LONG DURATION STORAGE AND CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY POWER

May 13, 2021

, Fall



CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY POWER: A CCA JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

• CCAs formed a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) called California Community Power, or 'CC Power' to jointly contract for large projects.

- Forming CC Power addresses concerns that individual CCA's are too small to contract for large infrastructure projects.
- Initial focus is on projects that ensure grid reliability.
 - ➢ long-duration storage (more than 8 hours)
 - ➤ could assist with RA requirements





CC POWER CCAS





COMMITMENT ILLUSTRATION





1ST PROJECT: LONG DURATION STORAGE (LDS)

- **Goal:** Target up to 500 MW of LDS that charges from the grid
 - Estimated value ~\$2 Billion
- Online date: June 2026 or sooner
- Issued in mid-October 2020
- Bid evaluation still underway, shortlist announcement under consideration
- Only CCAs that join CC Power may contract for submitted bids
- Must be cost effective and have market and strategic value
- Issued prior to CC Power formation, but now slides under CC Power umbrella





LDS RFO RESPONSE



ENERGY STORAGE

The First Major Long-Duration Storage Procurement Has Arrived

California's community-choice aggregators are moving ahead of the traditional utilities.

JULIAN SPECTOR | OCTOBER 16, 2020



Grid Scale, Microgrids, News, Storage

California CCAs issue RFO for up to 500 MWs of longduration storage

By Renewable Energy World Content Team | 10.16.20



REGULATORY & LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

• CPUC

- Mid-term reliability analysis for R.20-05-003 likely to require LDS specifically
- LDS RFO and CC Power puts us out in front of this ruling
- Federal
 - ITC for standalone storage moving closer to reality, could reduce costs
 - ITC for storage paired with renewables likely to be extended (currently phasing out over next few years)



INTRO TO ENERGY STORAGE

- Many forms: chemical batteries, pumped hydro, kinetic, thermal, and more
- Different types better suited for different use cases





TECH OVERVIEW – CHEMICAL BATTERIES

- Lithium-ion
 - Most advanced from R&D related to EVs and electronics
 - New safety concerns due to thermal runaway in Arizona
 - Flooding the market
- Flow
 - Two chemical components dissolved in fluids that are separated by a membrane
 - Larger and heavier, which is no problem for utility scale energy storage
 - Longer duration, possibly less rare earth minerals, but not currently commercially available, but maybe close?





TECH OVERVIEW - GRAVITATIONAL

Pumped Hydro

- 22 GW of pumped hydro installed in the U.S. as of 2017
- Great at long duration, 6-20 hours, but...
- Expensive, so possibly needs a leg mandate
- Few potential new sites on the horizon
- Energy Vault
 - stacking concrete blocks to form a tower, and lowering them to release the potential energy when needed
 - 30-40 year lifespan with 90% round-trip efficiency, but...
 - Gigantic! 30 stories tall, so siting will be challenging
 - Watch vid if time allows





TECH OVERVIEW - THERMAL

• Molten salt

- Has been paired with Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)
- Salt can continue to generate electricity after sun goes down, improving the shape
- Labor intensive, Nevada site is under contract dispute and some say this tech can't compete with current cheap traditional solar

Cryogenic

- Liquid air or nitrogen to store thermal energy
- Low degradation, ~30 year asset life
- Relatively simple to increase duration
- ~60% round-trip efficiency
- HighView Power is gaining attention from renewable developers and signing 50 MW contracts
- HighView Power responded to our RFI; suggested it could offer an option to increase duration from 4 to 8 hours at a later date





TECH OVERVIEW – RENEWABLE GAS

Renewable Gas

- Many sources such as dairy farms, landfills
- CA has major biomass feedstock which can be converted to gas
- Not without carbon footprint, but has value

Green hydrogen

- Creation of storable hydrogen using renewable energy
- E.g. excess solar during curtailment paired with electrolyzer to produce H., then paired with storage, pipeline, vehicles, fuel cell, or engine
- Can help solve the duck curve







CC POWER OVERVIEW

- Joining CC Power gives SJCE an opportunity to participate in large projects that may not otherwise be possible
- Costs: SJCE's share expected to be **\$10,000-\$30,000/year**
- Joining CC Power does not commit an organization to participate in any specific projects or purchase any services
 - Preserves the option to jointly procure if benefits outweigh risks
 - Majority of costs are related to participating in a project
- Joint Projects require additional agreements to address the sharing of costs, risks, and benefits
 - Requires future Council Approval (likely Fall 2021)



