Subcommittee 1 and 2 Findings

- ***Prioritization of Standards, Processes and Forums are Necessary***
- ***Need for Consistent State Regulatory Support for Smart Grid Standards Development***
- ***Reliability and Implementation Review of Interoperability Standards is Critical***
- ***Need for Balanced Voting in the SGIP Process***
- ***Need to Continue the Focus on Transparency, Roles and Responsibilities***
- ***Consolidation of Cyber Security Activities***
- ***Urgent Need for a Communication Plan, Education and Outreach***

Subcommittee 1 and 2 Recommendations

- *Creation of an Implementation and Reliability Committee is Essential*
- *Balanced Voting*
- *Greater State Participation*
- *Consolidation of Cyber Security Activities*
- *Prioritize, Streamline and Leverage Smart Grid Activities*
- *NIST Should Continue to Encourage SGIP Involvement*
- *Development of an Educational Campaign and Outreach for Utilities and State Participation*

SGAC Working Group 3

- Because the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is public law (PL 110-140, commonly known as either EISA 2007 or simply EISA), the various federal agencies named in the Act necessarily retain their responsibilities for Smart Grid. A map of these responsibilities is included in Figure 1. Within the U.S. Department of Energy, EISA designated the Office of Electricity (DOE-OE) as the lead agency. To support this role, in 2009 OE identified Eric Lightner and Chris Irwin as the leads for Smart Grid. In the absence of any specific lead designation at FERC, they've identified the Office of Energy Policy and Innovation under Deputy Director Jamie Simler as the lead agent for Smart Grid.

2015

- Stimulus Bill Pilots completed
- Mixed deployment nationwide - more in urban areas, less in Rural
- More deployment of technology to improve GRID management & efficiency - less consumer technology deployed by utilities
- Standards for Grid interoperability 80% complete - home market still evolving istandards
- Legislative efforts fairly quiet
- Security and privacy are growing issues -geopolitcal issues, hackers, etc may shape this landscape and influence standards and legislation

2015 cont’d

- Cost effectiveness of deployments will continue to influence adoption
- EV adoption continues to grow
- New regulation may emerge
- Tariffs for feed-in power and other distributed generation still needed to promote adoption

NIST 2015

- Continue with specific duties as described under EISA
- Provide advice to Congress, Federal Agencies & State Energy Authorities
- Interface with State PSC’s
- Comment on standards relative to NTTAA & OMB A-119
- Coordinate Cyber Security standards with other federal agencies
- Provide laboratory service on Electromagnetic compatibility & interference issues
- Provide input to DOE Smart Grid Clearing house

Open Issues

- Cyber security coordination with other agencies especially FERC
- NIST staffing/budget
- SGIP transition?
- Response plan to SG emergencies or grid failures