

Energy Storage Policy Background Nevada New Energy Industry Task Force

September 2016



STORAGE SUPPORTS THE TASK FORCE'S GOALS

- Encourage development of clean energy sources and integrate renewable technologies into Nevada's energy sector
- 2. Foster the creation of a modern, resilient, and cost-effective energy grid
- Support distributed generation and storage, with a specific focus on rooftop solar and net metering



ENERGY STORAGE USES





PEAK SHAVING



CAPACITY FIRMING



LOAD SHIFTING



TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION SUPPORT



DEMAND RESPONSE



SELF CONSUMPTION



EMERGENCY BACKUP



MICROGRID



ANCILLARY SERVICES







COMMERCIAL / INDUSTIRAL STORAGE





STORAGE PEAKER PLANT





GIGAFACTORY



BARRIERS TO STORAGE DEPLOYMENT

Many utility processes and tariffs must be updated to accommodate storage:

- Planning (Generation, Transmission, & Distribution)
- Valuation
- Procurement
- Operations
- Rate design
- Interconnection

The first energy storage projects in a region have higher development costs because significant utility learning is required



LEARN BY DOING

The best way to uncover which detailed processes and tariff language must be updated is to proactively deploy commercial energy storage projects at all points of the grid:

- Customer-connected
- Distribution-connected
- Transmission-connected







POLICY TO CATALYZE STORAGE DEPLOYMENT

- All utility planning, procurement, and interconnection procedures should be updated to consider energy storage
- Policymakers should establish escalating near-term and medium-term storage procurement targets for the state's utilities
- A cost-effectiveness provision can allow utilities to defer their storage procurement if somehow they cannot find cost-effective projects

Existing storage procurement legislation

- California's AB 2514 (2010)
- Oregon's HB 2193 (2015)
- Massachusetts' H 4568 (2016)
- Maryland's HB 787 and HB 821 (2016) (proposed)
- New York's SB 7533 (2016) (proposed)



QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION

