

How do states define a microgrid?

By defining a microgrid in statute, states can determine the types of systems that qualify under a variety of state programs, and enumerate the goal of a specific policy or program.

Are microgrids the future of energy resilience?

Microgrids are poised to play a large role in the future of energy resiliencein the U.S. electric system. However, these systems face financial and regulatory barriers in many states. Several states have already taken steps to enable new financing tools and improve regulatory processes.

Should lawmakers support microgrid development?

As lawmakers in other states consider whether to support microgrid development, it is important that policies consider the full value and reflect the suite of benefits that microgrids can provide the power grid to harness their full potential.

How can the microgrid industry reduce the initial investment requirements?

It is also worth noting that the microgrid industry has developed its own solutions to reduce the initial investment requirements through financing mechanisms, such as microgrid-as-a-service (MaaS) models. These have been designed to reduce or eliminate upfront investment requirements and hurdles related to operations and maintenance.

Should Connecticut invest in microgrids?

The Connecticut legislature, in particular, has worked to wrap microgrids into state policies designed to support a variety of energy investments for both public and private entities. First, the state added microgrids to the list of qualifying projects that municipal energy improvement districts can pursue.

Why do we need a microgrid?

Even though resilience is often the primary driver, microgrids are pursued for a variety of reasons, as outlined in a 2021 joint report from the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and the National Association of State Energy Officials.

This assessment evaluates states based on actions its authorities have taken to advance microgrid markets and policy. The assessment scores each state based on activity within five evaluation criteria, each representing an area for microgrid market and policy growth: 1. Deployment 2. Policy Activity 3. Resilience 4. Grid Services 5. Equity

California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Texas score as the top states for microgrid policy activity, with Puerto Rico also listed in the top tier, according to a new report by Think Microgrid. The state policy assessment marks the first time "any organization has looked specifically at the



policy landscape for ...

The "State Microgrid Policy, Programmatic, and Regulatory Framework" is intended to assist regulators working to expand the use of microgrids and distributed energy resources, NARUC and NASEO ...

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Future electricity network must be flexible, accessible, reliable and economically viable to realise the aims of the smart grid initiative. In order to achieve these objectives and to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, research on various configurations or architectures of microgrid (µGrid) systems is gaining greater attention.

Microgrids immediately protect society from energy disruptions wrought by climate disasters. They foster clean energy to avoid even greater weather extremes in the decades to come. And they do all of this in an equitable fashion, making clean energy -- and the economic prosperity it can bring -- available to all communities.

Often one of the primary objectives, microgrids can enable enhanced reliability and resilience to both routine and unforeseen outages that occur on distribution systems, allowing the microgrid's beneficiaries to maintain electric services to critical loads.

the programmatic, policy, and regulatory opportunities and barriers for microgrids development o Spotlight innovative state actions that have led to successful microgrid installations o Conduct ...

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Think Microgrid is focused on bringing practical and pragmatic strategies to modernize the policy landscape in which microgrids operate. Achieving the full potential of microgrids requires dedicated and deliberate action by regulators and policymakers.

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innovative state actions that have led to successful microgrid installations o Conduct action planning and identify next steps for State Energy Offices and PUCs to accelerate deployment of microgrids in



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