs from More Than Smart, CAISO, PG&E, SCE, SDG&E

- Energy storage mandate (AB 2514) - target of 1,350 MW of energy storage by 2020
Hawaii

- **Investigations into DERs** including procurement. 3 tariff options:
  - Customer self-supply
  - Customer grid-supply (Smart Export tariff)
  - Time-of-use tariff

- HPUC rejected piecemeal investment proposals and required HECO to file a comprehensive [Grid Modernization Plan](#).
  - HPUC approved the plan in [Order No. 35268](#) (Feb. 7, 2018)


- **Demand response** tariffs in process that will provide capacity, fast frequency response, regulating reserves and replacement reserves

- PUC **inclinations** on future of utilities

- **Study on alternative utility and regulatory models** - due December 2018
States advancing distribution planning - 6

► **DC** – **Modernizing the Energy Delivery System**, staff report issued in Jan 2017 included two draft NOPRs for Commission to consider

► **WA** – **Rulemaking** considering resource planning changes: consideration of DERs including **energy storage**; distribution system modeling; RFP, avoided costs; smart grid reporting (with sunset of **earlier requirements**); Dec. 2017 report to Legislature on distribution planning practices

► **OR** – Utilities must submit **smart grid implementation plans** biennially and **annually report** on projected construction budgets for T&D projects >$10 million; staff proposed Commission open **investigation to adopt process for distribution system planning** (5- to 10-year planning horizon)
States advancing distribution planning - 7

► Minnesota

- Biennial Distribution Grid Modernization Reports (Minn. Stat. §216B.2425)
  - Utility identifies projects it considers necessary to modernize its T&D systems
  - May ask Commission to certify grid modernization projects as priority projects, a requirement for utility to recover costs through a rider (outside of a general rate case)
  - Distribution study to identify interconnection points for small-scale DG and system upgrades to support DG development; no formal Commission action required

  - Commission order certified an advanced distribution management system (ADMS) and required initial hosting capacity analysis by 12/1/16 — analysis of each feeder for DG ≤1 MW and potential distribution upgrades necessary to support expected DG (based on utility’s IRP filings and Community Solar Gardens process)
  - Staff issued briefing papers on 1st hosting capacity analysis filed by Xcel Energy
  - Commission decision requires hosting capacity analyses Nov. 1 each year and provided guidance for 2017 analysis: reliable estimates and maps of available hosting capacity at feeder level; details to inform distribution planning and upgrades needed for efficient DG integration; detailed information on data, modeling assumptions and methodologies
  - Xcel Energy filed 2nd hosting capacity analysis 11/1/17

- Staff proposed rules on 4/19/18 in Docket 15-556
MN, cont.

► PUC initiated inquiry in May 2015 on Electric Utility Grid Modernization with a focus on distribution planning (Docket No. CI-15-556)
  □ Series of stakeholder meetings that continued through fall 2016
  □ DOE sponsored a consultant report on integrated distribution system planning for MN
  □ Questionnaire on utility planning practices with stakeholder comments and responses
    • How do Minnesota utilities currently plan their distribution systems?
    • What is the status of each utility’s current plan?
    • Are there ways to improve or augment utility planning processes?

► Staff Report on Grid Modernization (March 2016) included principles
  □ Maintain and enhance the safety, security, reliability, and resilience of the electricity grid, at fair and reasonable costs, consistent with the state’s energy policies
  □ Enable greater customer engagement, empowerment, and options for energy services
  □ Move toward the creation of efficient, cost-effective, accessible grid platforms for new products, new services, and opportunities for adoption of new distributed technologies
  □ Ensure optimized utilization of electricity grid assets and resources to minimize total system costs
  □ Facilitate comprehensive, coordinated, transparent, integrated distribution system planning
More state approaches to distribution planning

► Colorado

- PUC approved an unopposed settlement agreement on Xcel Energy’s grid modernization proposal, including Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), Integrated Volt-VAr Optimization Infrastructure and associated components of an advanced communications network, including a Field Area Network and Home Area Network

► Pennsylvania

- Utilities can propose a Distribution System Improvement Charge to recover reasonable and prudent costs to repair, improve or replace certain eligible distribution property by filing Long Term Infrastructure Improvement Plans
  - e.g., see FirstEnergy LTIIP
- Distribution reliability code directs PSC to regulate distribution inspection & maintenance plans, requires utilities to report quarterly on worst-performing circuits and make annual compliance filings (see 2016 PA reliability report)
More state approaches to distribution planning - 2

Illinois

- Utilities file annual reliability reports, ICC assesses utility report ≤3 years
- Energy Infrastructure Modernization Act authorized investment plans for grid hardening and smart meters
  - Utilities file annual Grid Modernization Action Plans with formula rates for ICC approval — e.g., see ICC order on 2016 Ameren plan
- ICC kicked off NextGrid initiative in March 2017, a consumer-focused study on topics such as leveraging Illinois’ restructured energy market, investment in smart grid technology, and recent law expanding renewables and efficiency
  - ICC resolution invited stakeholders to comment on an independent facilitator and topics to be considered as part of the initiative
  - Series of workshops to kick off 18-month process; 7 working groups

Indiana

- In February 2017, Southern Indiana Gas & Electric filed a $500 million, 7-yr T&D modernization plan including AMI, distribution automation, and advanced distribution management system (ADMS)
More state approaches to distribution planning - 3

► Maryland

☐ Distribution planning is one of six topics* addressed in PC 44 - Transforming Maryland’s Electric Grid proceeding.
  • RFP for consultant to study benefits & costs of distributed solar in IOUs’ service areas

☐ Orders in Case No. 9406 (BGE rate case) and Case No. 9418 (Pepco rate case) required a five-year distribution investment plan within 12 months
  • BGE distribution investment plan and Pepco plan filed

► Michigan

☐ PSC ordered utilities (Consumers Energy - Case No. U-17990 and DTE Electric - Case No. U-18014) to file draft 5-yr distribution investment & maintenance plans “to increase visibility into the needs of maintaining the state’s system and to obtain a more thorough understanding of anticipated needs, priorities, and spending.”

☐ DTE Electric and Consumers Energy filed draft plans and parties commented

☐ DTE Electric final plan filed Jan. 31, 2018; Consumers Energy final plan filed March 1, 2018

☐ Indiana Michigan Power Co. required to file plan; single docket for all plans

*Other topics: rate design, EVs, competitive markets/customer choice, interconnection process and energy storage
Ohio

- PUCO’s **PowerForward initiative** is reviewing technological and regulatory innovation that could enhance the consumer electricity experience.
  - Workshops with industry experts “to chart a path forward for future grid modernization projects, innovative regulations and forward-thinking policies”
- Duke’s **electric security plan** includes a rider for “new offerings designed to advance programs, services, and initiatives reflective of … PowerForward”
- **AEP’s amended electric security plan** includes installation of EV charging stations, microgrids and smart lighting controls
- FirstEnergy – **PUCO approved Distribution Modernization Rider** (3/31/16; $132.5M/yr for 3 yr); **Grid Modernization Business Plan** filed 2/29/16 includes 3 scenarios with full deployment of AMI and ADMS, plus Distribution Automation and Integrated Volt/VAR Control to varying degrees
- **Distribution system reliability code**, **distribution circuit performance codes** and annual reliability compliance filings