

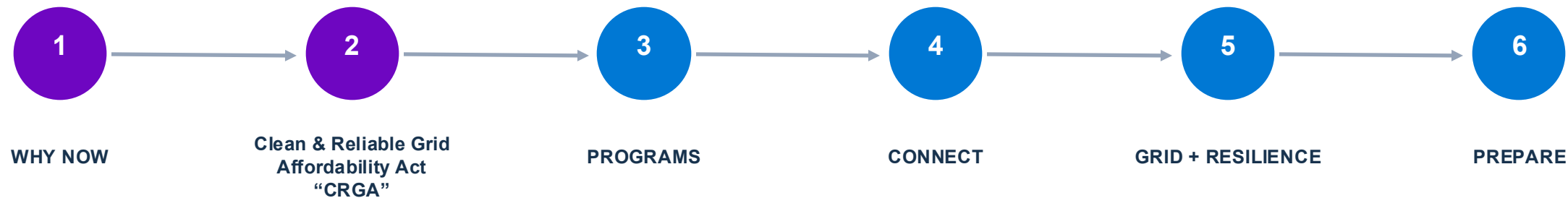
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Battery Storage

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The municipal storage story

Storage is moving from a specialized technology to a mainstream planning issue.



Bottom line

State policy is increasing storage activity. ComEd’s role is to connect qualifying projects safely, administer approved programs, and use load flexibility where it supports grid needs and to promote affordability. Municipalities remain central to local siting, permitting, emergency planning, and public-facility decisions.

Why storage matters now

Policy, market opportunities, grid needs, and local development are converging in Illinois.

Policy is creating scale

CRGA establishes a statewide storage target and competitive procurement structure. It also creates pathways for standalone customer storage, utility rebates, net metering, and virtual power plants.

The grid needs flexibility

Storage can charge when demand is low and discharge during high-demand hours. That timing value supports peak reduction, solar integration, and more responsive grid operations.

Communities will see more projects

Municipalities may encounter utility-scale proposals, customer-sited systems, solar-plus-storage, resilience projects, and market-driven developments at different stages of maturity.

Beyond CRGA: other drivers and benefits that create scale

Utility programs

Utility rebate

Peak and PLC savings

Wholesale market revenue

Solar integration + incentives

Resilience

What this looks like: Most projects combine several of these. Value depends on location, design, and how the battery operates.

What CRGA means for storage and DERs

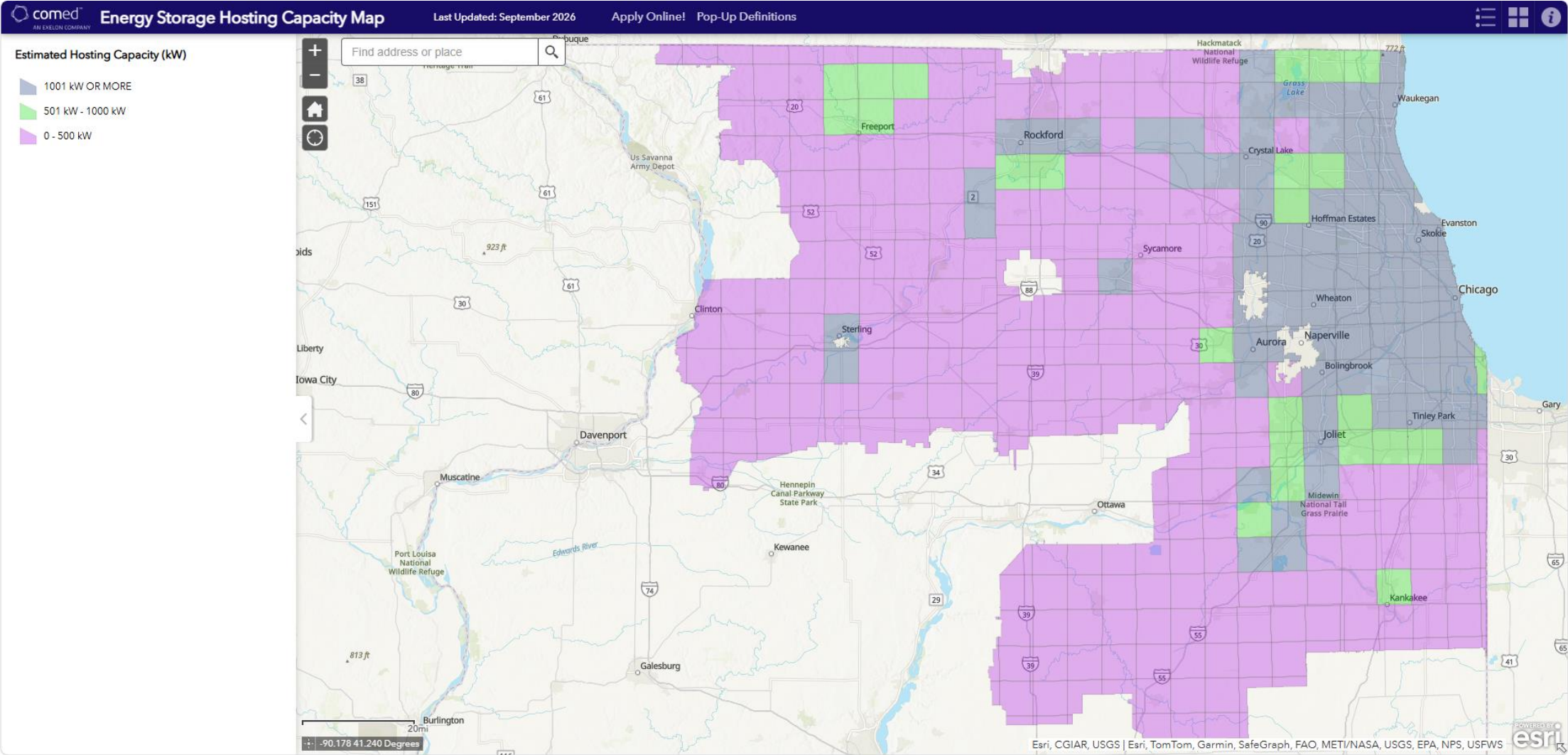
The law expands storage pathways, but different entities implement different pieces.



Key distinction

ComEd does not select projects for the IPA procurement and does not make municipal siting decisions. However, we do provide siting capacity information to support site identification.

Energy Storage Hosting Capacity Map



Battery storage: requirements and recent law

- **Storage on Net Metering**
 - Must enroll in an eligible time variant supply rate: Hourly Pricing (BESH) or Time of Use Pricing (Rate BEST), or any time variant rate offered by a Retail Electric Supplier
- **Large storage (100 kW+) paired with solar that performs frequency regulation services**
 - Solar Paired with Storage Rebate refunds interconnection costs and wholesale demand charges
 - Must participate fully in PJM's frequency regulation market
- **Public Act 104-458 (2026): Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability Act (CRGA)**
 - Extends the DG Rebate for storage to standalone batteries
 - **Coming in 2027:** Annual performance-based compensation for batteries through ComEd's Scheduled Dispatch Virtual Power Plant Program (SDVPP)

- **Why it matters**
 - Ties customer batteries to programs that support the grid
 - Lets organizations earn more value from storage

ComEd programs and incentives

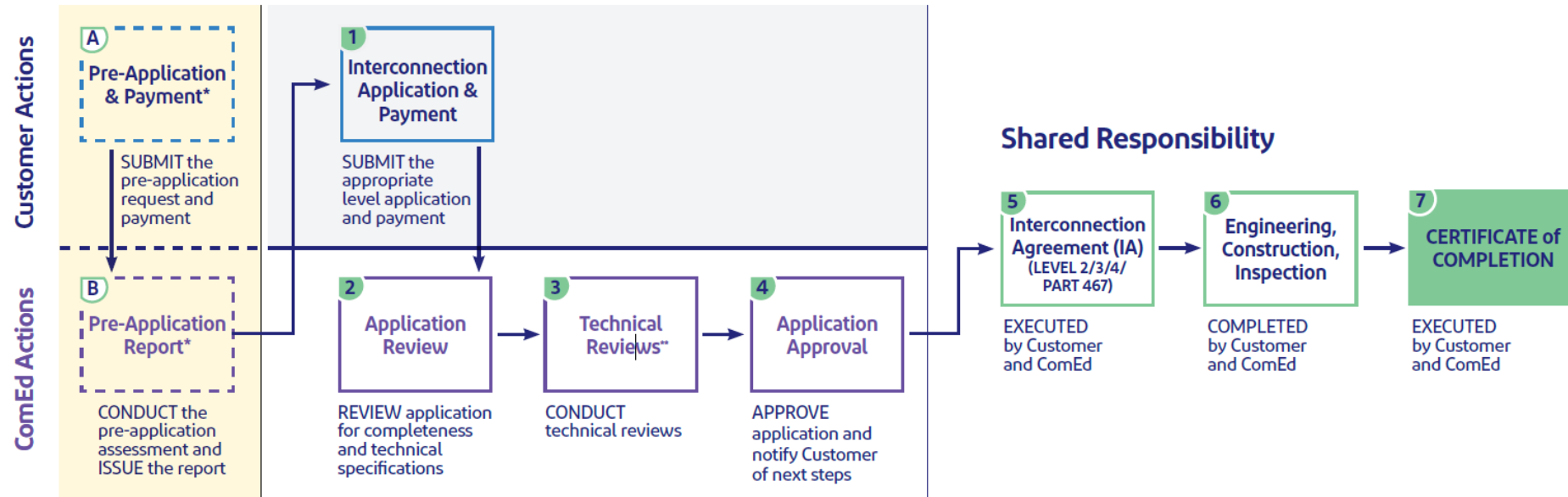
Storage value usually comes from stacking benefits with different eligibility rules.

VALUE STREAM	VALUE	TIMING / STATUS	KEY CONDITION
<u>DG storage rebate</u>	\$250/kWh or \$300/kWh	Paired storage eligible since 2011; standalone eligibility began 6/1/26, applications planned 1/1/27	-Storage receiving a DG Rebate on or after June 1, 2026 must enroll in SDVPP
<u>Net metering</u>	Credits for eligible exports	Standalone storage and V2G pathways planned for 1/1/27	Time-variant supply rate and ComEd interconnection requirements apply
<u>Scheduled Dispatch VPP</u>	\$10/kW-season, pay for performance	Enrollment planned by 3/1/27	Eligible fixed storage; smart inverter; scheduled summer dispatch
<u>Solar paired with storage</u>	Refund of certain eligible costs	Available for qualifying 100 kW+ paired systems	Participation in PJM frequency regulation
Customer bill / peak management	Potential capacity, PLC, demand, and energy-cost savings	Available today depending on tariff and supply arrangement	Value depends on rate, supply arrangement, load shape, controls, and dispatch timing

Program terms should be confirmed for the specific customer, tariff, project configuration, and in-service date.

How a battery connects to ComEd's distribution system

Interconnection and municipal permitting are separate processes that must both be completed.



Why storage is different

A battery can act as load while charging and generation while discharging. ComEd studies the full operating range, including charge rate, export, voltage, thermal loading, protection, and fault contribution.

What ComEd determines

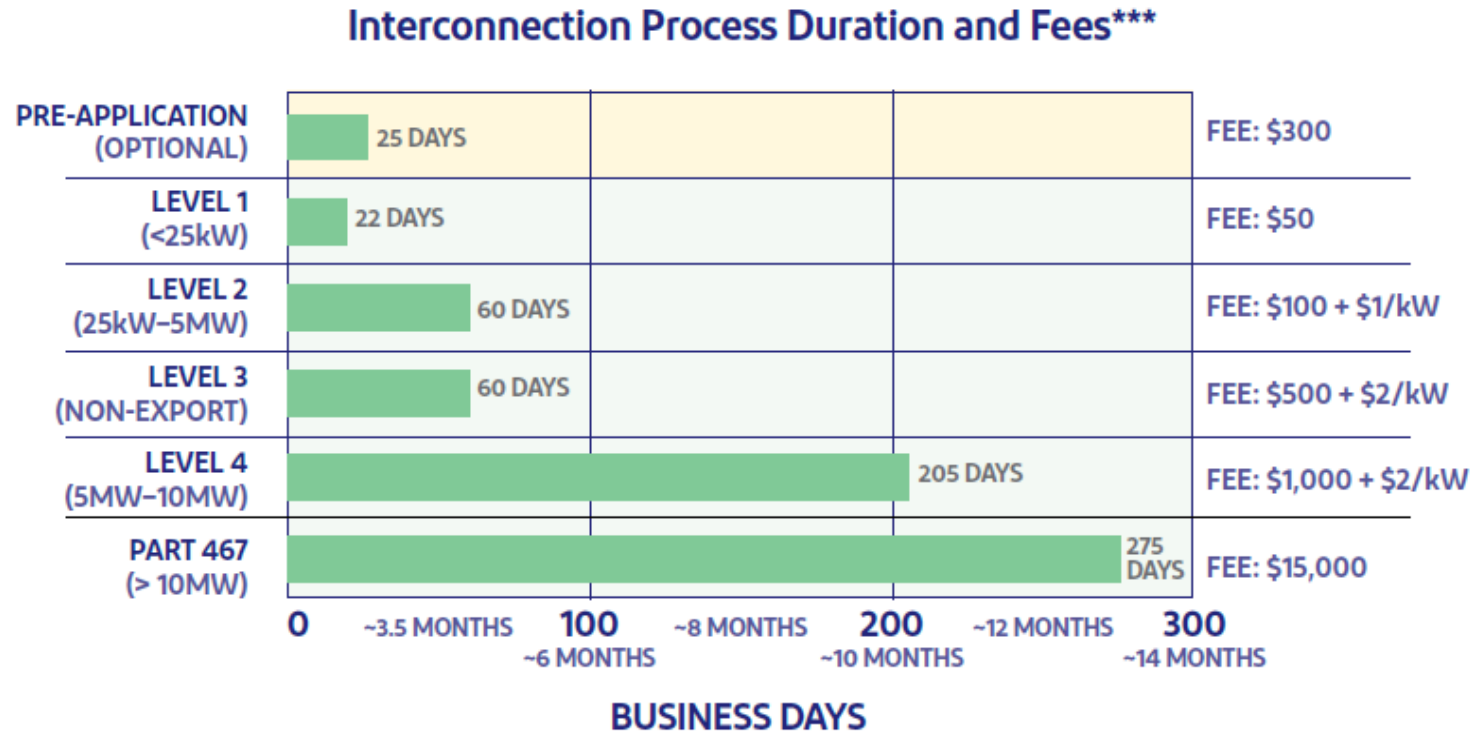
ComEd reviews specific electrical and system safety criteria; the point of interconnection; operating limits; required distribution upgrades; and the cost and schedule associated with those upgrades.

What the municipality determines

Applicable zoning, land use, building, fire, site-plan, inspection, and other local requirements. Local approvals do not replace utility interconnection authorization.

Interconnection review paths and timing

Project size, export behavior, circuit conditions, and upgrade needs determine the path.



***Amounts listed are base fees, additional fees may apply.

Early screen

Use the hosting capacity map and consider a pre-application report before committing to a site.

Study depth

Level 4 and large DER projects may require feasibility, system impact, and facilities studies.

Plan for upgrades

Feeder extensions, protection changes, substation work, permitting, easements, and equipment lead times can extend the schedule.

How storage can support the grid

The core grid value is controllable timing.



SHIFT

Charge in lower-demand periods or when solar output is high; discharge in higher-value hours.



REDUCE PEAKS / MANAGE PLC

Discharge during system peak periods to reduce facility load. For eligible customers, this may lower the PLC used in future capacity costs.



INTEGRATE SOLAR

Store midday solar production and use or export it later, reducing mismatch between production and demand.



ORCHESTRATE

Smart inverters, controls, tariffs, and frameworks (e.g., VPP) can coordinate many smaller devices into a dependable resource.

Storage and community resilience

Resilience starts with a defined facility, critical loads, and outage duration.

1. Prioritize facilities

Emergency operations
Police and fire
Water and wastewater
Cooling and warming centers
Resilience hubs

2. Define the load

Separate critical circuits from whole-building load. Determine kW demand, required operating hours, seasonal conditions, and acceptable service level.

3. Design the operating plan

Confirm islanding and transfer equipment. Decide how solar, generators, and batteries interact. Balance outage reserve with routine bill or grid-program use.

What municipalities can do now to prepare

A small amount of readiness work can improve project quality and reduce review friction.

Coordinate early with ComEd

Use available grid tools and raise site-specific interconnection questions before key municipal commitments.

Ask for project-stage evidence

Distinguish a concept from a project with site control, interconnection progress, financing, and a defined market pathway.

Align local requirements

Clarify zoning, building, fire, inspection, emergency-response, and decommissioning expectations.

Create one intake path

Name a municipal contact and publish which departments review battery projects.

Plan for operations

Define who will operate the system, maintain it, respond to incidents, manage warranties, and balance resilience with program dispatch.

The goal is not to approve every project faster. It is to identify viable projects earlier, set clear expectations, and coordinate the right reviews.

Five takeaways

1

Storage activity will increase

CRGA, customer programs, and market opportunities are creating more pathways.

2

Roles are distinct

IPA procurement, ICC oversight, ComEd implementation, and municipal review are different functions.

3

Interconnection is site-specific

Size, export, circuit conditions, protection, and upgrades determine feasibility and timing.

4

Value is stacked

Rebates, PLC and bill management, market value, program payments, solar integration, and resilience have different rules.

5

Readiness improves outcomes

Clear local processes and early coordination help separate viable projects from speculative ones.

Resources

ComEd

[Distributed Generation Rebates](#)

[Net Metering FAQs \(2026\)](#)

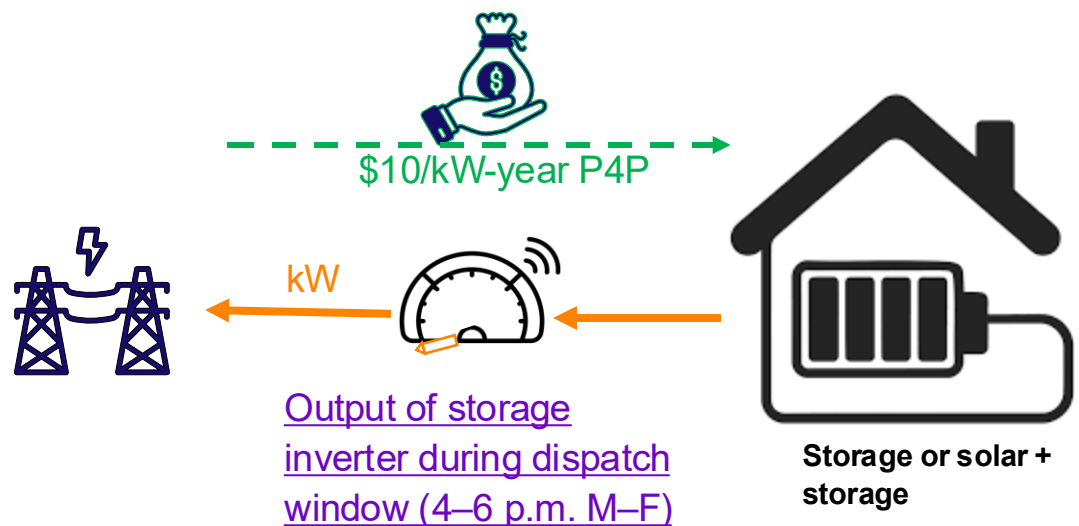
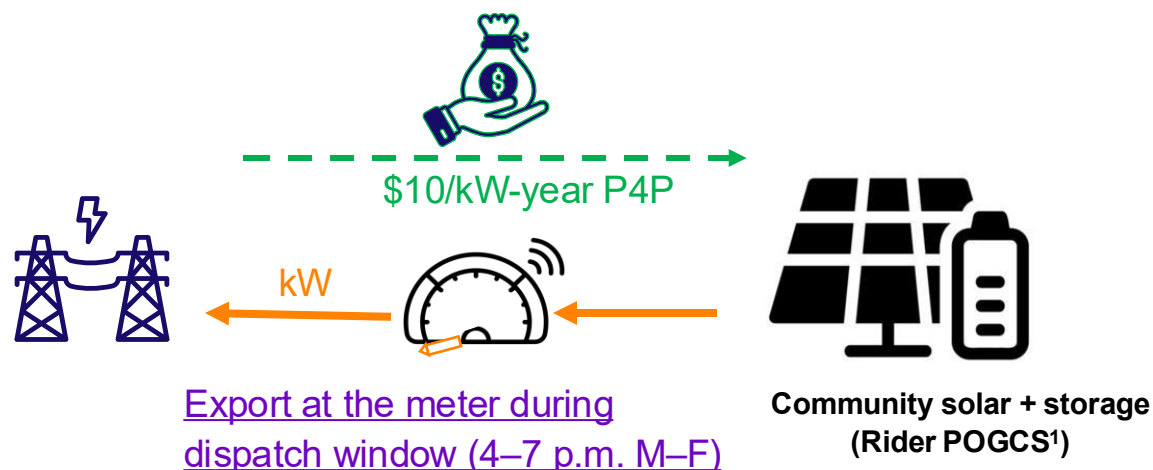
[Solar Paired with Storage Rebate Application](#)

[Hosting Capacity Map](#)

[Energy Storage Hosting Capacity Map](#)

Thank you

Scheduled Dispatch Virtual Power Plant (SDVPP) Program



- Compensates retail customers with eligible energy storage to inject power to the grid Monday-Friday during a pre-defined dispatch window in June-Sept season
- Eligible storage must be
 - Fixed in place
 - Interconnected via Smart Inverter (with Rider DG Rebate settings) for Behind the Meter
 - Capable of communicating smart inverter data to ComEd or program admin
- Compensation is pay-for-performance (P4P), based on average kW injected during dispatch window in a season
- No non-performance penalty
- Mandated by CRGA. Enrollments start by March 1, 2027.