

DOE Grid Impacts Workshop

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Dean Taylor

Southern California Edison



SCE leadership

- o Operate nation's largest and most successful EV fleet
 - o 14 million EV miles – almost 300 EVs
- o Prototype testing (light duty PHEV Sprinter, medium duty PHEV bucket truck, heavy duty HEV bucket truck, Hydrogen & Fuel Cell vehicle program)
- o 2003 – built first “proof-of-concept” heavy duty PHEV utility “boom truck”
- o Proactive fleet (on & non-road) deployment of alt-fuel vehicles for compliance with the EPA Act fleet mandates
 - o Meeting the majority of future compliance with “electro-drive”
- o Operate nationally renowned EV Technical Center – including testing EVs for DOE throughout 80s and 90s.
- o PR, community outreach, Tech Center tours, Conferences, etc
- o Co-founder of ET programs at EPRI, EDTA, and CalETC
- o Peak load shifting programs



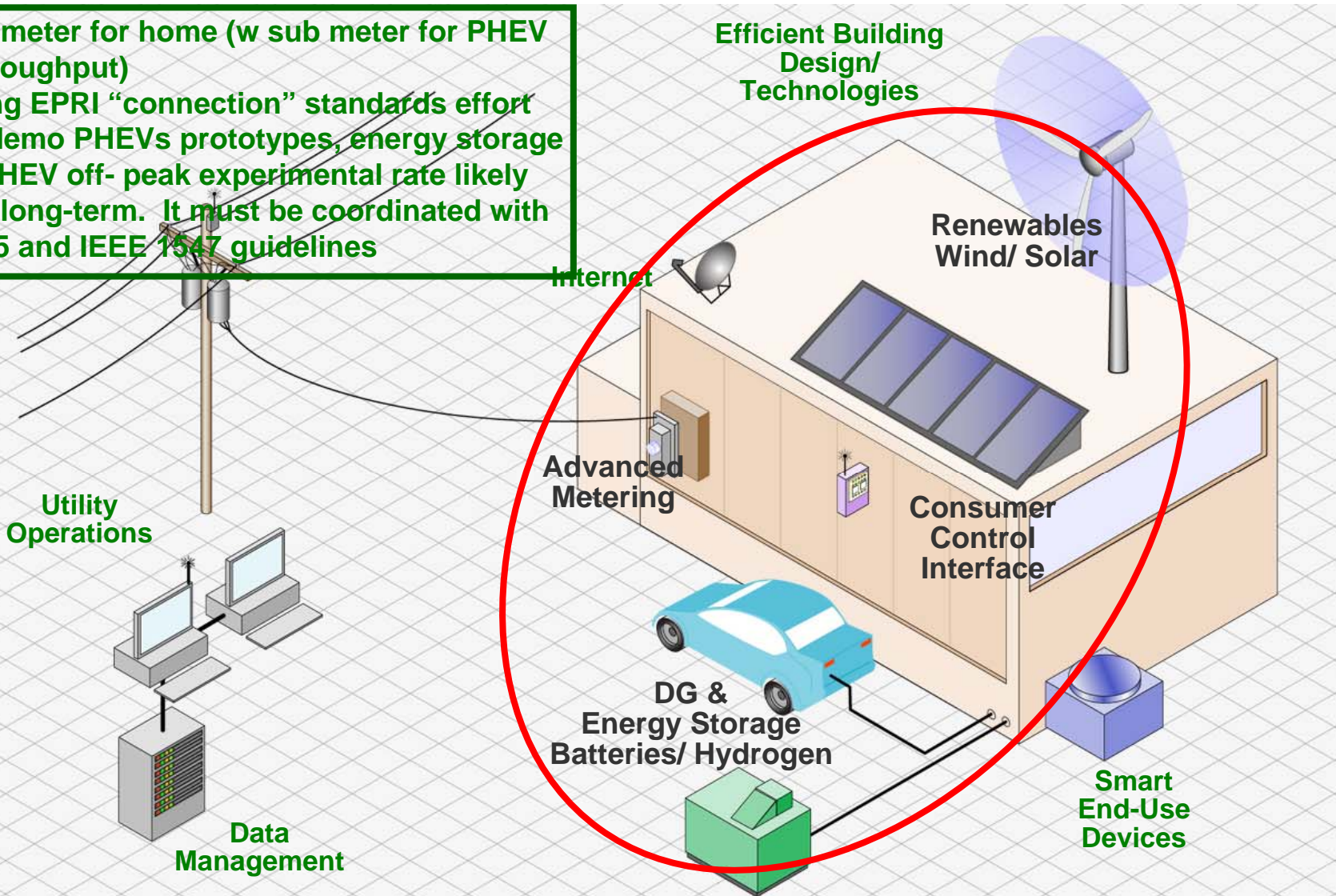
Overview

- We don't see major grid issues because
 - Expect mostly 120 V PHEVs at 1.2 to 1.4 kW
 - This is similar to other appliances
 - PHEV adoption rate is expected to allow utilities to add PHEVs to our normal distribution planning process. (5/10 year plan done annually)
- While there could be significant peak loads with millions of PHEVs, this can be mitigated
 - Many tools are available today to handle peak load issues
 - Smart meters and other tools available in future.
- Potentially many benefits to the grid or the home
 - Increasing use of off-peak power plants
 - Ability to use nighttime wind
 - Short-term - up-to-the-meter benefits (e.g. emergency back-up power, interfacing with solar, and peak shaving for the home)
 - Long-term - past-the-meter (G2V and V2G)
 - doubtful value at 1.2 kW per PHEV (cost for interface and communication)

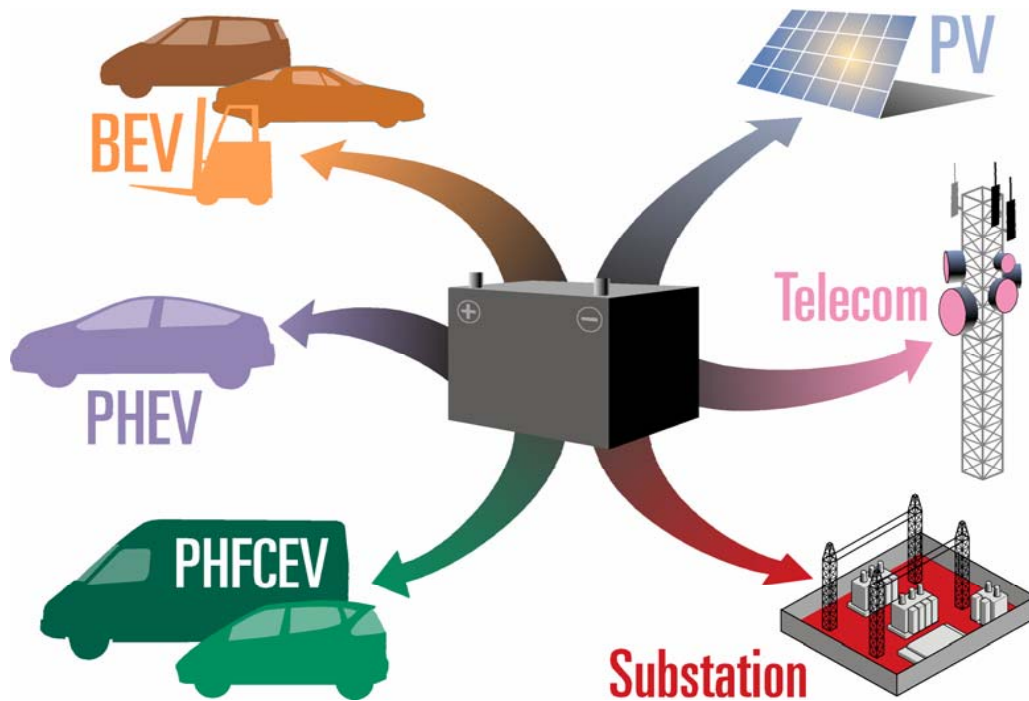


SCE - Focus Today- PHEV – Home Connection

- Smart meter for home (w sub meter for PHEV kWh throughput)
- Leading EPRI “connection” standards effort
- Eval./demo PHEVs prototypes, energy storage
- SCE PHEV off- peak experimental rate likely
- V2G – long-term. It must be coordinated with NEC 625 and IEEE 1547 guidelines



SCE's Vision- Near Term Energy Batteries



- Integral to “Energy System” of future (mobile & stationary)
- Address incumbent shortcomings (size, weight, thermal management, maintenance etc)
- Remote monitoring/ communication capabilities
- “Power” batteries today exceed performance/life expectations
- “Energy” battery challenges (PHEV duty cycle, calendar life)

Note – potential for both new and “used” batteries.
Separate issues surrounding both.



Role for DOE – National Lab Research Together with EPRI and the utilities

Grid impact research needs:

- Population of dwellings with 15 amp vs. 20 amp circuits
- Population of dwellings with 15 amp dedicated vs. 15 amp non-dedicated circuits
- Better understanding of access to an 120VAC outlet at houses, condos, apartments, work and elsewhere
 - HEVWG study consultant estimated based on survey data that 95% of those who live in houses and 60% of those who live in apartments have relatively easy access to a plug.*
 - Other recent studies present other data
- Better understanding of consumer demand for charging at work in the mornings.
- Where are the priority needs for opportunity charging of PHEVs (if any)?



*page 5-5, HEVWG 2001

Safety and Power Quality Are Issues to Address

Safety is going to be an important issue

- Home ventilation specifications should be developed
- An interlock method similar to that incorporated on pure EVs should be installed to prevent operation while the vehicle is still plugged in to the grid
- State and local fire marshals will need training – (just like 10 years ago with pure EVs)
- Emergency response training will be needed

Power Quality (PQ) is also important

- PQ is a major factor in the stability and reliability of the national and regional electrical grids.
- Both transients and harmonic distortion can impose detrimental impacts on neighboring customers and the grid.
- The PQ impact is important to understand, especially at aggregated volumes of PHEVs and chargers from a variety of manufacturers.



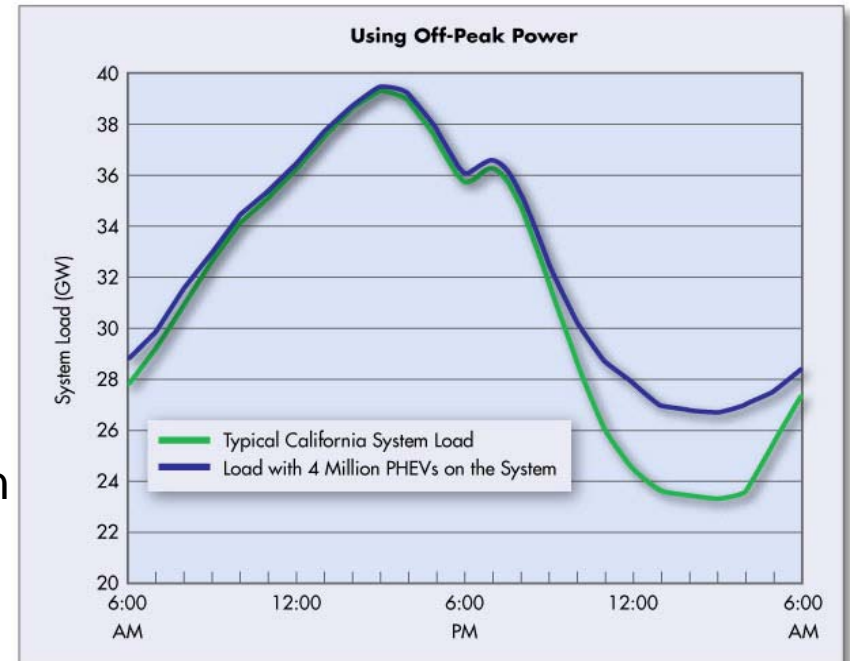
Benefits Of “Fueling” From The Grid

Energy Security/Environment

- Domestic, petroleum free
- Existing excess capacity off peak (typically)
- 30-50% cost of a gallon gasoline equivalent (gge)
- Generation cleaner over time

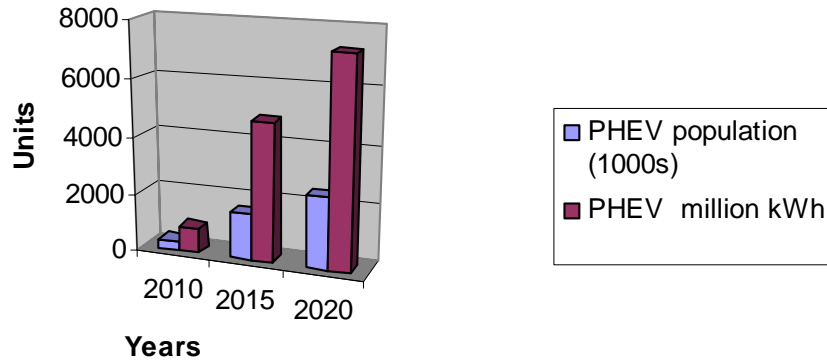
Utility

- Asset utilization (efficiency and filling in night time valley)
- Increased utilization of renewables
- Downward pressure on rates? (fixed costs over more customers)

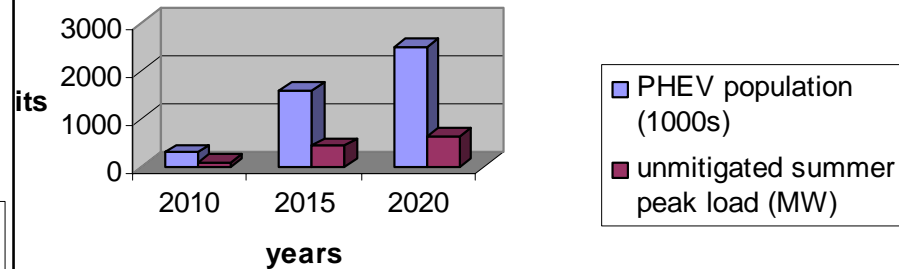


Technology can prevent a worst-case 600 MW summer peak load for PHEVs in CA

TIAX - CA high case PHEV projection - Population (1000s) and kWh (millions)



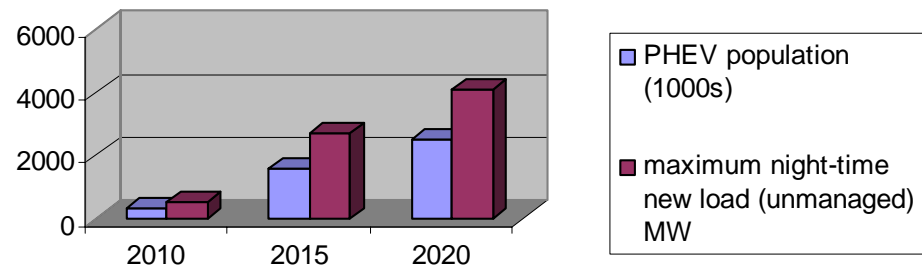
TIAX - CA high case PHEV projection - Population (1000s) and unmitigated summer peak load (MW)



TIAX also looked at worst-case grid impacts and environmental benefits of 18 other ET technologies

Unmitigated worst-case: 2020 = 650 MW peak, 4125 MW max off-peak, 7200 million KWh from 2.5 million PHEVs in California

TIAX - CA high case PHEV projection - Population (1000s) and max night-time load (unmanaged) in MW



Source: TIAX Oct 2005



Summary

- **Planning for PHEVs on the utility grid is normal part of our business.**
- **We don't see major grid issues.**
- **Mitigating peak loads is standard practice for SCE.**
 - SCE has demand response and load shifting programs that can shed over 2000 MW.
 - SCE has done this for years for our large customers with non-road EVs
 - For example, in 2002 we implemented over 9 MW in peak load shifting
 - Since then we provided recommendations to over 200 customers resulting in 15 MW of peak load shifting upon implementation.
- **While there could be significant peak loads with millions of PHEVs, this worst case scenario can be prevented.**
- **There are potentially many benefits to the grid.**
- **Utilities should work through EPRI on**
 - Codes, standards and best practices (e.g. National Electrical code changes).
 - Large scale PHEV demonstration programs with auto and truck makers
 - Understanding market trends
 - Emissions studies
 - Developing even better ways of metering, interrupting, or managing the PHEV load.
 - Understanding the grid impact and emissions reduction potential of PHEVs, truck stop electrification, port electrification, and non-road EVs.
 - Advanced batteries in stationary and mobile applications



Contact Information

Dean D. Taylor

SCE

626-302-8513

