

# **Electric Energy Storage IRP and Regulatory Topics**

**North Carolina Utilities Commission  
and Staff**

**November 25, 2019**

*This information is confidential and proprietary to Schulte Associates LLC.  
It may not be reproduced without permission.*

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# About Schulte Associates LLC (SA)

- Executive management consultants.
- Offices in Raleigh.
- 40 years with public and private utilities.
  - Integrated Resource Plans (IRP).
  - Project development.
  - Renewables and energy storage.
  - Regulatory and cost recovery topics.

# SA's Storage Activities

- **Current: Contract arrangements for storage project.**
  - 160 MW, 26 hours, 4,480 MWh.
- **Current: 2019 IRP for Burbank Water & Power.**
  - Replacing share in coal unit with renewables and storage.
  - 54 MW, 48 hours, 2,600 MWh.
- **Current: U.S Market Assessment for storage.**
  - International technology company.
- **Utah CAES\* Strategic Studies (2014-2017).**
  - Options for replacement of IPP coal plant (to be retired in 2025)
  - 1200 MW, 48 hours, 57,600 MWh.

## SA's Storage Activities (cont'd)

- Co-author: “Market and Tariff Challenges to Grid-Scale Electric Storage Enabling Renewables in RTO/ISO Markets” (2015).
- Gregory County pumped hydro feasibility study (2013).
  - 1200 MW, 26 hours, 31,000 MWh.
- Iowa Stored Energy Park Due-Diligence (2010-2012).
  - 270 MW, 12 hours, 3,240 MWh.
  - Primary author, “*Lessons from Iowa*” DOE/Sandia Labs report ([www.lessonsfromiowa.org](http://www.lessonsfromiowa.org))

## Perspective:

# Battery Storage Installed in the U.S. in 2018:

777 MWh

## Utah CAES:

Phase I: 4,480 MWh

Eventual: 57,600 MWh

### ENERGY STORAGE (/ARTICLES/CATEGORY/STORAGE)

#### US Energy Storage Broke Records in 2018, but the Best Is Yet to Come

The groundbreaking installations came from business as usual, rather than in response to extreme events.

JULIAN SPECTOR

MARCH 05, 2019



Energy storage is moving out of pilot-scale projects and into grid planning conversations around the country.

Photo Credit: NextEra

The U.S. energy storage industry delivered record deployments in 2018, driven by a strong fourth quarter for utility-scale projects.

But the new achievement for the young industry pales compared to what's to come: an expected doubling in 2019, followed by a tripling in 2020. Such growth will propel energy storage out of pilot-scale projects and into grid planning conversations around the country.

Battery installations for 2018 totalled 311 megawatts and 777 megawatt-hours, according to the new Energy Storage Monitor (<https://www.woodmac.com/research/products/power-and-renewables/us-energy-storage-monitor/>) released by energy research firm Wood Mackenzie, with data from Q4 and 2018 as a whole.

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# About Energy Storage

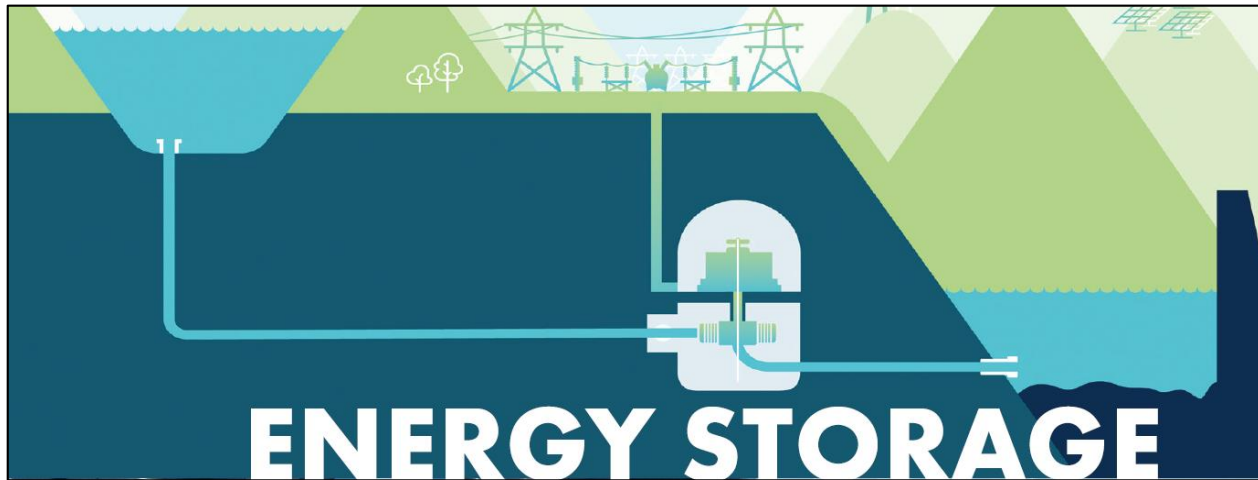
*The process of capturing and holding energy  
until a later time when we need it,  
and can release it in a controlled manner.*



# Energy Storage is All Around Us



# Important Concept



*Storage is the act of creating “time diversity”.*

*That is, separating the moment of electricity production from its use.*

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# Our Topic Today

- Storage that involves storing electric energy and regenerating it as electricity.
  - Does not include thermal energy storage.



Electric water heaters



Commercial refrigeration



Swimming pool heaters

# **Not** Our Topic Today

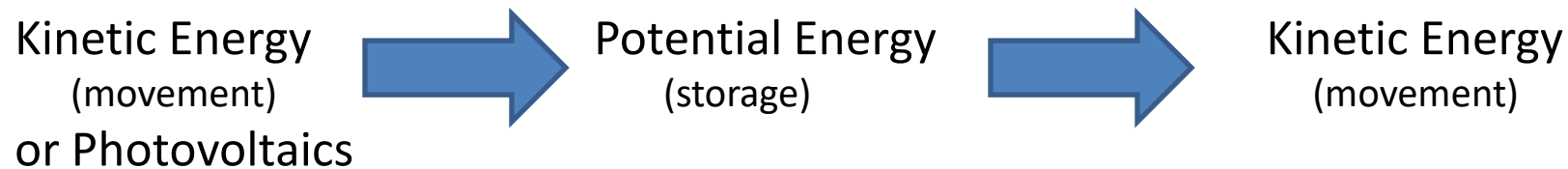
- Storage by customers behind-the-meter (BTM).
- Storage at retail accessing wholesale markets.

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# Ways to Store Energy for the Grid

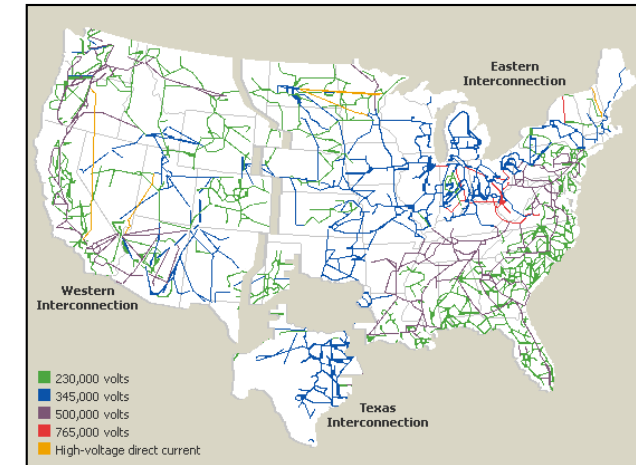
- Thermal energy
  - Example: Water heaters or concentrated solar power (CSP)
- Chemical energy
  - Examples: Batteries or hydrogen
- Electrostatic energy
  - Example: Supercapacitors
- Spin a heavy wheel on a shaft
  - Example: Flywheels
- Gravity: Move a massive object or fluid to a height.
  - Example: Pumped hydro storage
- Compressed gas





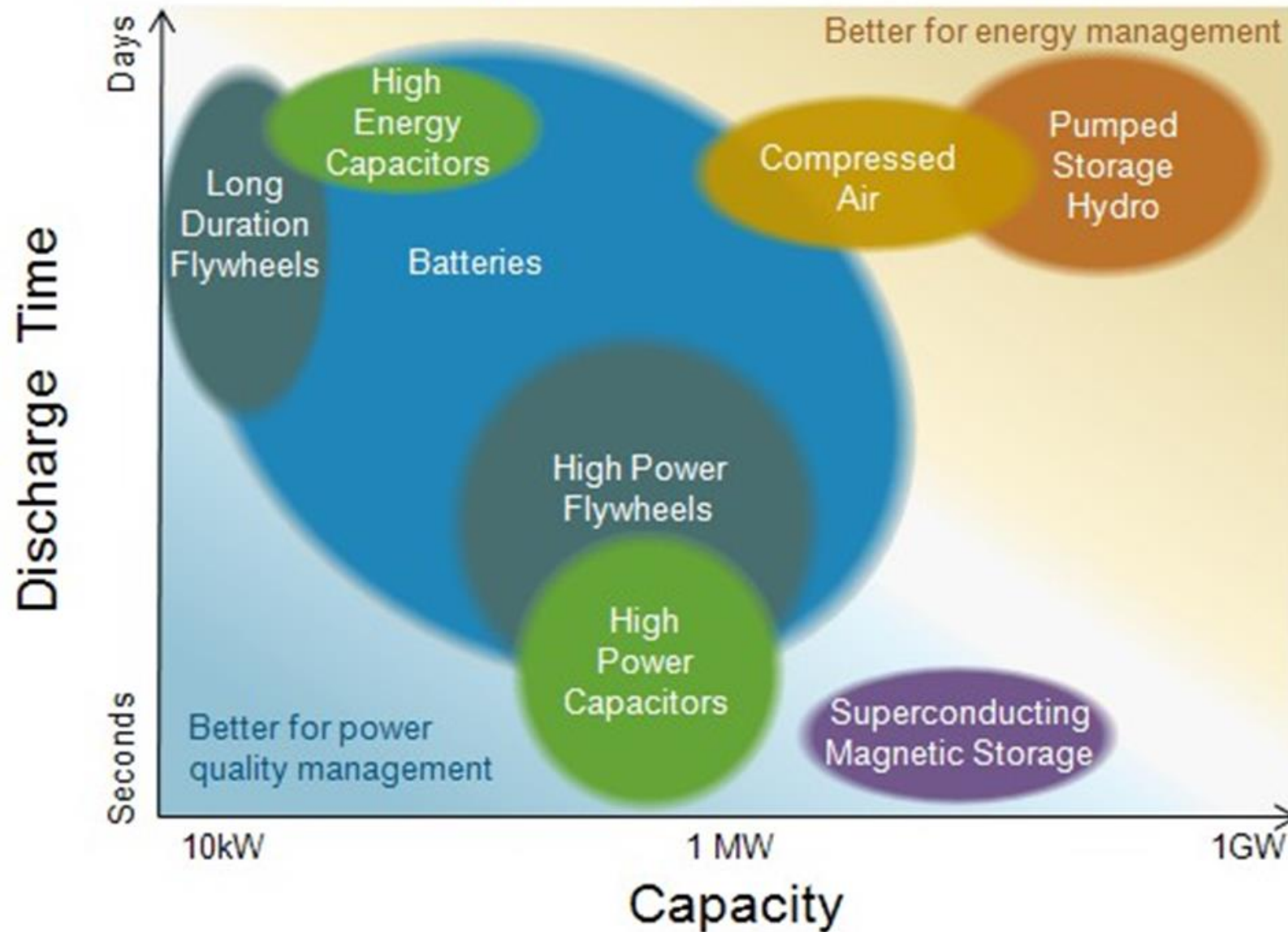
# Bulk Storage on the Electric Grid

- Typically located on the transmission system.
  - Multiple Megawatts of capacity.
  - Ability to store and generate for multiple hours.
- Dispatch authority varies
  - In organized markets, dispatched by the RTO or ISO.
  - Local utility or Balancing Authority dispatches in other areas.
- Aggregated, distributed storage interested in accessing the transmission grid.

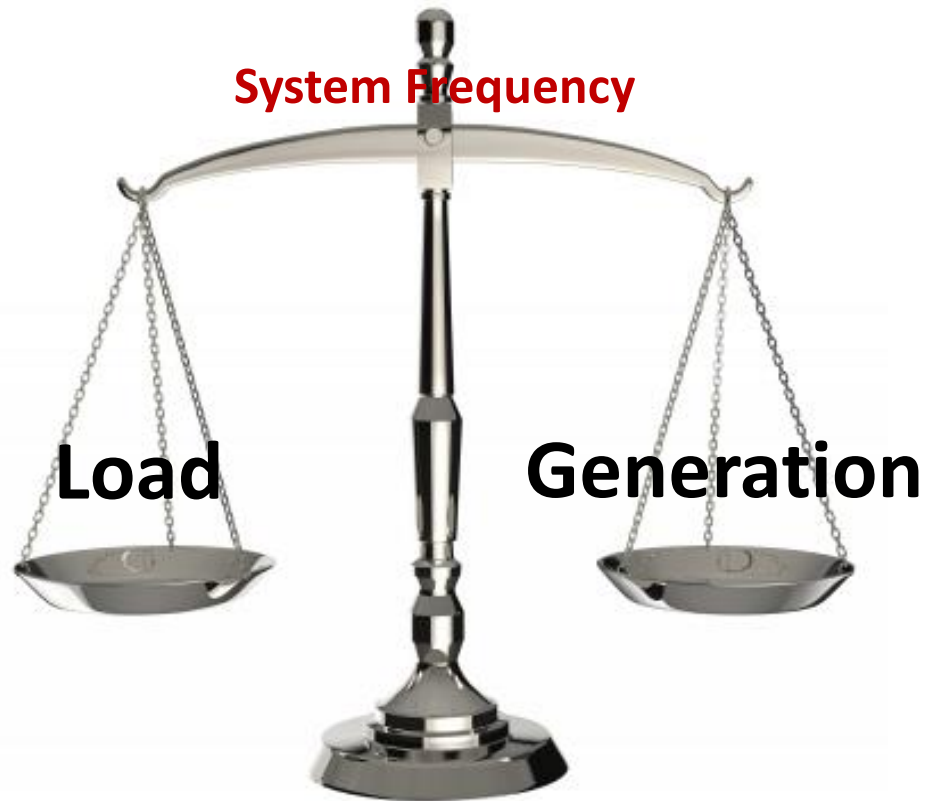




# Electricity Storage Technologies



# Grid Stability Considerations

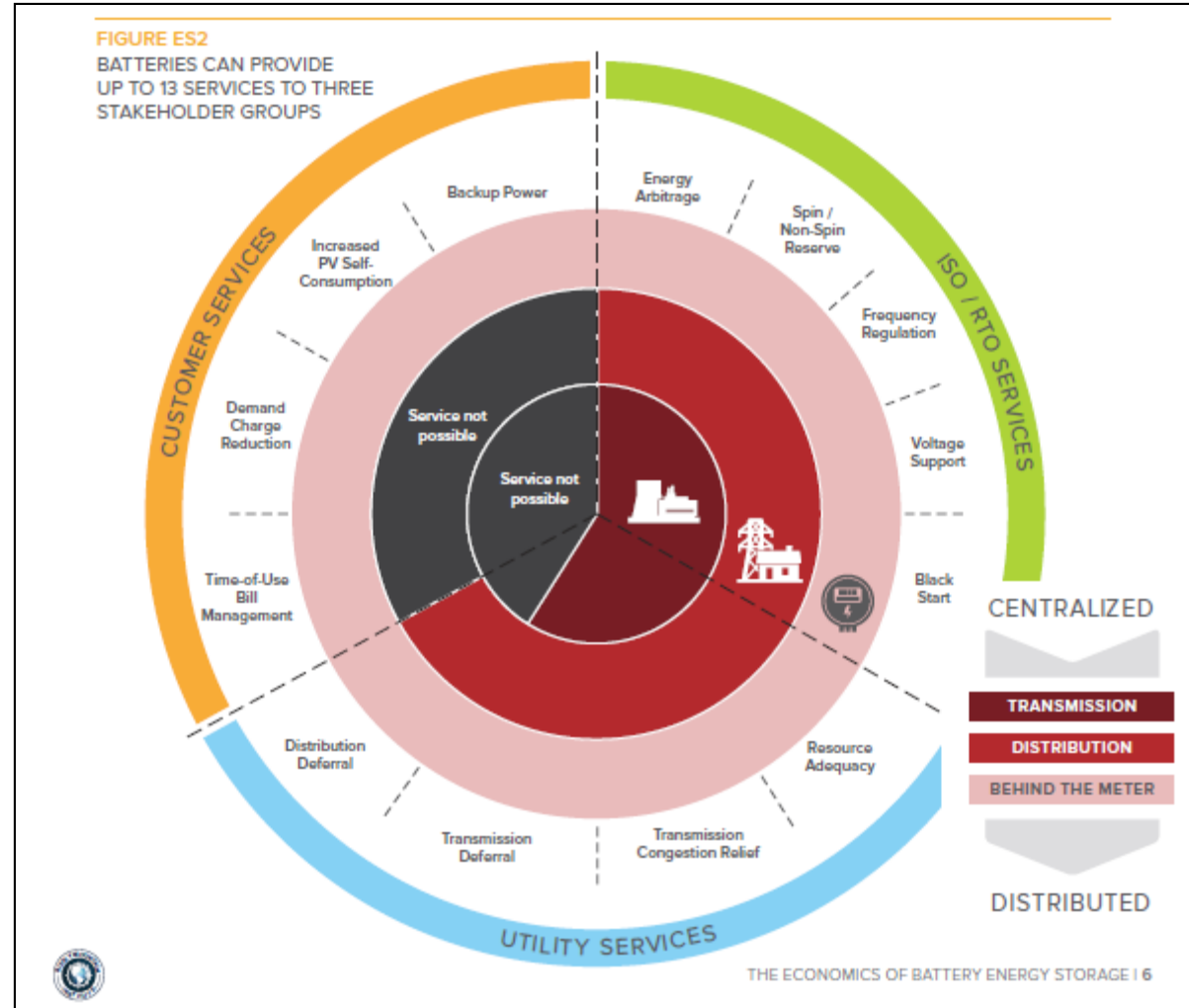


## “Ancillary Services”:

- Frequency regulation.
- Ramping (Up, Down).
- Operating reserves.
  - Spinning.
  - Non-spinning.
- Black start.

***Key Factors: Flexibility, Ramp Rate, and Inertia***

# Bulk Storage Can Also Provide Multiple Services\*



# Storage Technologies: Pros and Cons

	<u>Pumped Hydro</u>	<u>CAES</u>	<u>Batteries</u>
<b>Pros</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Long duration storage</li> <li>*Economies of scale</li> <li>*Low cost per kWh stored</li> <li>*Fair ramping Up/Down</li> <li>*No GHG emissions</li> <li>*Long project lifetime (40-50 years)</li> <li>*Reliable capacity for RA</li> <li>*Little/no capacity degradation over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Long duration storage</li> <li>*Modest environmental site impact</li> <li>*Can be located in urban environment</li> <li>*Economies of scale</li> <li>*Low cost per kWh stored</li> <li>*Fast ramping Up/Down</li> <li>*Swift transition storage to generation</li> <li>*Long project lifetime (30 years)</li> <li>*Reliable capacity for RA</li> <li>*Little/no capacity degradation over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Little environmental site impact</li> <li>*Can be located in urban environment</li> <li>*Modular, flexible sizing</li> <li>*Very fast ramping Up/Down</li> <li>*Instant transition storage to generation.</li> <li>*No GHG emissions.</li> <li>*No moving parts.</li> </ul>
<b>Cons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Sites geology limited</li> <li>*Large environmental site impact</li> <li>*Cannot be located in urban environment</li> <li>*Slow transition storage to generation</li> <li>*Many moving parts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Sites geology limited</li> <li>*Some GHG emissions<sup>1</sup></li> <li>*Many moving parts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Higher cost per kWh stored</li> <li>*Short duration storage</li> <li>*Relatively short project lifetime (15 - 20 years)</li> <li>*Short storage duration not as reliable for RA.</li> <li>*Cell replacements necessary over time.</li> </ul>

# Storage Capital Costs: Indicative Examples

(for Commercial Operation Date (COD) in 2025)

<u>Technology</u>	<u>Project Example</u>	<u>Project Capacity (MW)</u>	<u>\$/kW</u>	<u>Storage Duration</u>	<u>\$/kWh Stored</u>	<u>Nominal Lifetime</u>
Pumped Hydro	Gregory County	1,200	<b>\$3,000</b>	26 hours	<b>\$115</b>	40 - 50 years
CAES	Utah CAES (Large)	840 - 1,200	<b>\$1,660</b>	48 hours	<b>\$35</b>	30 years
	Utah CAES (Small)	150	<b>\$2,050</b>	28 hours	<b>\$73</b>	30 years
Batteries (Li-Ion)	Burbank 2019 IRP, 4 - hour	Variable	<b>\$580</b>	4 hours	<b>\$145</b>	15 - 20 years*
	Burbank 2019 IRP, 1 - hour	Variable	<b>\$381</b>	1 hour	<b>\$381</b>	15 - 20 years*
	Burbank 2019 IRP, 1/2 - hour	Variable	<b>\$231</b>	1/2 hour	<b>\$426</b>	15 - 20 years*

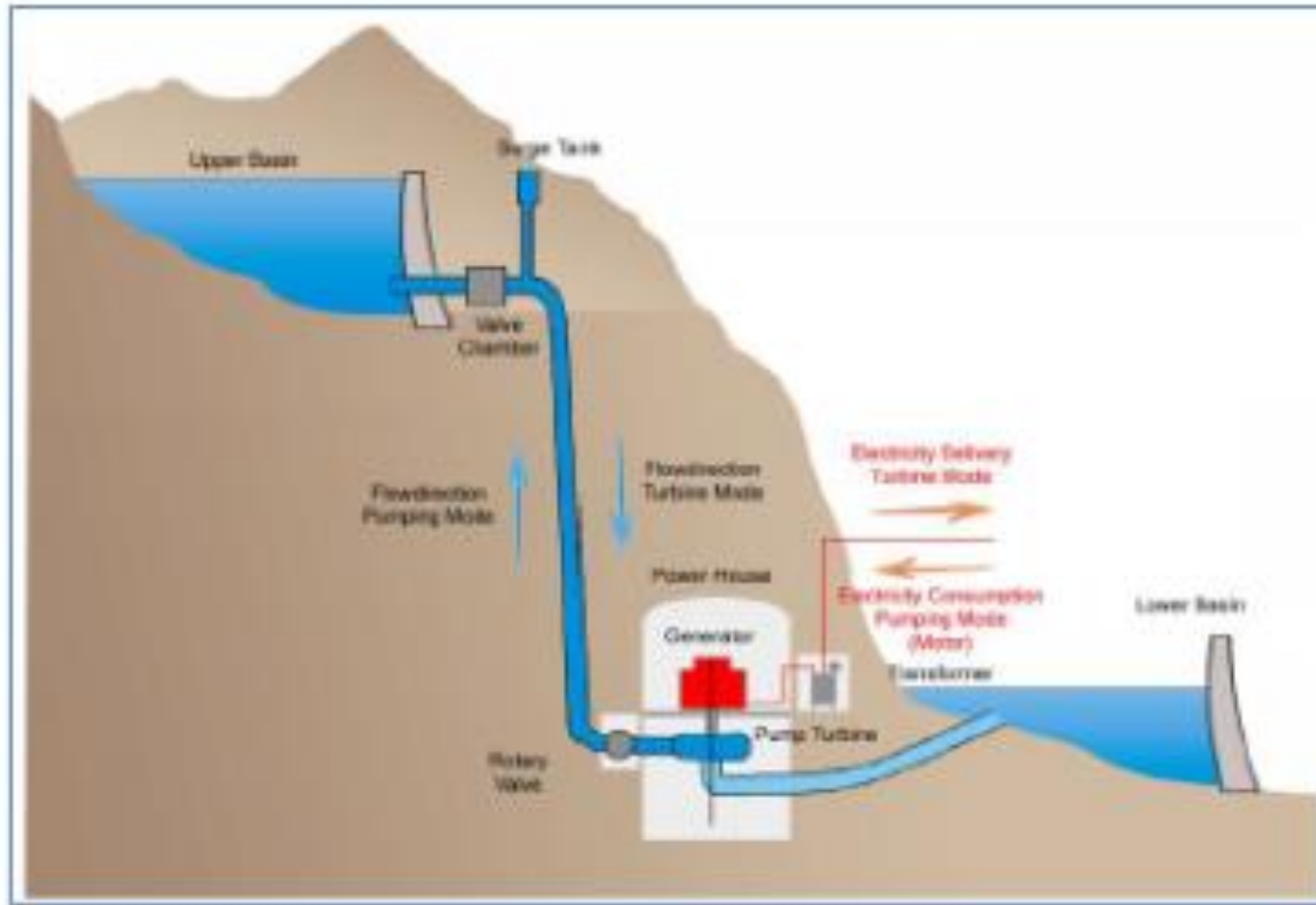
***When discussing storage, always ask about the duration and lifetime.***

# Grid Storage and Distributed Storage are Complimentary

- Grid Storage for management of supply
  - Reliability
    - Manage intermittency of grid-level renewable resources.
  - Enable more renewables within transmission limits.
  - Combined with renewables, replace legacy carbon-emitting resources.
- Distributed Storage for management of load
  - Reliability
    - Backup for grid outages.
    - Manage intermittency of customer-owned renewable resources.
  - Reduce customer electric bills.

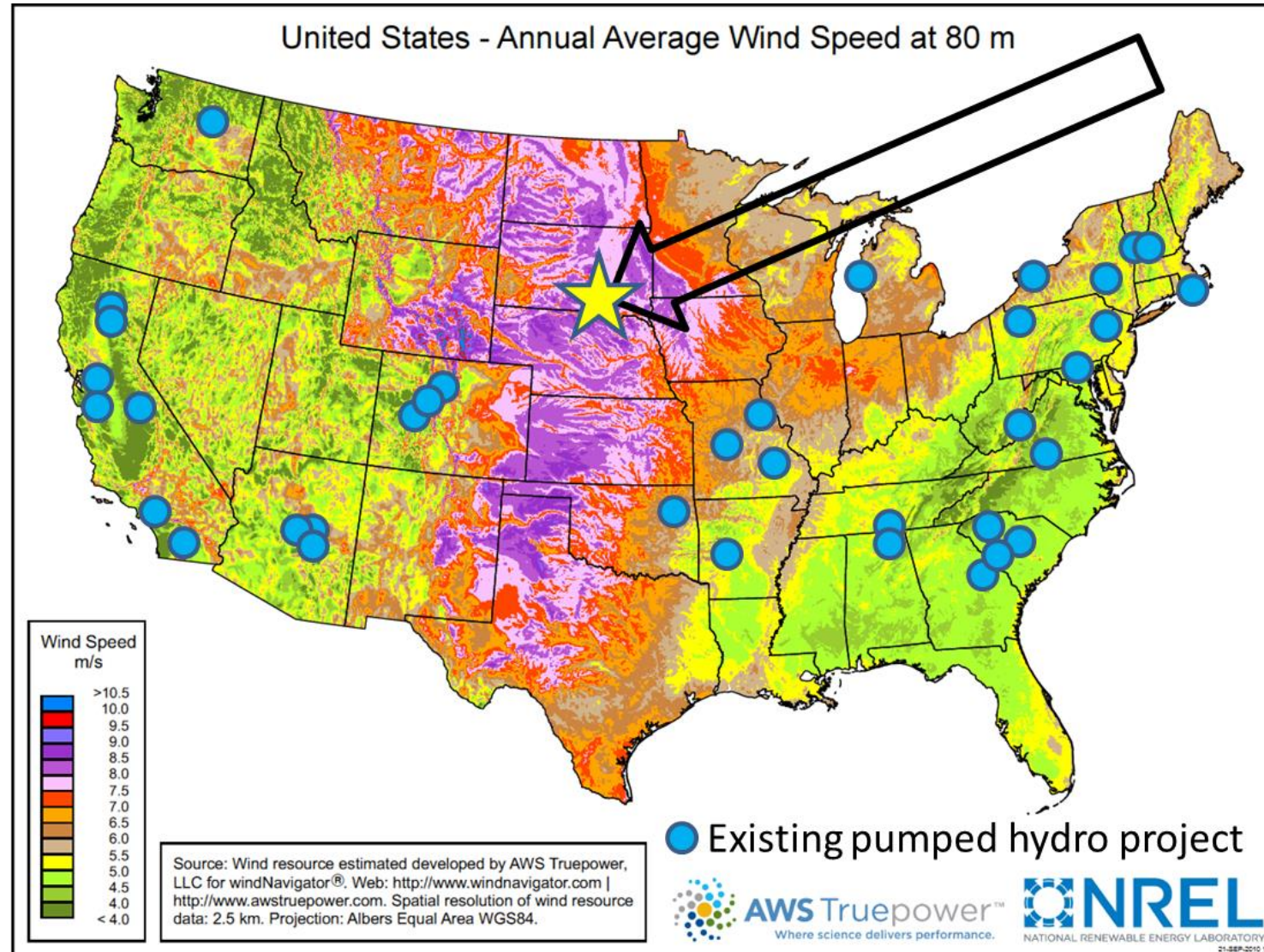
***They can and should be used together.***

# Technologies: What is Pumped Hydro Storage?





# Case Study: Gregory County





# A Pumped Hydro/Wind Combo

## Artist's Conception

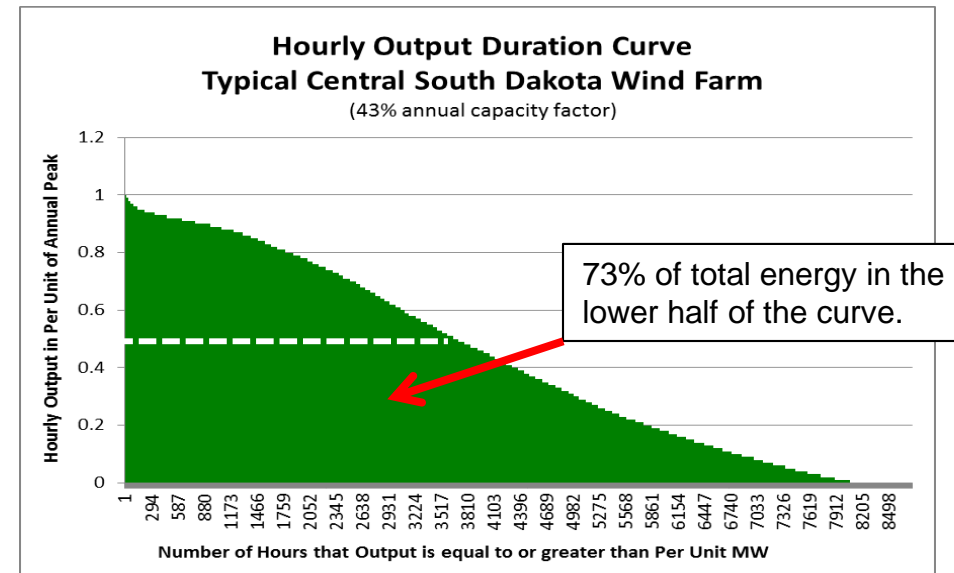
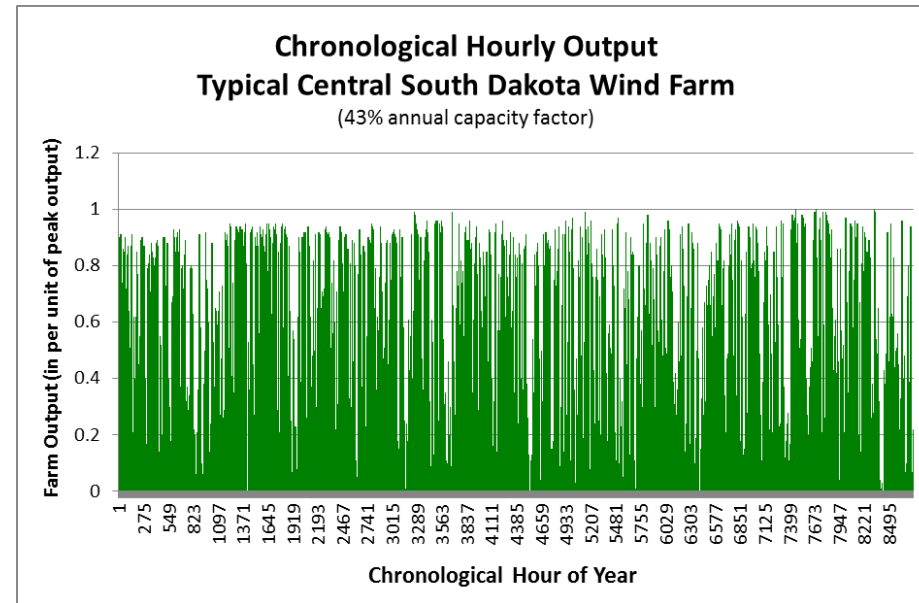
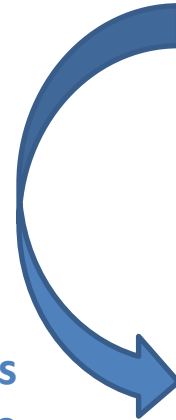


# “Central South Dakota” Wind Farm

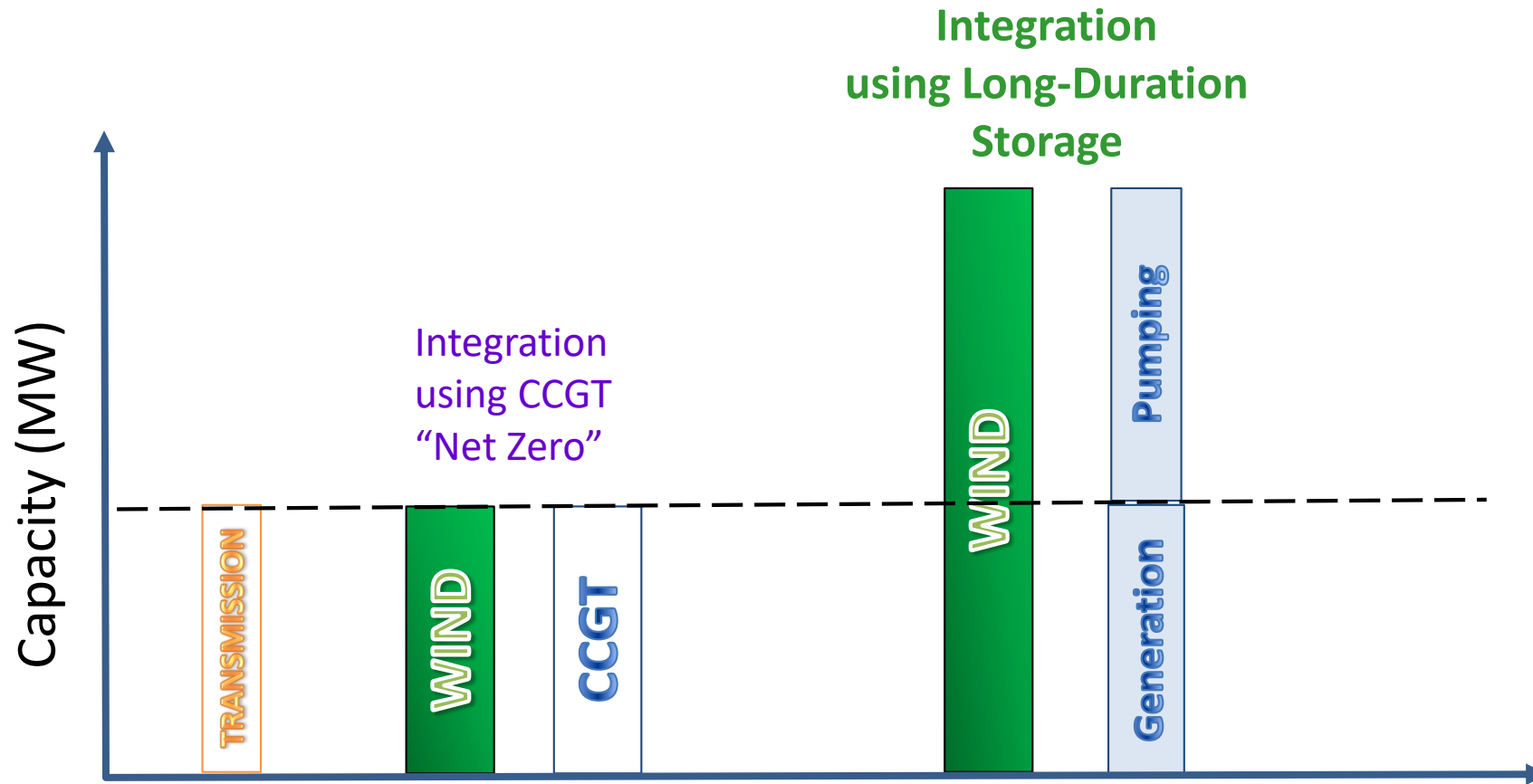
2012 Actual Hourly Data

Arrange hourly values  
in order of magnitude

43% annual capacity factor



# Long-Duration Storage Can Integrate More Renewables than CCGT, for the Same Transmission



# Gregory County: Case Study Results

- A Gregory County/wind energy combination
  - 1,200 MW of pumped storage, 26 hours of storage.
  - 2,400 MW of high capacity-factor wind.
  - 1,200 MW of outlet transmission capacity
  - Reliable, dispatchable, near-baseload capacity and energy source.
  - Costs less than conventional natural gas-fired CCGT alternative.


***A near-baseload, 100% renewable energy option.***

# Technologies: Long Duration Storage in the News

UTILITY DIVE Deep Dive Opinion Podcasts Library Events Jobs Topics ▾

**BRIEF**

## In search for cheaper, longer energy storage, mountain gravity could eventually top lithium-ion



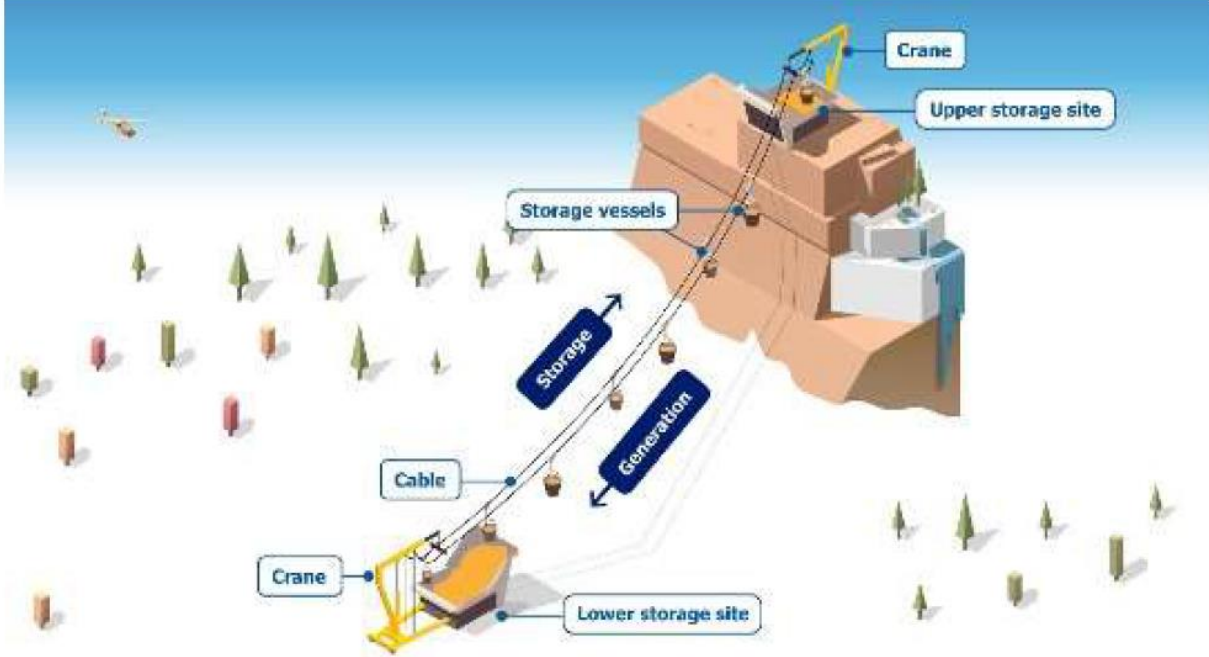
Credit: Jaxx Chaix

**AUTHOR**  
Matthew Bandyk

**PUBLISHED**  
Nov. 12, 2019

**Dive Brief:**

- Mountain gravity energy storage could be a viable way to store electricity for longer durations and at larger scales than lithium-ion battery storage can, according to a [study recently published in the academic journal \*Energy\*](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2019.116419).



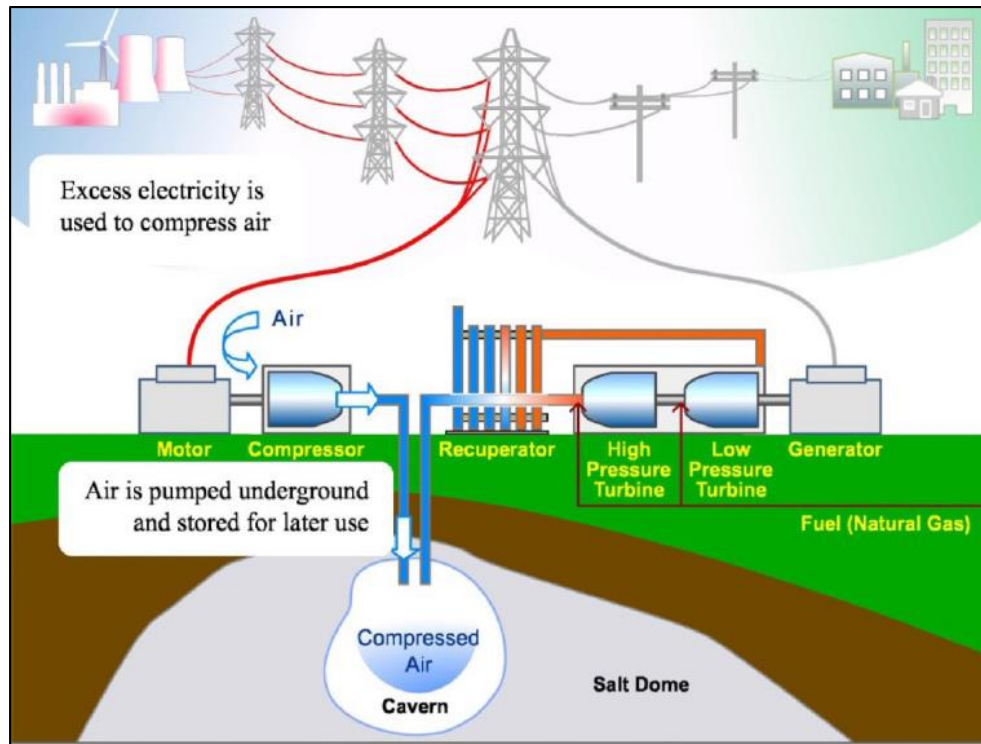
**Reference**

Hunt J, Zakeri B, Falchetta G, Nascimento A, Wada Y, & Riahi K (2019). Mountain Gravity Energy Storage: A new solution for closing the gap between existing short- and long-term storage technologies. *Energy* DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2019.116419> [pure.iiasa.ac.at/id/eprint/16155/]

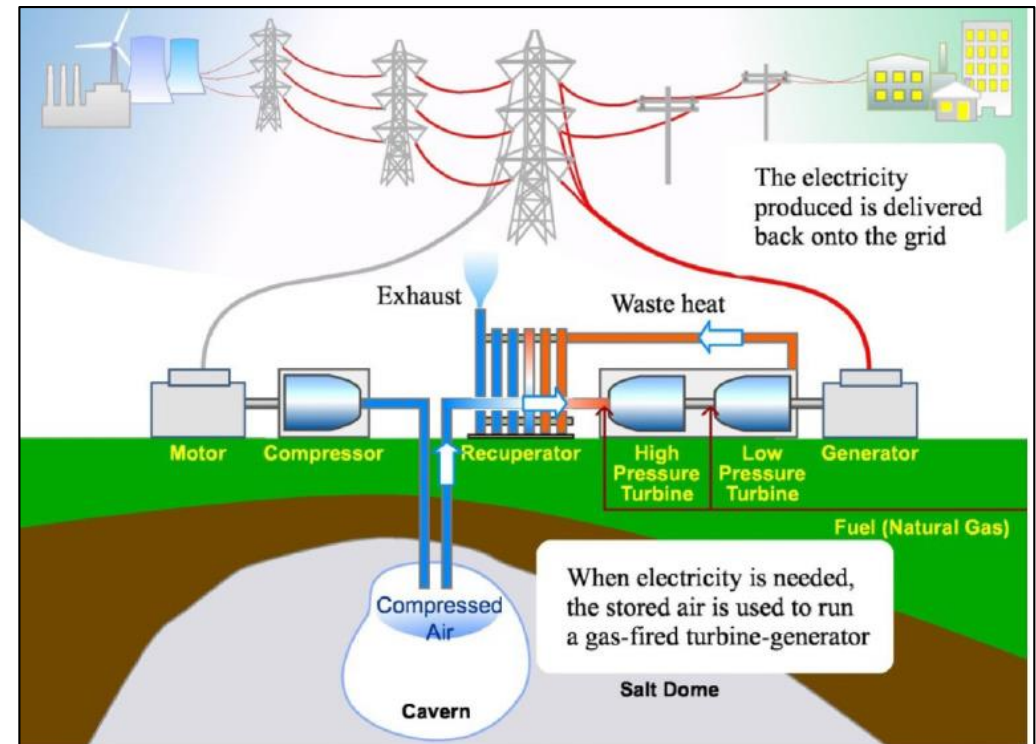


# Technologies: What is Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES)?

## Storage Cycle

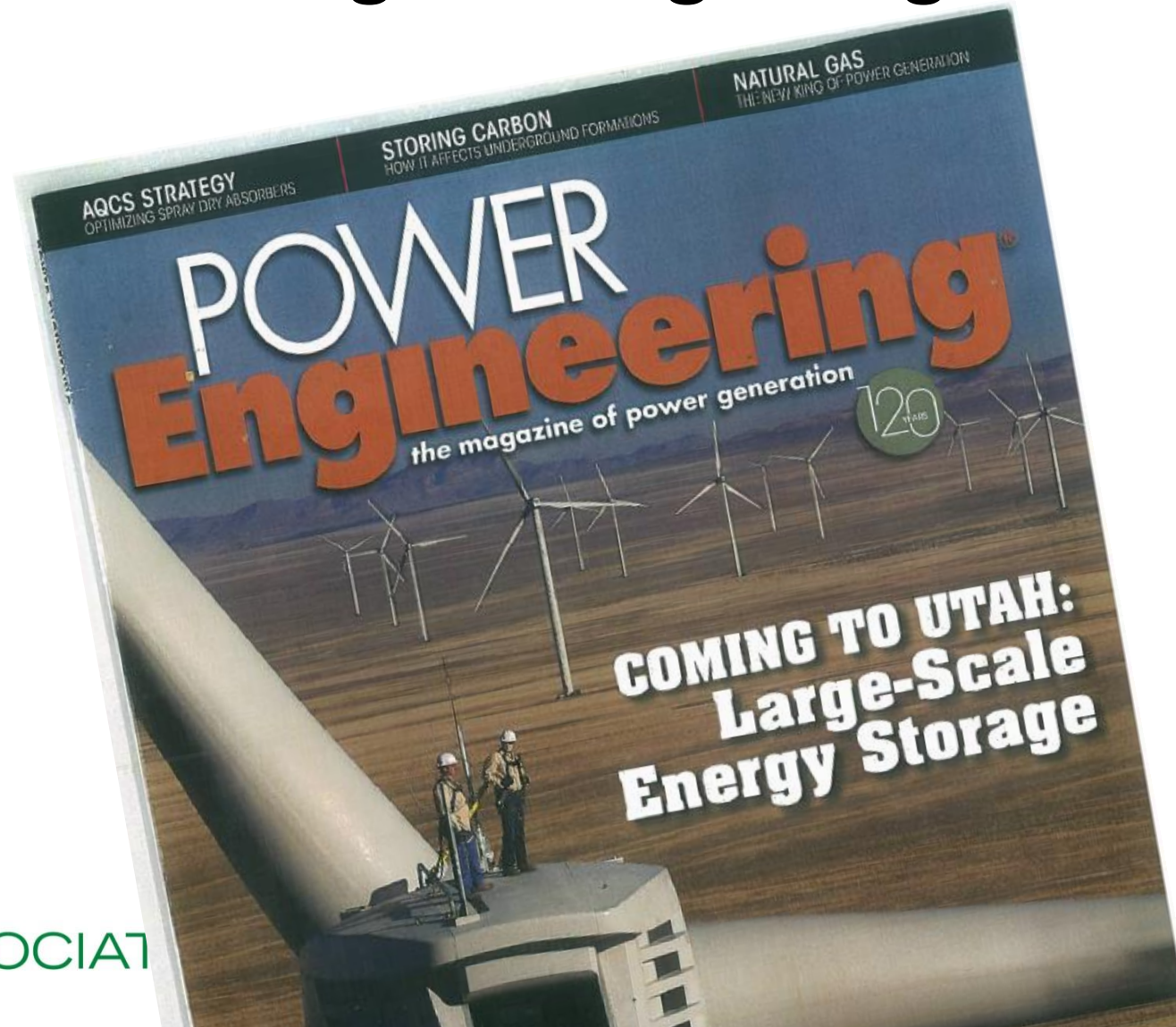


## Generation Cycle



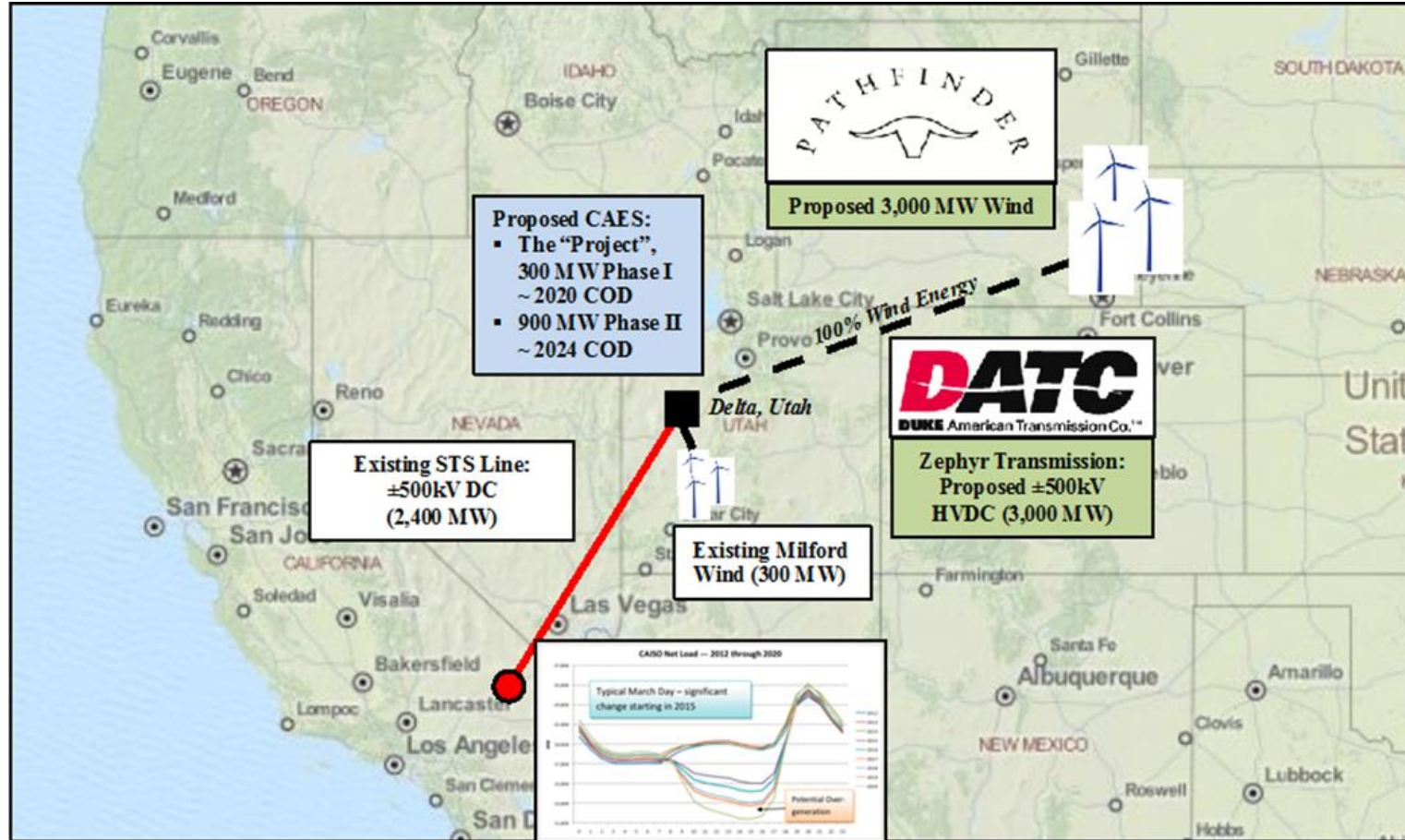
# Case Study: Utah CAES

## “Power Engineering” Magazine





# Utah CAES Project Layout

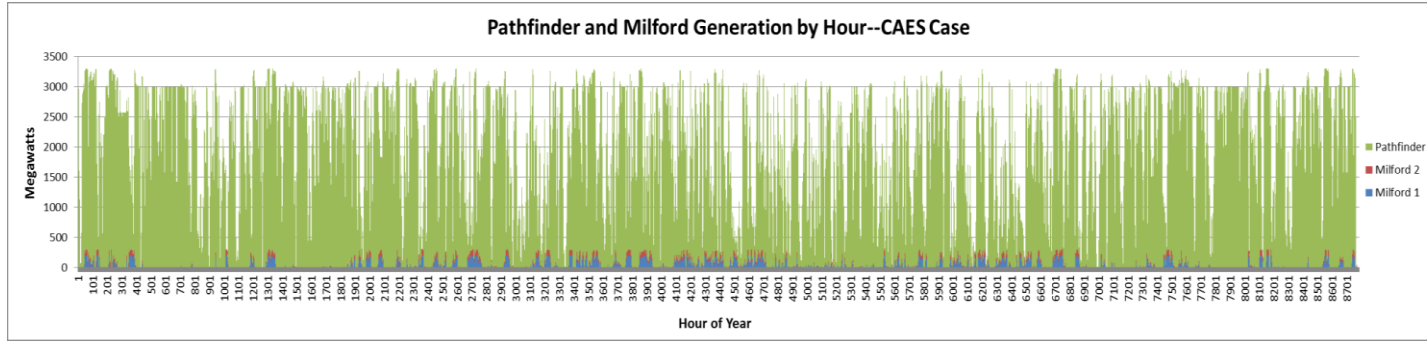




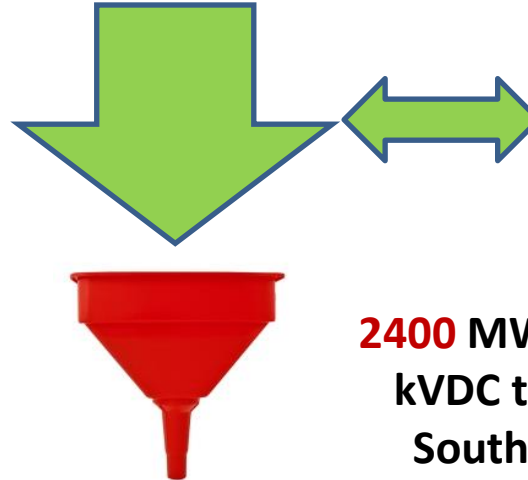
# Utah CAES Study Components

- WECC-level study using ABB GridView model.
  - CAES + Wyoming Wind and HVDC replacing IPP coal.
  - Production cost modeling by ABB Consulting, Raleigh.
  - Fixed cost analysis by Schulte Associates LLC, Raleigh.
- WECC-level study by Energy Exemplar using Plexos.
  - Initial CAES installation while IPP coal still in service.
    - Prior to Wyoming wind being available.

***Pathfinding studies for IPP coal preplacement.***

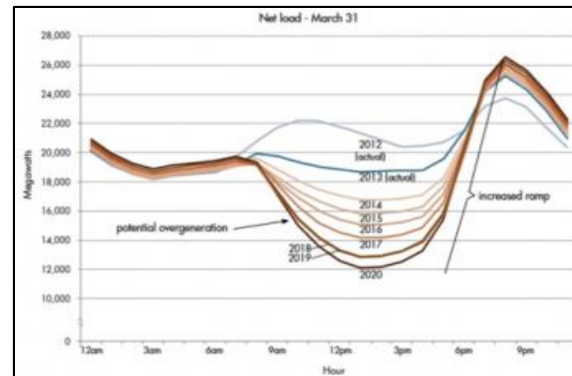


**3300 MW of intermittent wind energy**



**1200 MW of CAES at Delta, Utah**

**2400 MW of existing 500 kVDC transmission to Southern California**

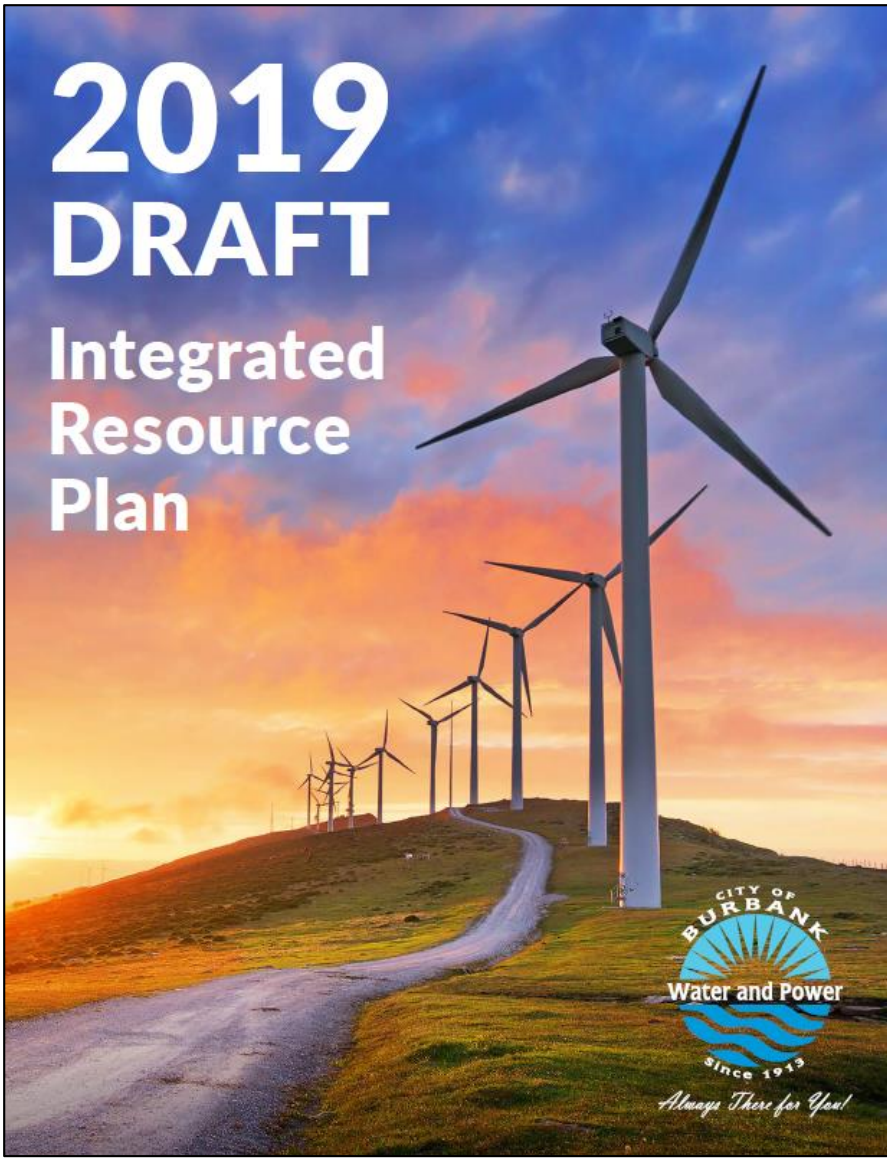


**The California "Duck Curve"**

# Utah CAES Study Results

- A CAES/Wyoming wind combination would:
  - Reliably deliver more annual energy than legacy 1800 MW baseload Intermountain Power Project (IPP) coal plant.
  - Dramatically reduce GHG emissions.
  - Cost less than:
    - A natural gas-fired combined cycle addition.
    - The existing IPP coal plant.

***Transition from coal to renewables and storage.***



## Case Study

***Burbank Water & Power (BWP)***

***2019 IRP***

## Case Study: Burbank 2019 IRP

- Municipal utility in Southern California.
  - 320 MW peak demand.
  - Located in LADWP Balancing Area.
- As one of 16 largest municipal utilities in CA, developed and submitted IRP to California Energy Commission (CEC) for first time.
- Highlights:
  - Proposes replacing share in coal unit (to be retired in 2025) with combinations of renewables and energy storage.

***Transition from coal to energy efficiency,  
renewables and storage.***

# Numerous Supply Scenarios Analyzed

## Partial list of Scenarios Considered

Portfolio #	CC	WY Wind	Utah Solar	CAES	Batteries (MW of 4 hr)	ICEs	Wind/Solar Addition	Ancillary Batteries (MW of 1 hr)	Transmission on STS
1	35	0	0	0	113	0	221	74	126
2	35	102	0	0	113	0	69	81	126
3	35	188	0	80	0	0	44	120	126
4		102	0	0	50	54	69	74	54
5		46	44	54	0	0	113	73	54
6		46	44	0	113	0	113	73	54
7		46	44	0	50	54	113	73	54
8	35	0	0	100	0	0	221	74	126
9		102	0	0	113	0	69	74	54
10		102	0	54	0	0	69	74	54
11	35	46	44	54	113	0	113	73	126
12	35	46	44	0	0	0	113	73	126

Table 6.5: Resource Portfolios Evaluated under SB350 (Megawatts)



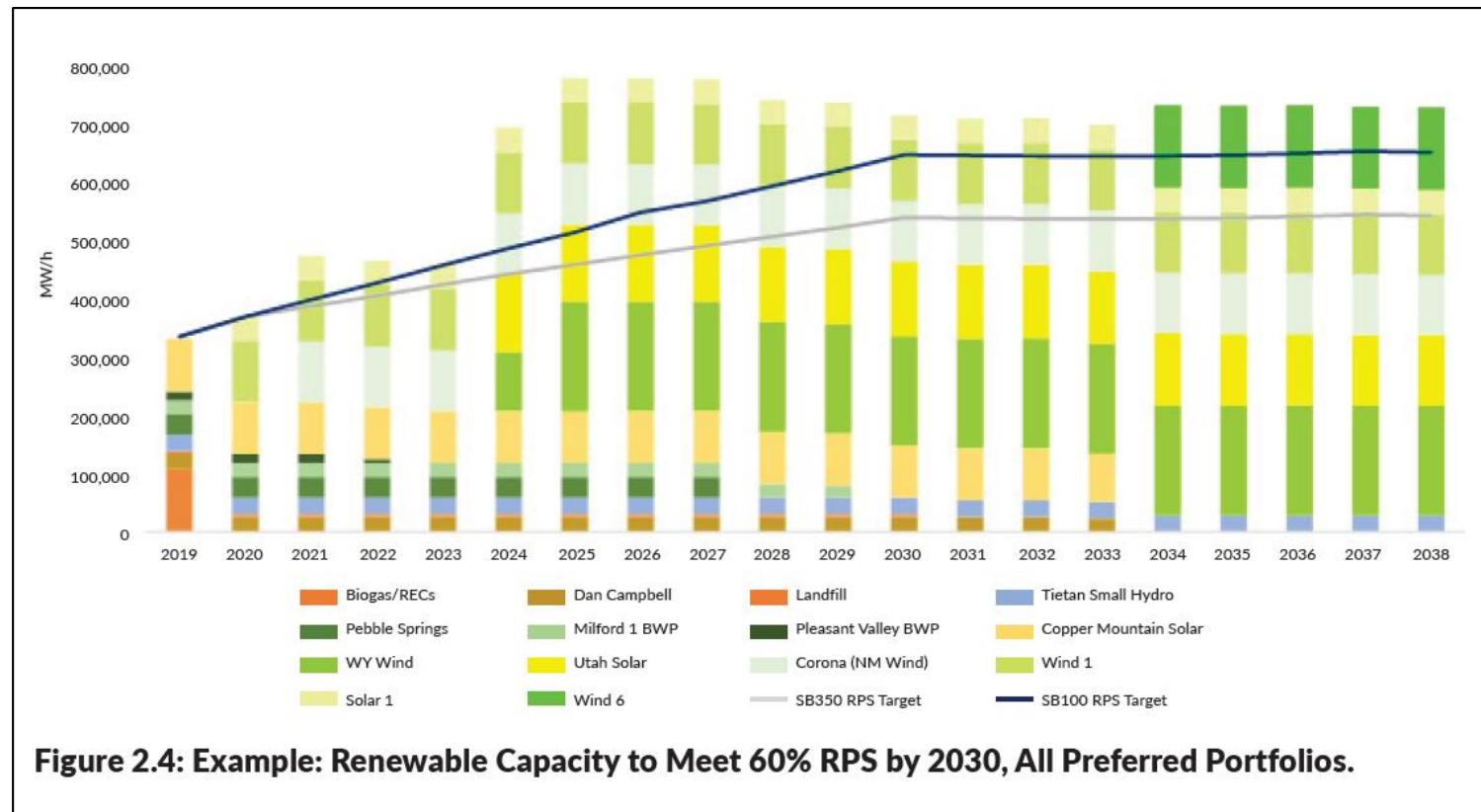
## The Lowest Cost, “Preferred” Scenarios

	Preferred A: Wind, Solar, and CAES	Preferred B: Wind, Solar, and Batteries	Preferred C: Wind, Solar, ICEs, and Batteries
Wyoming Wind	46 MW	46 MW	46 MW
Utah Solar	44 MW	44 MW	44 MW
CAES (48 Hour Duration)	54 MW		
ICEs			54 MW
Batteries (4 Hour Duration)		113 MW	50 MW

Table 2.8: Resources in SB100 Preferred Portfolios A, B and C.

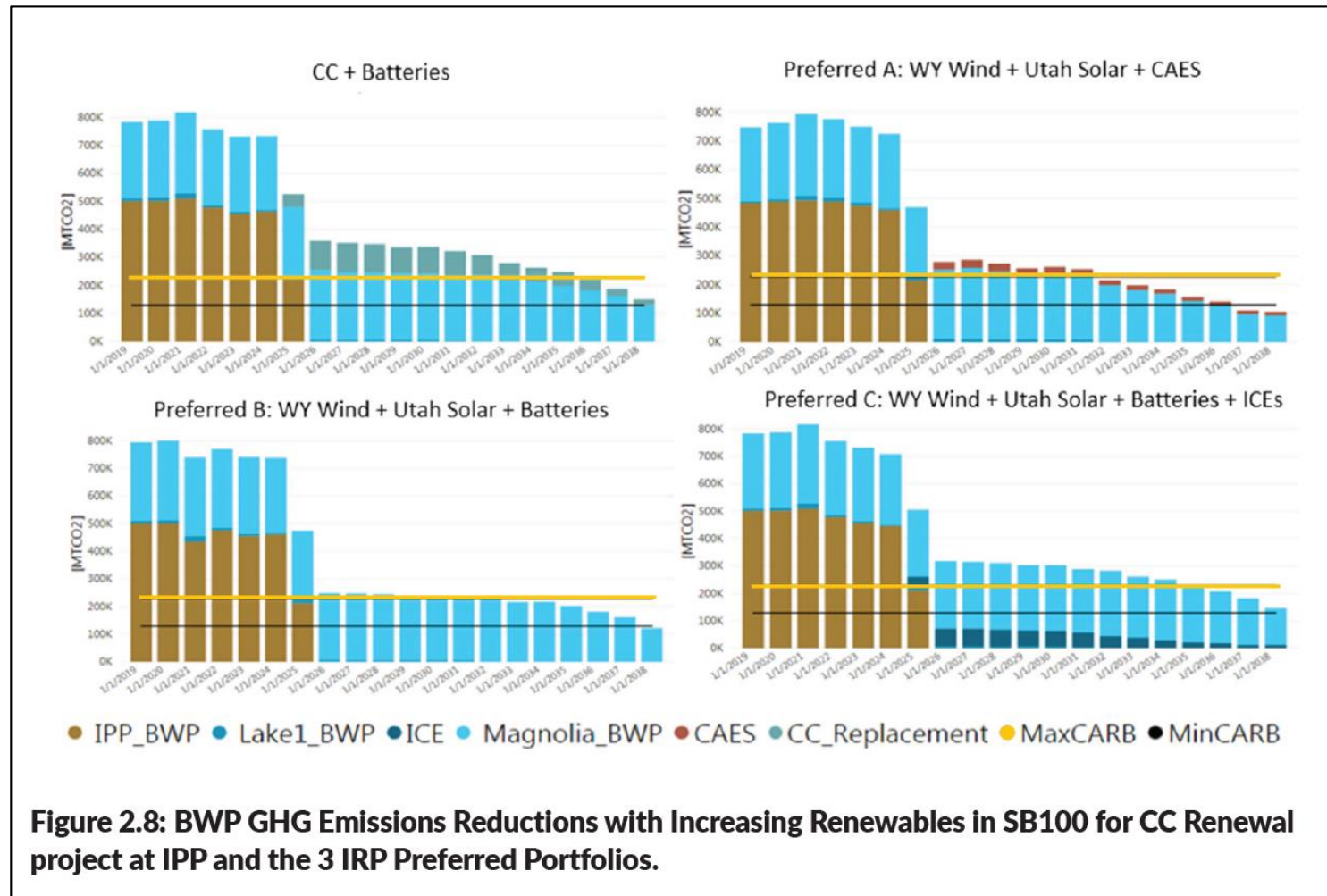


# Results: 68% RPS by End of Planning Period



*RPS of 67% to 70% can be done with rate increases at or less than general rate of inflation.*

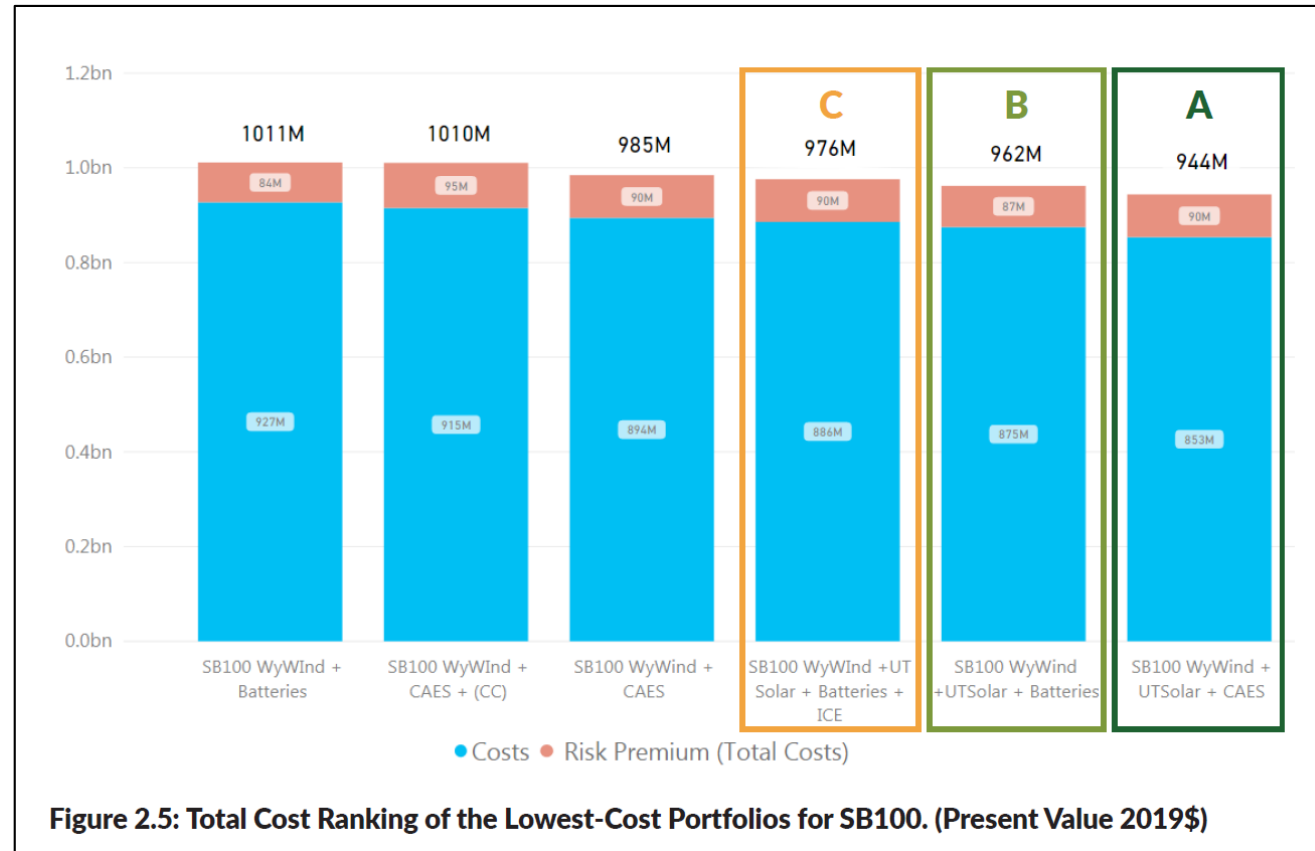
# Results: 87% GHG Emissions Reduction



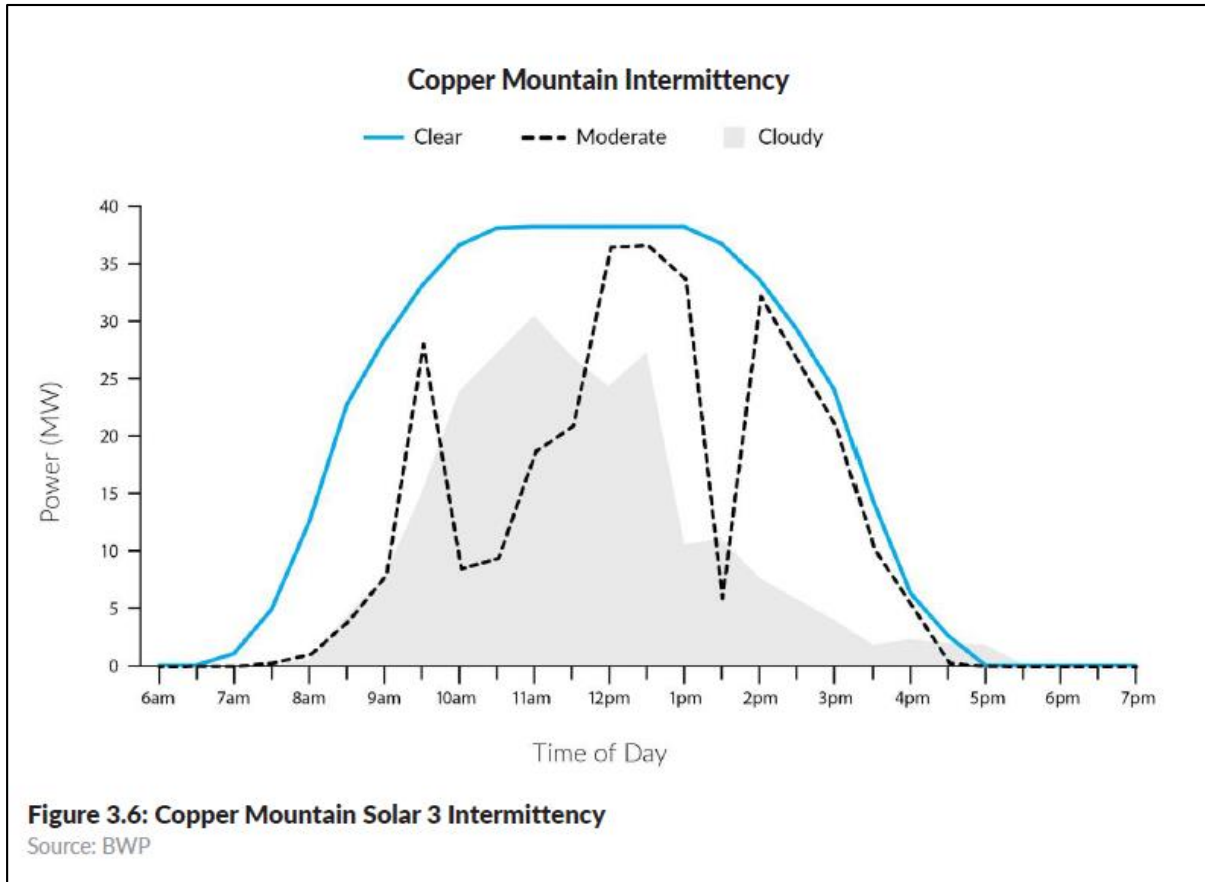


# Results:

## Storage and Renewables Lowest Cost Options

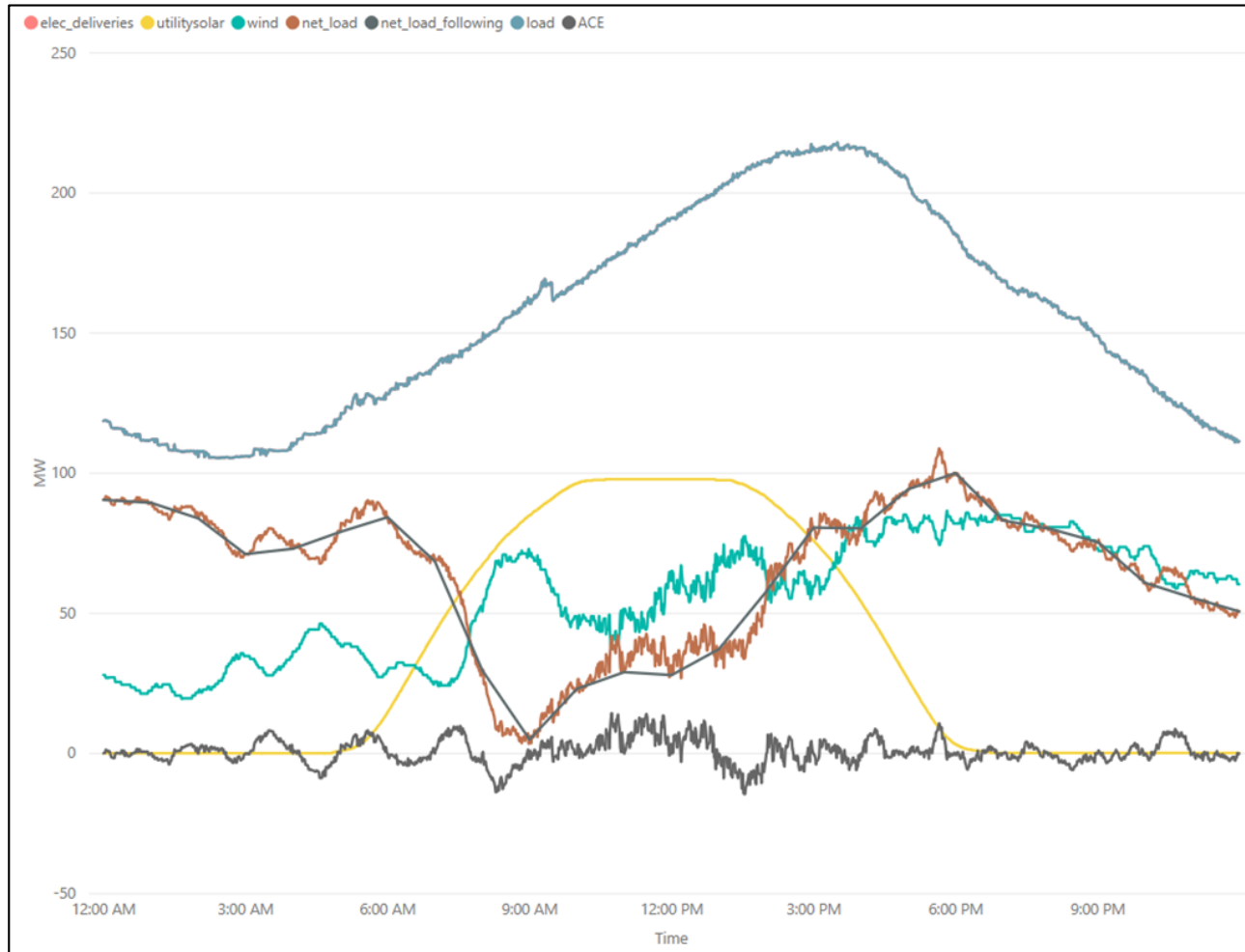


# BWP IRP: Solar Intermittency



- *Weather conditions (clouds) affect solar output during the day.*
- *Wind also varies with weather.*
- *Supply resources need to compensate for these effects.*

# Results: Needs for Regulation and Ramping



- *Solar and wind outputs are volatile over time.*
- *High ramping requirements as the sun rises and sets each day.*
- *Supply resources must start and ramp quickly.*
- *Good applications for batteries.*

# BWP IRP: Storage for Ramping

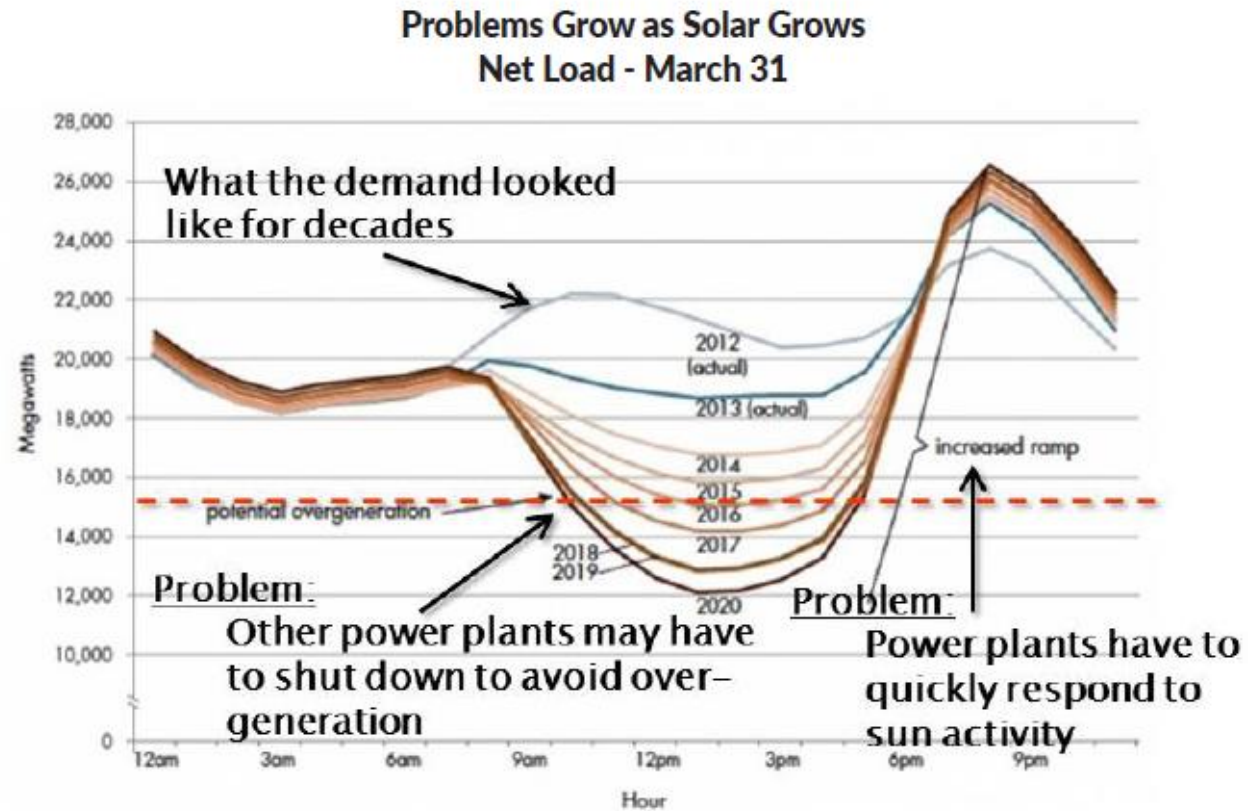


Figure 3.7: Problems Grow as Solar Grows

Source: CAISO

# Results: Batteries in the Supply Scenarios

Portfolio #	CC	WY Wind	Utah Solar	CAES	Batteries (MW of 4 hr)	ICEs	Wind/Solar Addition	Ancillary Batteries (MW of 1 hr)	Transmission on STS
1	0	102	0	0	113	0	160	79	54
2	0	102	0	54	0	0	160	79	54
3	0	46	44	0	50	54	204	97	54
4	0	102	0	54	0	0	160	79	126*
5	0	46	44	54	0	0	204	97	54
6	0	46	44	0	113	0	204	97	54

Table 2.7: Resource Portfolios Evaluated for an SB100 future.



***Significant quantities of ½- and 1-hour batteries for ancillary services (ramping and frequency regulation) needed in all scenarios.***

# Overview

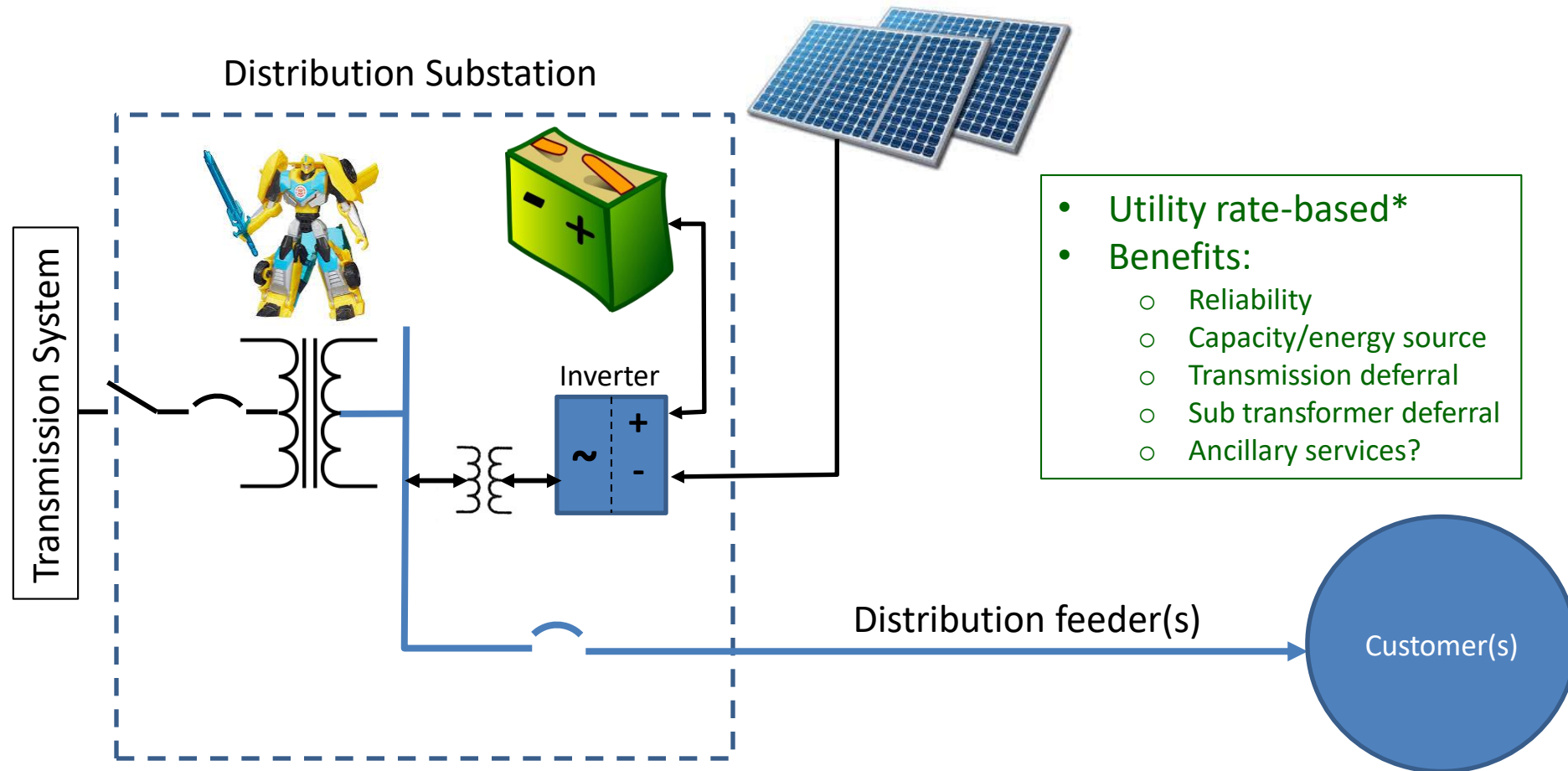
- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# Distributed Storage Overview

- Front of the Meter
  - Substation end
  - Feeder (or Customer) end

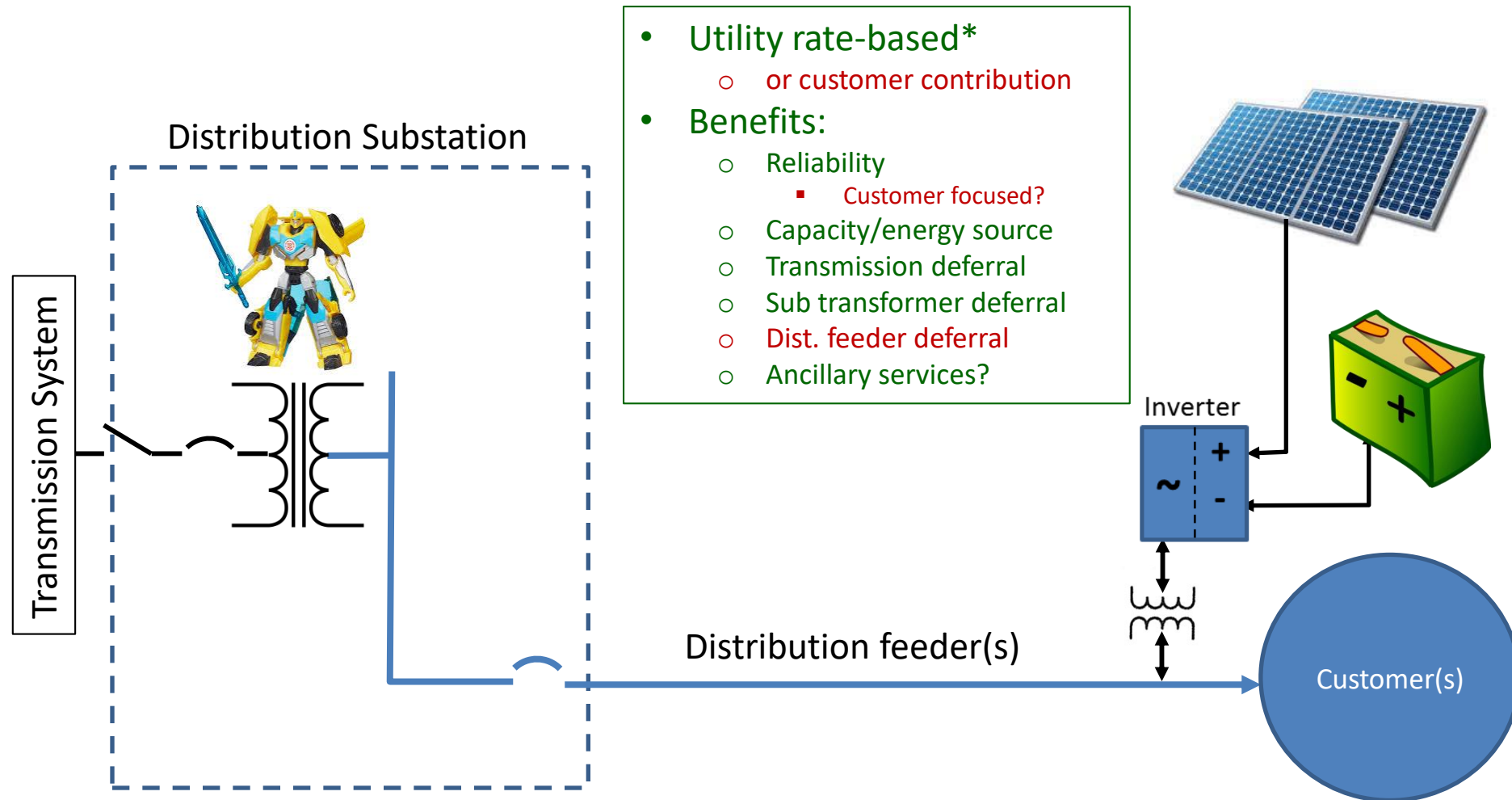


# Front of the Meter: Substation End



\*Could be third-party supplier.

# Front of the Meter: Feeder End



\*Could be third-party supplier.

# Front of the Meter: Conclusions

- Typically a utility asset that is ratebased.
  - Part of the utility's distribution or integrated resource plan.
    - But may have a third-party supplier via a Power Purchase Agreement or other agreement negotiated with utility.
- Could be located at substation end, or feeder end.
- Could be a community-based solar + storage project.
- Potential benefits
  - Reliability
    - Could be customer-specific if located near customer.
  - Capacity and energy source
  - Transmission deferral
  - Substation transformer deferral
  - Distribution feeder deferral (if located at feeder end)
  - Ancillary services?

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# 100% Clean Energy Goals

## *To be clear:*

- *The goal is not 100% renewable or clean energy.*
- *It is reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.*

# 100% Goals: States\*

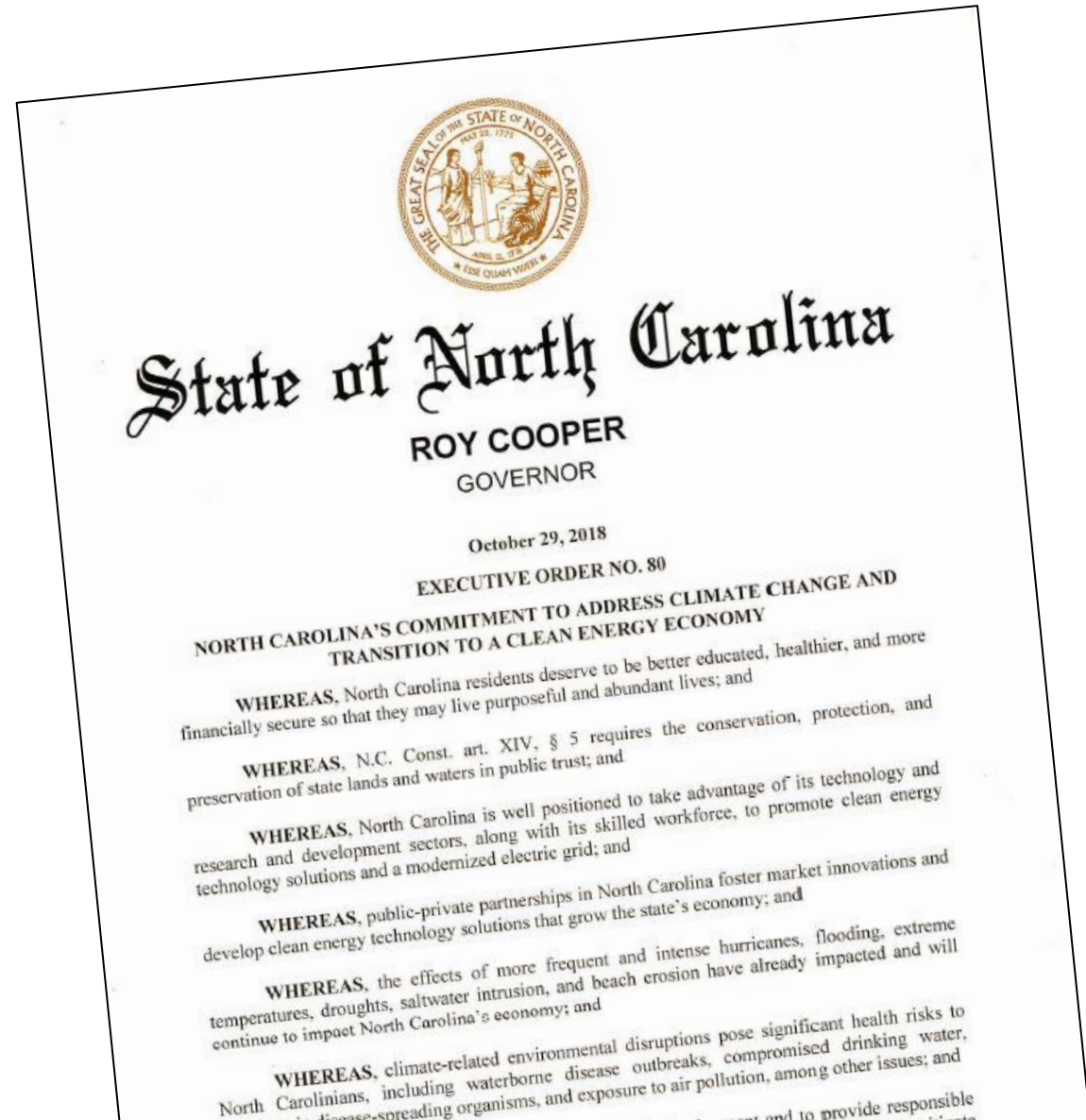
<u>STATE</u>	<u>TYPE OF 100% TARGET</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
California	Clean energy	2045	Law	SB100
Washington DC	Renewable energy	2032	Law	B22-0904
Hawaii	Renewable energy	2045	Law	HB623
New Jersey	Clean energy	2050	Order	EO 28
New York	Clean energy	2040	Law	S6599
Washington	Clean energy	2045	Passed	SB 5116
New Mexico	Clean energy	2045	Law	SB 489
Puerto Rico	Renewable energy	2050	Law	PS 1121
Maine	Renewable energy	2050	Law	LD 1494
Wisconsin	Clean energy	2050	Goal	Governor Evers
Minnesota	Renewable energy	2050	Goal	Governor Walz
Nevada	Clean energy	2050	Law	SB 358



# Clean Energy Goals: North Carolina

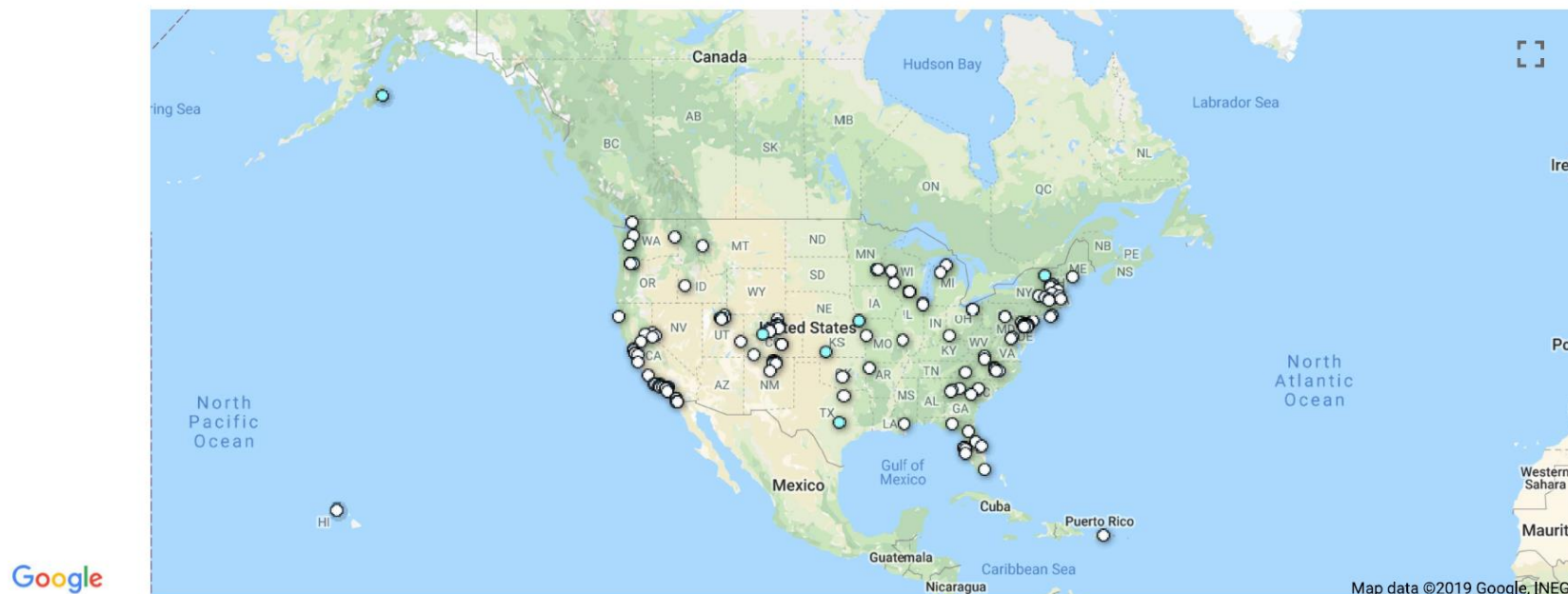
## *Executive Order, 10/29/2018*

- Goals by 2025:
  - Reduce GHG emissions 40%.
  - 80,000 more zero-emission vehicles.
  - Reduce energy consumption in state buildings by 40%.
- Establishes NC Climate Change Interagency Council.
- Multiple other actions.



# 100% Goals: 141 Cities (continued)

## 100% Commitments in Cities, Counties, & States



📍 **Powered by 100% Renewable Energy:** These communities have fully transitioned to 100% clean, renewable energy sources to power the community's electricity needs.

📍 **Committed to 100% Renewable Energy:** These communities have made community-wide commitments to transition to 100% clean, renewable energy no later than 2050.

Source: Sierra Club <https://www.sierraclub.org/ready-for-100/commitments>

# 100% Goals: Corporations

- Google and Apple now 100% “powered” by renewable energy.
- More than 130 corporations have committed to 100% clean energy via the RE100 initiative.
  - Examples: Anheuser-Busch InBev, General Motors, IKEA, NIKE, 3M, Adobe, Accenture and Wal-Mart.

Source: Forbes, Energy Innovation:

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/energyinnovation/2018/04/12/google-and-apple-lead-the-corporate-charge-toward-100-renewable-energy/#4910d0721b23>

# A Word about “100% Renewable”

- Most entities claiming to be “100% renewable” are doing it on the average.
  - That is, they are simply procuring a quantity of renewable energy equal to their annual energy use.
- But renewable energy is non-dispatchable and intermittent.
  - The timing of its output does not match the timing of customers’ use of electricity.

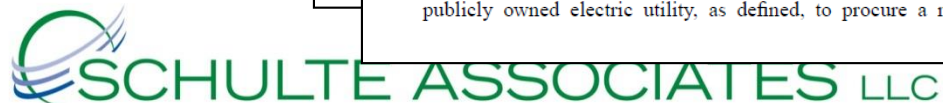
***They are either unaware of  
or ignoring this timing challenge,  
or assuming someone else will reconcile it.***

# 100% Goals: Utilities (Examples)

<u>Utility</u>	<u>Year</u>
Avista	2045
Green Mountain Power	2025
Idaho Power	2045
Public Service Company of New Mexico	2040
Xcel Energy	2050

***Utilities understand what doing 100% clean energy really requires.***

**Nov 25 2019**



- \*Renewable Portfolio Standard. The percent of an electric utility's retail energy sales that must be served by renewable energy.



# Renewables in So. California

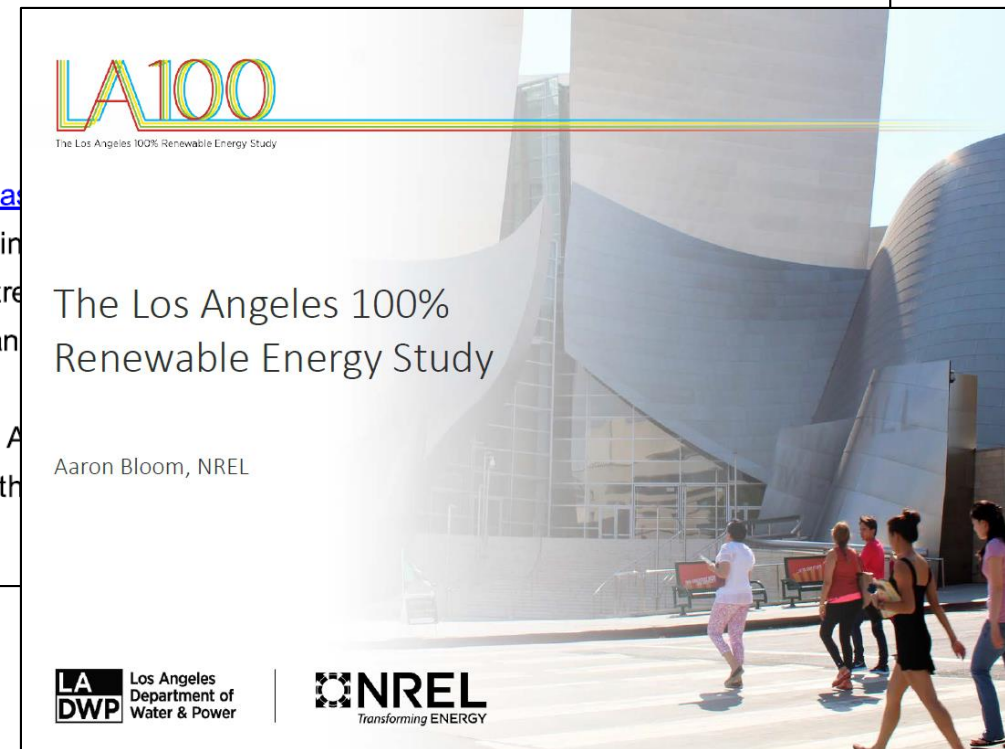
## Utility Dive

### Los Angeles to study 100% clean energy goals

By [Robert Walton](#) | September 20, 2016

#### Dive Brief:

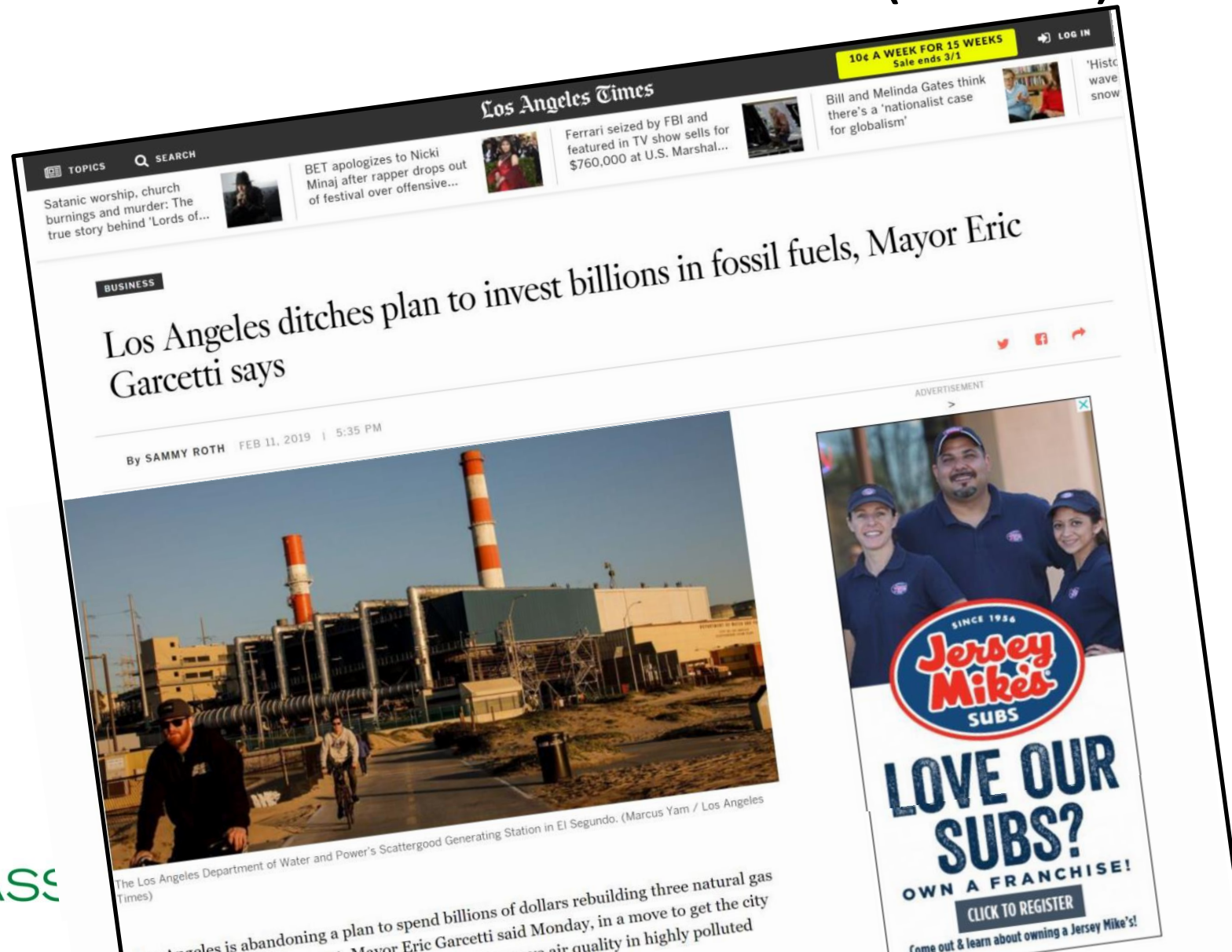
Los Angeles last week joined a [growing list of metro areas](#) [angeles-takes-major-step-toward-100-clean-energy](#) looking to reach 100% on renewable power while reversing a years-long trend of increasing fossil fuel use. For the third consecutive year, Los Angeles has been ranked as the most fossil-fuel-dependent city in the nation, Council member pointed out. Sierra Club notes that Los Angeles would be the largest A-list city to join the effort, among cities like Salt Lake City, San Diego and Boulder, along with others that are currently examining the goal.



# "100% Clean Energy: The California Conundrum"



# Renewables in So. Cal. (cont'd)



# Renewables in So. Cal. (cont'd)



BRIEF

## California muni shelves gas plant to consider renewable options

By Gavin Bade • April 9, 2018

### Dive Brief:

- The governing board of Glendale Water and Power, a California municipal utility, last week halted plans for a 100-MW natural gas plant to explore renewable energy storage options instead.
- The Glendale Water and Power Commission voted Monday to table discussions on an environmental impact statement for the \$500 million Grayson Power Plant.

POWER  
Engineering

## Glendale Rejects \$500 Million Gas Plant Renovation

04/17/2018



By Editors of Power Engineering

The city council of Glendale, California has rejected a sweeping \$500 million renovation of an 80-year-old natural gas plant being pushed by Glendale Water and Power Commission.



# California: Balancing Renewables and Reliability



# Solar Oversupply Growing in California





# Why California Needs Something Different

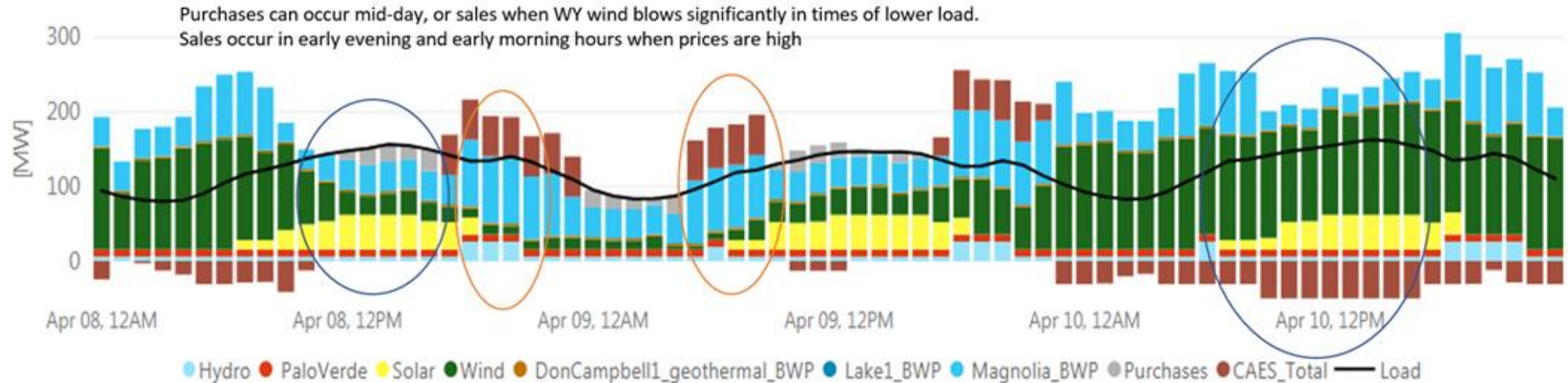
- California electric customers' annual load factor (i.e., average load) is about 50% to 55%.
- Annual capacity factor of California solar and wind is about 20% to 25%.
- A 60% RPS based on energy means:

*California needs installed MW of renewable capacity exceeding its annual peak demand.*

*All other days of the year, they will over-generate during daytime hours when the sun is shining.*

# Renewables Over-Generation at **60% RPS**

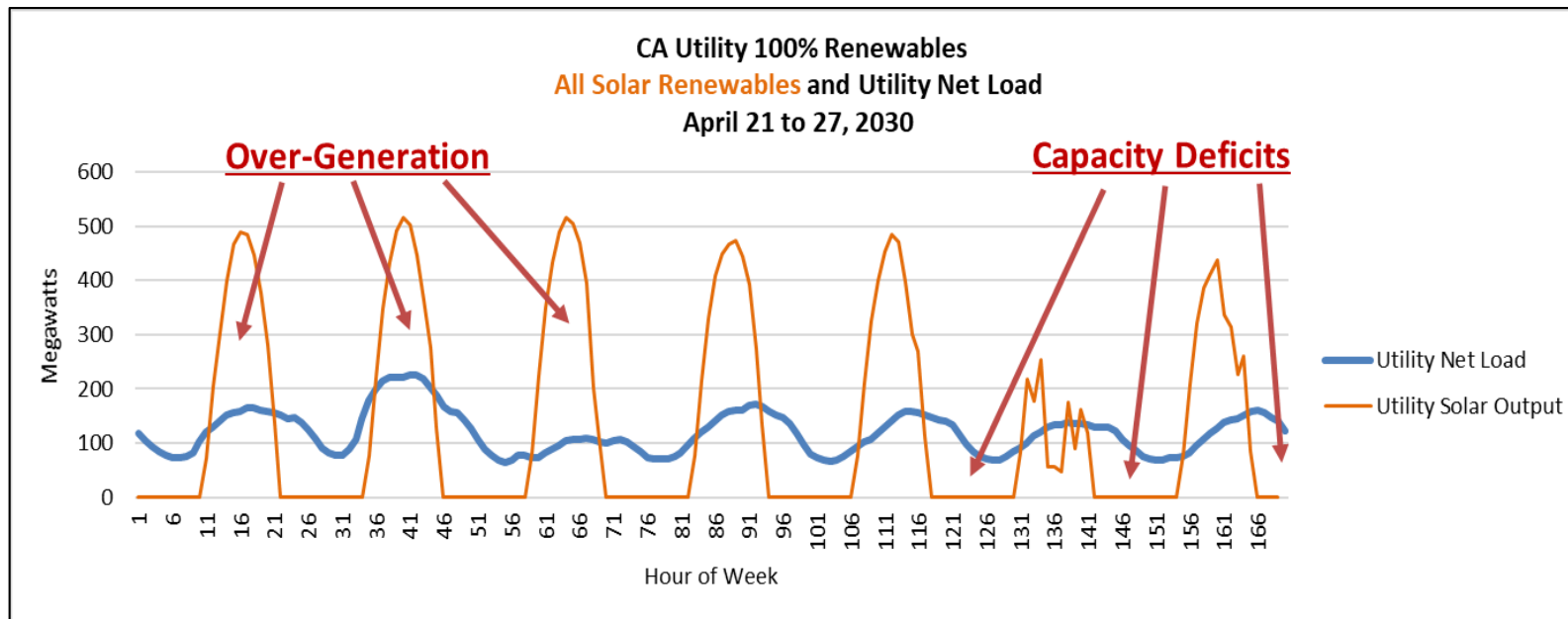
Modeling results for two days in April 2030 for a Southern California utility.



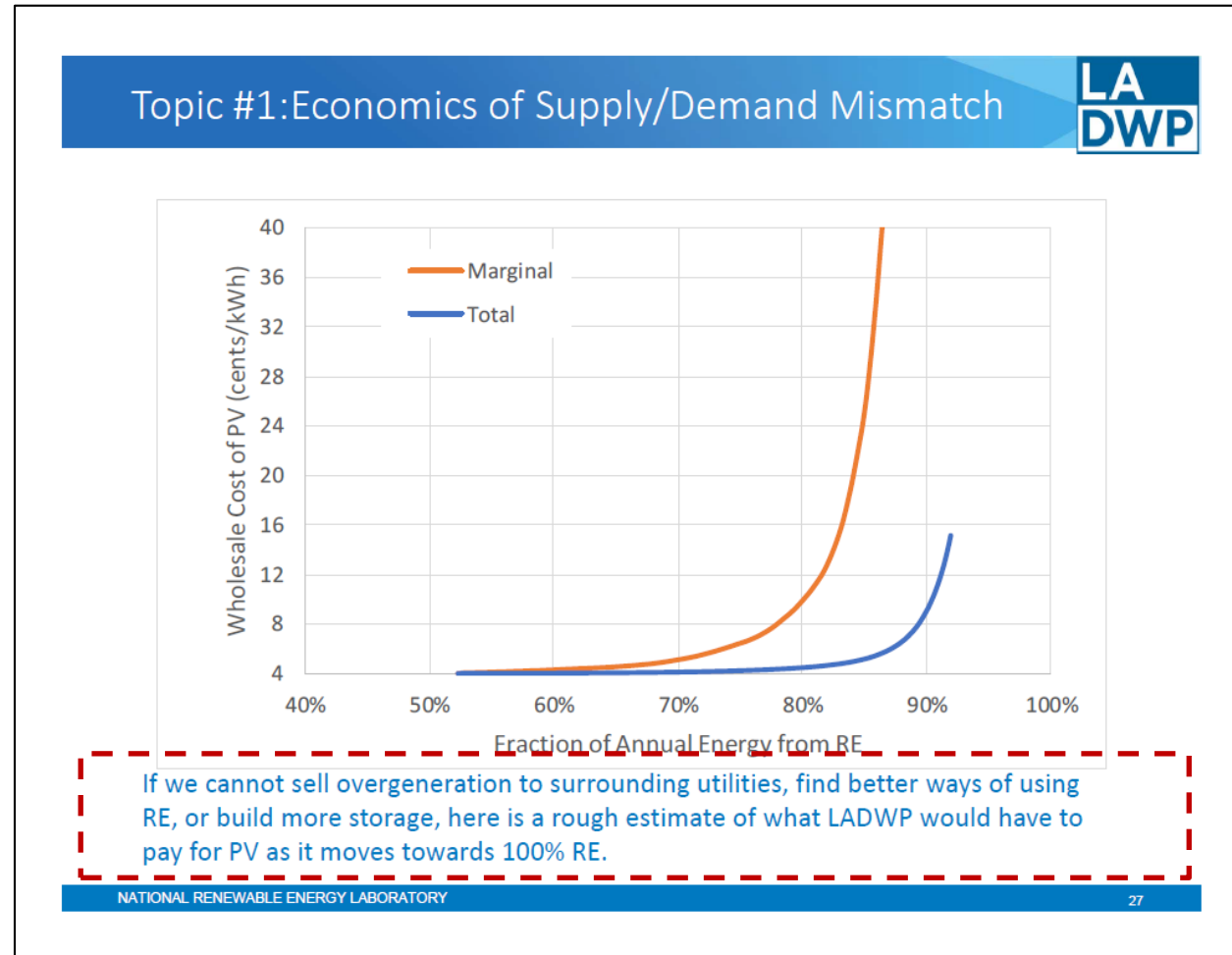
*It is likely that the other California utilities' models look the same.*

# Renewables to Load Mismatch at **100% RPS**

Example of a week in April 2030 for a California utility with 100% solar.



# The Challenge Approaching 100% (cont'd)



NREL presentation, LA100 Advisory Group meeting June 7, 2018.

# Possible Solutions

Possible Solutions

LA  
DWP

- Energy efficiency (targeted towards summer loads)
- Power to gas, hydrogen or other fuel production
- Bioenergy
- Net energy exchanges

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

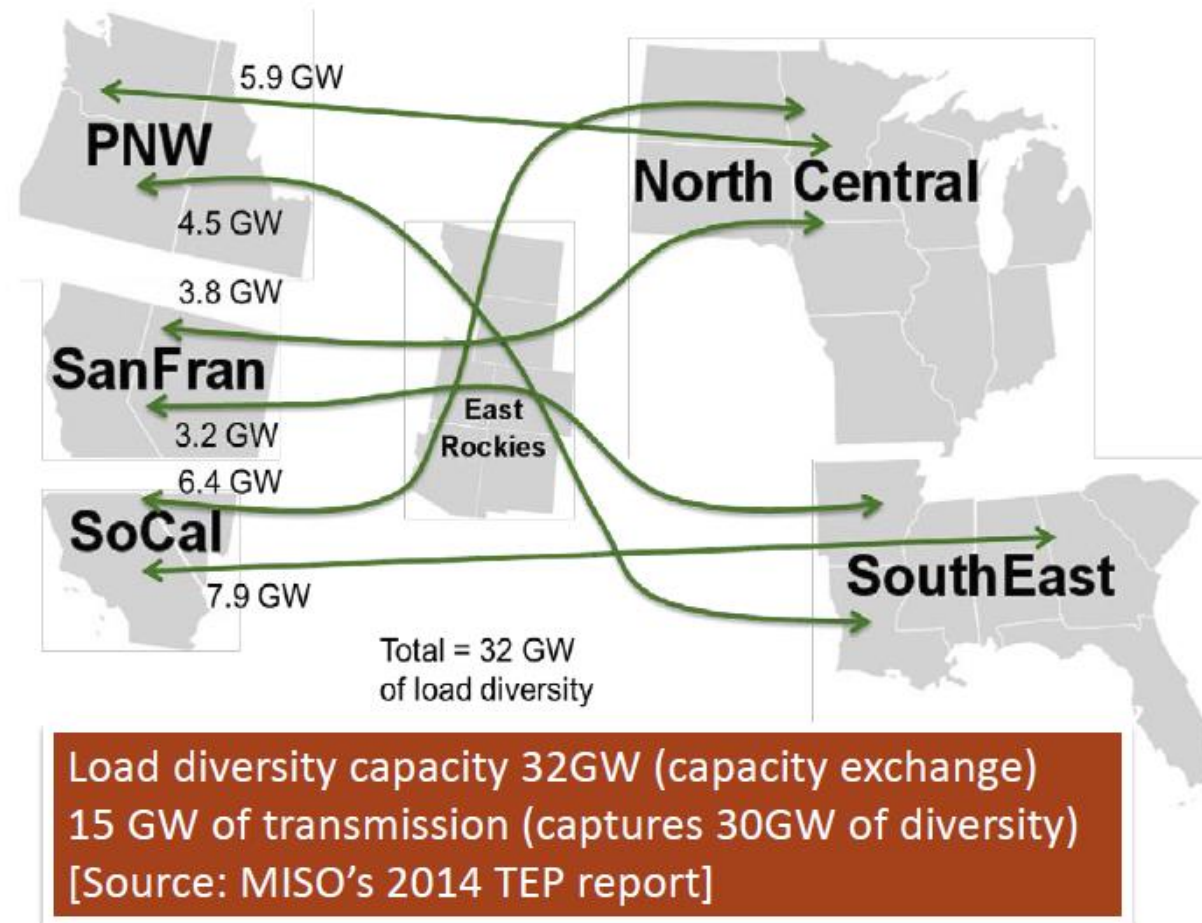
41

# Desired transfers (MISO's study)

- ▶ Why these numbers?
  - WECC → EI: 14.4GW.
  - EI → WECC: 14.4GW

- ▶ Largest value driver: load diversity
- ▶ Benefit-to-cost ratio about 1.14:1
- ▶ Solar and wind delivery off-peak could increase ratio to 1.25:1

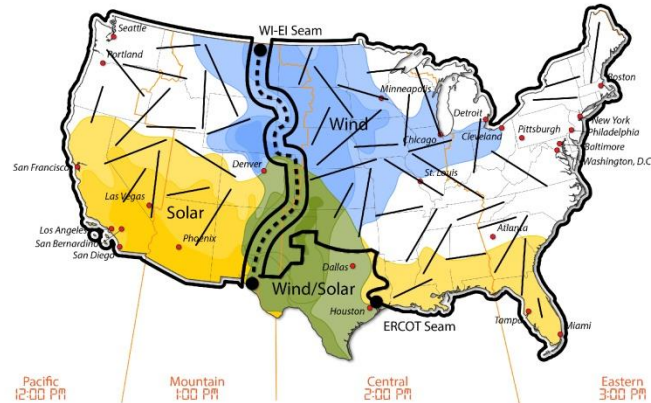
[Source: MISO's 2014 TEP report]



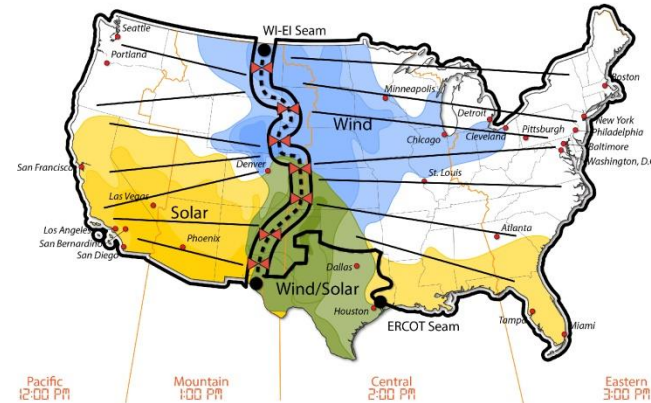


# NREL “Seams Study” Scenarios

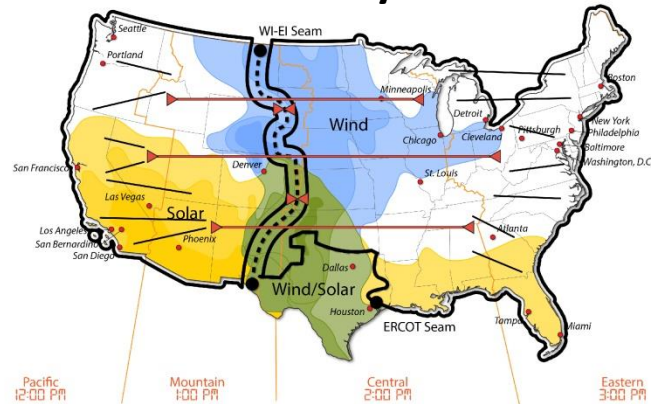
## 1. Baseline



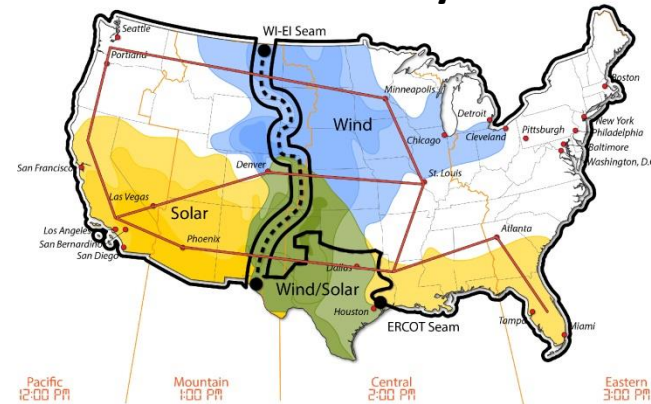
## 2. Modernize Existing



## 3. Macro Overlay Point-to-Point



## 4. Macro Overlay Network

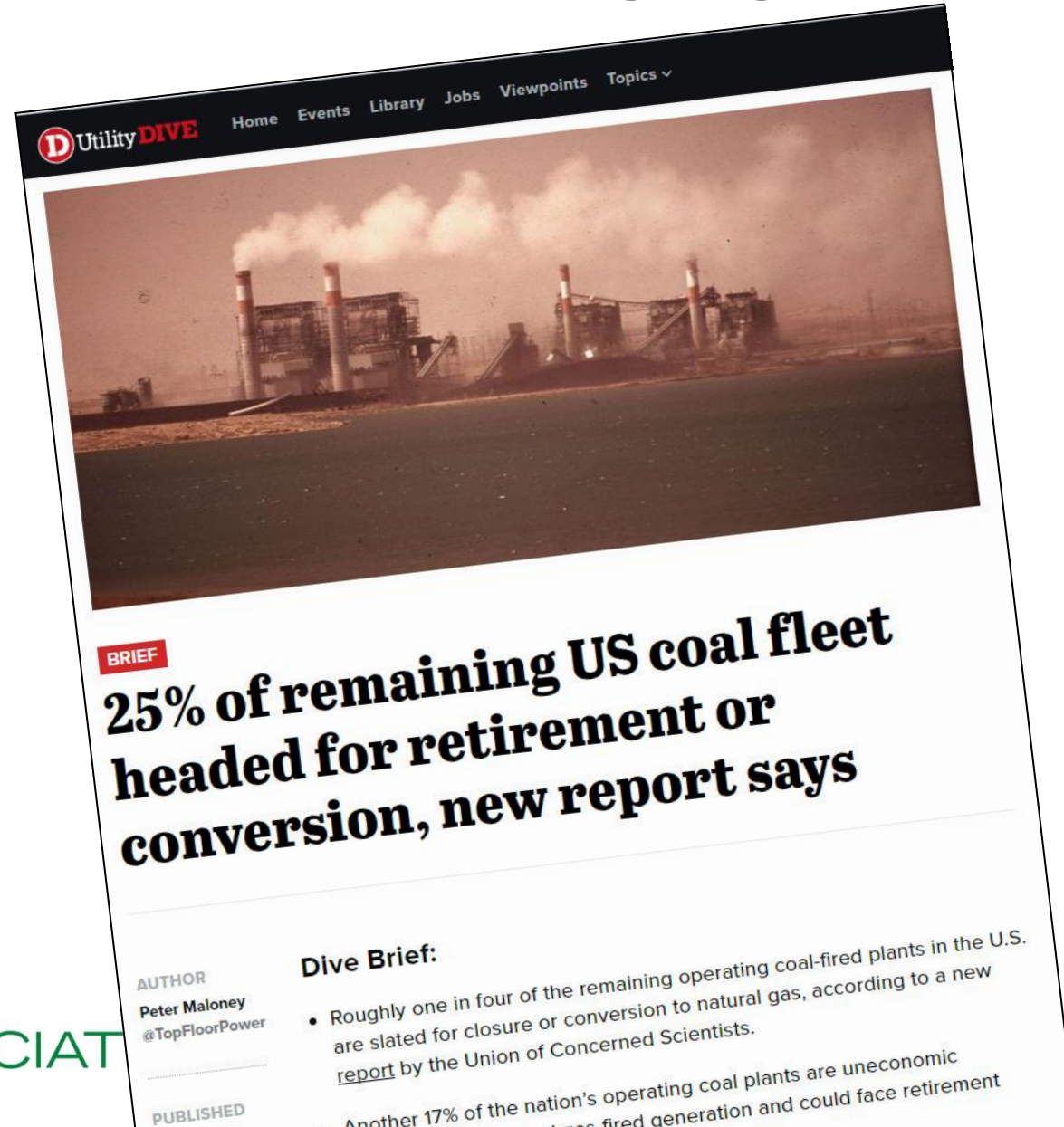


# NREL Seams Study Conclusions

- Conceptually, a large-scale *national* high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission overlay with renewables would be cost-effective.
- By the end of the planning period:
  - Thousands of MW of additional renewables will have been installed.
  - Most of the remaining legacy coal power plants will have been retired.

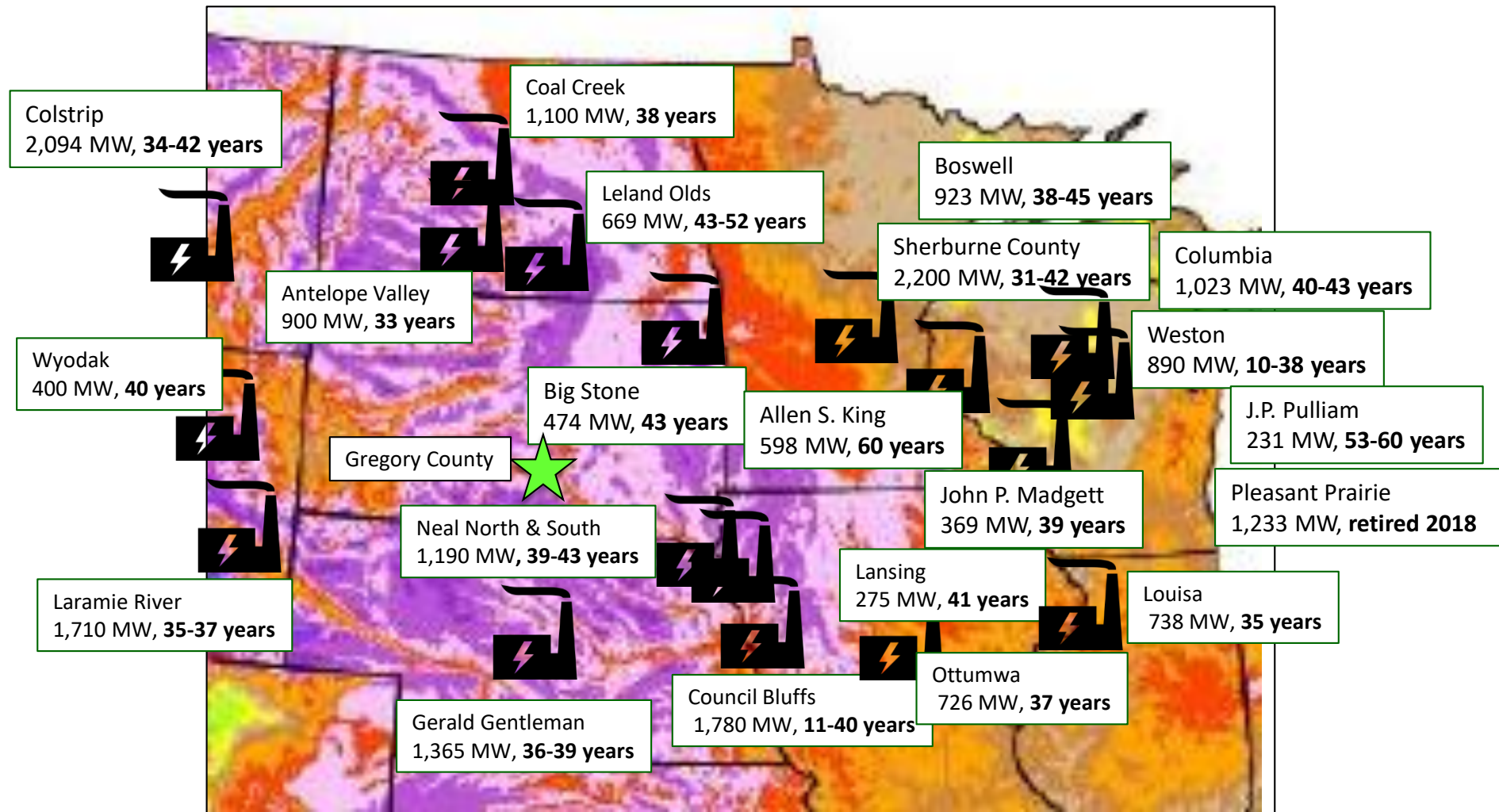
***The Seams Study results represent the coming transition to clean energy, enabled by HVDC transmission.***

# Coal Plants Aging Out





# Upper Midwest Coal Plants: Ages in 2018

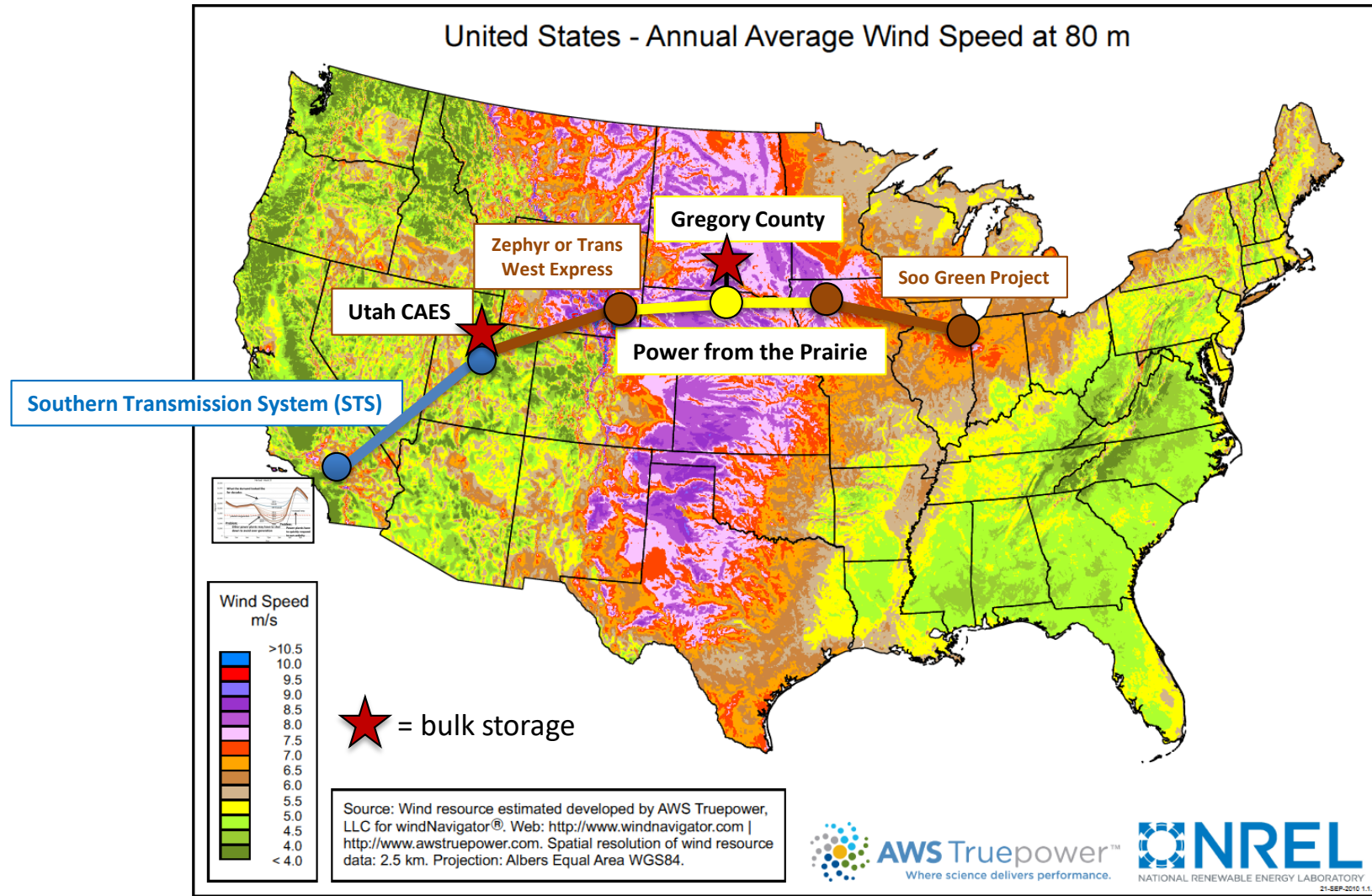


# As Seen in January 2018 “Power Engineering” Magazine





# Power from the Prairie Concept



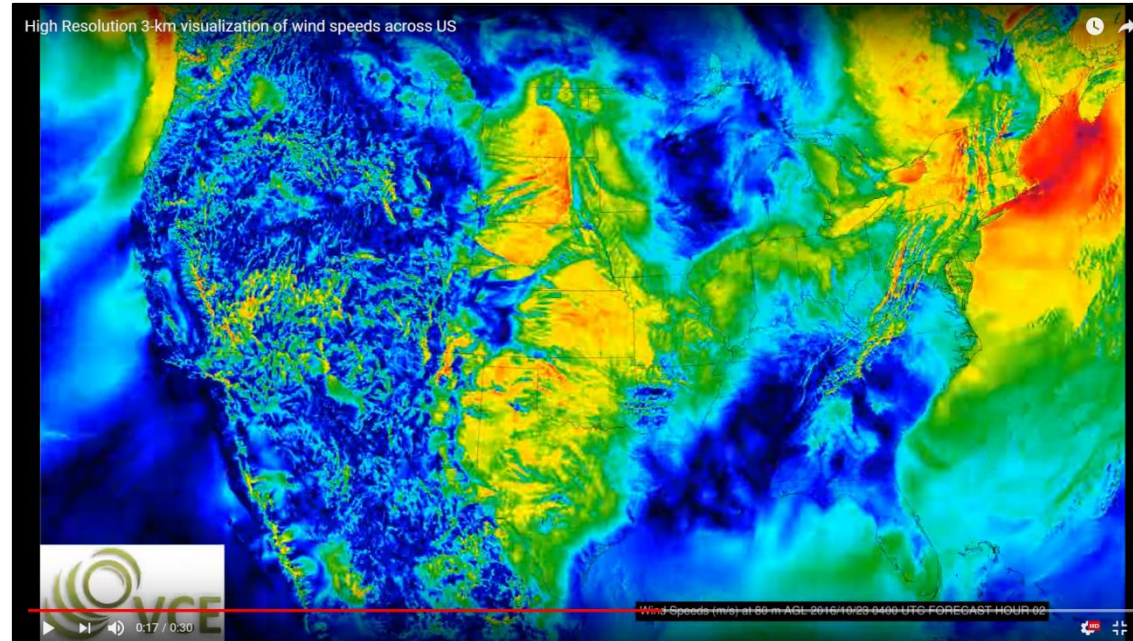
HVDC transmission lines

Existing Proposed Power from the Prairie AC/DC terminal



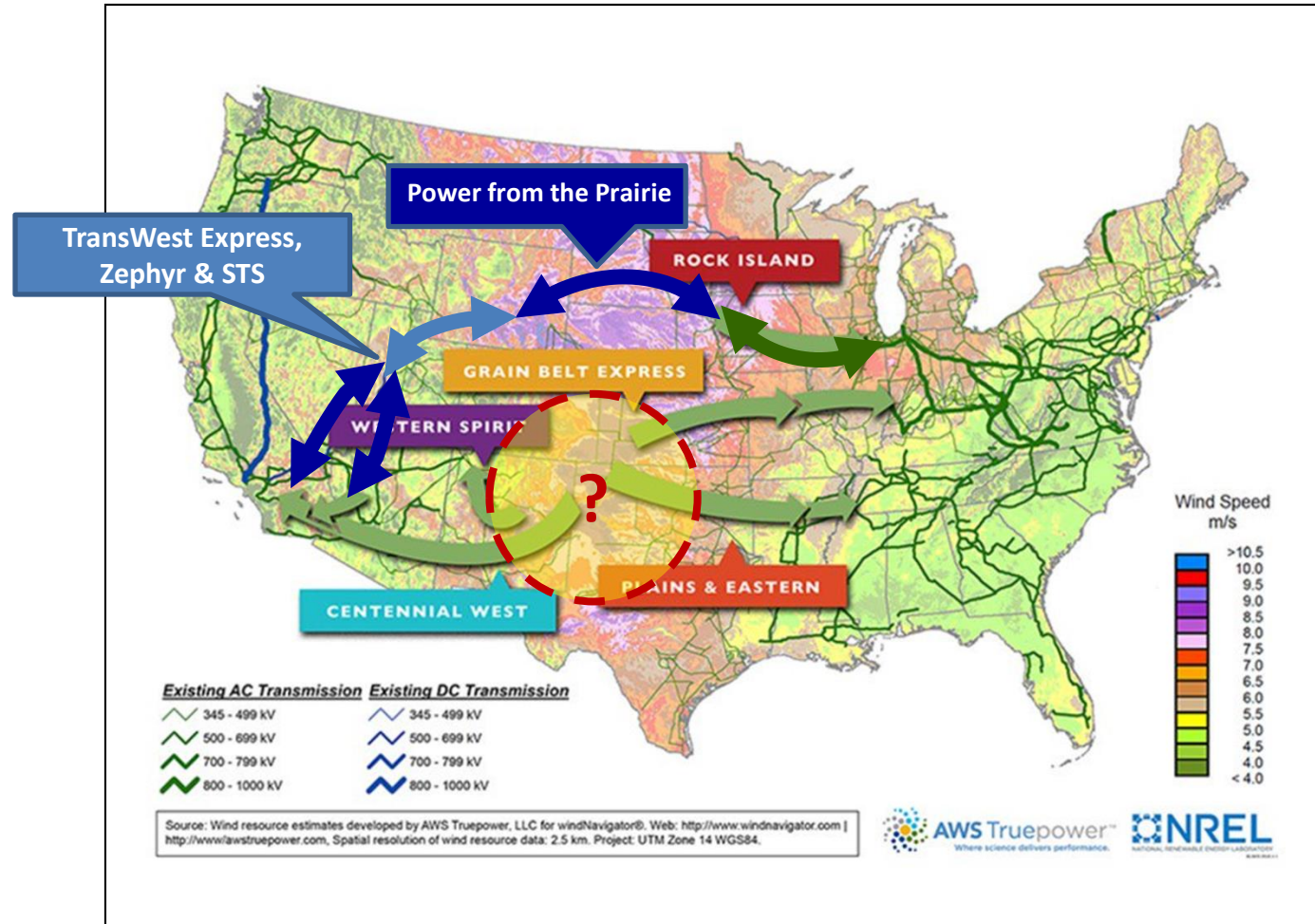
# Diversity Effects (Example)

- Hourly wind speed patterns across the U.S.
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=epX8zog9Ug>



Source: Dr. Christopher Clack, Vibrant Clean Energy

# Bi-Directional Part of a National HVDC Overlay



# Why Is Time Diversity Between California Solar and Midwest Wind Output Important?

- Enables daily swaps of renewable energy between California (solar) and the Midwest (wind).
  - Better reliability.
  - Better utilization of transmission investment.
  - Less curtailment of renewable energy.

***Transmission can enable “virtual” energy storage.***

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q: In Regulatory matters, should storage be classified as generation, transmission, distribution or load?

Answer:

- It can be any or all of these, depending on the application.
  - Need to avoid forcing storage into only one box.

An SNL analogy:

<https://www.nbc.com/saturday-night-live/video/shimmer-floor-wax/n8625>





# Q: Does storage reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

## Answer:

- Storage typically tends to increase GHG emissions.\*  
Unless:
- It enables more clean energy than would otherwise occur without the storage.

\* It could be storing coal energy and offsetting lower-GHG gas generation when it generates. And it has storage efficiency losses.

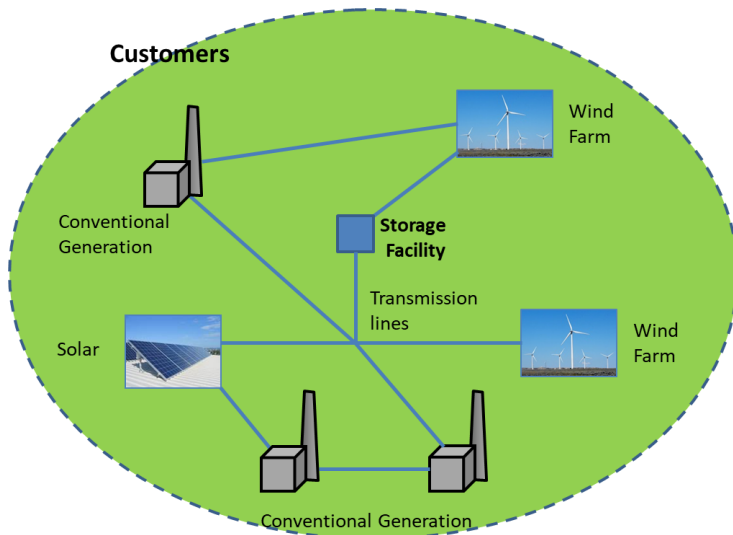


# Q: How can we know if the storage is storing renewable energy, or fossil energy?

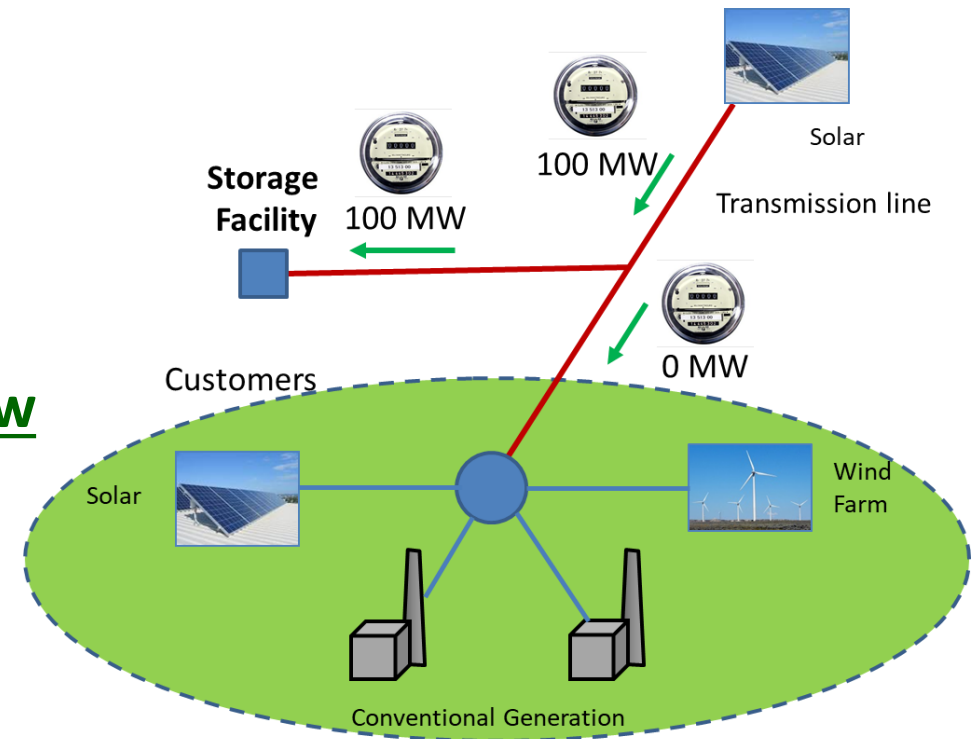
Answer:

1. Where is the storage located on the grid?
2. Read the meters.

Don't Know



Do Know



Q: Should storage be eligible for investment tax credit (ITC) treatment like renewables?

Answer (SA opinion):

- Yes, if it can be demonstrated the storage enables more renewables than would otherwise happen without the storage.

Q: Should renewable energy sent to storage qualify for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)?

Answer (SA Opinion):

- Yes. That portion of storage output that comes from renewables should be eligible for RECs.
  - If the energy input to the storage is not already eligible for REC treatment (i.e., no double-counting).

Q: Which is better for utility customers:  
distributed storage or grid-level storage?

Answer (SA opinion):

- They are not mutually-exclusive options.
- Both will be needed.
- Considerations:
  - Does the storage option result in lower costs and better service; for both participating and non-participating customers?

## Q: What are the most likely applications for grid-level storage today?

- On the transmission system:
  - As a supplemental peaking power resource.
  - To integrate additional renewables (when used as tx resource).
  - To provide ancillary services (ramping, frequency reg, etc.)

***Most valuable: when used as a transmission asset and combined with renewables as an IRP alternative to other traditional fossil energy sources.***

# Q: What are the most likely applications for grid-level storage today? (continued)

- On the distribution system:
  - To defer or displace investments in distribution substation or feeder equipment.
  - To address particularly high reliability requirements of certain customers.



Q: Are 4 – hour batteries a one-for-one replacement for natural gas-fired peakers to ensure system reliability?

Answer:

- No.
  - 4-hour batteries can contribute to reliability, but they are not as reliable as traditional peaking units.

***Do not confuse usefulness for daily “Duck Curve” operations as a substitute for installed capacity Resource Adequacy (RA).***

## FAQ: 4 – hour batteries for reliability? (cont'd)

From the Burbank 2019 IRP analysis\*:

Scenario Option	Needed Installed Capacity Reserve Margin
CAES Storage + Renewables	8% - 11%
4-hour Battery Storage + Renewables	22% - 27%
Internal Combustion Engines + Renewables	12% - 16%

***Options Scenarios with primarily 4-hour batteries needed twice the installed reserve capacity margin as peakers or CAES to achieve similar Loss of Load Probability (LOLP) system reliability.***

Q: How do 4 – hour batteries compare to reciprocating internal combustion engines (ICE) for reliability service?

Answer:

- You need about twice as many MW of the batteries for similar system reliability.
- But comparable in overall life cycle costs.

*Four-hour duration means the batteries are less reliable per MW than ICE, natural gas peakers or CAES.*

*Requires twice the installed reserve margin for system reliability.*

# ICEs: From the Burbank 2019 IRP

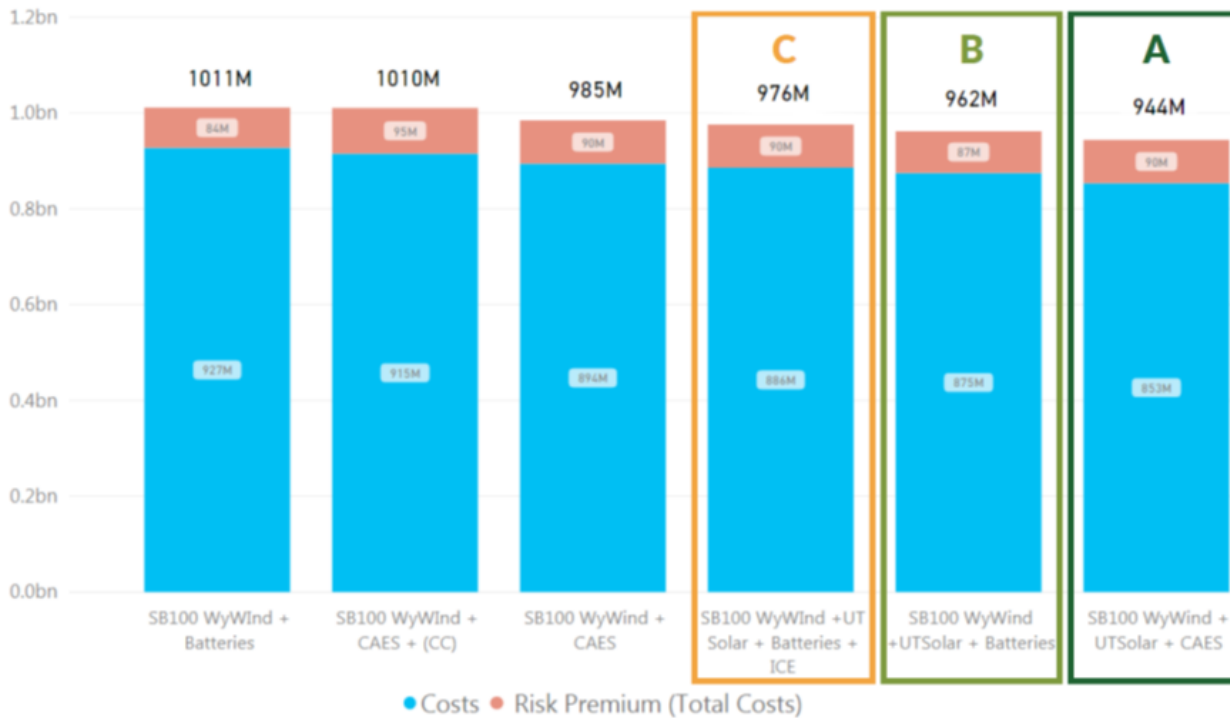


Figure 2.5: Total Cost Ranking of the Lowest-Cost Portfolios for SB100. (Present Value 2019\$)

*Lifetime costs of best three preferred scenarios were similar. (ICEs in Scenario C)*

*All cost less than traditional natural gas-fired CCGT option.*

# Q: Is “value stacking” to monetize storage benefits real?

## Answer:

- It is real in non-RTO markets.
  - Utilities in vertically-integrated, non-RTO markets typically achieve value stacking in the normal course of IRP business.
- It is real in RTO markets.
  - But more difficult to achieve there.
  - Comprehensive tariffs not yet available to reward all value attributes of storage.
    - Example: Value of avoided renewables curtailment.

Q: Is it easier for a storage owner to monetize their storage investment in an RTO/ISO market, or in a vertically-integrated market?

Answer:

- If the storage owner is a utility, it is easier in a vertically-integrated market.
- If the storage owner is a merchant, it is easier in an RTO/ISO market.
  - But it is still not easy in an RTO/ISO market.



# Read All About It

December 4, 2015

## Market and Tariff Challenges to Electric Grid-Level Bulk Energy Storage Enabling Renewable Energy in RTO/ISO Markets

Robert H. Schulte, Principal  
Schulte Associates LLC  
2236 Coley Forest Place  
Raleigh, NC 27607

Ingrid E. Bjorklund, Principal  
Bjorklund Law, PLLC  
855 Village Center Drive, #256  
North Oaks, MN 55127

### Abstract

Proposed new installations of electric grid-level (i.e., transmission level) bulk energy storage to enable additional renewable energy in the United States currently face unique market and tariff barriers to success. The primary issue relates to grid-level storage and the renewables it enables create benefits that occur away from the storage facility itself. This creates a challenge to the prospective storage facility owner in regard to monetizing the benefits of the proposed storage facility, thereby justifying the investment in it. In areas with traditional, vertically integrated utilities and no organized wholesale markets, cost recovery is not a problem because a utility that owns the storage can self-dispatch the storage to benefit other specific facilities that it also owns.

However, in today's open access Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) and Independent System Operator (ISO) markets, resources are dispatched by the system operator in a manner to

**Available for download at:**

**[www.schulteassociates.com/publications](http://www.schulteassociates.com/publications)**

pay for it. This paper describes the issues and suggests potential solutions for them, such as new tariff structures. Target audiences for this information include grid-level storage project developers, utilities, RTOs, ISOs, regulators, legislators, and others interested in enabling large

- ***Current FERC Dockets working on interconnection and cost recovery for storage.***
- ***But currently focused on interconnection rules and equal treatment of storage vs. traditional resources; **not value monetization.*****

# Ancillary Services Markets for Batteries?

*New information suggests ancillary services markets are finite in size.*


*They could saturate quickly as additional batteries are installed.*

UTILITY DIVE Deep Dive Opinion Podcasts Library Events Jobs

Generation T&D Solar Storage Demand Response Distributed Energy Regs T

**OPINION**

## New battery storage on shaky ground in ancillary service markets



Credit: [Ernesto Sanchez](#)

**AUTHOR**  
Derek Sackler

*The following is a contributed article by Derek Sackler, an energy markets expert at PA Consulting.*

**PUBLISHED**  
Nov. 14, 2019

Key to the conventional wisdom around investment in new battery energy storage systems (BESS) has been the lucrative earning opportunity in ancillary service markets- markets used to compensate flexible generating

# Overview

- About Schulte Associates LLC
- About Storage
- Our Topic Today
- Grid-Level Storage
- Distributed Storage
- Storage for 100% Clean Energy.
- Frequently-Asked Questions (FAQ)

# **QUESTIONS?**

Schulte Associates LLC

2236 Coley Forest Road

Raleigh, NC 27607

Phone: (612) 804-5363 (cellular)

e-mail: [rhs@schulteassociates.com](mailto:rhs@schulteassociates.com)