



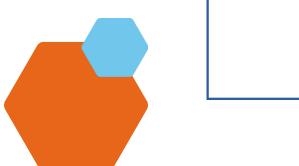
Energy Storage in 2021 and Beyond RENEW Wisconsin

January 12, 2021 Kelly Speakes-Backman CEO, ESA



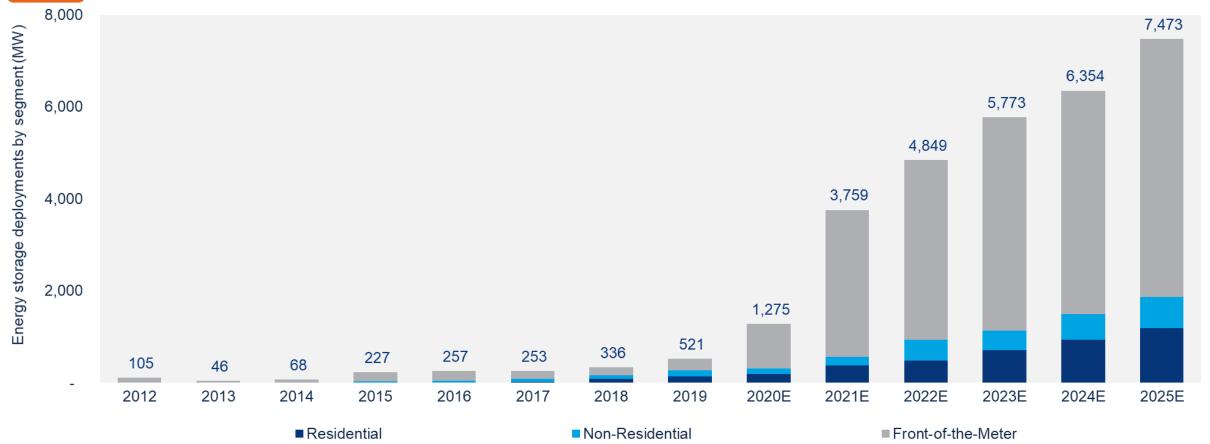
Storage makes everything better.





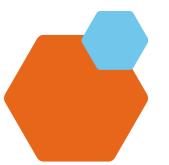
Industry Progress





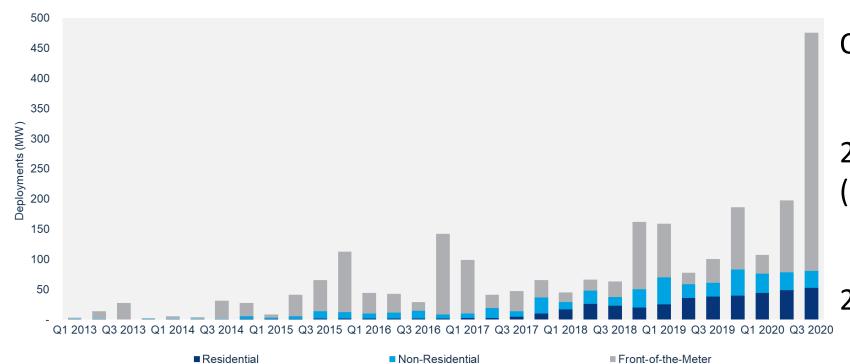
Source: Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables / U.S. Energy Storage Association. U.S. energy storage monitor Q4 2020.





2020: Record Growth





Q3: 476 MW / 764 MWh

2020 EOY: 1,275 MW (doubling+ annual deployment)

2020 EOY: \$1.5 billion annual

Source: Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables / U.S. Energy Storage Association. U.S. energy storage monitor Q4 2020.



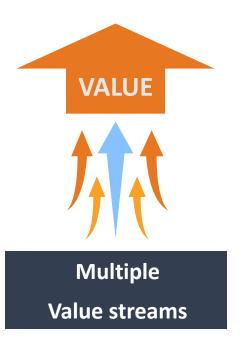


Why is storage so attractive?









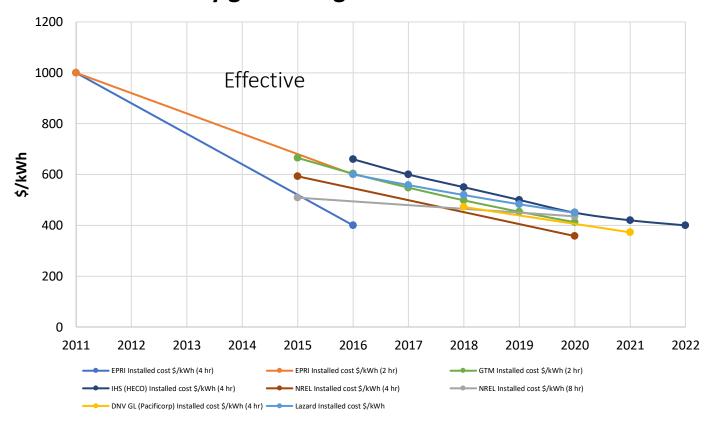




Cost Effective



Li-ion battery grid storage Installed costs estimates



TEP (AZ)

30 MW, 4-hr storage

+100 MW solar

\$0.045/kWh

KIUC (HI)

20 MW, 5-hr storage

+ 28 MW solar

\$0.11/kWh

Xcel (CO)

solar+storage \$0.036/kWh wind+storage \$0.021/kWh





The Value of Storage



Reliability & Resilience

- Backup power
- Microgrid islanding
- •Flexibility to firm intermittent resources

...of multiple services

Operational savings

- Peak reduction
- •Power quality (Volt VAR)
- •DER firming

...the full value...

Ancillary services revenues

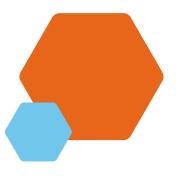
- •Frequency regulation/response
- Load following
- Ramping
- Curtailment
- Congestion mitigation
- Black start

Stacking...





Flexibility, Reliability & Resilience





Short-term uncertainty Seconds/Minutes/Hours

RELIABILITY

Voltage/VAR support
Frequency regulation
Load-following
Ramping
Curtailment avoidance
Resource adequacy
Congestion mitigation

RESILIENCE

requency response Microgrid islanding Black start service Backup power



Longer-term uncertainty Days/Seasons/Years

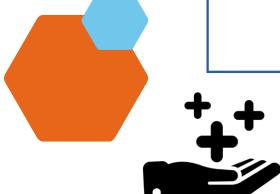
RELIABILITY

Tx upgrade/ replacement
Operates independent of
environmental
restrictions
Tx congestion relief

RESILIENCE

Backup Power
Fast deployment
to replace failing
infrastructure
Microgrid islanding



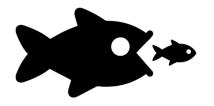


Barriers









Unable to COMPETE in all grid planning and procurements



Cannot ACCESS grid or constrained to narrow use

Solutions

flexibility

Deployment targets
Incentive programs
Tariff/rate design
Wholesale market products
Cost-benefit studies

Solutions

Distribution planning
Transmission planning
GHG/renewables standards
Wholesale market rules
Resource adequacy rules

Solutions

Interconnection processes
Multiple-use frameworks
Ownership rules







- Stand-alone energy storage ITC (S.1142/H.R.2096)
- Remove Li-Ion batteries from Section 301 tariffs
- Finalize guidance on Sec 48 ITC eligibility for retrofits

Promote equitable electric system resilience

- \$2b in appropriations to resilience investments, with a focus on low-income customers and at-risk communities
- Energy Storage Grand Challenge
- DOE safety training for code officials on BTM systems

Establish market designs that compensate flexibility

- FERC 841 and FERC 2222
- FERC driving PJM, SPP rules on storage capacity value
- EO for clean energy sources time-matched with demand











State Policy



Targets

- 11,500 MW of storage targets across 8 states
- VA: 3,100 MW by 2035
- AZ: 5% of peak capacity (~1400 MW)

Incentives

- >\$1.1b across six states
- MA: Clean Peak Standard

Planning

- 32 states require long term planning for utilities
- 11,000 MW selected to date
- NARUC, NASEO, NASUCA approved resolutions related to storage development

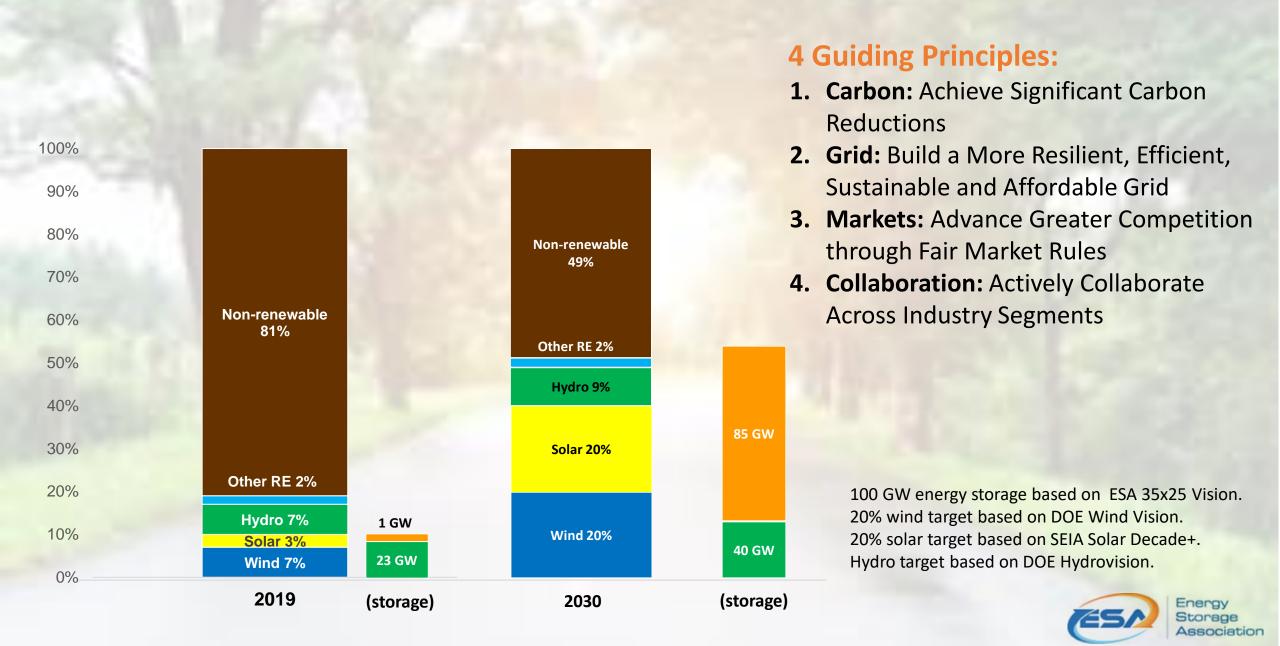








The Road Ahead







Thank you

k.speakes-backman@energystorage.org energystorage.org