

Staff Subcommittee on Energy Resources and the Environment

I have a Hosting Capacity Analysis. Now What?

I Have a Hosting Capacity Analysis. Now What?

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NARUC – Staff Subcommittee
on Energy Resources and the Environment



Regulatory Reform

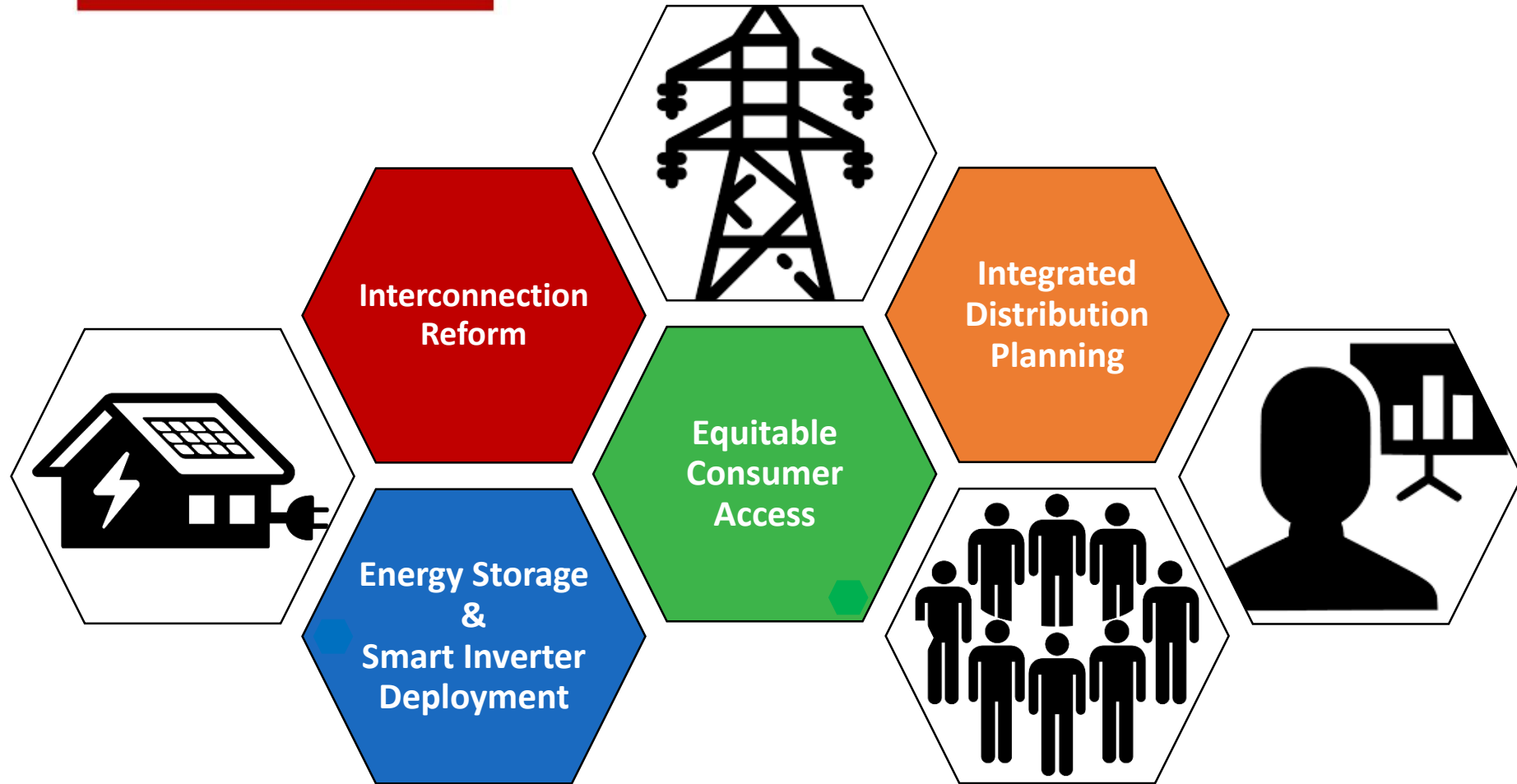


Quality Workforce



Consumer Empowerment

Independent, national non-profit | Est. 1982





OPTIMIZING THE GRID

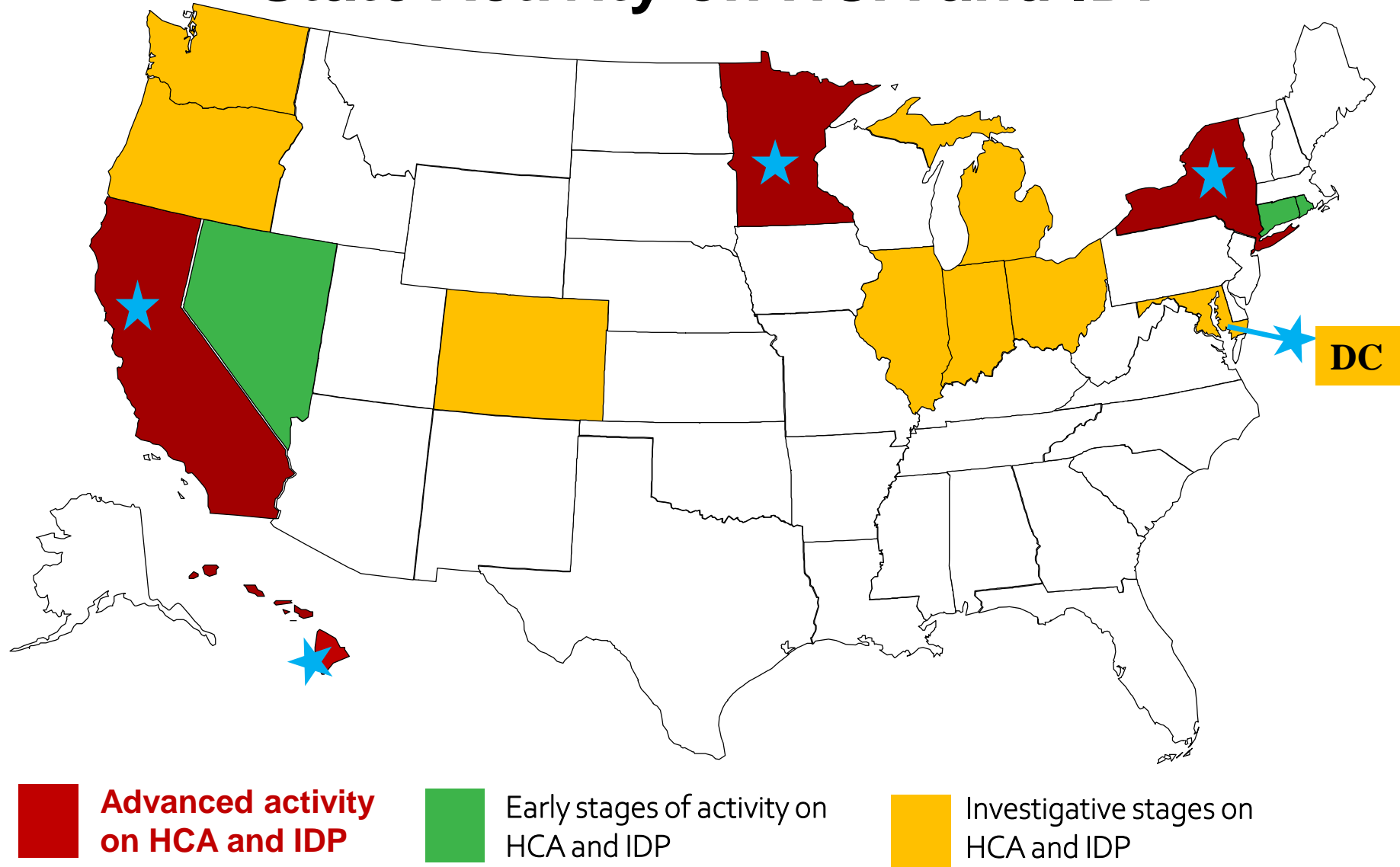
A REGULATOR'S GUIDE TO

Hosting Capacity Analyses for Distributed Energy Resources



December 2017

State Activity on HCA and IDP



★ **Featured case studies and examples in IREC's *Optimizing the Grid***

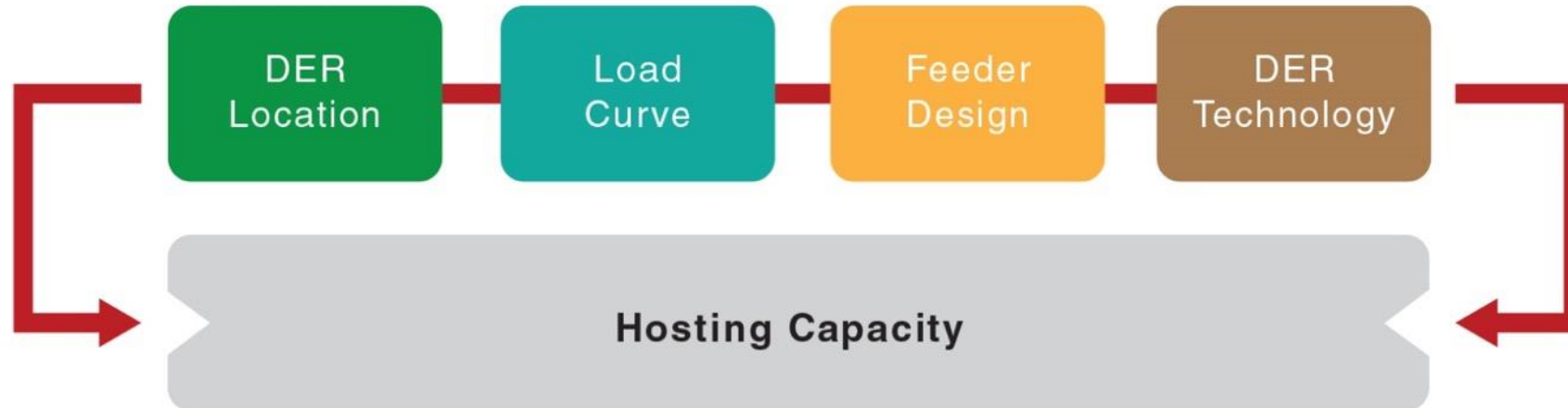
Today's discussion

- What is 'Hosting Capacity'?
- Why does it matter and how is it used?
- What are the key process steps to develop a hosting capacity analysis?
- What are some of the key technical issues to be aware of?

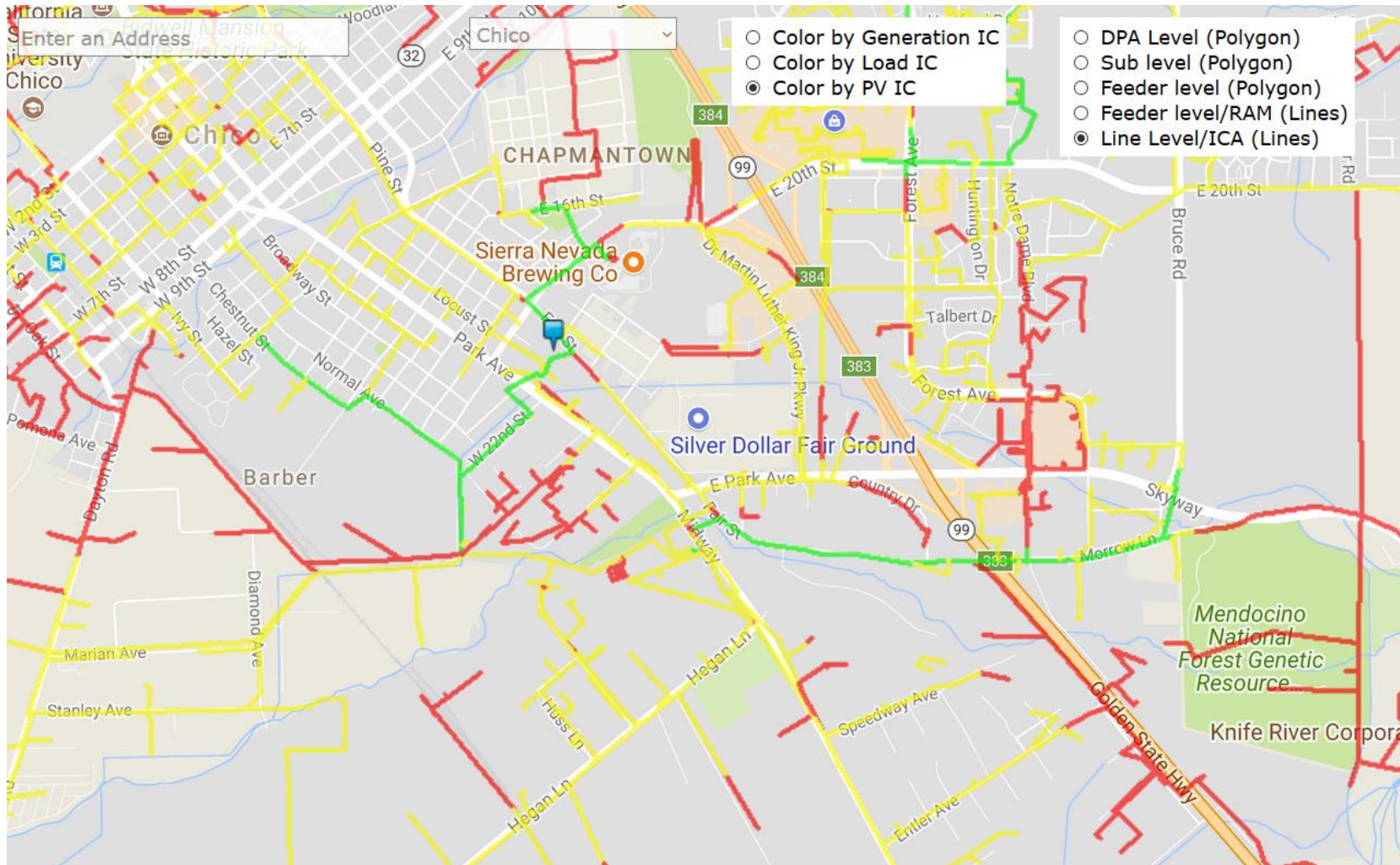
What is Hosting Capacity?

The amount of distributed energy resources that can be accommodated on the distribution system under existing grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting operational criteria or requiring significant infrastructure upgrades.

Hosting Capacity Components

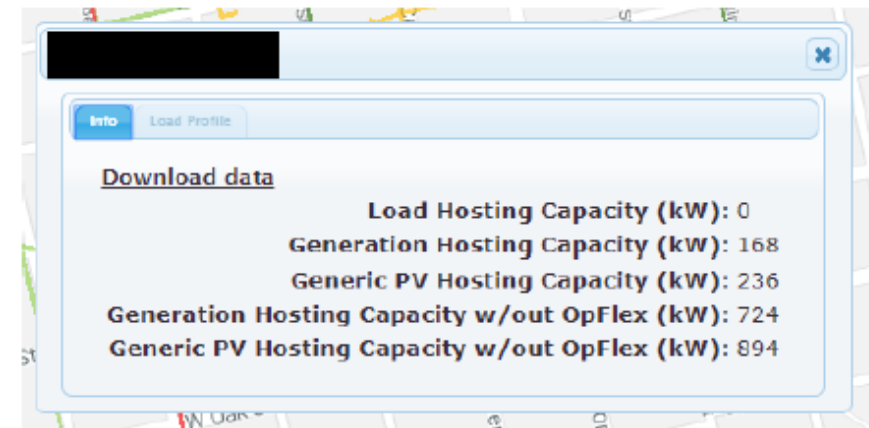
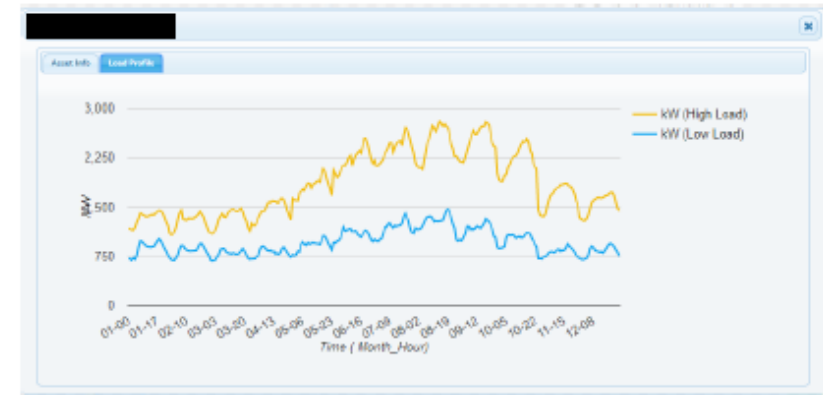
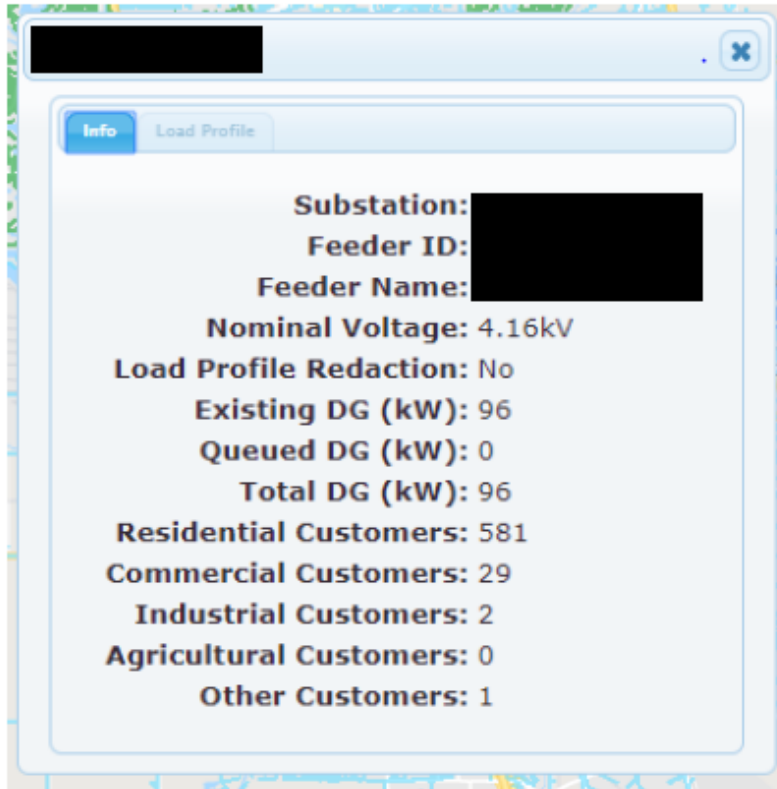


Hosting Capacity Maps



From PG&E Demonstration A ICA Map, available at:
<https://www.pge.com/b2b/energysupply/wholesaleelectricssuppliersolicitation/PVRFO/DemoAMap/DemoA.html>

Hosting Capacity Maps (Cont.)



Downloadable Data Files

| E7 P10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|-------|------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | |
| 1 | Network | Line_Segment_Number | Month | Hour | Percentile | ICA_Thermal | ICA_Voltage_PQ | ICA_Safety | ICA_Protection | Final_ICA | BankReverseFlowLimitKW | DistanceFromSub | |
| 2 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Dec | 2300 | P10 | 1999 | 532 | 70 | 2167 | 70 | 2536.0549 | 26442 | |
| 3 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Jan | 300 | P10 | 1999 | 534 | 70 | 2167 | 70 | 2557.9351 | 26442 | |
| 4 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Apr | 100 | P10 | 1999 | 533 | 70 | 2167 | 70 | 2623.939 | 26442 | |
| 5 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Feb | 0 | P10 | 1999 | 523 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2524.731 | 26442 | |
| 6 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Nov | 0 | P10 | 1999 | 521 | 68 | 2167 | 68 | 2497.083 | 26442 | |
| 7 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Nov | 100 | P10 | 1999 | 527 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2536.917 | 26442 | |
| 8 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Nov | 200 | P10 | 1999 | 522 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2504.834 | 26442 | |
| 9 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Nov | 2300 | P10 | 1999 | 527 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2537.522 | 26442 | |
| 10 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Dec | 0 | P10 | 1999 | 524 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2503.8201 | 26442 | |
| 11 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Dec | 400 | P10 | 1999 | 525 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2533.9141 | 26442 | |
| 12 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Mar | 2200 | P10 | 1999 | 527 | 69 | 2167 | 69 | 2574.626 | 26442 | |
| 13 | 102171102 | 200118744 | Apr | 0 | P10 | 1999 | 531 | 70 | 2167 | 70 | 2610.925 | 26442 | |
| 14 | 102171102 | 200118776 | Dec | 2300 | P10 | 1977 | 118 | 450 | 500 | 118 | 2536.0549 | 73371 | |
| 15 | 102171102 | 200134428 | Dec | 2300 | P10 | 1983 | 137 | 450 | 583 | 137 | 2536.0549 | 65350 | |
| 16 | 102171102 | 200118776 | Jan | 300 | P10 | 1977 | 118 | 451 | 500 | 118 | 2557.9351 | 73371 | |
| 17 | 102171102 | 200129169 | Jan | 300 | P10 | 2009 | 114 | 451 | 500 | 114 | 2557.9351 | 74115 | |
| 18 | 102171102 | 200129639 | Jan | 300 | P10 | 2009 | 114 | 451 | 500 | 114 | 2557.9351 | 74388 | |
| 19 | 102171102 | 200118776 | Apr | 100 | P10 | 1977 | 118 | 451 | 500 | 118 | 2623.939 | 73371 | |
| 20 | 102171102 | 200129169 | Apr | 100 | P10 | 2009 | 114 | 451 | 500 | 114 | 2623.939 | 74115 | |
| 21 | 102171102 | 200129639 | Apr | 100 | P10 | 2009 | 114 | 451 | 500 | 114 | 2623.939 | 74388 | |

From SDG&E's Demonstration A Downloadable data, available at: <https://www.sdge.com/generation-interconnections/enhanced-integration-capacity-analysis-ica>

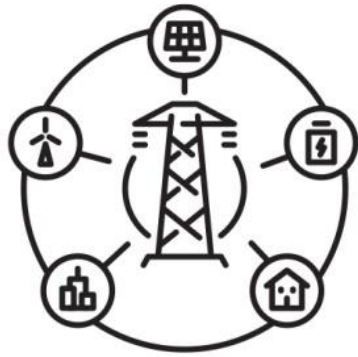


Key HCA Process Steps

- Establish a stakeholder process
- Select and define use cases
- Identify criteria to guide HCA implementation
- Develop HCA methodology
- Validate results
- Share and Use HCA data
- Track, Learn & Evolve

Download Optimizing the Grid report at:
<https://irecusa.org/publications/>

HCA Use Cases



Interconnection of DERs



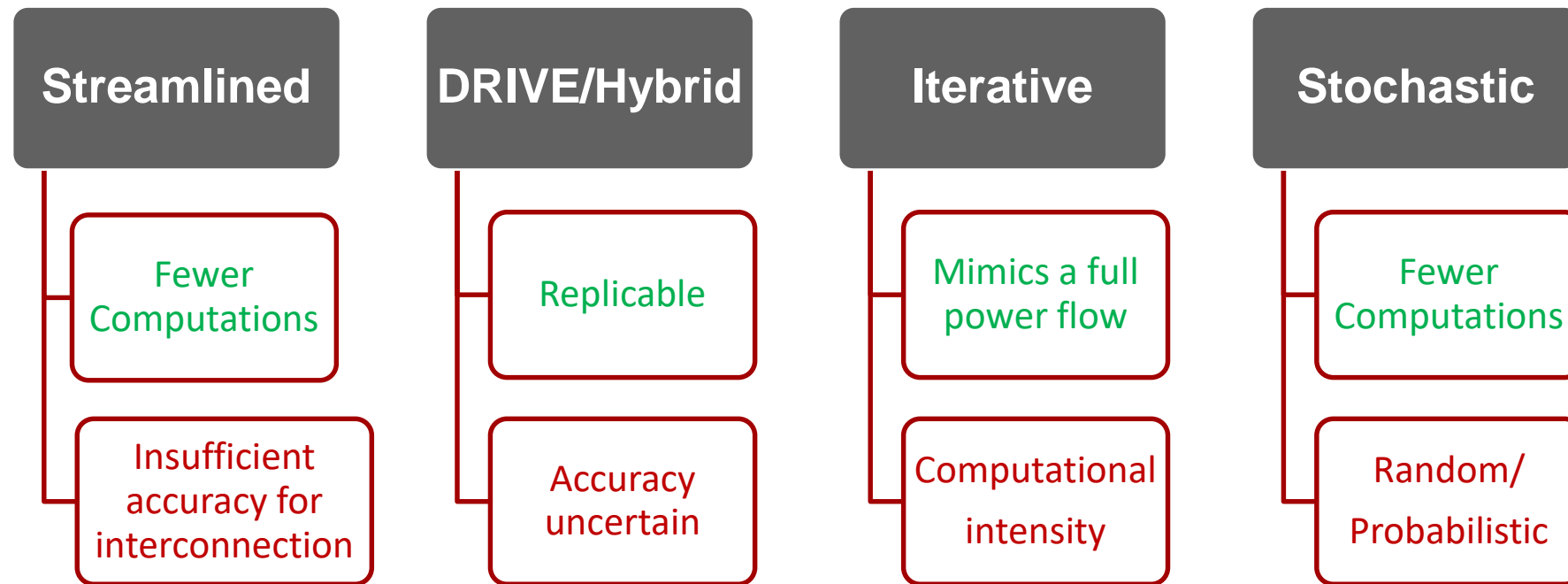
Distribution Planning



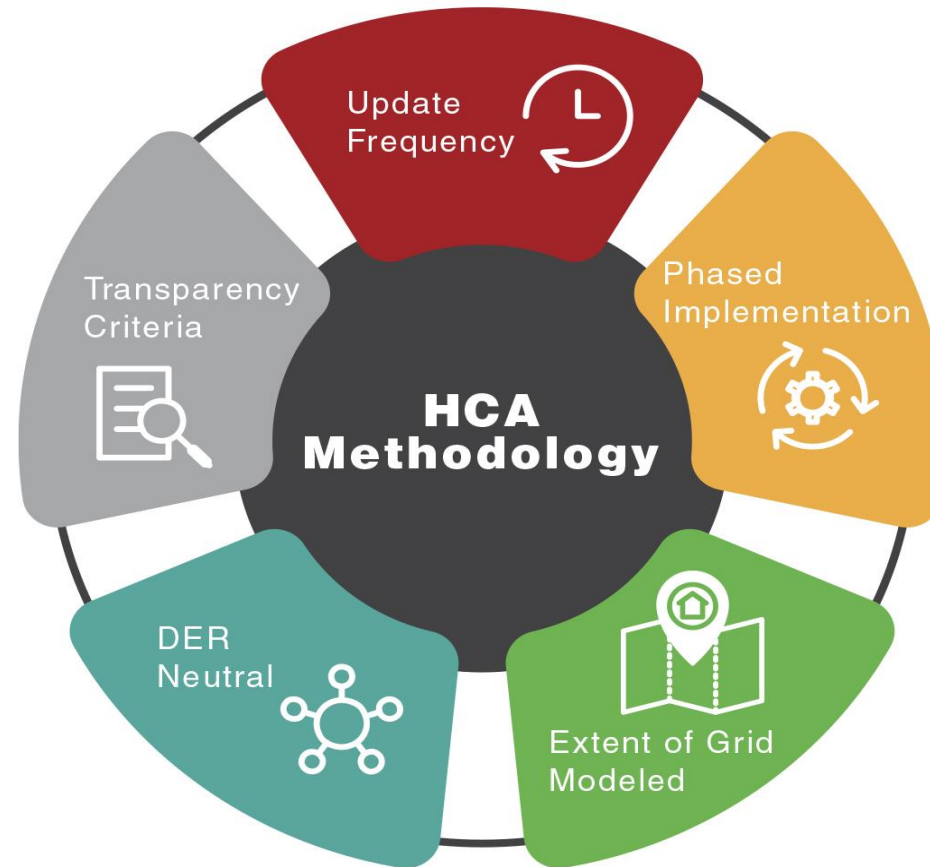
Locational Value of DERs

Hosting Capacity Use Cases

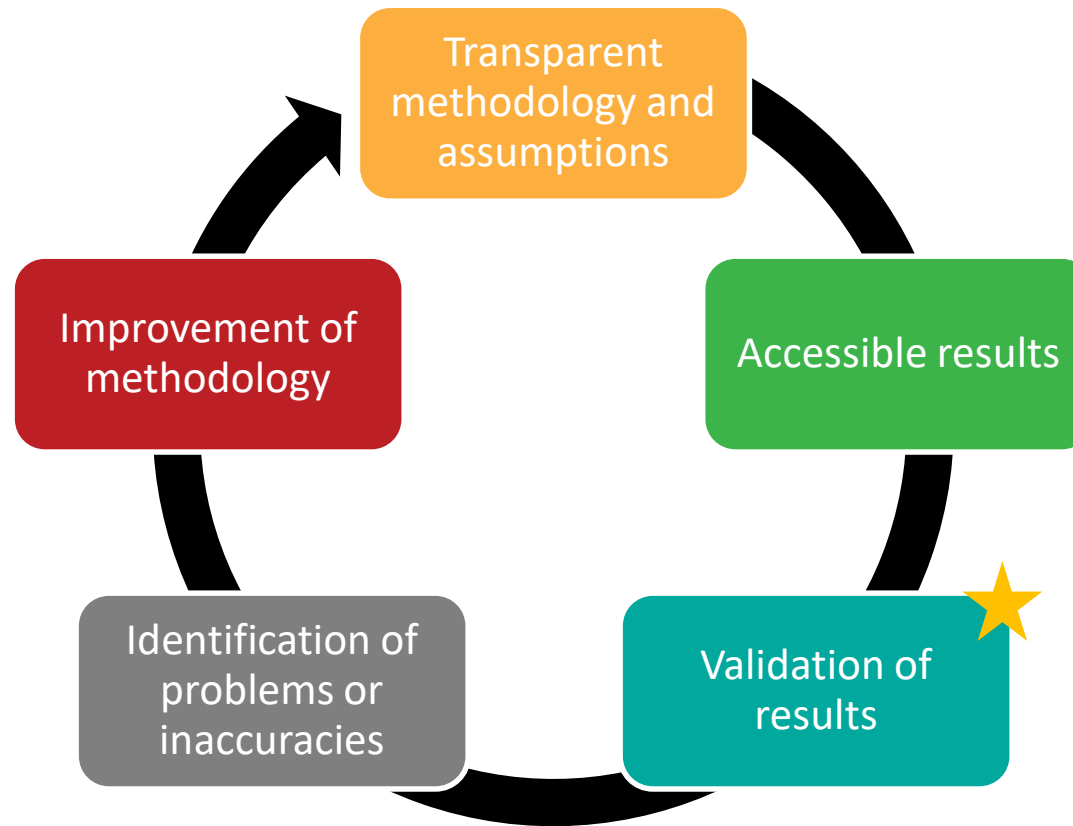
Select & Refine Methodology



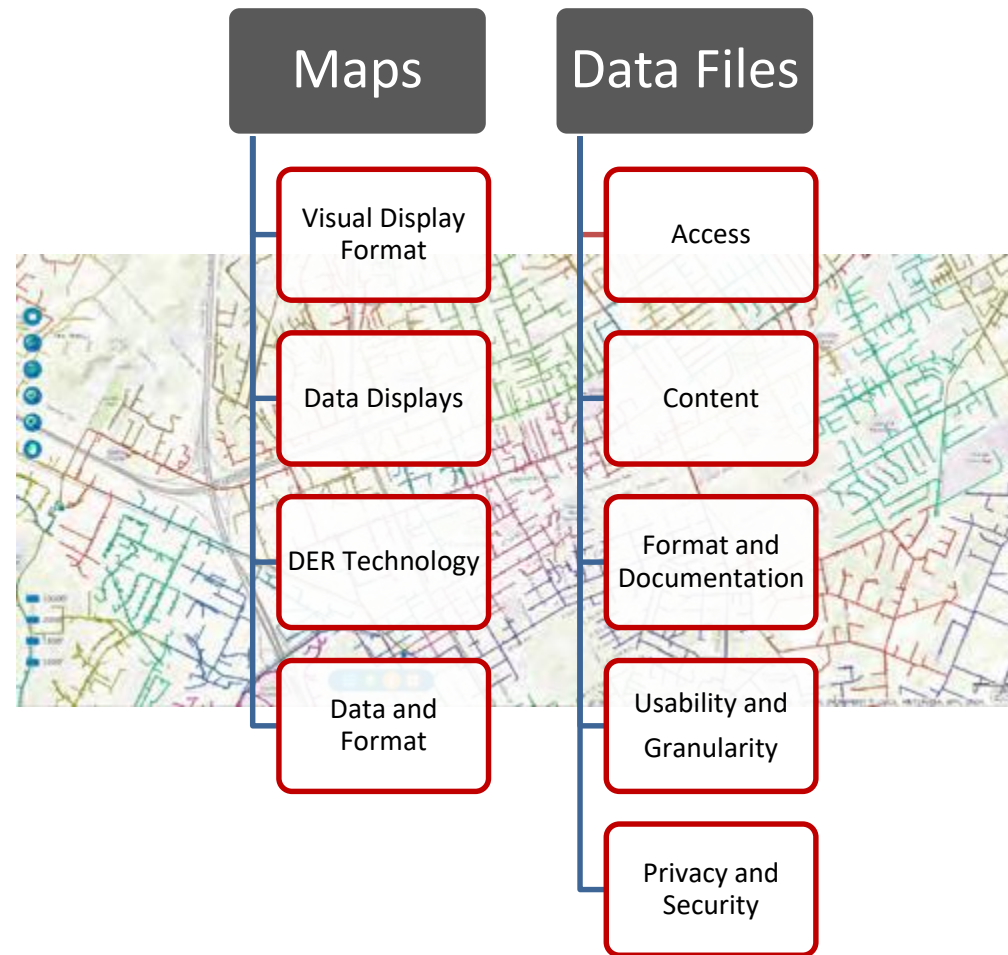
Criteria to Guide Methodology



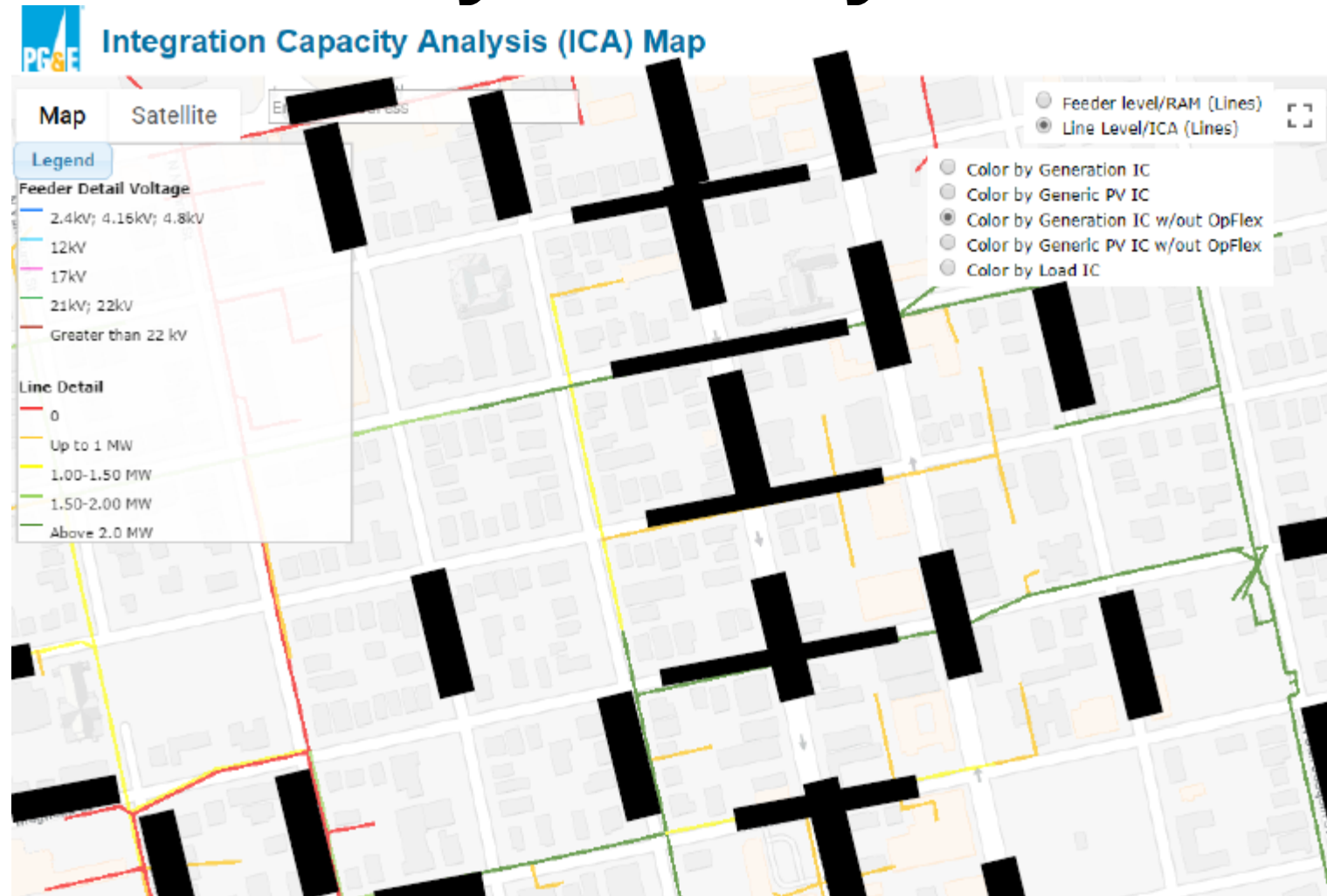
Validate Results



Share Hosting Capacity Data



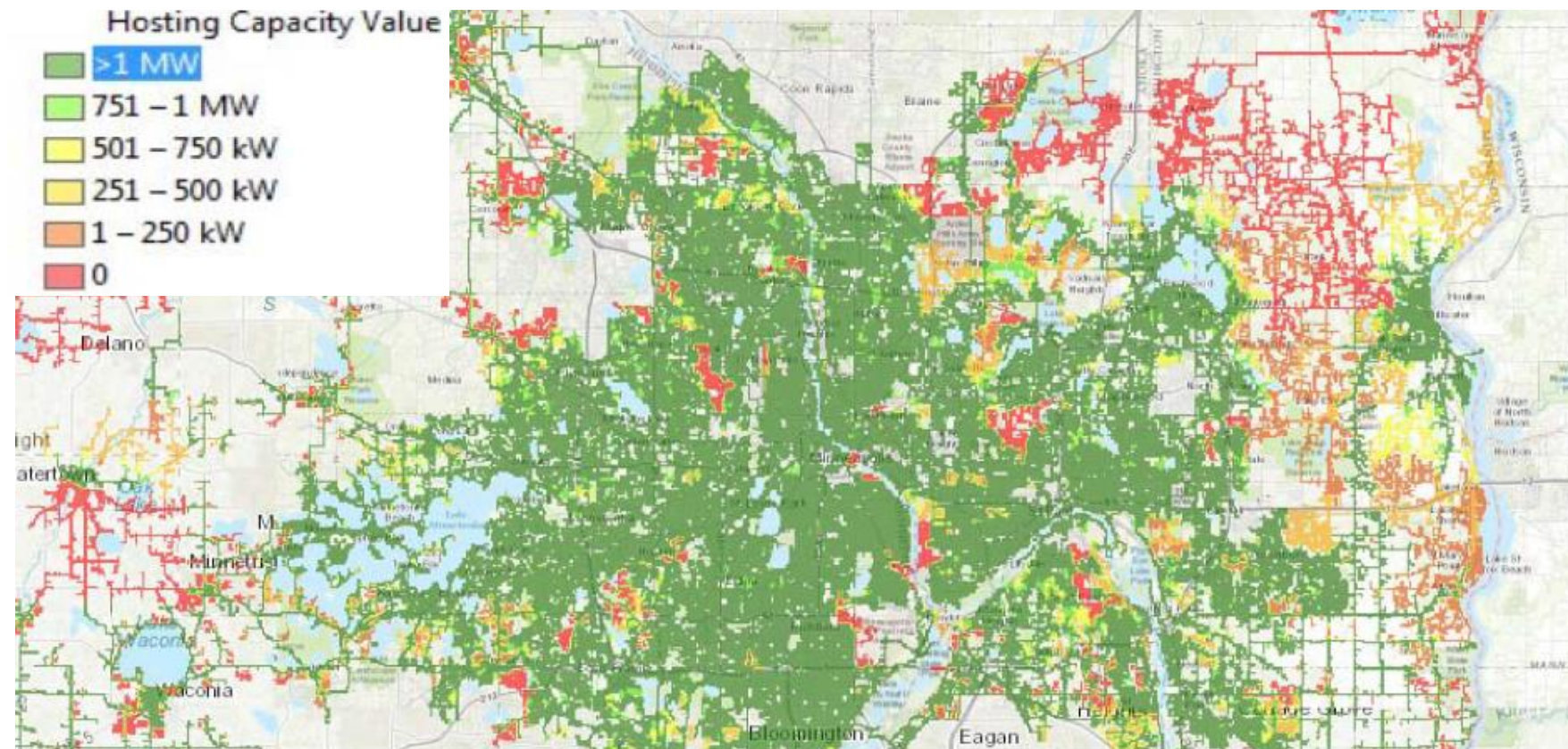
HCA and Physical/Cyber Security



Deploy and Evolve



Xcel MN Hosting Capacity Maps



https://www.xcelenergy.com/working_with_us/how_to_interconnect

Xcel MN Hosting Capacity Data Files

| Substation | Feeder | Minimum Hosting Capacity (MW) | Min Limiting Factor | Maximum Hosting Capacity (MW) | Max Limiting Factor |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Hadley | HAD022 | 0 | Additional Element Fault Current - min | 0 | Additional Element Fault Current - max |
| Hastings | HAS021 | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hastings | HAS022 | 0.6 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 4.05 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hastings | HAS023 | 1.8 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hastings | HAS031 | 1.5 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hastings | HAS032 | 0.6 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 6.45 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hastings | HAS033 | 1.4 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 6.92 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hector | HEC001 | 0.1 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0.93 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Henderson | HEN021 | 0.4 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 1.31 | Thermal for Gen - max |
| Hollydale | HOL061 | 0.8 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 8.38 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hollydale | HOL062 | 0.7 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 7.11 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Howard Lake | HOW061 | 0.4 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 5.3 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hassan | HSN311 | 0.2 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 2.86 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hassan | HSN312 | 0.08 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - min | 0.08 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hassan | HSN321 | 0 | Additional Element Fault Current - min | 0 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hassan | HSN322 | 1.7 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 15.99 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hugo | HUG311 | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hugo | HUG312 | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hugo | HUG321 | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hugo | HUG322 | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 0 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW061 | 0.3 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 1.74 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW062 | 1.6 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 8.9 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW071 | 1.21 | Thermal for Gen - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW072 | 3.28 | Thermal for Gen - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW073 | 2.7 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW074 | 2.5 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hiawatha West | HWW075 | 1.17 | Thermal for Gen - min | 10 | Primary Over-Voltage - max |
| Hyland Lake | HYL061 | 1.2 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 6.32 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hyland Lake | HYL062 | 1.5 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 9.47 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |
| Hyland Lake | HYL063 | 0.4 | Primary Over-Voltage - min | 4.75 | Breaker Relay Reduction of Reach - max |

Thank you! Questions?

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Staff Subcommittee on Energy Resources and the Environment



Hosting Capacity – Lessons Learned



Presented by: Steve Steffel
Pepco Holdings, an Exelon Company

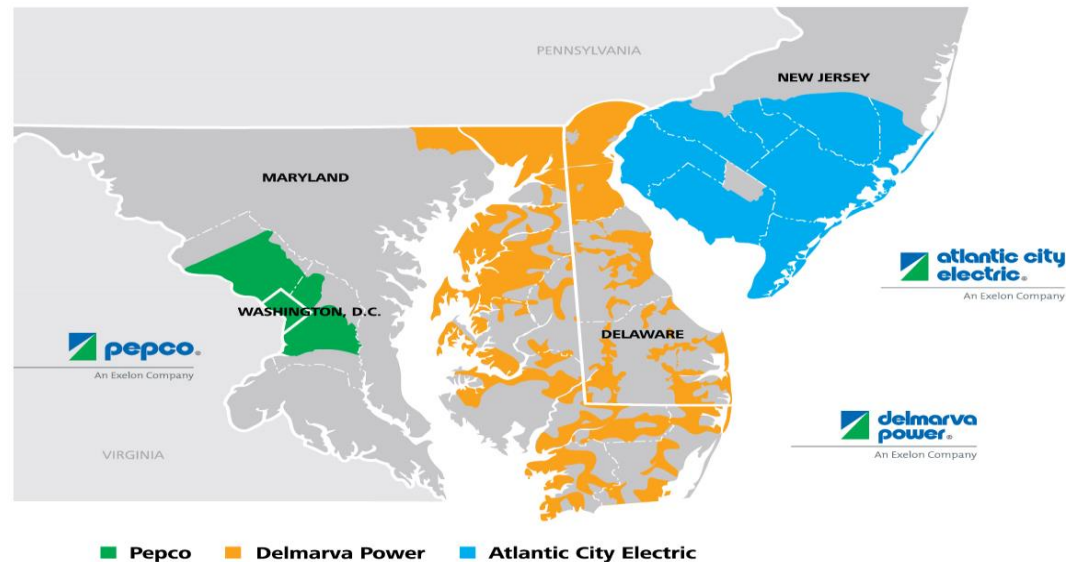
Nov 11, 2018

Agenda

- DER Stats
- Hosting Capacity Introduction
- Hosting Capacity at Pepco Holdings, an Exelon Company
- Interactive Maps
- Methods of Increasing Hosting Capacity
- Privacy, Future Plans for Hosting Capacity and Non-Wires Alternatives
- Questions

Pepco Holdings, an Exelon Company

- Service territory of 8,340 square miles
- 5.4M people served
- PHI includes three subsidiary utility companies:
 - Atlantic City Electric:
 - 547K – electric customers
 - Delmarva Power:
 - 515K – electric customers
 - 130K – natural gas customers
 - Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO):
 - 842K – electric customers



Exelon Utilities at a Glance



Commonwealth Edison

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Customers (electric): | 3,800,000 |
| Service Territory: | 11,400 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 20,162 MW |

PECO Energy

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Customers (electric): | 1,612,000 |
| Customers (gas): | 506,000 |
| Service Territory: | 2,100 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 8,364 MW |

Baltimore Gas & Electric

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Customers (electric): | 1,250,000 |
| Customers (gas): | 650,000 |
| Service Territory: | 2,300 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 6,601 MW |

Potomac Electric Power

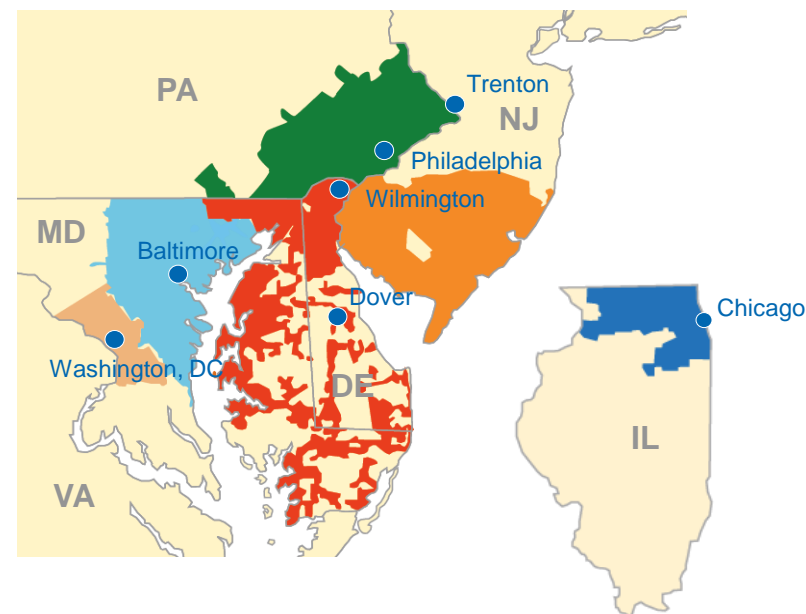
| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Customers (electric): | 852,000 |
| Service Territory: | 640 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 6,584 MW |

Delmarva Power & Light

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Customers (electric): | 632,000 |
| Customers (gas): | 126,000 |
| Service Territory: | 5,000 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 4,127 MW |

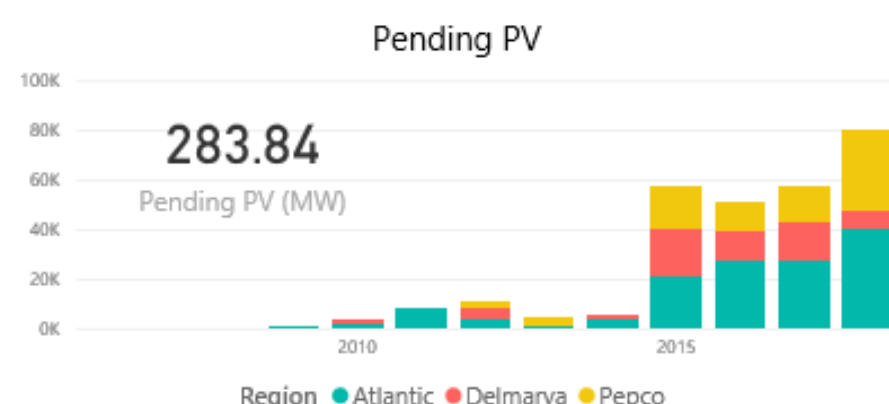
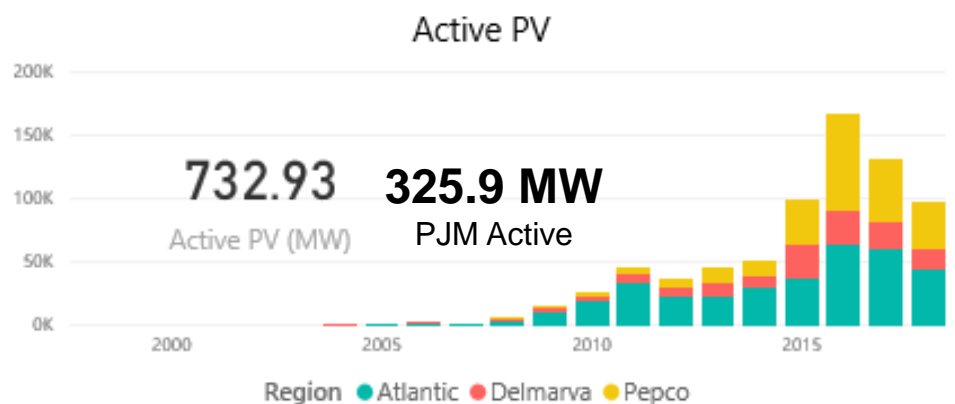
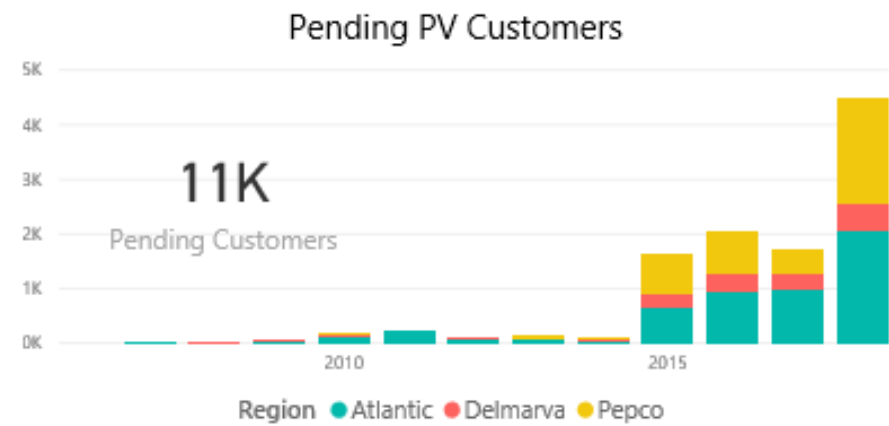
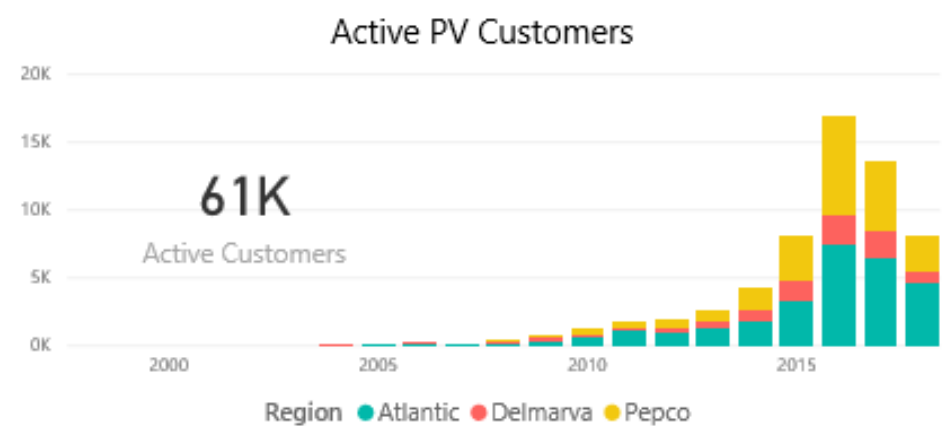
Atlantic City Electric Co.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Customers: | 545,000 |
| Service Territory: | 2,700 sq. miles |
| Peak Load: | 2,673 MW |



- Atlantic City Electric Co. Service Territory
- Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. Service Territory
- ComEd Service Territory
- Delmarva Power & Light Service Territory
- PECO Energy Service Territory
- Potomac Electric Power Service Territory

PHI NEM Statistics



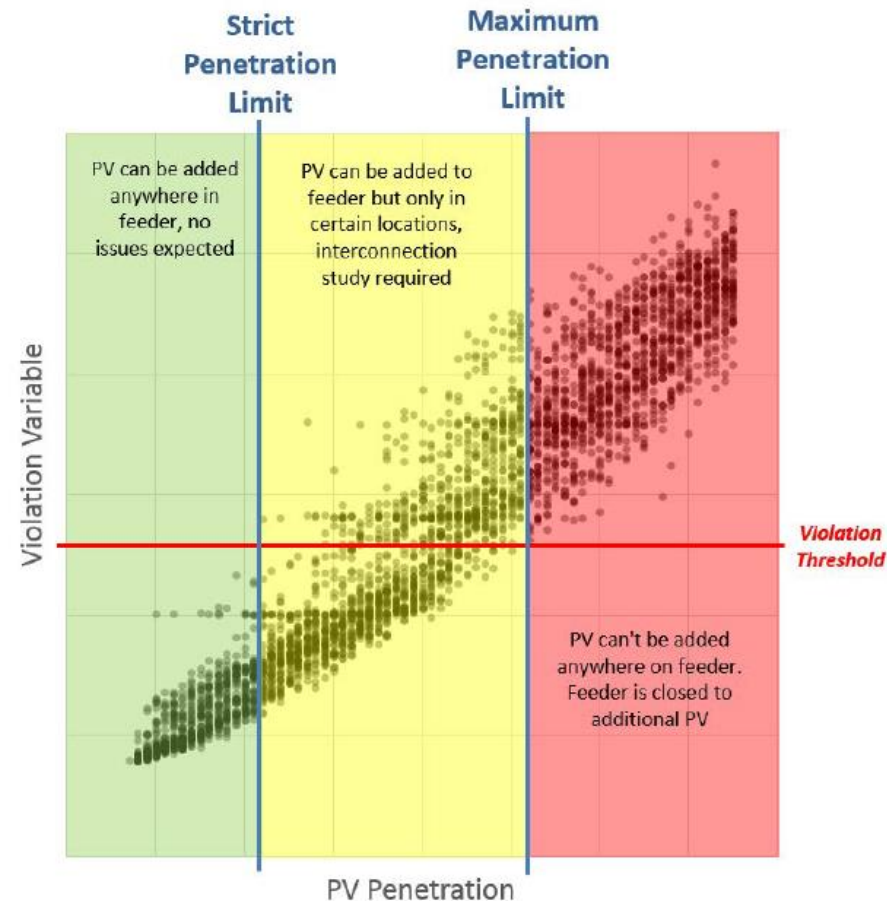
Hosting Capacity Methods Overview

| Method | Approach | Advantages | Disadvantages | Computation Time | Use Case |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Stochastic | +Increase DER randomly +Run power flow each time | +Well understood technique +Performed in vendor tools | +Computationally intensive +Limited scenarios | Long | +DER Planning |
| Iterative | +Increase DER at specific location +Run power flow each time | +Well understood technique +Performed in vendor tools | +Computationally intensive +Limited scenarios | Long | +Screening +Informing Developers |
| Streamlined | +Limited number of power flows +Power flow not ran each time | +Computationally efficient +Not vendor tool specific | +Not well understood method +Limited scenarios | Short | +Screening +Informing Developers |
| DRIVE | +Limited number of power flows +Power flow not ran each time | +Computationally efficient +Many DER scenarios considered +Not vendor tool specific | +Not well understood method | Moderate | +DER Planning +Screening +Informing Developers |

These methods generally don't take into consideration substation transformers, transmission system, secondary voltage rise, distribution automation, arc flash, and detailed fuse and protective device coordination.

Strict Penetration Limit vs Maximum Penetration Limit

- Each point on the plot below represents one tested random placement of PV sites, satisfying the PV penetration value



PHI Hosting Capacity Criticism

- *HCA may limit projects by underestimating the hosting capacity*
 - PHI does not use the HCA when evaluating applications so it has no impact on limiting larger projects on feeders
 - It is possible for the HCA displayed on the PHI maps to be lower or higher than the final amount that may be able to be installed
- *PHI's methodology has not gone thru any public vetting*
 - PHI developed this proactively, before being required, and won a DOE grant that included development of HCA. Similar methodology was used by EPRI prior to their adopting the streamlined / DRIVE approach.
 - PHI publishes its DER Criteria online and has provided information on the HCA methodology to any interested parties in an attempt to be transparent.
 - PSC staff and developers have had positive comments on the HCA and map.

Key Takeaways

- Hosting Capacity is a proactive step utilities can take to support customer interconnections
- Hosting Capacity depends heavily on location and size of PV
- Hosting Capacity is unique to each circuit and is time varying.
- Hosting Capacities need to be updated as circuit conditions change over time.
- There are varying methods to calculating hosting capacity, but a stochastic placement model is optimal
- A consistent and repeatable methodology is required to better understand how feeder characteristic impact hosting capacity
- Voltage regulator and capacitor bank settings can have a big impact on hosting capacity



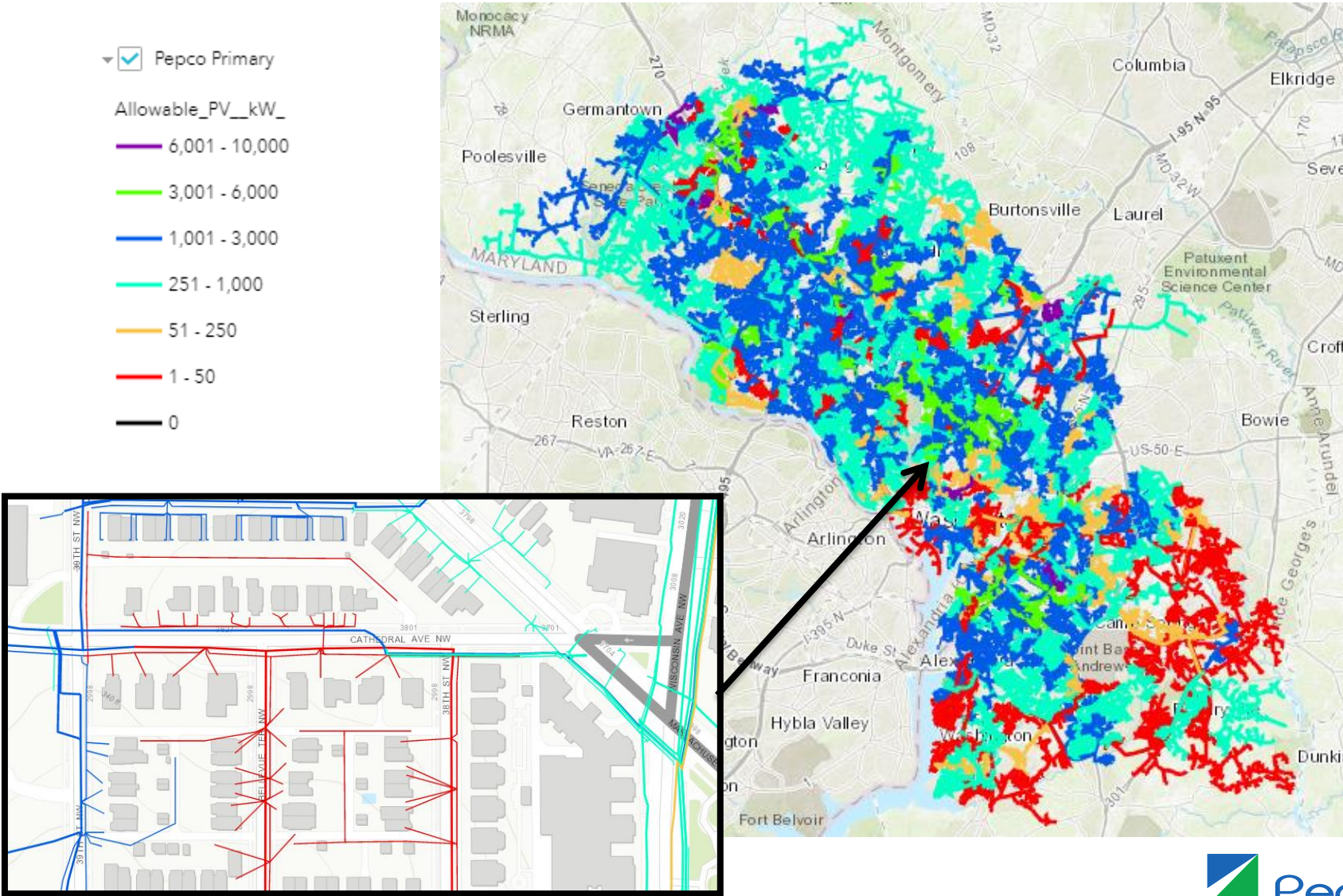
Interactive Maps



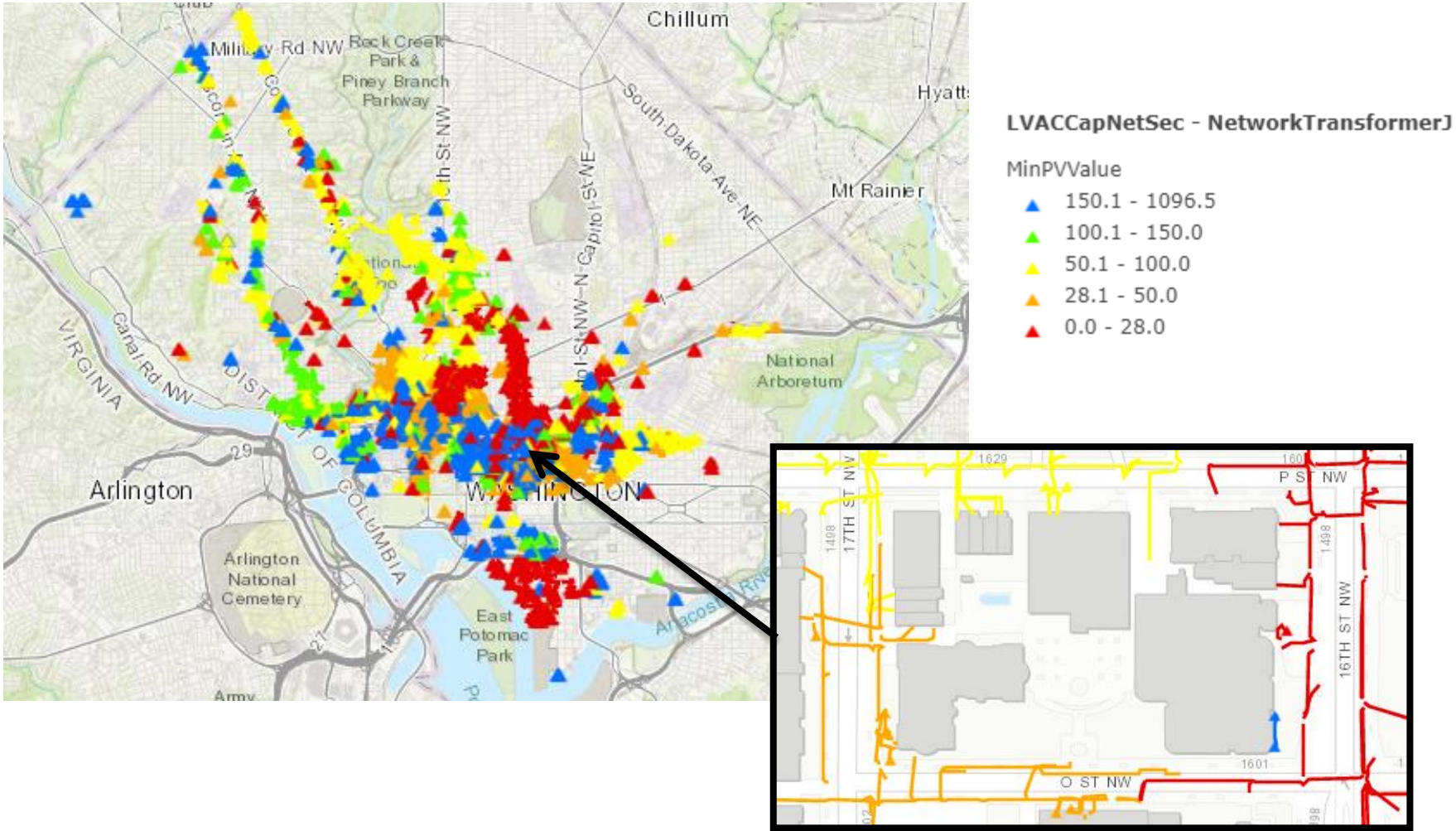
Hosting Capacity Visualization

- For hosting capacity studies to be utilized effectively, their results must be visualized
 - A report is generated on a monthly basis, showing those feeders that require an updated hosting capacity (due to a change of 500 kW in generation on that feeder)
 - PHI stores the results of each hosting capacity study in a central database
 - This database is tied to our online ArcGIS tool to create a visual representation of hosting capacity per feeder
- Hosting Capacities are shared with the public to provide the greatest benefit.
 - Helps developers find suitable areas for large installations

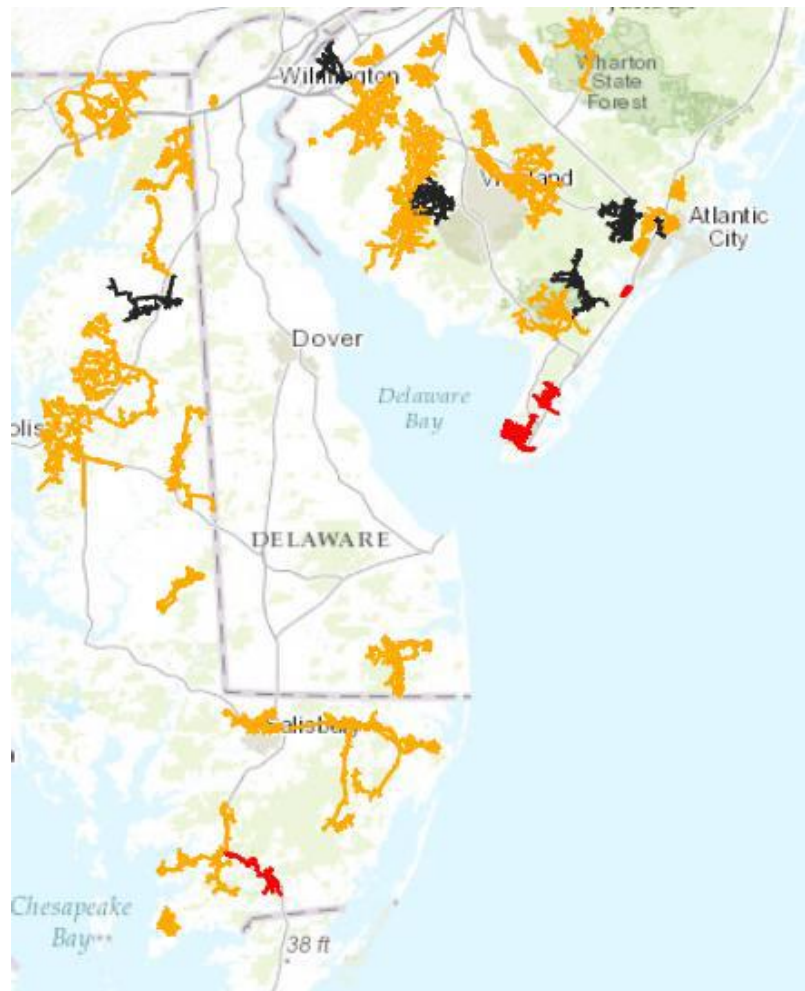
Hosting Capacity (Radial)



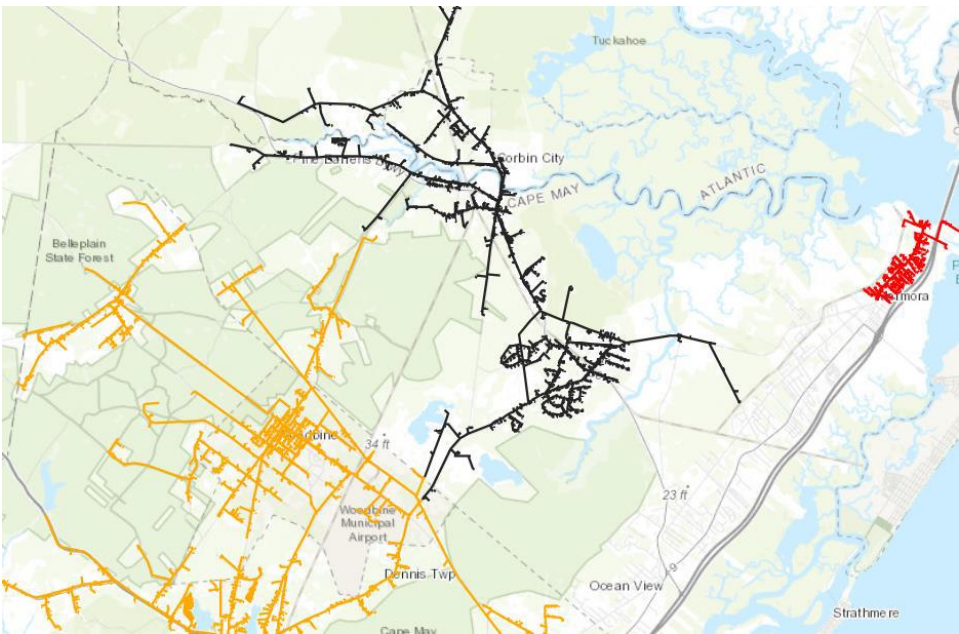
Hosting Capacity (Network)



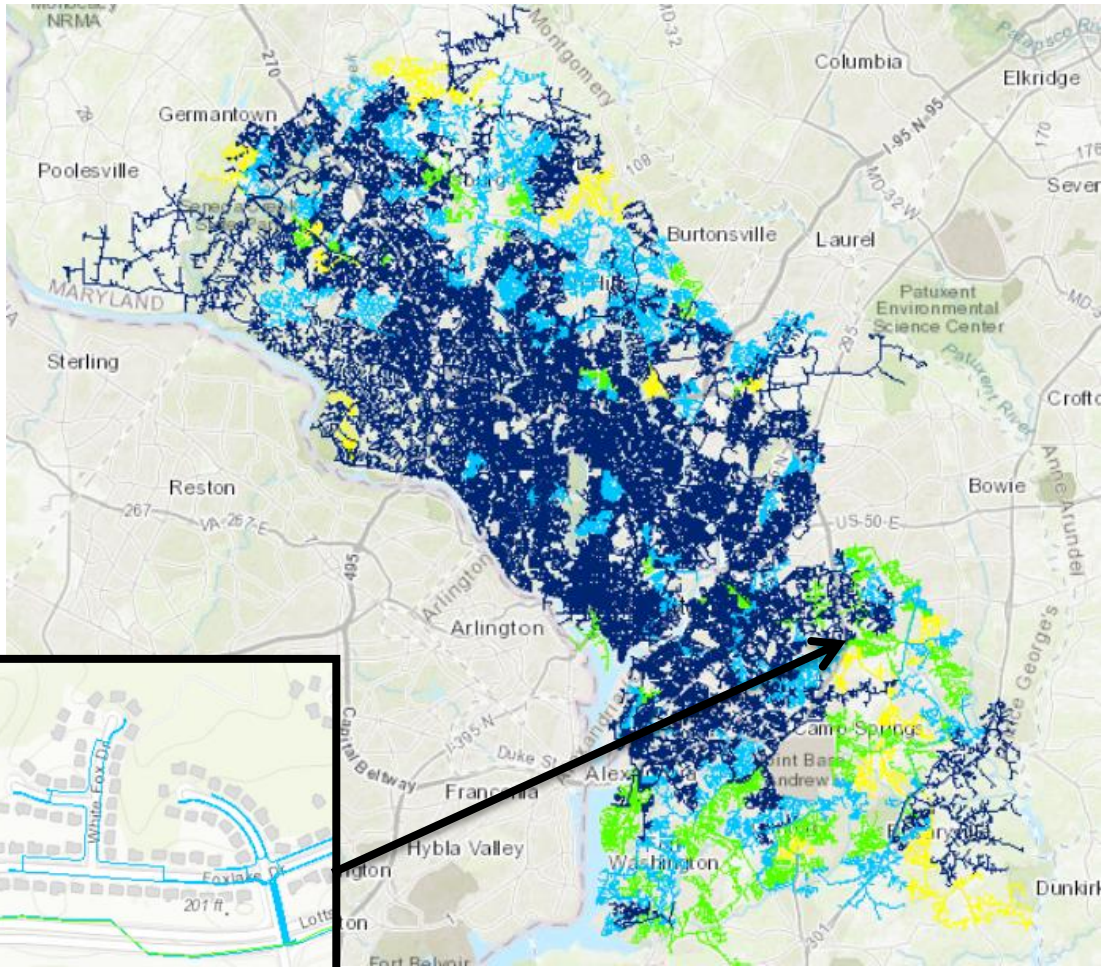
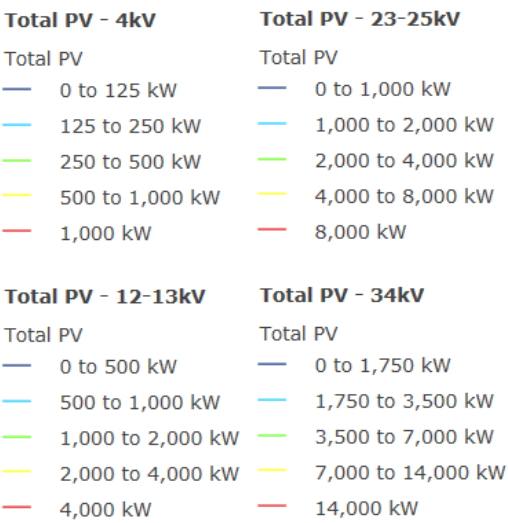
Restricted Circuit



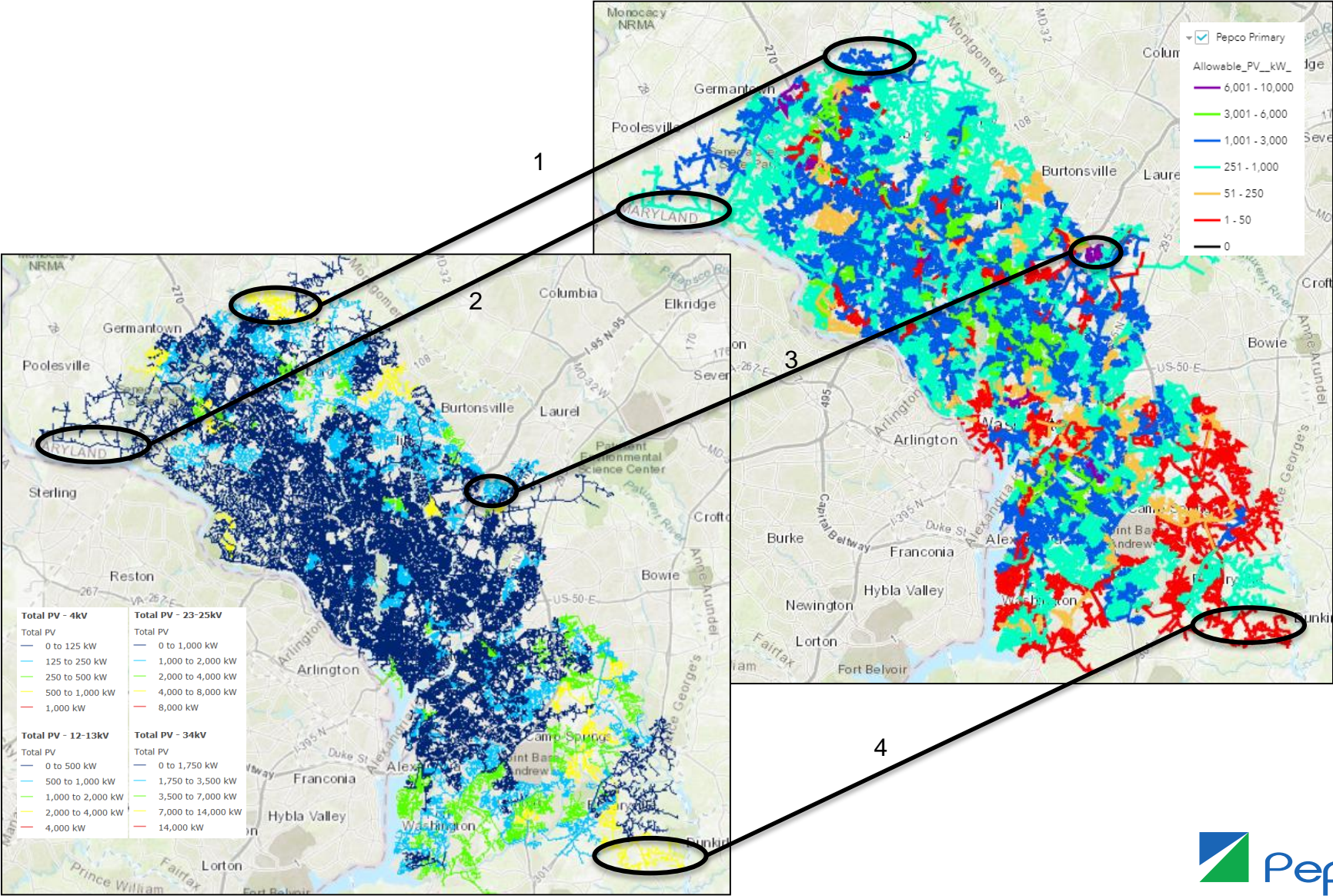
- Maximum System Size of 250kW
- Maximum System Size of 50kW
- Maximum System Size of 0kW



Heat Map



Solar Heat Map vs Hosting Capacity



Key Takeaways

- Although hosting capacity is a beneficial internal tool, external parties and customers can also benefit from this information
- By providing both a hosting capacity map and heat map, we allow customers to truly understand their feeder and whether there may be potential issues with a large interconnection.
- For hosting capacity to provide the most benefit, it must be updated whenever major changes occur on the circuit.



Increasing Hosting Capacity



Circuit Improvements to Increase Hosting Capacity

- As part of the U.S. Department of Energy SunShot Initiative, PHI worked with EDD, CPR, and Rutgers University on PHI Hosting Capacity studies
- A number of methods were utilized to implemented with the objective of increasing hosting capacity. These include:
 - Phase Balancing
 - Dynamic Voltage Regulator Control
 - Equipment Voltage Settings
 - Capacitor Redesign
 - Voltage Regulator Set Point Reduction
 - Inverter Fixed Power Factor
 - Battery Storage
 - Combination of Multiple Efforts



Cost for Upgrades

| Strict Penetration Limit (Before and After) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Feeder | Base Case | | | Max. Penetration w/ Upgrades | | |
| | PV (%) | PV (MW) | Cost (k\$) | PV(%) | PV(MW) | Cost(k\$) |
| 1 | 29.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 167.9 | 5.9 | 60.2 |
| 2 | 29.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 197.1 | 10.4 | 32.5 |
| 3 | 53.6 | 2.2 | 67.9 | 264.7 | 10.9 | 149.3 |
| 4 | 34.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 134.5 | 4.8 | 22.0 |
| 5 | 43.7 | 2.0 | 67.3 | 193.7 | 8.7 | 96.8 |
| 6 | 38.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 219.6 | 14.5 | 78.5 |
| 7 | 36.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 4.7 | 131.4 |
| 8 | 23.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 129.2 | 7.6 | 2.0 |
| 9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 161.3 | 8.1 | 21.0 |
| 10 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 1.6 | 27.5 |
| 11 | 39.0 | 2.0 | 37.2 | 61.0 | 3.1 | 178.3 |
| 12 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 37.2 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 118.7 |
| 13 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 104.9 | 5.8 | 150.2 |
| 14 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 1.7 | 33.0 |
| 15 | 20.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 76.0 | 6.2 | 21.5 |
| 16 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 59.7 | 63.9 | 5.2 | 167.1 |
| 17 | 17.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 104.9 | 12.1 | 31.0 |
| 18 | 42.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 336.7 | 22.2 | 25.0 |
| 19 | 25.9 | 1.6 | 74.0 | 67.8 | 4.1 | 80.0 |
| 20 | 44.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 184.6 | 11.0 | 2.5 |
| AVERAGE | 26.4 | 1.5 | 17.2 | 132.7 | 7.5 | 71.4 |

Other system upgrades may be necessary as overall penetration increases.

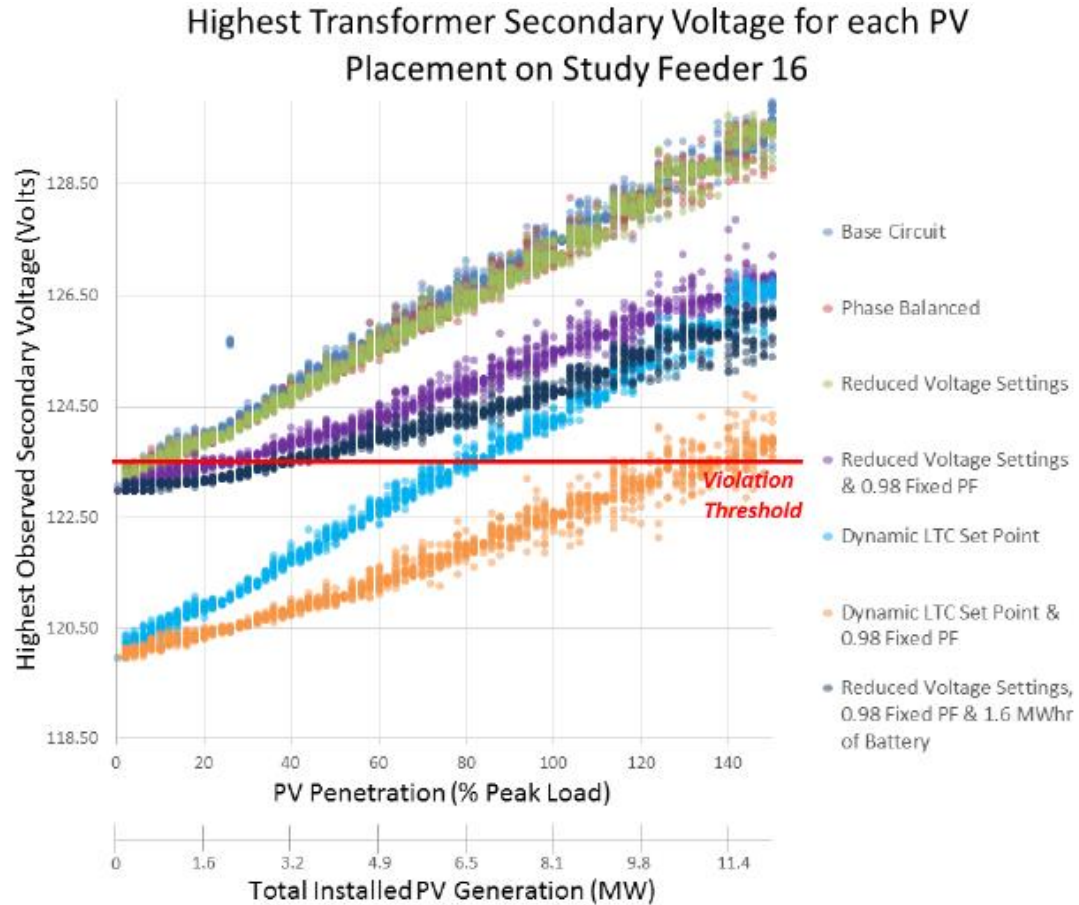
← Minimum

← Maximum

The above does not include battery deployment and it represents different voltage levels

Study Feeder 16

- Choosing a violation threshold is vital



Peak Load 8.1 MW

15 kW Active PV
(Approximate <1% Penetration)

Min. Daytime Load 2.4 MW

Key Takeaways

- Hosting Capacity can be used to help redesign and reconfigure circuits to accommodate additional DER
- A variety of methods, including low cost methods, can be used to increase hosting capacity.
- These improvements do not include the application of controllable smart inverters which could significantly improve hosting capacity on feeders. This needs to be studied further.
- The concept of voltage headroom that allows customers to export power without causing overvoltage would help to increase hosting capacity and potentially reducing losses

Privacy & Update Policy

- Privacy

- HCA - Distribution circuits represented as a colored line without any equipment shown. The colored line extends to premises which are just depicted as grey blocks.
- Heat Maps – Individual projects and installed solar are not depicted, just the aggregate active and pending system capacity so as to maintain the privacy of any single installation.

- Update Policy

- HCA – Circuits are flagged to be updated if 500kW of additional solar is approved, or if load on the feeder increases or drops significantly or if the feeder configuration changes. Once per month any flagged feeder has HCA rerun.
- Heat Maps - - are updated each night based on the systems that went active and the additional systems approved and are now pending

Future Plans

- Iterative Hosting Capacity – PHI has plans to post this type hosting capacity when updates can be done automatically each evening. This will depict the Hosting Capacity at each node.
- EV Fast Charge Siting - - a reverse type of HCA is being used to identify sections of circuits that could host a 10 car fast charge station without significant upgrades.
- Use of smart inverters and battery systems to avoid upgrades and increase hosting capacity
- Long term plans for deploying ADMS will help to increase hosting capacity
- Low cost secure communication will enable higher penetration without compromising DA scheme operation, reducing reliability

Non-Wires Alternative Analysis

- PHI has created a Load/DER database with customer native load, customer net load, and generation with hourly values for each.
- Disaggregated load/DER at each customer is the base upon which Non-wires Alternative studies can be done
- LIDAR data for each customer provides solar potential, and building envelope data
- Infrared data can provide loss information
- High frequency sampling at the meter can determine appliance health and efficiency
- Demand response can be layered on
- Statistical cleansing will be added with weather normalization of all weather dependent load
- Data compression will reduce enormous data sizes so program loading and execution will be acceptable

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Staff Subcommittee on Energy Resources and the Environment



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Developer's Perspective

Shay Banton, E.I.T.

Borrego Solar Systems, Inc.

Utility Electrical Engineer

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AGENDA

- Introduction
- Interconnection Cost Estimating
 - Current Methods
- Hosting Capacity Analysis
 - Experience and Lessons Learned
- Future Tool Improvements and Suggestions



INTRODUCTION

■ Borrego Solar

- Established in 1980 in Borrego Springs, California
 - Started with strictly rooftop residential systems
- In 2001, we shifted our focus towards grid-tied, ground-mount solar installations
- In 2007, opened the New England Branch
- Few years later, strategic direction changed to focus 100% on commercial utility markets

■ Shay Banton, E.I.T.

- Utility Electrical Engineer (Jan. 2017 – Present)
- Experience in Substation Design at NiSource in Indiana
- Graduate of Washington University in St. Louis, 2015
 - Bachelor of Science in Systems Science & Engineering
 - Concentration in Electrical Engineering
- Contact Information:
 - Email: sbanton@borregosolar.com

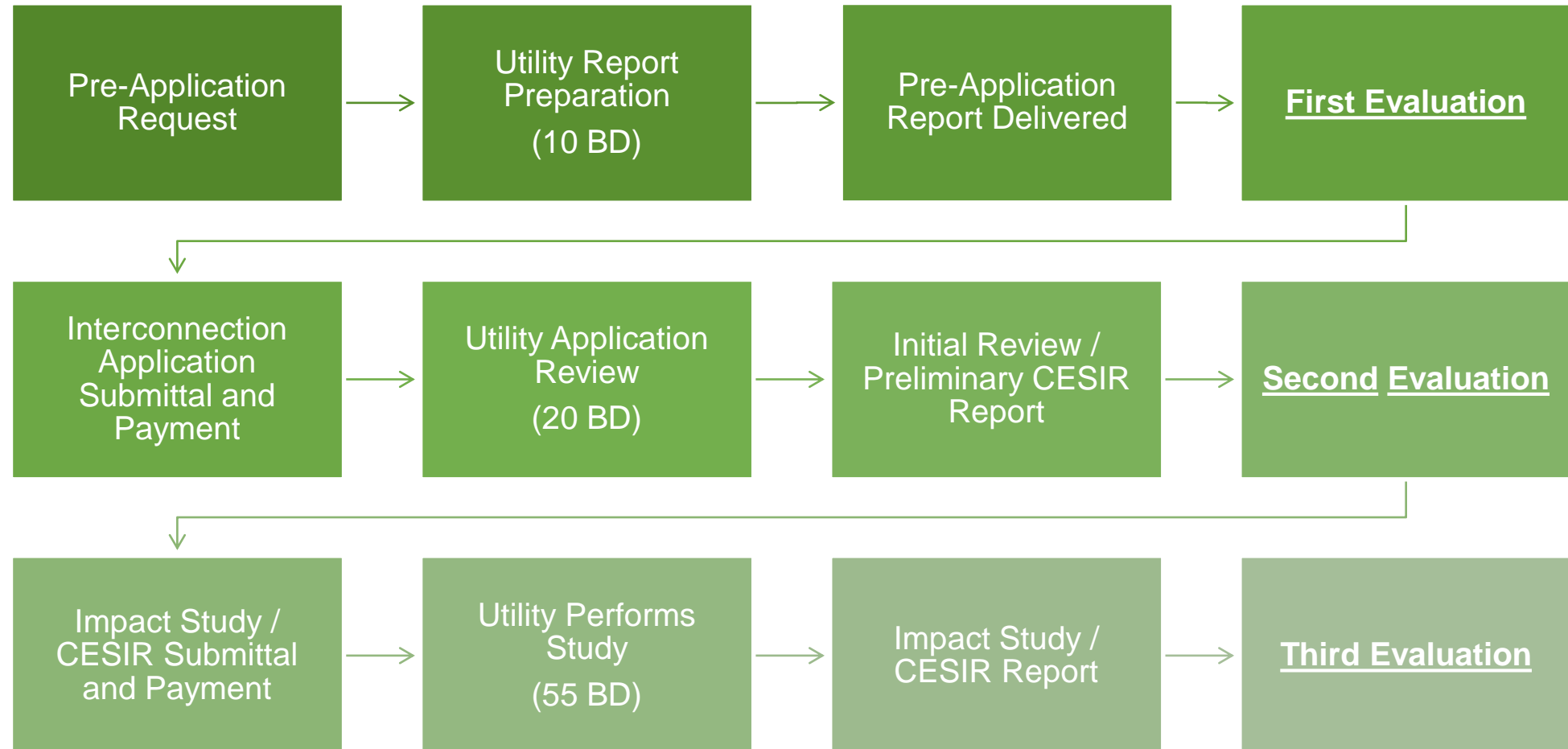


INTERCONNECTION ESTIMATING

CURRENT METHODS

INTERCONNECTION ESTIMATING

Typical Interconnection Application Process



INTERCONNECTION ESTIMATING

Reviewing the Data Provided by Utilities

Pre-Application Stage – “EPS Snapshot”

| Report Requirement: | MA | NY | IL | What does this reveal about the electric power system? |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Circuit Name/ID | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Allows comparison to previous projects on same circuit |
| Voltage at Proposed Site | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Determines protective requirements and helps estimate circuit capacity |
| Voltage at Substation | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | Difference between sub and site indicates line transformer or split-phase |
| Number of Phases at Site | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Whether or not we require a 3Ø line extension |
| Distance to 3-Phase | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Estimating cost of reconductoring |
| Aggregate Connected DG | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Estimate circuit capacity and what upgrades have been installed |
| Aggregate in Queue DG | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Helps determine what upgrades will be triggered by queued projects |
| Type of Circuit | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Estimate how much distribution protection upgrades will cost |
| Other Feeders in Area? | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | Allows us to estimate for different feeders with different characteristics |
| Est. Circuit Capacity | ✗ | ? | ✓ | How much DG can fit on circuit without excessive upgrades |
| Circuit Peak/Min Load | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | Further insight into circuit capacity |
| Substation Name | ? | ✗ | ✗ | Allows comparison to previous projects on same substation |
| Substation Bank Capacity | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | Insight into whether or not future projects can be placed in the area |
| Substation Peak/Min Load | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | Bi-directional control threshold |
| Distance to Substation | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | Estimating cost of extensive reconductoring |



INTERCONNECTION ESTIMATING

Reviewing the Data Provided by Utilities

Initial Review / Preliminary Screening – Final Review before Impact Study

| Report Requirement: | MA | NY | IL | What does this reveal about the electric power system? |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pre-Application Data | ? | ? | X | Determine if anything has changed from previous evaluation |
| Preliminary Study Results | X | ✓ | ✓ | Assist in determining what major issues might come up during study |
| Circuit Peak/Min Load | ✓ | ? | X | Further insight into circuit capacity |
| Limiting Equipment | X | ? | X | Allows comparison to previous projects on same substation |
| Fault Current at POI | X | ? | X | Stiffness Factor estimation or used to satisfy design requirements for pre-study submittal |

Impact Study / CESIR Results

| Report Requirement: | MA | NY | IL | What does this reveal about the electric power system? |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Circuit Characteristics | ✓ | ✓ | X | Provides transparency into study parameters and assist in future development in the area |
| Substation Characteristics | ✓ | ✓ | X | Provides transparency into study parameters and assist in future development in the area |
| Study Results | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Tells developers whether or not they failed the utility's analysis |
| <i>Study Result Details</i> | ✓ | ✓ | X | Transparency allows developers to address specific utility concerns with system modifications |
| Cost Estimate | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Tells developers what it will cost them to mitigate reliability concerns found during the study |
| <i>Line Item Cost Estimate</i> | ✓ | ✓ | X | Transparency allows developers to better estimate future interconnection cost |



INTERCONNECTION ESTIMATING

Identify System Upgrade Cost Barriers Based on Data

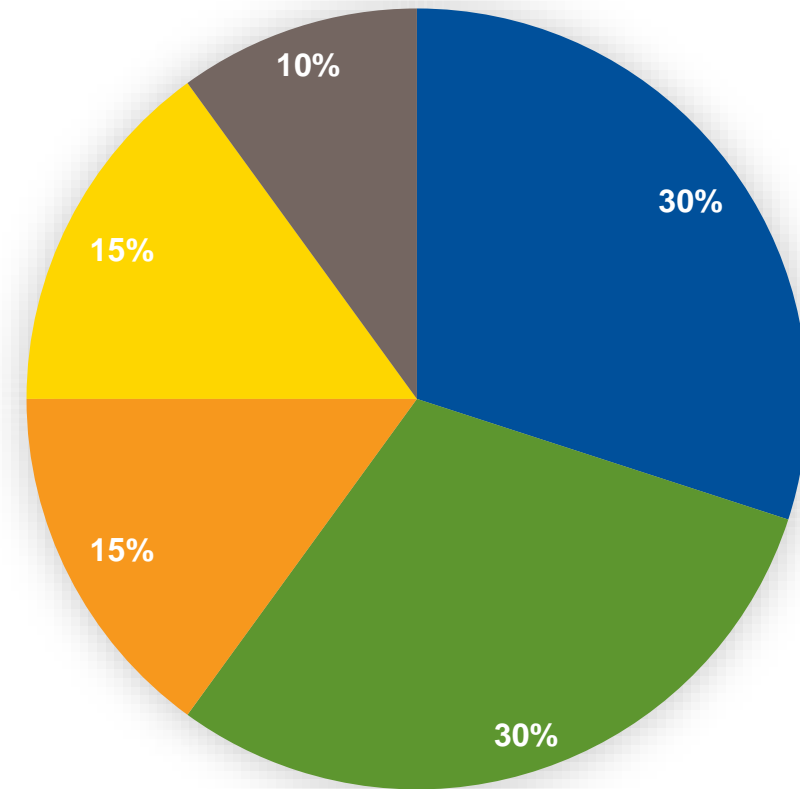
- **Distribution Upgrades:**

- Reconductoring
 - Line Extensions to 3-Phase
 - Thermal Rating of Conductor
 - Voltage Change and Flicker Concerns
- Protection Upgrades (i.e. Coordination)
- Regulation Upgrades (i.e. Bi-Directional)

- **Substation Upgrades:**

- Thermal Limitations of the Transformer
- Protection Upgrades (e.g. $3V_0$, Coordination, etc.)
- Regulation Upgrades (i.e. Bi-Directional)

Typical Upgrade Distribution



■ Substation ■ Reconductoring ■ PCC Package ■ Anti-Islanding ■ Distribution





HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Utility Versus Developer Perspective

■ Utility

■ Definition:

- *“The amount of distributed energy resources that can be accommodated on the distribution system under existing grid conditions and operations without adversely impacting operational criteria or requiring significant infrastructure upgrades.” - IREC*

■ Benefits:

- Streamline the interconnection process
- Focus development in areas that would most benefit the grid
- Reduce utility resources needed to review and study applications that end up not moving forward

■ Developer

■ Definition:

- *“Tool that shows where distributed generation can be interconnected for the least amount of Utility upgrades.” - Developers*

■ Benefits:

- Streamline the interconnection process
- Focus development in areas with a high capacity for DG where interconnection will yield low upgrade costs
- Reduce developer resources and engineering on applications that end up being too expensive to build



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Borrego's Experience with New York Utilities

■ Completed Stages

■ Stage 1 (December 2016)

- Published red-zone maps which indicate locations with higher interconnection costs.
- Enhanced indicator maps with additional data and more consistent representation across the Joint Utilities

■ Stage 2 (October 2017)

- Heat maps of the gross hosting capacity by feeder calculated using large centralized solar PV scenarios
- Data pop-ups for each feeder will provide information in tabular format.

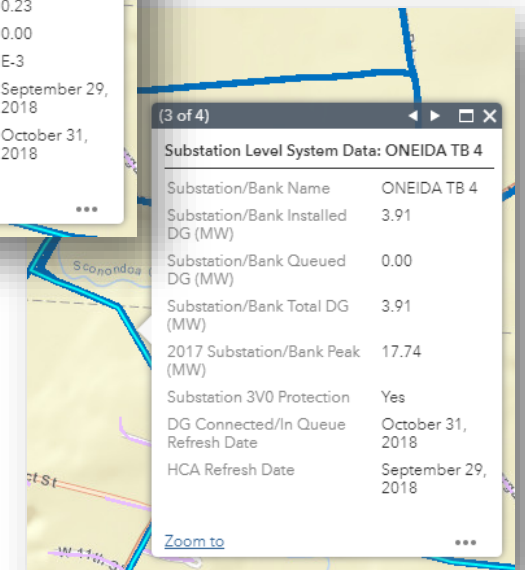
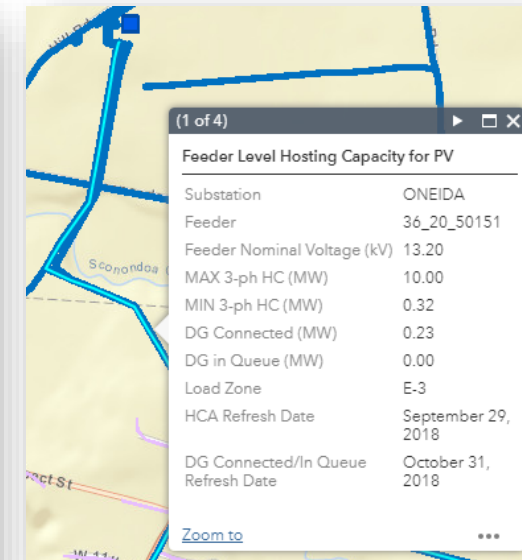
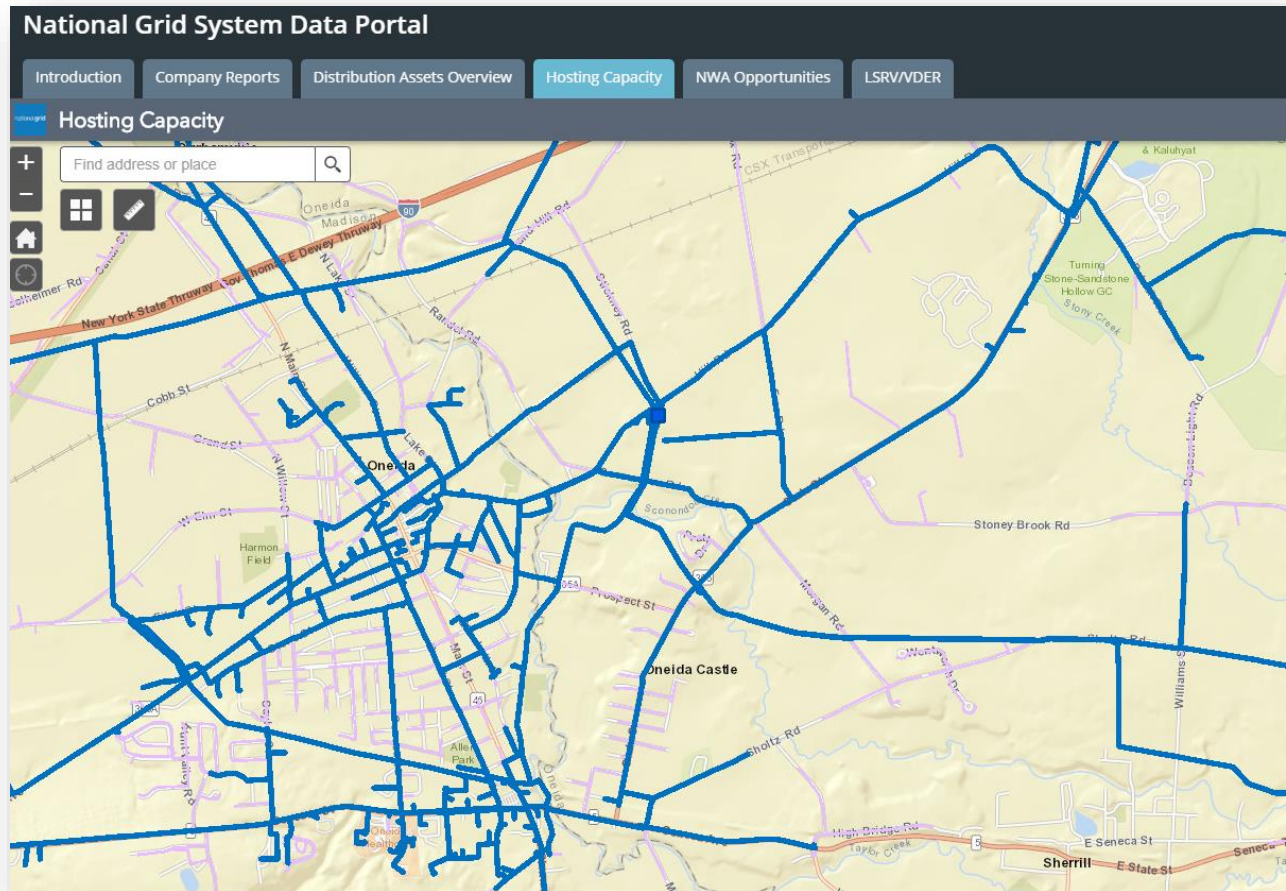
■ Stage 2.1 (February 2018)

- Additional values to be included in the data pop-up
- Current stage of HCA in New York



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Borrego's Experience with New York Utilities



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Borrego's Experience with New York Utilities

- **Future Development**
 - **Stage 3 (TBD)**
 - Increase the spatial granularity of the hosting capacity values provided
 - Substation level hosting capacity
 - Model existing DER
 - **Stage 4 (TBD)**
 - Perform fully integrated value assessments



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Borrego's Experience with New York Utilities

■ Stakeholder Input

- Conferences and webinars held a handful of times throughout development
- Discussions and updates at bi-monthly Interconnection Technical Working Group (ITWG) meetings
- Developer feedback during sessions are responsible for the modifications to data tables in Stage 2.1
- Developers hope to have direct input into the next series of features implemented in Stages 3 and 4

■ Developer Concerns

- No Developer input into HCA study methodologies



HOSTING CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Changes to the Development Process

■ Pre-Application Reports

■ Developers:

- Many developers have opted to skip the pre-app report process entirely
- Major reduction in interconnection timeline (~30 BD)

■ Utilities:

- Major reduction in utility resource allotment to producing these reports
- Has allowed for more focus on application automation efforts

■ Submitted Applications

■ Developers:

- Nearly all applications submitted are on circuits and substations with capacity remaining for projects
- Nearly all applications proceed to Impact Study / CESIR with little doubt into utility upgrades
- Can anticipate where they might run into grid limitations and can modify system characteristics to avoid restudies

■ Utilities:

- Lower number of failed applications
- Reduced number of restudies and more productive preliminary screening discussions prior to CESIR





FUTURE TOOL IMPROVEMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

FUTURE TOOL IMPROVEMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Changes to the Development Process

- Developer Engagement in HCA Methodology Decisions
- Process Flexibility for Updating HCA for Emerging DG
 - Examples: Advanced Inverter Functions, Storage, Electric Vehicles, Combined Heat and Power, etc.
- Coupled with Utility Upgrade Cost Standardization Efforts
- Increased Frequency of Queue and Capacity Calculation Updates

FUTURE TOOL IMPROVEMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Keep the End Goal in Mind While Developing Your Tool

- Map Capable of Running Fully Automated Impact Studies at Designated Nodes Along a Circuit
- Automated Interconnection Cost Estimate
- Ability to Filter Map to Isolate Low Upgrade Areas for Different Types of DG

Resources and References

- New York Hosting Capacity Maps: <https://jointutilitiesofny.org/utility-specific-pages/hosting-capacity/>
- JU Hosting Capacity Stakeholder Session 2017-11-02: <https://jointutilitiesofny.org/joint-utilities-of-new-york-engagement-groups/>
- Estimating Interconnection Cost for Utility-Scale Distributed Generation: <https://www.nrel.gov/solar/distribution-grid-integration-costs-workshop.html>



BORREGO SOLAR

GROW SOLAR FROM THE GROUND UP

QUESTIONS?

Staff Subcommittee on Energy Resources and the Environment