



# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## PUBLIC UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

### CONNECTICUT DISTRIBUTED GENERATION TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

#### REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, October 19, 2021

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Location: [Microsoft Teams](#)

#### **9:00 AM – 9:05 AM Introduction and Adoption of Meeting Minutes**

#### **Solar plus Storage Discussion(9:05 AM – 10:30 AM)**

- Battery storage program
  - One question for storage projects in interconnection queue is whether or not they export
  - IEEE interconnection guidelines are agnostic to technology (150 kw hydro plant is the same as a 150 kw battery from an interconnection perspective if they both export, regardless of policy/tariffs)
  - Non-exporting DER still can have an impact on distribution system, though larger systems will have more of a significant impact than smaller residential systems
  - Technical implications of export switch – transfer switch need to be an approved device and scheme, not just a meter socket switch. Devices/configurations can sometimes require a technical review to make sure they are approved for safety/handling by utility employees.
    - Eversource doesn't currently have a list of approved devices, but some are under review
  - Export window for program needs to be reevaluated annually, since demand may shift (DERMS/AMI may also affect how energy dispatch is controlled); current passive dispatch window is set to run from 1500 to 2000 (3-8pm) hours.
  - Ideally, Eversource would prefer battery storage program to target certain circuits where dispatch would have positive effects (to be published in HCA and storage docket that indicates what circuits would not be impacted)
  - Battery storage program from CT Green Bank will first be targeting existing solar customers
  - Discussion on potential scenario of customer who wants to use PV with battery storage:
    - If battery and PV are not installed at same time, customer can either apply for interconnection of both or one first; potential problem unfolds if customer only applies to first interconnect solar; if other interconnection applications come online in the area, there is an increased risk of "triggering" an upgrade when the customer later applies for battery storage.

- The dilemma for applicants is that simultaneously applying for solar plus storage might more likely trigger an upgrade, which the customer would have to pay for even though it may take several additional months to install the battery. (There is currently a 9-12 month lead time on batteries.)
  - If the battery is installed in a non-export configuration it doesn't affect the need for a distribution system upgrade.
- Distribution system upgrades
  - Can battery export settings be modified to mitigate the need for certain upgrades?
    - Eversource is hesitant to do that under present circumstances
- Standalone storage – charging, discharging and netting
  - Non-renewable kW hours are not eligible for net metering; under current tariff structure, sales from a standalone battery would be made under Rate 980

**Brief discussion on IEEE-1547 Implementation**

- Plan is to follow recommendations of MA TSRG unless a member of this working group raises concerns with one of the MA proposals or wants to address an area not yet covered by MA.