

MI Power Grid New Technologies and Business Models Workgroup: Storage

Identified Barriers	Possible Solutions
1. Rate design for demand and standby charges is very complex, making it difficult to calculate payback of a storage investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need clear demand and standby charge structures.
2. Storage not incorporated well into current planning processes (IRP, reliability, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More studies and time.
3. Storage not enabled to compete in all grid planning and procurements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term resource planningⁱ • Distribution planning • Transmission planning • Renewables/clean energy standards • Wholesale market rules • Resource adequacy rules
4. Additional analytic needs required for utilities and stakeholders to consider optimal least-cost portfolios ⁱⁱ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
5. Lack of options for utility to use utility owned/subscribed software to aggregate customer owned storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow a software solution with a PSC approved customer enrollment program where the customer gives the utility the device control.ⁱⁱⁱ
6. Pilot framework for facilitating learnings about energy storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up something that is repeatable. • Increase speed of introducing a pilot to quickly gather information.
7. Current utility pilots are focused only on lithium-ion storage solutions and not the full array of storage technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly value the benefits and characteristics of storage from a technology-agnostic standpoint • Educate on values of other forms of energy storage, like thermal energy storage.^{iv}
8. Storage integration with DCFC charging stations for electric vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage utility pilots to explore new business models and technology solutions
9. R- Storage unable to access grid and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnection processes^v • Multiple use frameworks • Ownership rules • Codes & Standards.
10. Lack of utility knowledge about how to properly use and value storage slows down storage deployment. Lack of a true value analysis of the technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve/accelerate the deployment process.
11. R - Storage not valued or compensated for flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment targets^{vi} • Incentive programs • Tariff/rate design • Wholesale market products • Cost benefit studies
12. Energy arbitrage value needed to realize optimal deployment. ^{vii}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for accounting for full value stack
13. Balance customer and grid needs for customer sited solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality data and algorithms to help manage both.^{viii}
14. Cybersecurity concerns with highly connected grid and devices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong cybersecurity countermeasures^{ix}
15. Lack of statewide target/vision for storage as well as incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide target broken out by user type or storage form.

Identified Barriers	Possible Solutions
16. Thermal storage undefined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More incentives at the state level
17. Storage functionality not separated from energy efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define under FERC Distribution Plant, Distribution Station Equipment or Software definitions for accounting purposes^x
18. Lack of customer understanding of the technology and how to properly use it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal storage uses through HVAC, water heaters, etc. are different from energy efficiency.^{xi}
19. Use of rare minerals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate more people to have storage be more public
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support “green” storage that’s 100% reusable/recyclable, domestically sourced, safe in and around communities^{xii}

Applicable and Emerging Business Models

- FTM or BTM installations^{xiii}
- Ownership by utilities, customers, 3rd parties, or some mix^{xiv}
 - BTM Utility Owned^{xv}
 - BTM Utility/Customer Hybrid
 - FTM Utility/3rd party hosting
 - Virtual Power Plants^{xvi}
- Bring your own device^{xvii} program/tariff^{xviii}
- Energy storage tariff^{xix}
- Household electric vehicles can be used as storage for households and the grid.

ⁱ Boggs, 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 9.

ⁱⁱ Blair. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 17.

ⁱⁱⁱ Rehberg. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 12.

^{iv} Rehberg. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 3.

^v Boggs, 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 9.

^{vi} Boggs, 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 9.

^{vii} Blair. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 27.

^{viii} Rehberg. 003/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 13.

^{ix} Rehberg. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 11.

^x Rehberg. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT.

^{xi} Rehberg. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide 12.

^{xii} Shick. 03/24/2021 workgroup PPT slide.

^{xiii} Twitchell. 05/18/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 9.

^{xiv} Twitchell. 05/18/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 9.

^{xv} Twitchell. 05/18/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 10.

^{xvi} Twitchell. 05/18/2021 workgroup PPT, slide 11.

^{xvii} Heart. 05192021 workgroup PPT, slide 6.

^{xviii} Ferreira. 03/24/2019 workgroup PPT, slide 6.

^{xix} Ferreira. 03/24/2019 workgroup PPT, slide 8.