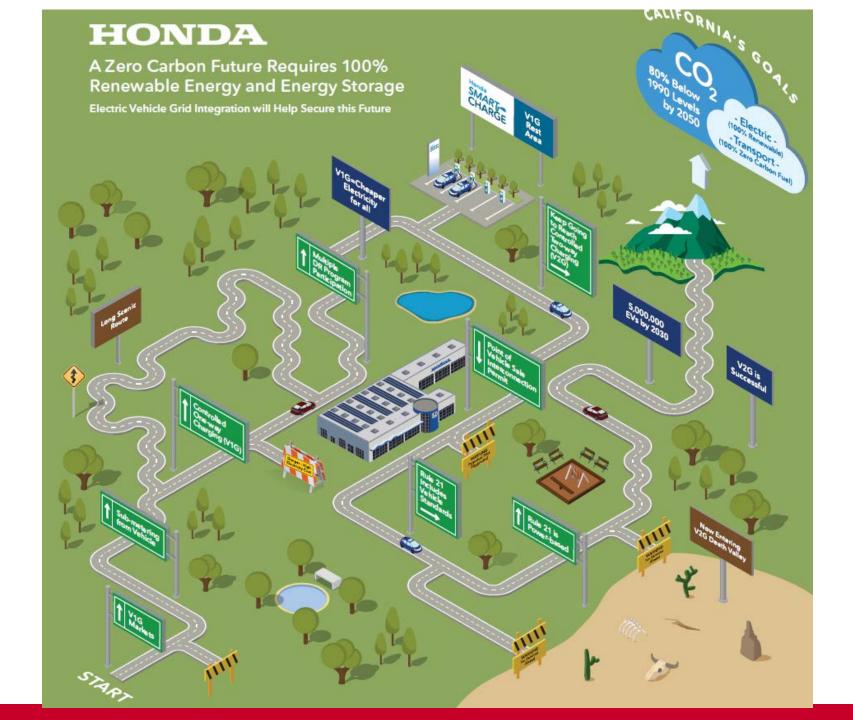
DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	18-MISC-04
Project Title:	Vehicle Grid Integration Roadmap Update
TN #:	225714
Document Title:	Presentation - VGI Roadmap Update Workshop - Policy Panel
Description:	Presentation filed by Eli Harland (CEC) for Honda.
Filer:	Eli Harland
Organization:	American Honda Motors Co., Inc.
Submitter Role:	Public
Submission Date:	10/31/2018 3:53:19 PM
Docketed Date:	10/31/2018

# VGI Roadmap Update Workshop – Policy Panel

Jeremy Whaling Grid Connected Project Manager American Honda Motors Co., Inc.







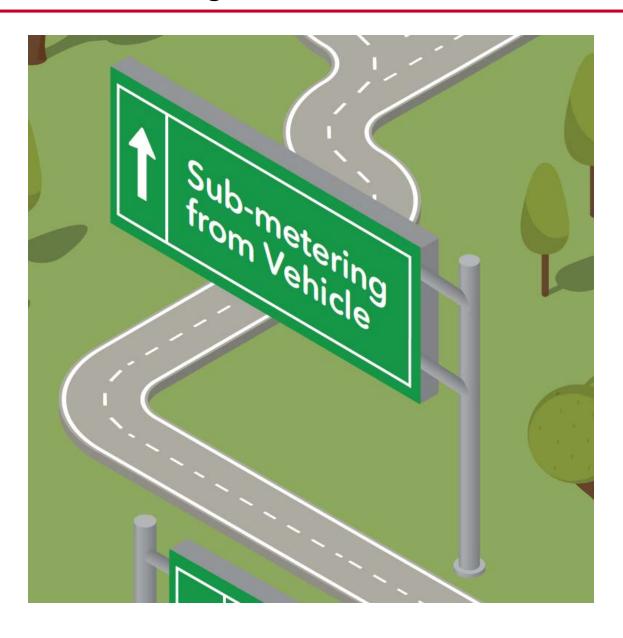
#### V1G Markets



- Currently, neither electricity markets nor utility demand response programs reward the flexibility that controlled EV charging (V1G) or bidirectional EV charging (V2G) can provide.
- Electric vehicle charging is flexible because cars often sit for hours fully charged – their predictable load and long dwell times can become a fast acting resource.
- Changing the electricity market rules to recognize the value of EV charging flexibility could enhance vehicle sales and broaden electricity markets with new entrants.



# Sub-metering from the Vehicle



- Currently, demand response requires utilizing a whole house or site revenue-grade meter to prove demand response.
- Linking the vehicle's action to other generation and site load is imprecise and creates operational difficulty.
- Instead, using vehicle charging data or sub-meters to prove response would improve the accuracy of reconciling vehicle response.



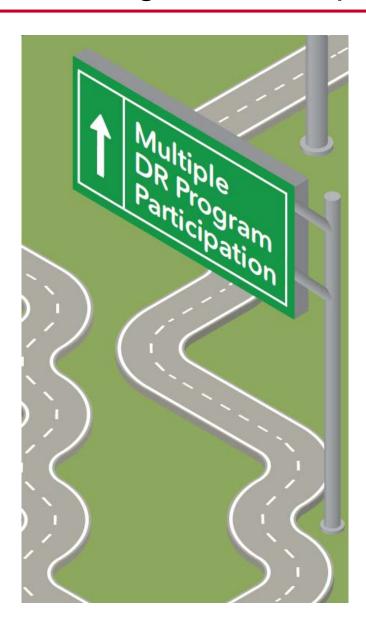
# Controlled One-way Charging (V1G)



- Currently, V1G, or "smart charging", is not recognized as a grid resource the way that stationary battery storage is.
- V1G includes slowing, stopping, or delaying EV charging based upon grid signals. This makes the vehicle a flexible scheduled load.
- V1G offers the potential to be lower cost than storage, as no major capital investment is required. Only a control signal to the vehicle or charging station to start and stop charging is needed.
- Because of its flexibility and low cost, V1G should be recognized as a grid resource for storage.



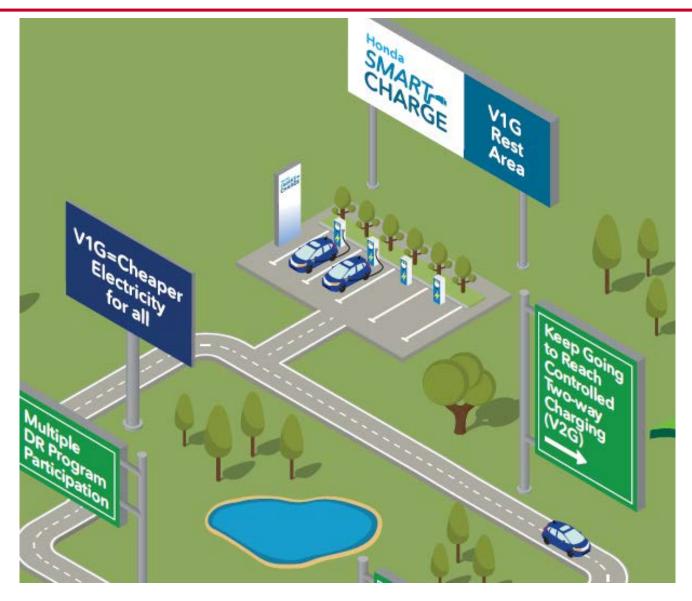
### Multiple DR Program Participation



- Currently, utility and ISO rules prevent enrollment in multiple DR programs at a time.
- Many EV customers are already enrolled in traditional DR programs, and are therefore ineligible to participate in vehicle-based DR programs.
- Customers should be able to participate in both traditional DR and vehicle-based DR programs at the same time.



## Onward to V2G!





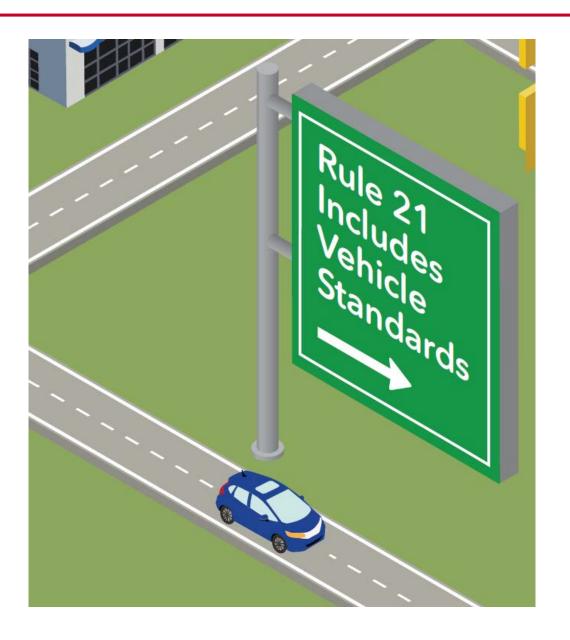
#### Point of Vehicle Sale Interconnection Permit



- Currently, the interconnection process for generation can take a long time.
- Customers need a simple, barrierfree pathway to participate in bidirectional (V2G) programs.
- Delays in getting an interconnection permit for a vehicle could be a barrier to widespread adoption.
- A type-certification based interconnection process should be established for V2G.



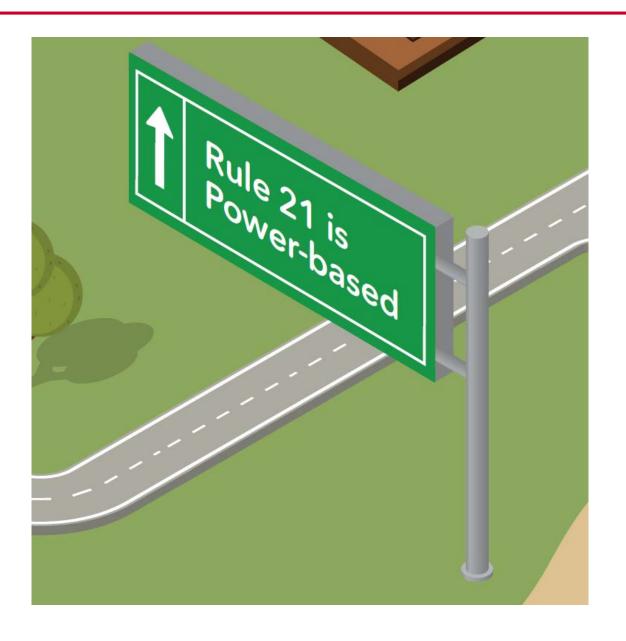
#### Rule 21 Includes Vehicle Standards



- Currently, Rule 21 specifically lists UL1741 standards for inverters; however, UL does not apply to automobiles.
- The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) creates vehicle standards, including those covering grid connections for EVs.
- SAE J3072, a standard for bi-directional charge/discharge of vehicles, includes the same safety testing and performance standard (IEEE 1547) as UL1741.
- Rule 21 should also list SAE J3072 as an acceptable safety performance standard or specify IEEE 1547 as the standard for all inverters.



#### Rule 21 is Power-based



- Current regulations for interconnection dictate the type of inverter and generation source.
- Interconnection permits should be based on power and response, and not the specific model of the inverter, thus allowing for multiple types of equipment.



#### **Conclusions and Final Comments**

- Honda believes the auto industry is technically prepared and ready to commit to deploying Vehicle-to-Grid technologies in California at scale in 4-5 years.
  - However, the business case for OEMs to do so is very uncertain today.
- CEC and other state agencies can solidify the business case and ensure V2G deployment is successful by providing:
  - **Vehicle Incentives:** Until sufficient market based value can be generated, provide vehicle-level incentives to reduce the risk to OEMs installing the hardware onboard the vehicles.
    - Estimate \$1,000 per vehicle sold in CA could support a business decision to bring tech to market.
  - **EVSE Development:** Provide support to develop SAE J3072-based EVSE necessary for AC V2G.
    - Estimate \$500 per EVSE deployed as well as direct development funding
  - V1G and V2G Market Development: Develop markets and utility tariffs that value and compensate vehicle resources.
  - Interconnection Support: Amend Rule 21 to enable V2G with onboard inverters
- Need full support to remove these barriers lots of work to do!



# Thank You!

Email: Jeremy\_Whaling@ahm.honda.com

