

New Jersey Energy Resilience Bank

Resiliency and
Sustainability as
Investment Strategies
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NASEO Annual Meeting

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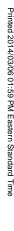






Poles down across the state - Grid down





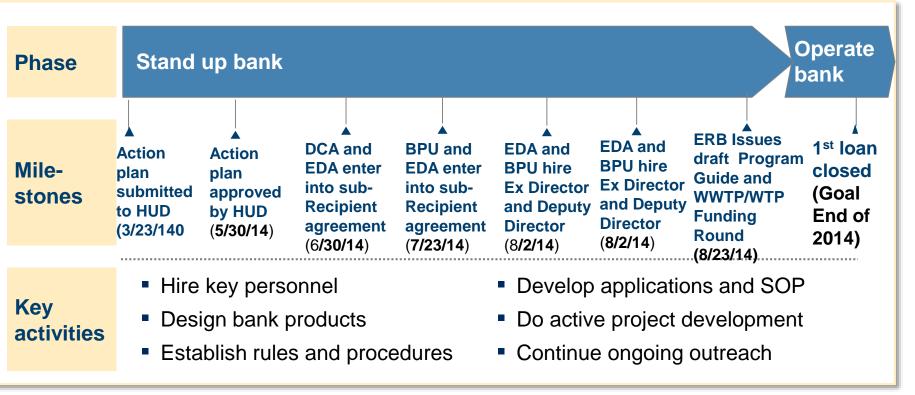


Size of the NJ CHP Market

New Jersey current DER							
DER	Number of Systems	MW					
CHP/FC total	219	2,900					
CHP/FC DG	68	309					
CHP/FC (renewable)	15	15					
PV total	27,866	1,273					
PV (grid supply)	115	245					
PV behind the meter	27,751	1,028					
Total DG	27,834	1,352					

Total DG generates approx. 3,534,000 MWh of electricity annual or approx. 4.4% of NJ total electricity No PV currently can operate in island mode and 78% of new CHP/FC are designed to be islandable.

The timing of the Energy Resilience Bank will be driven by the federal disaster recovery funding milestones



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The ERB will focus first on public critical facilities

Representative sectors that may be eligible for ERB



Water and wastewater



Hospitals and long term care facilities



State colleges and universities

Correctional Institutions



Transportation and Transit



Public housing

Other Tier 1 and Tier 2 Critical Facilities



Community shelters, e.g., schools or town centers

HUD Requirements (Think ARRA times 3.5)

- No more than 20% can be used outside of the nine most impacted counties
- Most document that the facility was directly of indirectly impacted by Sandy or other qualifying disaster
- Most be HUD eligible facility
 - Public
 - Not for profit
 - For profit that meets the small business definition
- Cannot be used within the Coastal Barrier Resource Area
- Must be installed within two years with up to 2 6 month extension for cause
 - All CDBG-DR funds must be requested and disbursed by Sept 30, 2019
- DER equipment installation must above FEMA base flood elevation level
- Facility must be designed using NOAA Sea Level Rise tools
- Must meet all federal and state requirements as set forth in the subrecipient agreement including
 - Davis Bacon and state prevailing wage
 - Affirmative Action
 - National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)
 - See general subrecipient agreement

ERB General Requirements

- Equipment must be new and permanently installed
- Separate meters are required for project that include renewable energy projects
- System efficiency of 65% (LHV) for CHP and 50% (LHV) for fuel cells without heat recovery
- All inclusive 10 year warranty
- System must be islandable
- System must have blackstart capability
- System must be designed to provide energy to all critical loads for 7 days without liquid fuel delivery to generators
- System must be sized to supply all critical loads including any sheltering needs for employees or residents
- System must be designed with a minimum operating number of hours over the year to have a cost benefit greater than one using the Rutgers DER CBA model.
- Systems can be sized larger than facility load provided there are sufficient customers for the additional energy.

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ERB Scoring Criteria

Need 55 points

•	LMI National Objectives	20 points
•	Readiness to Proceed	
	 Ready within one year 	10 points
	 Ready within two years 	5 points
•	Most Impacted Communities	-
	 Serve 3 or more listed Municipalities 	20 points
	 Serves less than 3 Municipalities 	10 point
•	HUD Subtotal	55

- Technology Efficiency/Cost Effective
 - Cost Benefits ratio greater than 3 25 points
 - Cost Benefit ratio between 2 and 3
 15 points
 - Cost Benefit ratio between 1 and 2
 10 points
- Criticality
 10 points
- Microgrid
 10 points
- Facility Efficiency 10 points

Total

8

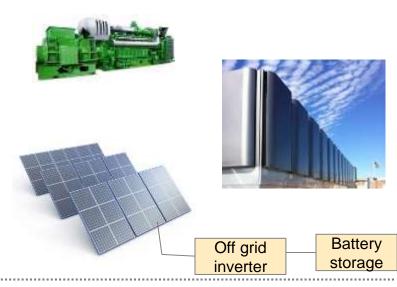
CEEEP Model Results – IRR and payback

	io Results - Fede /04/2014	eral Investment	Tax Credit (ITC) Benefi	t for CHP Projec	ts				
S.No.	Name of the Applicant	Project Capacity and Type	Federal Investment Tax Credit - Considered in CBA Model	IRR	B/C	Incentive (\$/kW)	Rebate as a % of Capital Cost		
New Applications									
1	MEPT Tower	1400 KW Fuel	YES	3.14%	1.30	1,500	22%		
		Cell	NO	1.32%	1.21	1,500			
			NO	3.14%	1.34	2,012	29%		
2	Solvay	4600 kW Gas	YES	23.27%	2.41	535	18%		
		Turbine	NO	21.54%	2.32	535			
			NO	23.27%	2.51	719	24%		
LS CHP/FC Round 2									
1	Marcal	13857 kW Gas	YES	16.76%	2.37	217	9%		
		Turbine	NO	15.41%	2.27	217			
			NO	16.76%	2.47	389	16%		
2	CMMC	1498 kW Recip	YES	18.06%	2.46	550	16%		
		Engine	NO	16.61%	2.37	550			
			NO	18.06%	2.57	782	22%		
3	Verizon	2000 kW Fuel	YES	6.04%	1.20	1,500	20%		
		Cell	NO	4.12%	1.11	1,500			
			NO	6.04%	1.23	2,065	27%		

The ERB will fund resilient energy systems for critical facilities

Eligible DER Resilient technology is ...

... distributed generation or other technologies



... that is islandable and capable of blackstart



Eligible DER Resilient energy technology is not...

...emergency backup generators



Stand alone Solar PV
Panels



Projects must be technically feasible and meet defined credit and economic criteria

Eligible Costs

Feasibility studies are eligible cost only if part of approved financing Free energy audit provided through NJCEP

Eligible costs

New resilient systems

- Core equipment
- Piping & wiring
- Islanding equipment
- Interconnection
- Fuel pre-treatment (e.g., biogas treatment, or gas compression)
- Installation
- Site work
- Engineering and project management
- Hardening of resilient energy system (e.g. elevation)

Resilient retrofits

- Additional core equipment (e.g., battery storage for existing solar system)
- Islanding equipment
- Interconnection
- Installation
- Engineering, project management, and administration
- Hardening of resilient energy system (e.g. elevation)

Non-eligible costs

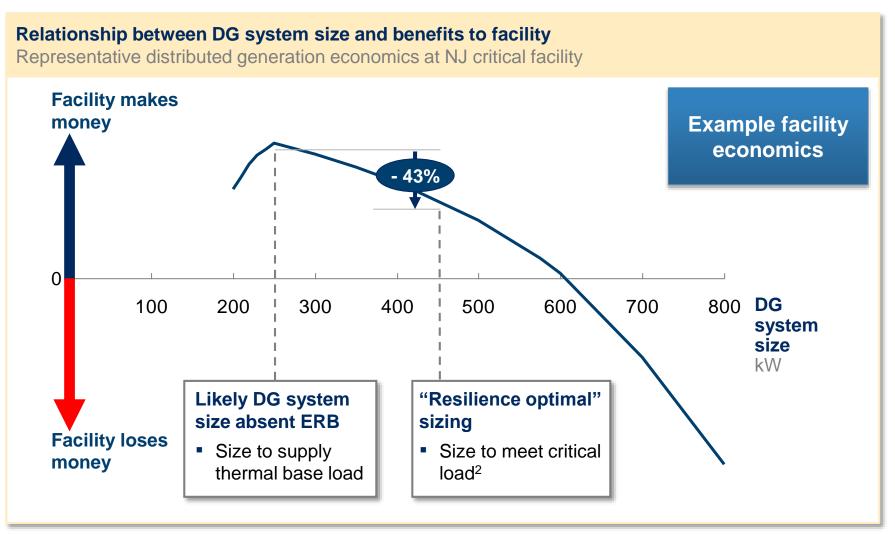
Backup generators

- Emergency backup generators
- Onsite fossil fuel storage for emergency generators
- Transfer switches to support backup emergency generators

Other non-energy hardening

- Flood walls
- Elevation

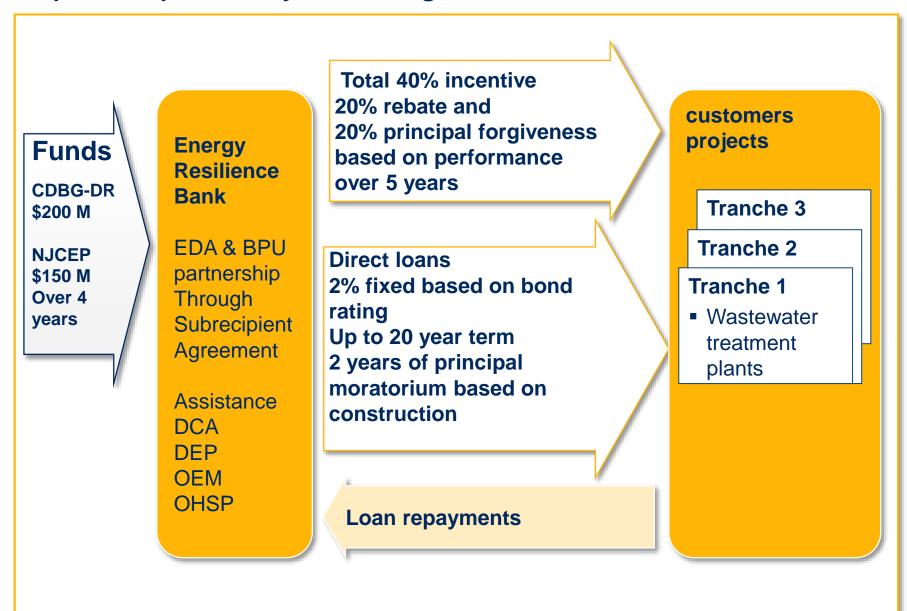
Absent ERB participation, most facilities would focus on financing DG systems that are less than fully resilient



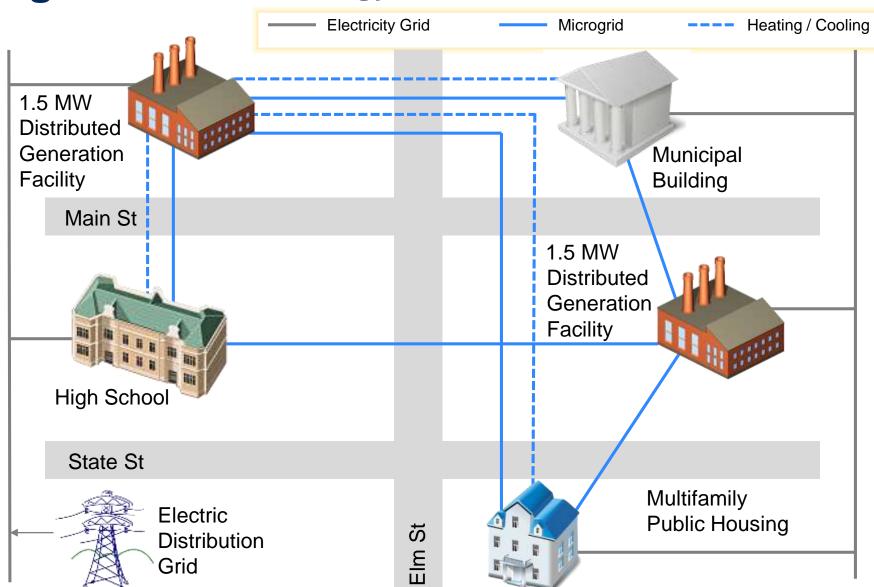
¹ Defined as net present cost (NPC) of grid supplied system - NPC of DG system; key assumptions: \$0.11/kWh electricity rate, \$0.3/m3 natural gas rate, 85% availability, 15 year project life, 8% discount rate; includes existing state incentives, no federal incentives, no biogas RECs

² The power needed to maintain mission critical operations in the event of a grid failure

Snapshot of preliminary bank design



Eligible DER Technology is a DER MICROGRID

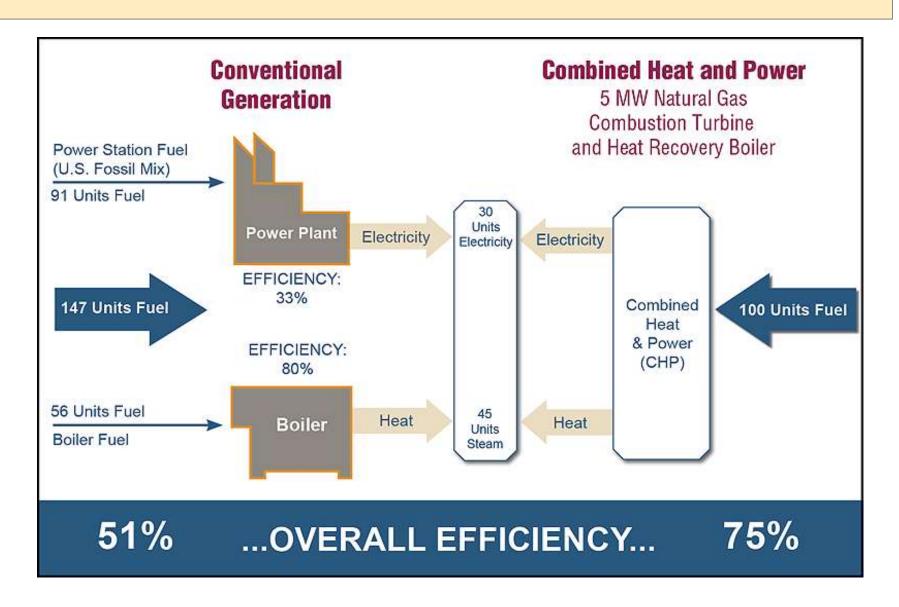


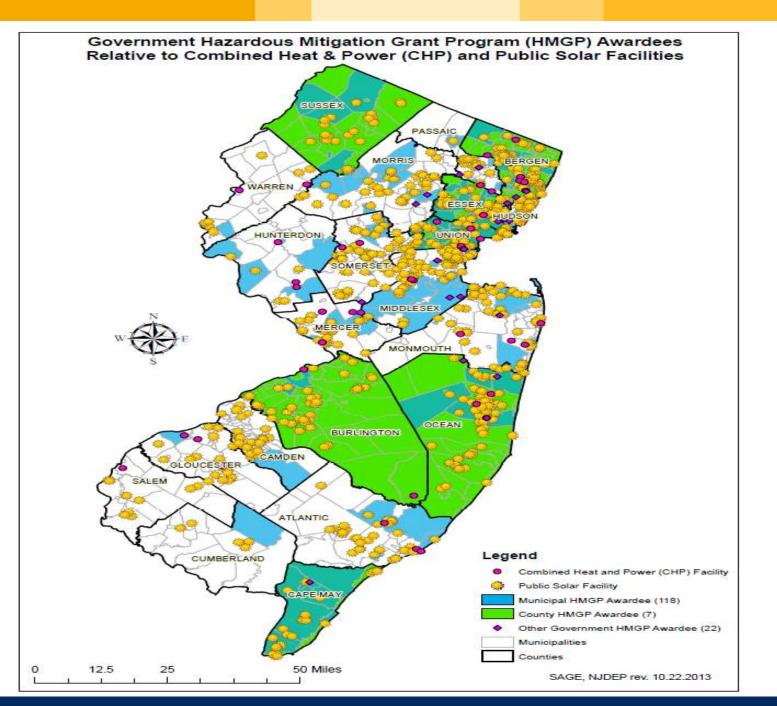
New Jersey Microgrid MOUs

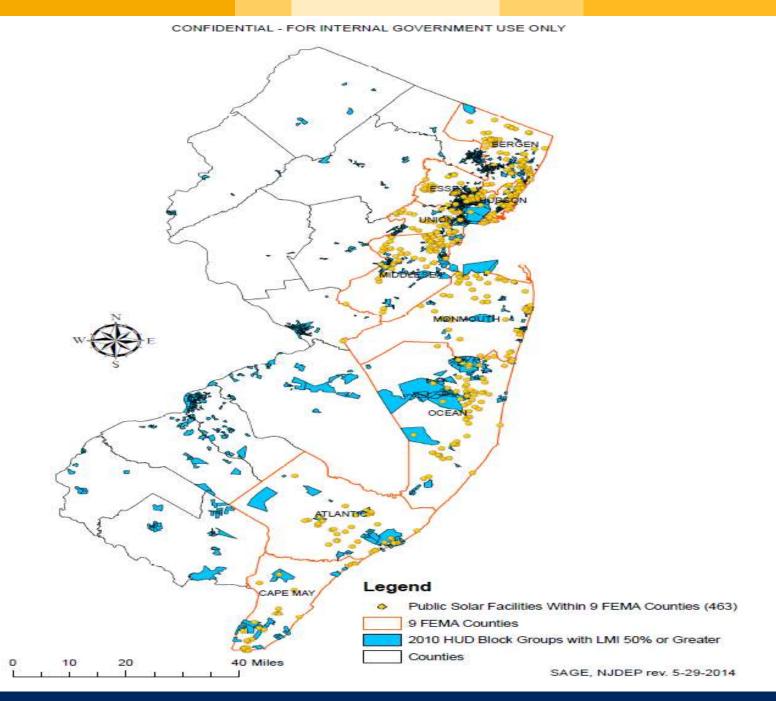
New Jersey Transit Grid
USDOE - NJT - NJBPU
Status: phase 1 prelim report completed by Sandia
Phase 2 detailed technical/economic evaluation
NJT filed for a FTA competitive grant

Hoboken
USDOE - NJT - PSE&G - NJBPU
Status phase 1 feasibility report completed by Sandia

Benefits of Distributed Combined Heat and Power







NASEO Guidance

STATE ENERGY PLANNING GUIDELINES

A Guide to Develop a Comprehensive State Energy Plan Plus Supplemental Policy and Program Options

State Energy Assurance Guidelines

Version 3.1 December 2009





Combined Heat and Power:
A Resource Guide
for State Energy Officials

2013



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Federal Labs Modeling tools



HOMER

Evaluate design options for both off-grid and grid-connected power systems for remote, stand-alone, and distributed generation applications. HOMER is licensed to and maintained by Homer Energy.

Was NREL

Sandia Labs News Releases

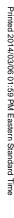
SPIDERS microgrid project secures military installations

LBL

The Distributed Energy Resources
Customer Adoption Model (DER-CAM) is an economic and environmental model of customer DER adoption. The objective of the model is to minimize the cost of operating onsite generation and combined heat and power (CHP) systems

NJBPU – Rutgers

Center for Energy Economic and Environment Policy DER Cost Benefit Model Includes the value of loss load





Super Storm Sandy October 29, 2012

Any Questions ??

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