

## Key Points – The Integrated Grid *(located on page 7 of the paper)*

Several requirements are recognized when defining an integrated grid. It must enhance electrical infrastructure, must be universally applicable and should remain robust under a range of foreseeable conditions.

- Consumers and investors of all sizes are installing DER with technical and economic attributes that differ radically from the central energy resources that have traditionally dominated the power system.
- So far, rapidly expanding deployments of DER are *connected* to the grid but not *integrated* into grid operations, which is a pattern that is unlikely to be sustainable.
- Electricity consumers and producers, even those that rely heavily on distributed energy resources, derive significant value from their grid connection. Indeed, in nearly all settings the full value of DER requires grid connection to provide reliability, virtual storage and access to upstream markets
- DER and the grid are not competitors but complements, provided that grid technologies and practices develop with the expansion of distributed energy resources
- We estimate that the cost of providing grid services for customers with distributed energy systems is about \$51/month on average in the typical current configuration of the grid in the United States; in residential PV systems, for example, providing that same service completely independent of the grid would be four to eight times more expensive.
- Increased adoption of distributed resources requires interconnection rules, communications technologies and standards, advanced distribution and reliability technologies, integration with grid planning, and enabling policy and regulation.
- Experience in Germany provides a useful case study regarding the potential consequences of adding extensive amounts of DER without appropriate collaboration, planning and strategic development.
- While this report focuses on DER, a coherent strategy for building an integrated grid could address other challenges such as managing the intermittent and variable supply of power from utility-scale wind and solar generators.