

The Microgrid Revolution

Campus and Urban Microgrid Economics: Exploring What it Means

Mahesh P. Bhave, Ph.D., LEED AP
Visiting Professor, Strategy
Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Kozhikode, India

October 25, 2016

Microgrids Convergence conference,
San Mateo Marriott, San Francisco Airport

maheshbhave@gmail.com
mahesh@iimk.ac.in

Tel. Sand Diego: 619 847 2777 mobile



“Dear Electric Company CEO: Merry Xmas”

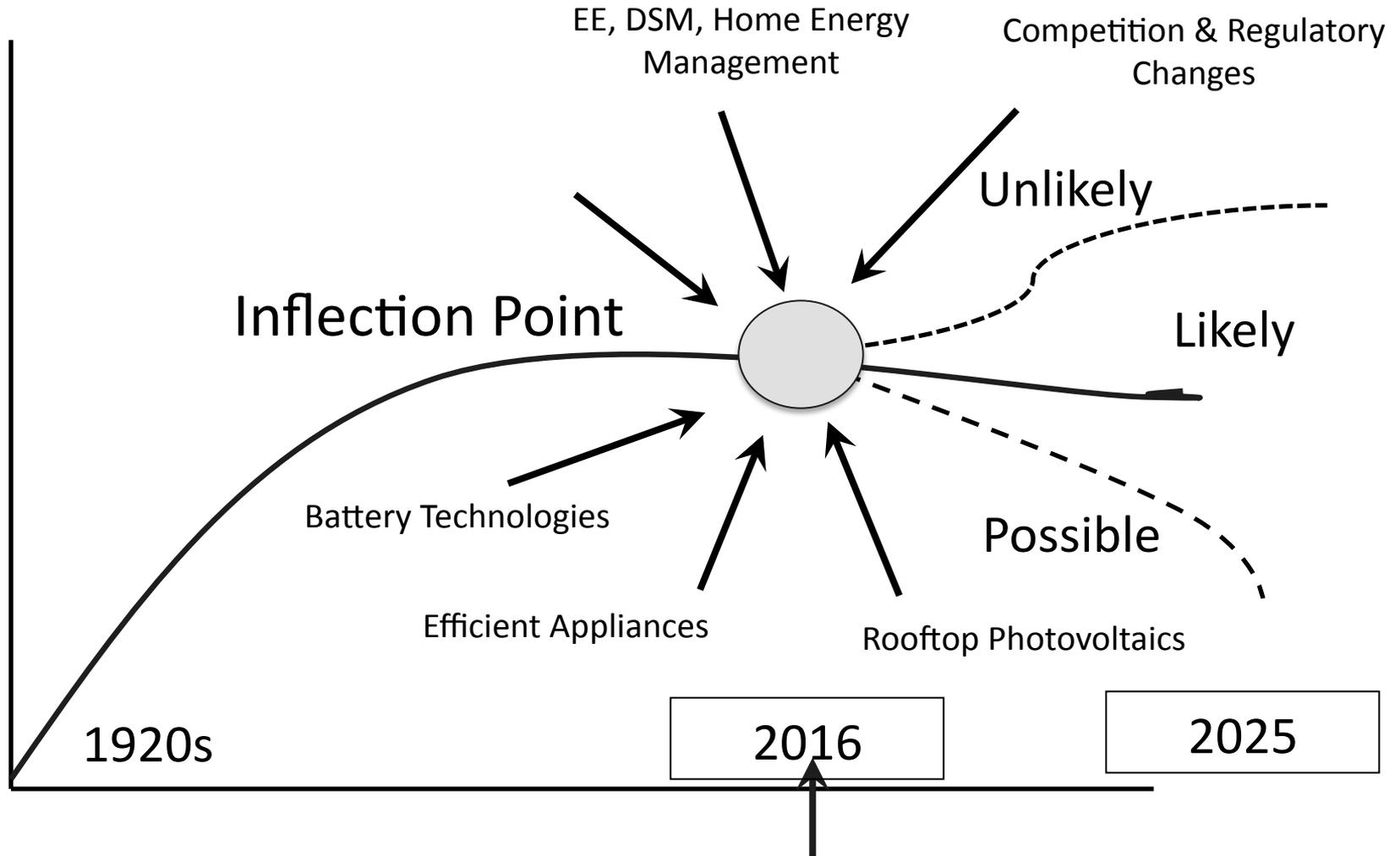
*“Your bankers never told you this, the ratings agency hasn’t downgraded your bonds and you’ll never convince your board of directors. So, let’s add really stockholder-friendly advice. **Sell the company now for top dollar.** Right now, yield starved investors, infrastructure funds and utilities looking for “earnings accretive” growth-by-acquisition want properties. **Sell now while your business still looks attractive** and low interest rates make deals look good.”*

– Leonard Hyman & William Tilles, Dec 22, 2015

<http://oilprice.com/Energy/General/Dear-Electric-Company-CEO-Merry-Xmas-and-Cut-the-Dividend.html>



Context: Industry at inflection point



Microgrids: Are They Economical?

What's the \$/kWh of microgrid electricity? For a ~1 MW microgrid? Compared to grid pricing at the location?

*Until December 2014, it appears, **no one knew!***

We decided to model IIM K's academic hill, and a homeowners' association in San Diego, California



Today's industry structure obsolete

- Barriers to entry have fallen
- Scale economics not necessary for low unit costs
- Natural monopoly dead
- Industry boundaries breached



IIM K campus – aerial view



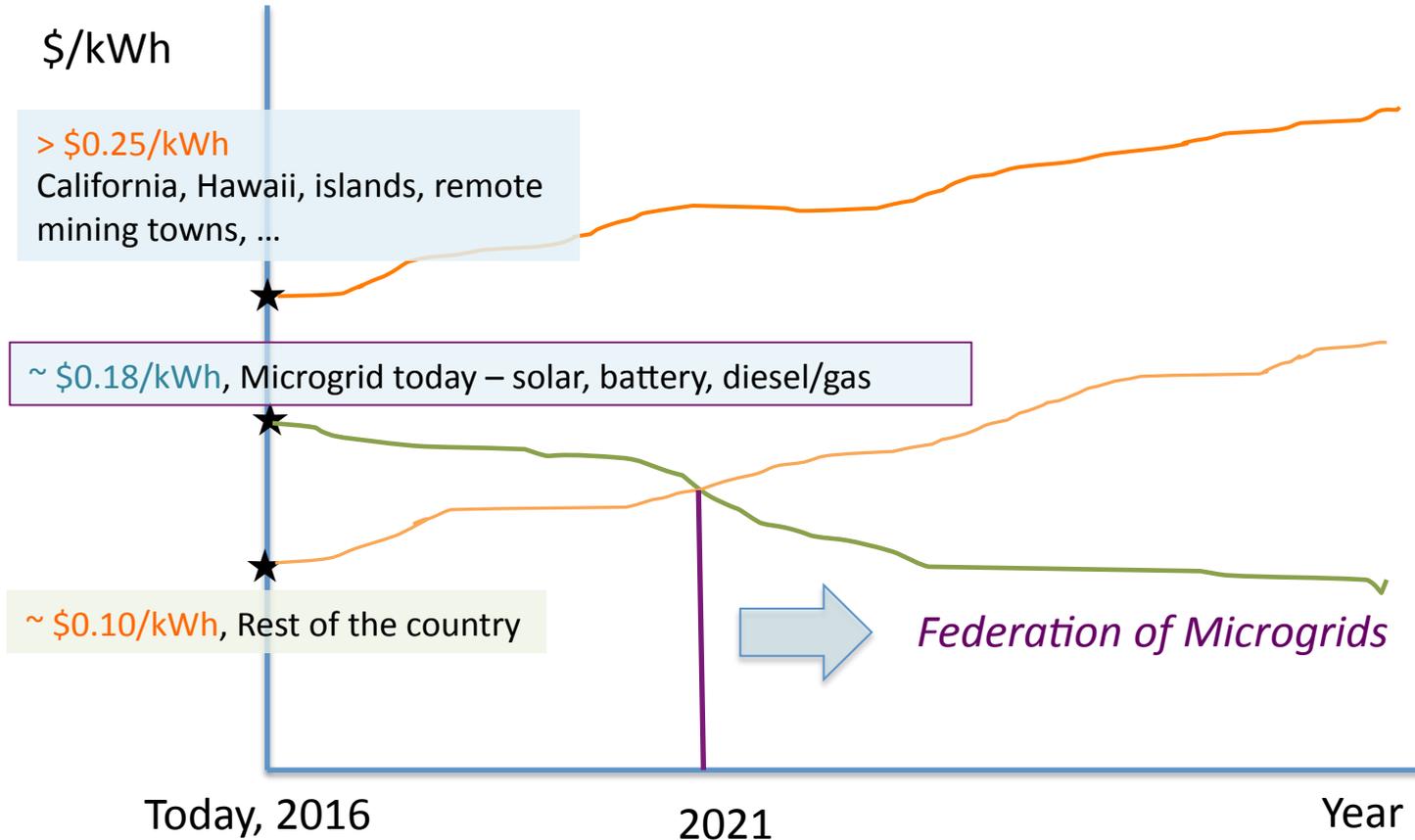
11 kV lines enter
the campus



Academic hill: IIM Kozhikode, India



Conclusion: What Microgrid economics means



Strategy: Identify, lock up sites *today*. Opportunity costs of delay

Modeling difficult

- Electrical engineering, plus
- Financial modeling
- Project finance
- Demand side management and control
- Systems view – what happens if we add another generating source?
- *See my article, [Microgrid Economics: It Takes a Village, a University, and a Ship](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Sep 30, 2014.*



What we did at IIM K, 2014-15

- Given design parameters, create a “plug and reveal” model, mask all financial complexity
- The model should yield \$/kWh, NPV, Breakeven for a given project
- This we have done



Homeowners' association, San Diego, CA

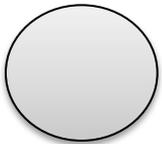


~ 120 homes

~ 1 MW average load

Sufficient rooftop and open space

Substation here



Homeowners' association as microgrid



Can a microgrid of ~ 20 homes be viable? Of 120 homes?

Most homes have enough roof for a 5 kW solar system each

Homeowners Association: 120 homes, CA

Revenue calculation	M1Y1	M2Y1	M3Y1	M4Y1	M5Y1	M6Y1	M7Y1	M8Y1	M9Y1	M10Y1	M11Y1	M12Y1
Base Home, kWh, 2013	559	600	535	498	499	480	521	474	494	456	472	616
Electricity Bill	\$ 107.00	\$ 134.00	\$ 118.00	\$ 92.00	\$ 98.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 102.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 103.00	\$ 93.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 139.00
Rate	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.23
Regular consumption /base home consumption	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%
Number of homes served by the microgrid	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Revenue	\$ 21,828.00	\$ 27,336.00	\$ 24,072.00	\$ 18,768.00	\$ 19,992.00	\$ 17,952.00	\$ 20,808.00	\$ 17,952.00	\$ 21,012.00	\$ 18,972.00	\$ 19,380.00	\$ 28,356.00

Revenue calculation	M1Y1	M2Y1	M3Y1	M4Y1	M5Y1	M6Y1	M7Y1	M8Y1	M9Y1	M10Y1	M11Y1	M12Y1
Base Home, kWh, 2013	559	600	535	498	499	480	521	474	494	456	472	616
Electricity Bill	\$ 156.52	\$ 168.00	\$ 149.80	\$ 139.44	\$ 139.72	\$ 134.40	\$ 145.88	\$ 132.72	\$ 138.32	\$ 127.68	\$ 132.16	\$ 172.48
Rate	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28
Regular consumption /base home consumption	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%
Number of homes served by the microgrid	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Revenue	\$ 31,930.08	\$ 34,272.00	\$ 30,559.20	\$ 28,445.76	\$ 28,502.88	\$ 27,417.60	\$ 29,759.52	\$ 27,074.88	\$ 28,217.28	\$ 26,046.72	\$ 26,960.64	\$ 35,185.92



Benchmark: Campus Electricity Bill

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Office of the Special Officer (Revenue), Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram

DEMAND NOTICE for OCTOBER 2014

(as per Regulation 33 of the Terms and Conditions of Supply 2005)

Con. Code	13667002999	Bill Date	07-Oct-2014	Due Date	14-Oct-2014	Bill No	2102511347048	Var : 0
Tariff	HT II (A) GENERAL			Last Date	29-Oct-2014	CD Available(cash)		2625720
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, KOZHIKODE Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode Academic Hill Kunnamangalam, Kunnamangalam, IIM Campus Post Office, Kozhikode, 673570 LCN :11/3908						IEBI Virtual Account facility has been stopped. Please DON'T MAKE payment through IEBI Virtual Account. Payment may be made through FEDERAL BANK VIRTUAL ACCOUNT - Virtual Account No:- KSEB1103908		
Areas as on 07-Oct-2014				Date of Previous Reading		31-Aug-2014		
Disputed		Undisputed		Date of Present Reading		30-Sep-2014		
Contract Demand(KVA)	75% of CD (KVA)	130% of CD (KVA)	Connected Load (KW)	Average		Supply Voltage	11 kV HT	
	750.0	562.5	975.0	MD (kVA)	Consumption (kWh)	PF	Billing Type	DPS
			1783.01	797.21	182520	0.96	Section	Kunnamangalam
							Circle	Kozhikode
Reading Details (KVA, KWh, KVAh & KVArh) for 09-2014								
1. Energy Consumption(KWh)					3. Energy Consumption(KVArh)			
Zone	FR	IR	MF	Units	Zone	FR	IR	MF
1	1322067	1308962	12.00	158460	1	0	0	0
2	348260	344777	12.00	41796	2	0	0	0
3	477957	472524	12.00	65196	3	0	0	0
Total				265452	Total			
Total				265452	Total			
2. Energy Consumption(KVAh)					4. Demand (KVA)			
Zone	FR	IR	MF	Units	1	76.131	12.00	913.57
1	2266665	2233701	12.00	276208	2	50.262	12.00	603.02
2	0	0	12.00	0	3	36.851	12.00	466.21
3	0	0	12.00	0	5.Factory Lighting			
Total				276208	6.Colony Lighting			
Total				276208	7.Generator			
Total				276208	4352.0			
Ave.PF(KWh/KVAh)					0.96			
INVOICE								
	Unit	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount				
1.Total Demand Charge				9.Other Charges				
a. Demand Charge - Normal	914.0	350.000	319900.00					
b. Demand Charge - Peak	0.0	350.000	0.00					
c. Demand Charge - Off peak	0.0	350.000	0.00					
d. Excess Demand Charge (Normal)	164.0	175.000	28700.00					
e. Excess Demand Charge (Peak)	0.0	175.000	0.00					
f. Excess Demand Charge (Off peak)	0.0	175.000	0.00					
Sub Total (a+b+c+d+e+f)				348600.00				
2.Total Energy Charges								
a. Energy charges - Normal	158460.0	5.100	808146.00					
b. Energy charges - Peak	41796.0	7.850	319739.40					
c. Energy charges - Off peak	65196.0	3.825	249374.70					
Sub Total(a+b+c)				1377260.10				
3.PF Incentives /Penalty				-17215.75				
Total Energy Charge				1360044.35				
4.Energy Charges on Lighting load								
a. Factory Lighting	0	0.0	0.00	10.Total(jadd 1 to 9)				
b. Colony Lighting	0	0.0	0.00	Plus/Minus (Rounded off)				
Sub Total(a+b)				0.00				
5.Electricity Duty				1360044.44				
6.Ele. Surcharge				6636.30				
7.Duty on self generated energy				52.22				
8.Penalty for non-segn. of light load								
				Net Payable				
				1851337.00				
(Rupees Eighteen Lakh Fifty One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Seven Only)								
E & O E				Balance Advance at Credit, if any				



Load Profile - Campus

Date	Time	KVA				Total	
		R	Y	B			
13/10/2014	2.00. p.m.	2.057	2.217	2.251		2.00. p.m.	652.5
	2.20.p.m.	2.098	2.276	2.199		2.20.p.m.	657.3
	2.40.p.m.	2.112	2.261	2.294		2.40.p.m.	666.7
	3.00.p.m.	2.212	2.305	2.397		3.00.p.m.	691.4
	3.20.p.m.	2.153	2.283	2.288		3.20.p.m.	672.4
	3.40.p.m.	2.126	2.290	2.274		3.40.p.m.	669
	4.00.p.m.	2.208	2.330	2.321		4.00.p.m.	685.9
	4.20.p.m.	2.303	2.309	2.533		4.20.p.m.	714.5
	4.40.p.m.	2.272	2.337	2.404		4.40.p.m.	701.3
	5.00.p.m.	2.198	2.332	2.409		5.00.p.m.	693.9
	5.20.p.m.	1.819	1.906	1.894		5.20.p.m.	561.9
	5.40.p.m.	1.672	1.836	1.782		5.40.p.m.	529
	6.00.p.m.	1.619	1.802	1.766		6.00.p.m.	518.7
	6.20.p.m.	2.069	2.192	2.239		6.20.p.m.	650
	6.40.p.m.	2.008	2.227	2.221		6.40.p.m.	645.6
	7.00.p.m.	1.834	2.055	2.01		7.00.p.m.	589.9
	7.20.p.m.	2.438	2.425	2.378	DG2	7.20.p.m.	724.1
	7.40.p.m.	1.521	1.417	1.46		7.40.p.m.	439.8
	8.00.p.m.	1.798	2.074	1.928		8.00.p.m.	580
	8.20.p.m.	2.067	2.362	2.324		8.20.p.m.	675.3
	8.40.p.m.	2.036	2.281	2.313		8.40.p.m.	663
9.00.p.m.	2.109	2.308	2.275		9.00.p.m.	669.2	
9.20.p.m.	1.903	2.158	2.143		9.20.p.m.	620.4	
9.40.p.m.	1.949	2.126	2.181		9.40.p.m.	625.6	
10.00.p.m.	1.819	2.059	2.073		10.00.p.m.	595.1	
10.20.p.m.	1.488	1.675	1.619		10.20.p.m.	478.2	
10.40.p.m.	1.591	1.753	1.760		10.40.p.m.	510.4	
11.00.p.m.	1.283	1.302	1.377		11.00.p.m.	396.2	
11.20.p.m.	1.268	1.325	1.347		11.20.p.m.	394	
11.40.p.m.	1.236	1.290	1.345		11.40.p.m.	387.1	
14/10/2014	12.00.a.m.	1.201	1.263	1.251		12.00.a.m.	371.5
	12.20.a.m.	1.189	1.204	1.221		12.20.a.m.	361.4

Load Profile – how does it vary by location? By facility? What is the microgrid economics of:

- Hospitals
- Airports
- Office buildings
- Residential housing
- Malls ...



First order design – heuristics-based

Load Profile		Max KW
6-9 AM	3 hrs	500
9 AM- 2 PM	5 hrs	700
2 - 5 PM	3 hrs	900
5 PM- 6 AM	13 hrs	500

Detailed load profile in another sheet

Average load	512,000 W
Peak Load (900 kW) ~	1,000,000 W
Total KWH demand in a day	10,944,896 Wh
Total KWH produced/ generated in a day	11,789,896 Wh

10 year battery, 25 year solar panels, straight line depreciation, 7.5% interest rate, ...



How much solar capacity, costs?

SOLAR (direct peak energy sourcing & charging)

Sunlight available average per day(9 AM- 2 PM)	5 hrs
Energy generation with excess capacity	1,900,000 Wh
Energy power from panel	1,731,000 Wh
Excess generation (5 hour Excess generation)	845,000
Solar panel rating	300 W
Number of panels	6,333
Cost (per piece) (Hyundai)	\$ 250.00
Total cost	\$ 1,266,666.67



Inverter, battery, diesel generator, and fuel costs

INVERTER		
Maximum inverter rating	800,000	W
Unit inverter rating	8,000	W
Inverters required	100	
Cost	\$	3,000
Total cost	\$	300,000

BATTERY (detailed in Battery Sizing sheet)		
Total energy required	9,378,571	Wh
Amp Hours required for 12 V battery	781,548	Ah
us185hcxc 12 v 220 ah deep cycle batter	220	Ah
Number of battery:	3,552	
Cost	\$	293
Total cost	\$	1,039,387

DIESEL GENERATOR (direct peak energy sourcing & charging)		
Cummins Lean Burn QSV91 Series Generators	C2000N5C	C2000N5C
existing gas generator 1250 KVA ~ 1 MW		
Capital cost	₹	16,000,000
	\$	266,667
Fuel cost per hour	\$	187 \$ per hour
Operation time per day		5 hrs
Total fuel cost	\$	937 \$ per day

Not insignificant! Rs. 15/kWh (\$ 0.25/kWh)



Capital costs, overall

Solar Panels	\$	1,266,666.67	44%
Inverters	\$	300,000	10%
Batteries	\$	1,039,387	36%
Diesel Generator	\$	266,667	9%
	\$	2,872,720.62	

- If grid, small to no battery costs
- BoS – 30% of solar panel costs (balance of system)
- Could we include wind turbines?
- Fuel costs associated with diesel generator
- Look at the relative percentages – are they correct?
- How to bring down capital costs? *New Topology!*

Interestingly, we found operating costs affect aggregate economics more than capital costs



Revenue generated by the system

Month	Amount in Rs.	Number of units	
Nov-13	₹ 1,430,228.00	237,840	
Dec-13	₹ 1,572,276.00	257,688	
Jan-14	₹ 1,558,503.00	247,632	
Feb-14	₹ 1,563,211.00	256,512	
Mar-14	₹ 1,516,386.00	242,328	
Apr-14	₹ 1,652,188.00	282,204	
May-14	₹ 1,297,116.00	198,384	
Jun-14	₹ 892,508.00	132,408	
Jul-14	₹ 1,069,692.00	176,292	
Aug-14	₹ 1,328,842.00	215,952	
Sep-14	₹ 1,641,477.00	229,212	
Oct-14	₹ 1,851,337.00	265,452	Total Revenue per Year
		3,153,190	₹ 44,144,654.40
			\$ 735,744.24

Bill to the Electricity Board is revenue for the microgrid



Positive NPV, 19 years to breakeven!

Cost of Equity	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5
10%							
Net Income before tax		\$ -49,003	\$ -27,842	\$ 440	\$ 24,104	\$ 49,637	
Depreciation & Amortization		\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583
Debt Repayment		\$ 102,273	\$ 193,182	\$ 257,576	\$ 286,195	\$ 278,245	
Changes in Working Capital		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Expenditure (Gross)	\$	3,252,721					
Cash Flow	\$	-3,252,721	\$ 270,853	\$ 382,923	\$ 475,598	\$ 527,882	\$ 545,466
Discounted Cash Flow	\$	-3,252,721	\$ 248,979	\$ 323,134	\$ 367,543	\$ 372,336	\$ 349,761
Total Discounted Cash Flow (Net Present Value)	\$	59,869	Break even year		19		
	\$	428,986					
Debt/Value ratio			0.50	0.49	0.46	0.41	0.35
Cost of Debt			7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%

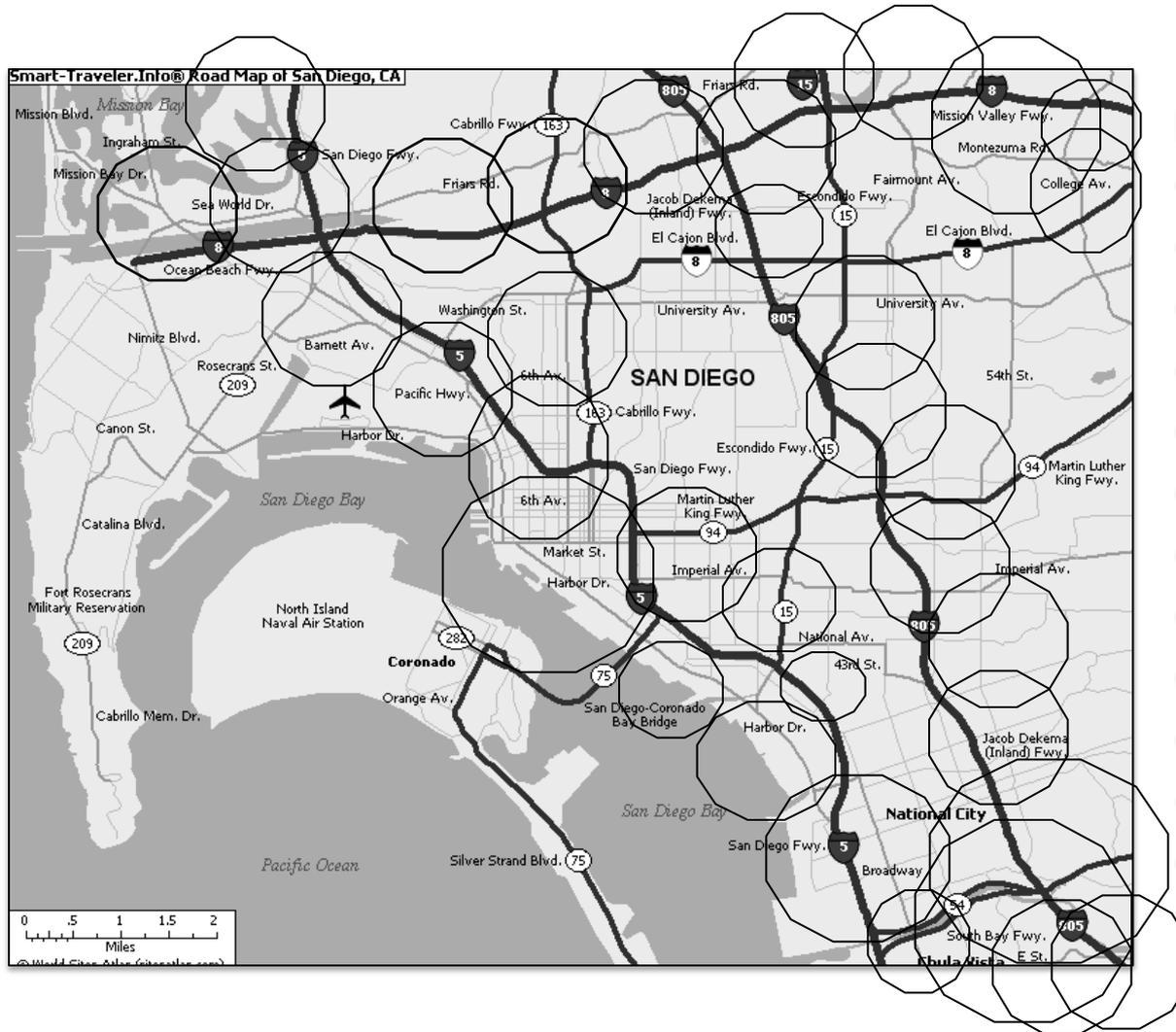


\$ 0.18/kWh – too much? Not in CA

Year		1	2	3	4	5
Revenue	\$	735,744	\$ 757,817	\$ 780,551	\$ 803,968	\$ 828,087
Costs:						
Solar Costs + Balance of System	Depreciation	\$ 65,867	\$ 65,867	\$ 65,867	\$ 65,867	\$ 65,867
Inverter Costs	Depreciation	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Generator Costs	Depreciation	\$ 17,778	\$ 17,778	\$ 17,778	\$ 17,778	\$ 17,778
	Fuel cost	\$ 341,896	\$ 348,733	\$ 355,708	\$ 362,822	\$ 370,079
Battery Costs	Depreciation	\$ 103,939	\$ 103,939	\$ 103,939	\$ 103,939	\$ 103,939
Operating, Maintenance & Other Costs		\$ 87,200	\$ 88,944	\$ 90,723	\$ 92,537	\$ 94,388
	Total operating expense	\$ 429,096	\$ 437,677	\$ 446,431	\$ 455,360	\$ 464,467
	Total Depreciation	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583	\$ 217,583
	Total Expenses	\$ 646,679	\$ 655,261	\$ 664,014	\$ 672,943	\$ 682,050
	Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	\$ 89,066	\$ 102,556	\$ 116,537	\$ 131,025	\$ 146,037
Cost of Debt (Kd)	Interest Cost	\$ 138,068	\$ 130,398	\$ 115,909	\$ 96,591	\$ 75,126
7.50%	Initial capital requirement	\$ 3,681,816				
Debt by Value ratio (D/V)	Equity	\$ 1,840,908	\$ 1,840,908	\$ 1,840,908	\$ 1,840,908	\$ 1,840,908
0.5	Debt outstanding	\$ 1,840,908	\$ 1,738,635	\$ 1,545,454	\$ 1,287,878	\$ 1,001,683
	Debt repayment	\$ 102,273	\$ 193,182	\$ 257,576	\$ 286,195	\$ 278,245
Tax rate	Profit Before Tax (PBT)	\$ -49,003	\$ -27,842	\$ 628	\$ 34,434	\$ 70,910
30%	Taxable PBT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 628	\$ 34,434	\$ 70,910
	Tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188	\$ 10,330	\$ 21,273
Debt Repayment Years	Net income	\$ -49,003	\$ -27,842	\$ 440	\$ 24,104	\$ 49,637
18						
	Total cost	\$ 784,747	\$ 785,658	\$ 779,923	\$ 769,534	\$ 757,176
	Total cost (Rs.) per day	₹ 128,999	₹ 129,149	₹ 128,207	₹ 126,499	₹ 124,467
	Number of units	11790				
	Cost per unit (in Rs.)	₹ 10.94	\$ 0.18			



Microgrids – what are these circles?

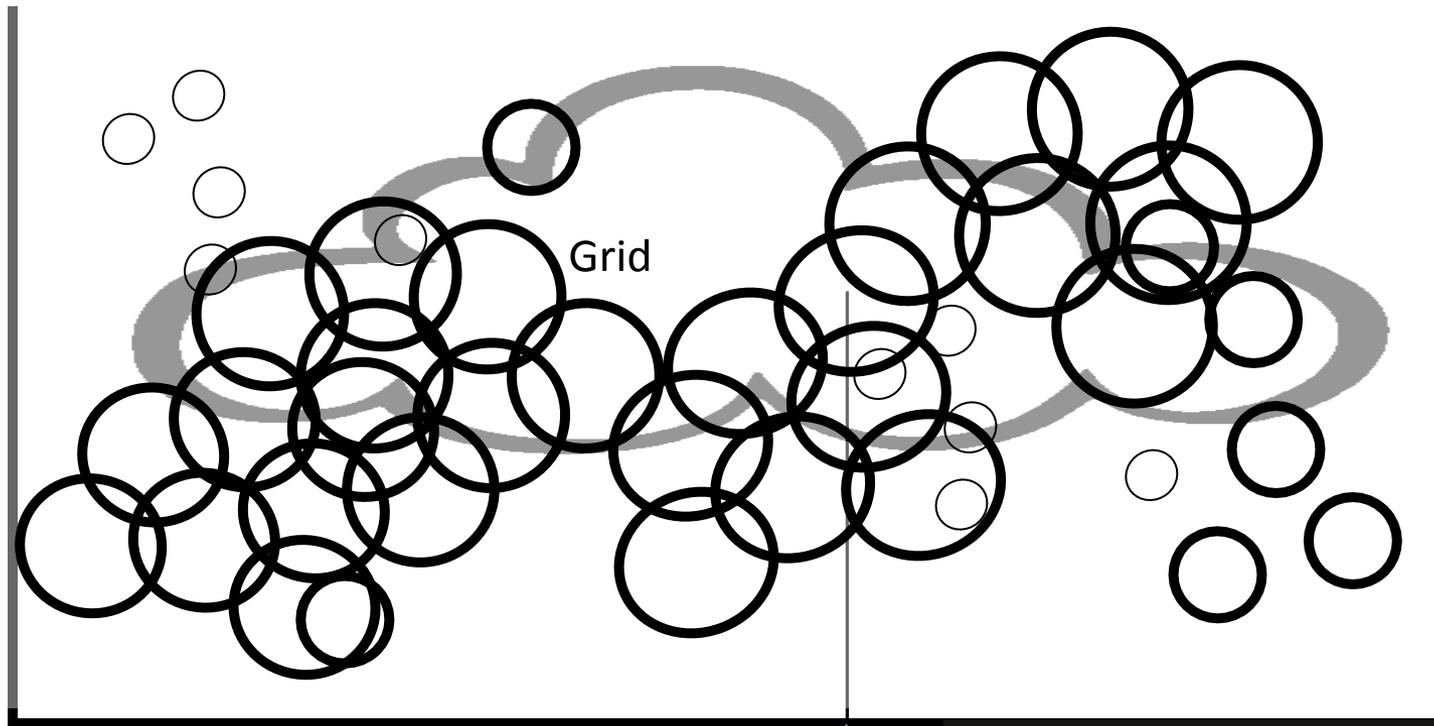


Microgrid Sites include:

- schools,
- colleges,
- universities,
- hospitals,
- hotels,
- office buildings,
- malls,
- grocery stores,
- office buildings,
- housing societies,
- factories,
- homeowners' association, ...



Grid topology evolution



○ = Solar Home System

● = Microgrid



Point of Grid Infeasibility

Electricity everywhere

Three levels of players, strategies

- *Entrepreneurial*: strategies deriving from technological advance, New Product or Business
- *Corporate*: Strategies by incumbents, active or defensive, support or impede the new ecosystem
- *Public Policies*: Strategies that create a new ecosystem



Discuss select strategies today

1. Miniaturize

2. Fractionate

3. Divest, including

Municipalize

4. Consolidate

5. a) Privatize b) Public
Ownership

6. Auction

7. Diversify

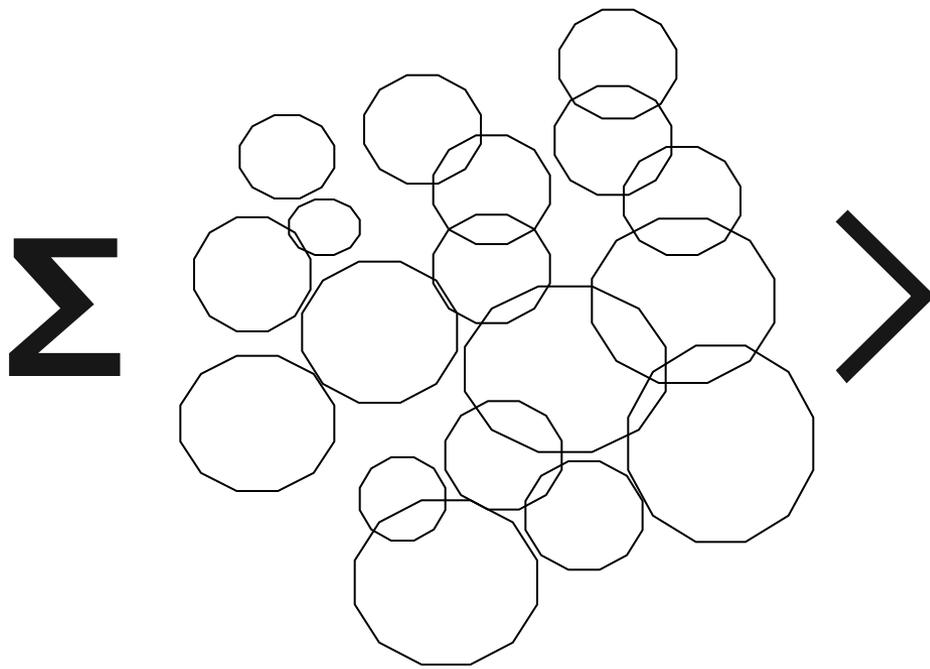
8. Extend geographically
with specialization

9. Grow intensively in
region

10. Organize differently –
cooperatives, franchises,
Public-Private-
Partnerships ...



Miniaturize: Value from microgrids



Traditional macrogrid

Hypothesis: For a given service territory and a set of customers, the sum of the value of microgrids exceeds the value of the corresponding macrogrid”

Divest, including Municipalize

- An Investor Owned Utility (IOU) may note
 - fall in demand, due to efficient appliances, the spread of solar systems, ...
 - Inevitable drop in market value, and therefore
- *Divest* as strategy: “if you are falling, dive”
- Opposite of *municipalization*, though qualitatively similar, where a municipality wrests control of a service territory upon expiration of franchise right
- Municipalization as forced divestiture

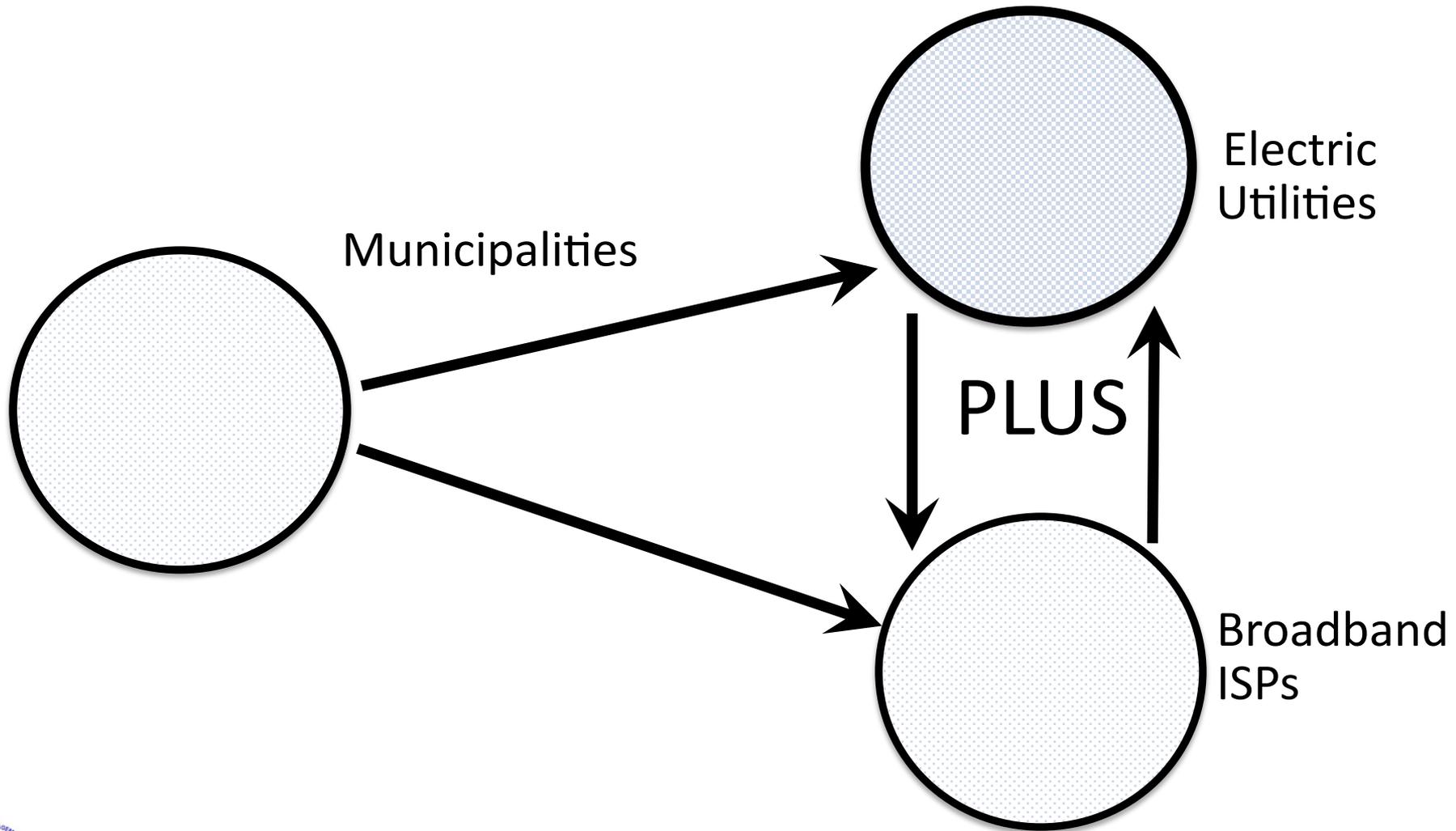


Auction Market Blocks

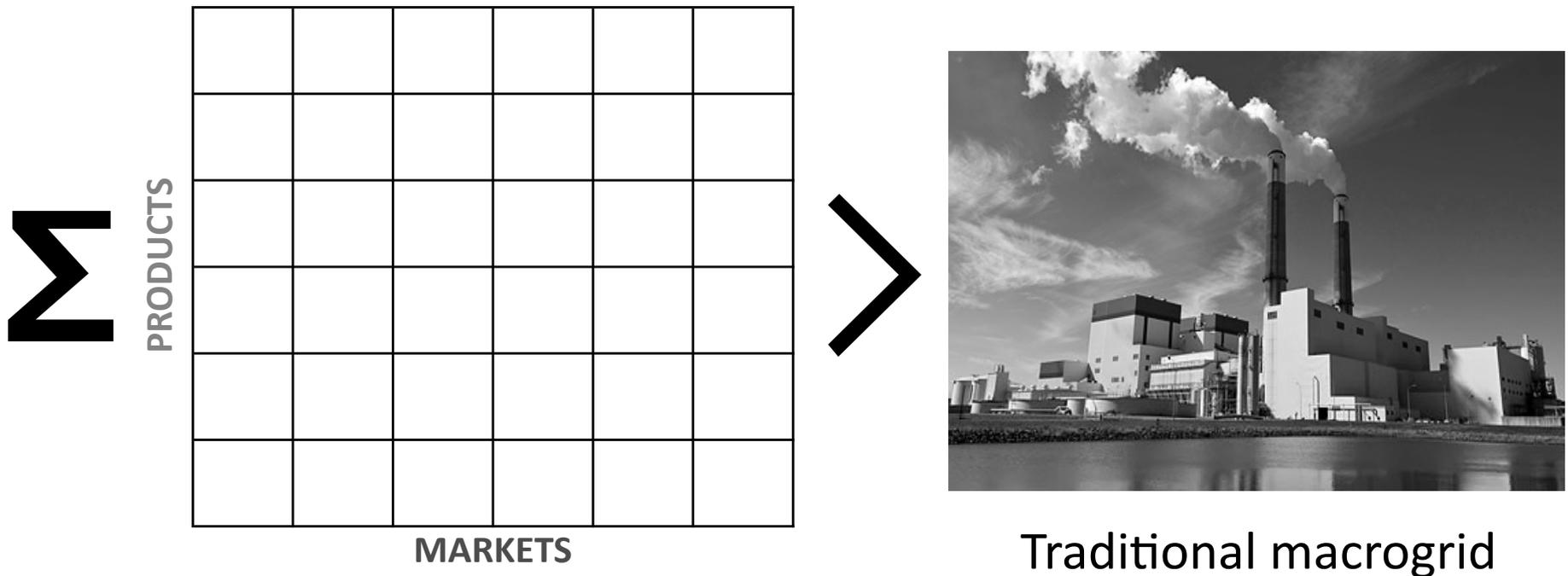
- Geography may be divided into optimal territories and auctioned off for services
 - Similar to distribution of public, scarce resources, e.g., spectrum by FCC auction
- 2 GHz band auctions in the US in mid-1990s
 - Country divided into 500+ Basic Trading areas; India allocates coal mining rights using auctions
- How to divide geography? By what criteria?



Competition: Municipalities in Electricity, ISP Business



Value from Fractionation



Traditional macrogrid

Hypothesis: The sum of the value of “product-markets” exceeds the value of the macrogrid for the same set of customers

Ansoff Matrix: More product, more geography..?

		Product-Market Matrix: Electricity						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Product: Electricity	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
	6							
	7							
	...							
			Market					

Franchise boundaries less meaningful

Extend Nationally with Specialization – *Linearly Extensive*

- Seeks scale, therefore lower costs, as also national or global brand
- Through focus and specialization
- For instance, across a nation in solar-powered
 - water pumps for agricultural applications
 - traffic lights
 - street lights on campuses, or city streets



Grow Intensively Within City, Region

- Electrician as utility – solar installation and maintenance business
- A general contractor focused on a city
- Expand portfolio to energy audits, value-added in premise services, LEED certification, DC overlay infrastructure, ...
- Expand into facilities management



Intensive v. Linearly Extensive opportunities

Product Market Matrix: Solar Energy									
Hybrid Micro Grid							✓	✓	✓
Off-grid solar panels with battery backup	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Grid-tied Solar Panels	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Home Rooftop	Corridors Lights inside Office buildings	Open Walkways and Street Lights	Charging Stations for E-bikes and Electric cars	Standalone Small Retail	Water Pumps	Cellular Towers	School and College Campuses	Corporate Campuses	Un electrified Villages

Strategy

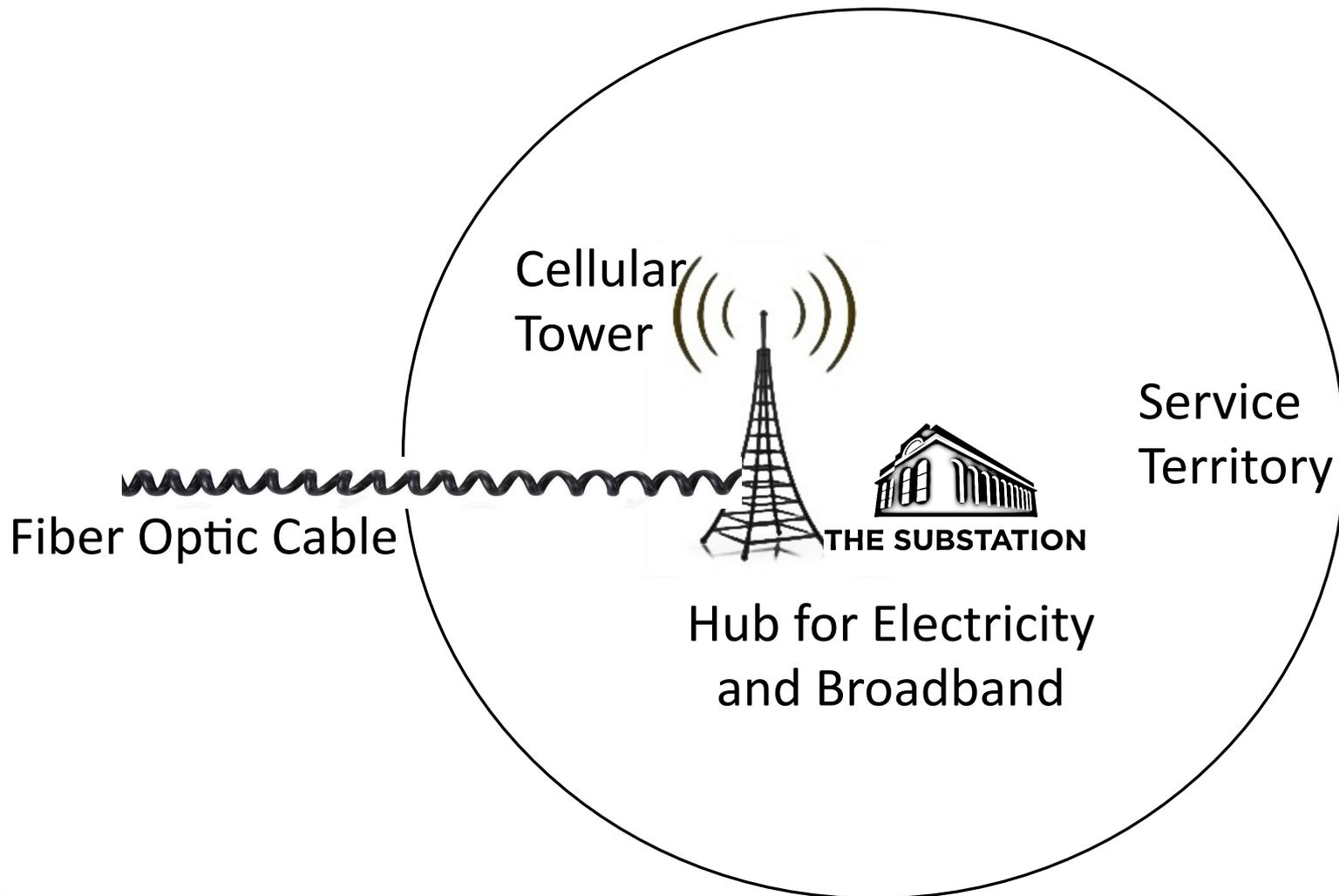
Intensive
Extensive

Diversify

- Electric utilities *as ISPs* by leveraging rights of way, customer access, and assets
- New network services
- *As entertainment companies* over Internet
- Like wireline, wireless phone and cable companies
- EPB in Tennessee,



Enter ISP business – Substation + cellular tower as hub



Increased revenue, margins with broadband

		Revenue
Revenue		Margin
Margin	Revenue	
	Margin	Cost
Cost	Cost	
Today's regulated business	Regulated with renewables	Electricity plus ISP business
<i>Economies of scale; large scale generation for unit cost reduction. Prices expected to rise due to rising fuel costs, carbon pricing, demand drop, and grid defection</i>	<i>Economies of numbers; large numbers for unit cost reduction. Somewhat expensive today, costs likely to fall leading to improved margins</i>	<i>Economies of numbers + business expansion by leveraging current assets - rights of way, poles, cabling...</i>
Up to 2020	2020 through 2030	2015 through 2040 and beyond

Business development, entrepreneurial opportunities, *or competition*

LOCATION

Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	Shopping Mall	✓✓	✓✓	✗	✓✓	✗
Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	Home: Rooftop & Inside	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	High Rise Office Building	✓✓	✓✓✓	✗	✓	✓
Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	School Yard & Parking Lot; Inside	✓✓	✓	✗	✓✓	✓
Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	High Rise Residential Building	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
Generate, Use, Buy, Sell	College Campus	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓
		Lighting	Energy Efficiency	Cooking	Air Conditioning & Heating	Hot Water

MARKET



What holds back Electricity 2.0?

- Not technology
- Not economics
- Not absence of entrepreneurs
- Not resources
- Not demand

Active Public Policy, and a
New Definition of the Public Interest



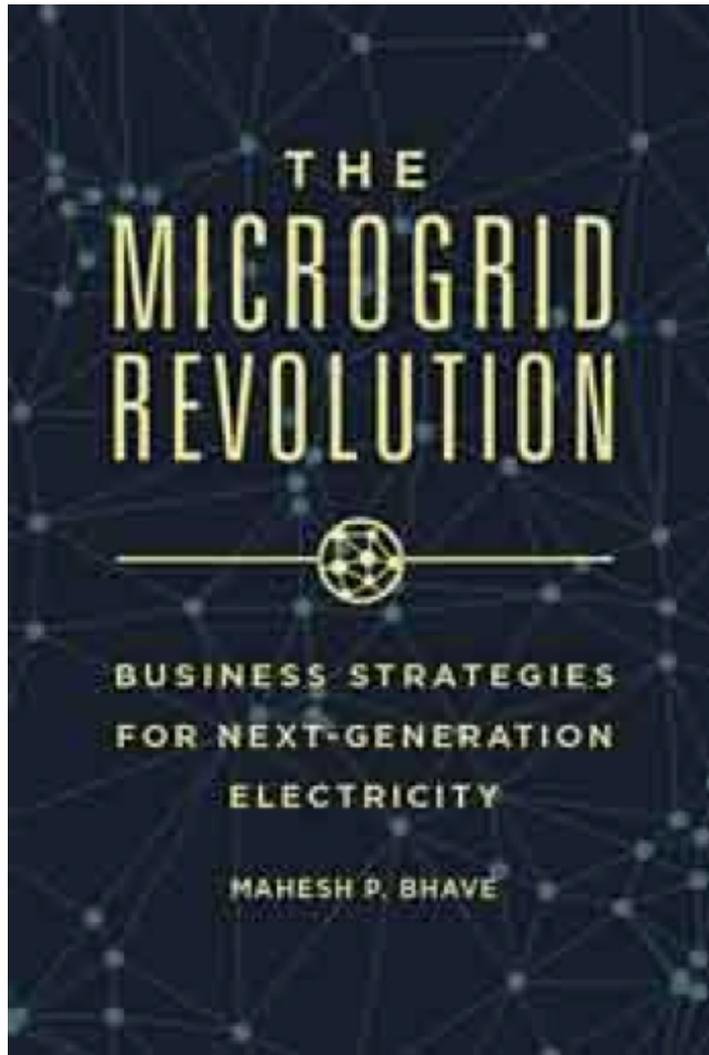
State-wide: Beyond Municipalities

California ballot initiative would eliminate IOUs, establish statewide public utility – California Electrical Utility District (CEUD)

By Herman K. Trabish | November 3, 2015

<http://www.utilitydive.com/news/california-ballot-initiative-would-eliminate-ious-establish-statewide-publ/408452/>





Praeger imprint, October 2016

Amazon:

<https://www.amazon.com/Microgrid-Revolution-Strategies-Next-Generation-Electricity/dp/144083315X>





- Mahesh P. Bhave is a visiting professor of strategy, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, Kerala, India. Mahesh worked at senior positions—director, vice president—in new business development, corporate strategy, and product management at Citizens Utilities, Sprint, Hughes Network Systems, and start-ups.
- He is a chemical engineer from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi, and has a masters in public administration and PhD in interdisciplinary social sciences from Syracuse University, New York. Mahesh lives in San Diego, California
- maheshbhave@gmail.com and 619 847 2777 mobile

My recent microgrids related articles

- [Federation of Microgrids: A Moral and Business Necessity](#), *Renewable Energy World*, October 4, 2016.
- [The mega wonders of microgrids](#), *Business Standard*, Jul 9, 2015
- [Tesla E-motorcycles Complement SolarCity Microgrids](#), *Renewable Energy World*, May 20, 2015.
- [What Business Are Electric Utilities In?](#) *Renewable Energy World*, Mar 6, 2015.
- [Microgrids as Fact and Metaphor](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Jan 22, 2015.
- [Microgrid Economics: It Takes a Village, a University, and a Ship](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Sep 30, 2014.
- [The Grid is Coming? The Grid is Going!](#) *Renewable Energy World*, Sep 9, 2014.
- [Microgrids Missing from the UN's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Jul 8, 2014.
- [Microgrids Create Municipalization Benefits](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Jun 2, 2014.
- [How many electric utilities does a market need?](#) *Renewable Energy World*, Jan 31, 2014.
- [Microgrids by mail can contribute to rural electrification](#), *Renewable Energy World*, Mar 15, 2013.

