Creating A Clean, Affordable, and Resilient Energy Future For the Commonwealth



Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Judith Judson, Commissioner

Massachusetts' Distributed Energy Future

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Distributed Energy Future

Customers are more engaged with the power grid with more resources spread across the system
Electric vehicles, heat pumps, rooftop solar, etc.



OLD





DOER Mission





Cumulative Installed Solar Capacity (MW) in Massachusetts 2009 – 2019



- 2,537 MW solar or 98,482 projects installed and operating
- **6%** of retail electric sales
- Another 1,029 MW solar approved in SMART

Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources

Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART)



- Launched November 2018
- 1600 MW program size
- \$4.7 billion in cost savings
- Long term revenue certainty
- Alternative on-bill credit mechanism
- Location and project based adders and subtractors
- 1st in the nation solar + storage incentive

SMART Program Block Status by Distribution Company

Distribution Company	Large Projects (>25kW ≤ 5MW)	Small Projects (≤ 25kW)
Eversource East	3 of 8	3 of 8
Eversource West	Waitlist	6 of 8
National Grid (MA Electric)	Waitlist	4 of 8
National Grid (Nantucket)	1 of 2	1 of 2
Unitil	Waitlist	3 of 4



SMART 400 MW Review

- Goal: continue to achieve the environmental and economic benefits of increasing solar installations in the Commonwealth
- DOER's proposals are particularly designed to achieve the following:
 - Provide certainty for solar development in the next few years
 - Help conservation impact of siting solar
 - Help to alleviate grid saturation and target interconnection sites
 - Improve incentives for projects located Behind-the-Meter (BTM), bringing greater parity to BTM and standalone incentives
 - Accessibility of program to low income communities
 - Encourage pairing solar with energy storage



Challenges



"Duck Curve"

- After SMART there will be 5,000 MW of solar in MA
- MA has peak load of approximately 12,000 MW and minimum daytime load of approximately 6,000 MW

Interconnection

- Parts of the distribution system reaching saturation
- Interconnection costs and timelines have become significant challenges for solar development

ISO-NE Data





Massachusetts' Energy Storage Success

Energy Storage is a game changer for meeting peak, aligning supply and demand, creating flexibility and increasing resiliency



Clean Peak Standard

Background

- 2018 legislation tasked DOER with establishing a Clean Peak Standard (CPS)
- Market incentive for clean energy to be used storage, renewables, demand response during times when costs and emissions are at their highest
- Creates an annual requirement on all electricity suppliers to purchase a certain amount of Clean Peak Energy Certificates (CPECs)

Implementation

- 2019
 - Engaged stakeholders, developed and presented a straw proposal, issued draft regulations, and held public hearings
 - > Currently reviewing public comments received on draft regulations
 - > Technical Bulletin will be issued to set 2020 obligation
- Anticipated in Q1 2020
 - Final regulations filed

MA will be first in the nation to implement a Clean Peak Standard



Status Quo Challenge to Resolve



Production profile for 1,090 MW Hydro, 3,200 MW Offshore Wind, 5,000 MW Solar PV



Clean Peak As a Solution





Clean Peak Adds Flexibility

Average Spring Day in Massachusetts





Mass Save® Active Demand Reduction

Residential	Direct Load Control – Wifi thermostats (+ Natl Grid EV Charging)	\$20 sign-up, \$25 per summer
	Battery Storage (daily dispatch)	\$225/kw-summer, \$60/kw-winter
	Electric Vehicles (Natl Grid only)	
Commercial & Industrial	Targeted dispatch (DR and storage)	\$35/kw-summer \$100/kw-summer - Storage (Eversource)
	Daily dispatch (storage)	\$200/kw-summer
	Winter dispatch (storage)	\$25/kw-winter





Challenges for the Future

- <u>Grid Transformation</u> Customers will be more engaged in the future of the grid with more resources spread across the system
- <u>Customer Facing</u> Policies should support customer transitions and use of customer distributed resources such as EVs, storage, heat pumps, rooftop solar, etc.
- <u>Resilience</u> As more customers rely on electricity to meet heating and transportation demands, electric resilience becomes an even greater policy priority

