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Executive Summary



The Value of BESS	 While batteries can fulfill a wide array of needs, an individual BESS is typically designed and used for just 1 - 3 tasks on a system; As the technology matures and costs decline, batteries will likely displace traditional resources in many geographies. Cost declines of Li-ion batteries are non-linear due to volatility in materials, etc.; International EV demand drives battery prices and tech. advancements; and Li-ion batteries dominate the market, but are not the only solution.
Risks in Context	 Technology risk is real, widespread, and includes balance of plant elements; and Such risk can generally be mitigated from the outset with skilled input from your legal and financial resources.

Alaskans Leading

- Many utilities in AK are proving to the world what is possible in remote microgrids;
- Their customers are benefitting from their leadership through improved reliability, less environmental harm, and even net cost savings in some areas.

Over time, the value of BESS nationwide are *generally* expected to rise as the costs and risks diminish.



Where We are Today

(aside from Juneau)

While BESS' have a broad range of potential uses, they are usually designed to provide 1-3 services consistently.



Generation

- Renewable Smoothing, Time
 Shifting, Backup
- Replace Gas Peaker Plants
- Energy Market Arbitrage
- Frequency Regulation
- Spinning/Non-spinning Reserves
- Voltage Support
- Black Start

Transmission

- Peak Efficiency
 Operation
- Congestion Relief
- Deferral / Avoidance of Transmission Infrastructure Investment

Distribution

Front-of-Meter

- Infrastructure Deferral and Avoidance
- Demand
 Management
- Managing Two-Way Current Flow

Behind-the-Meter

- Demand Charge
 Reduction
- Demand Response
- PV Mgmt.
- Virtual Power Plants
- Back-up Power
- Customized Microgrid Services

Historically, U.S. front-of-the meter BESS' have mainly helped with frequency regulation in PJM and California.

Applications Served by U.S. Large-Scale Battery Storage (2016)



Source: EIA, Knowledge Exchange Division, CoBank, ACB (confidential and proprietary)

BESS has come to dominate the storage market among electric utilities, C&I facilities, and residential customers.

Annual Energy Storage Additions in the U.S. by Segment and Technology: 2013–2018



Installed BESS costs are driven by an array of physical and non-physical inputs...



Physical Energy Storage System



System and Cost Components

System Layer		Component
SM	Storage Module	 Racking Frame/Cabinet Battery Management System ("BMS") Battery Modules
BOS	Balance of System	 Container Monitors and Controls Thermal Management Fire Suppression
PCS	Power Conversion System	 Inverter Protection (Switches, Breakers, etc.) Energy Management System ("EMS")
EPC	Engineering, Procurement & Construction	 Project Management Engineering Studies/Permitting Site Preparation/Construction Foundation/Mounting Commissioning
Other (not included in analysis)		 SCADA Shipping Grid Integration Equipment Metering Land

...and the cost of each of those inputs have fallen rapidly in recent years.



Historical Decrease in BESS Component Costs (\$/kWh)



Chart source: GTM Research; McKinsey analysis

Alaska Continues to Forge its Own Path Forward

Alaska has a wide variety of installed capacity, including world-class BESS installations.





Sources: S&P Global Platts Data Screener; DOE Energy Storage Database

GVEA's Standalone BESS built in 2003; this was the largest BESS in the world for several years.

Background on the Facility

- Type: Nickel-Cadmium (Ni-Cad) batteries, developed by Saft in Sweden. ABB provided the primary design and controls.
- Size: 25 MW for 15 minutes (up to 46 MW for 5 minutes).
- Purpose: Commissioned in 2003, it gives GVEA time to start local generators when there are problems with the intertie or generators in Anchorage or Fairbanks.

Facility Performance

- Reliability has been greatly improved in a cost-effective manner. The alternative solution would have cost \$10 million per year.
 - In 2018, the BESS responded to 59 events, preventing a total of 309,009 member outages.
- The BESS is occasionally used for peaking and voltage reg.

Lessons Learned

- Understand exactly what performance characteristics you need from your BESS; have a well-written RFP that explains that need.
- Be open to working with partners; EPRI and Sandia Nat'l. Labs helped to refine the project scope and functionality.

GVEA's 25 MW BESS



Kodiak Electric's use of wind, hydro, BESS and flywheels has directly enabled the local fishing industry.

Background on the Facility

- Purpose: When Kodiak's electric crane is operating and when wind output dips, a flywheel provides instantaneous power needed while their hydroelectric facility gets up to speed. When the crane isn't operating, the Li-ion batteries bridge the gap between the wind and hydro output.
- KEA first installed lead acid batteries in 2012, but replaced those with Li-ion batteries in 2017.

Facility Performance

• The Li-ion batteries have worked beautifully in all conditions despite some initial growing pains.

Lessons Learned

- Design the system and supporting contracts around the 1-3 core uses you foresee.
- Work with highly-experienced, reliable vendors to ensure that they'll be around if/when you need them.

Kodiak Electric Association's 3 MW BESS



Cordova Electric's recently installed BESS will reduce unused hydro power while nearly paying for itself.

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Background on the Facility

 Purpose: Provide what amounts to additional spinning reserve, enabling CEC to open its hydro deflectors fully, avoiding hydro spillage.

Facility Performance

- The BESS will almost pay for itself.
 - Projected annual BESS cost = \$170k;
 - Projected annual avoided costs = \$150k;
- After the first ten years, the BESS will provide significant net savings on fuel and other costs.
- The communications between the BESS, inverter and other critical equipment were initially troublesome.

Lessons Learned

- With the right team, BESS can be deployed and begin operating within two months.
- Understand the critical use cases.
- Know your vendors, know your technologies, and talk to those who've already installed them.

CEC's 1 MW BESS



Connexus Energy's (MN) 10 MW solar PV + 15 MW BESS facility shifts inexpensive supply to meet their peak.

Background on the Facility

- Connexus Energy is the largest member-owned utility in MN, serving ~35,000 homes and businesses.
- Purpose: Since coming online in December 2018, the two-site project has periodically delivered solar energy during the evening peak, albeit with just a few cycles per month.

Facility Performance

- The batteries, specifically, have performed better than anyone expected.
- The system's inverters have proven troublesome.
 - NextEra, the project developer, has been working diligently to address the issues.

Lessons Learned

 Work with well-established technology vendors and developers and obtain a system-wide warranty that isolates your utility and customers from any technology risk.





National Outlook on the Economics of BESS

Barring supply and/or trade disruption, Li-ion battery prices will fall as manufacturing capacity rises.

Li-ion Annual Battery Manufacturing Capacity (GWh)



On-going Trade Dispute with China

- Four tranches of tariffs under the Section 301;
- Third tranche: 10% duty from Sep 24, 2018, 25% duty from May 2019 on inverters;
- Fourth tranche would include Li-ion batteries (25% duty) – frozen on June 29, 2019 pending further discussions between US/China;
- Up to 15% price increase in 4-hour systems;
- Would offset much of the ITC's benefit, in the near term, hampering deployments of PV + BESS projects.

Average installed costs for BESS are projected to reach \$310/kWh by 2023 without the ITC.



Lithium-ion BESS Installed Cost Curve: Large-scale BESS with 4-hour Duration



The ITC will provide PV + BESS with a cost advantage over standalone BESS through 2024.







In the U.S., AUS, GER, and the U.K., the *levelized* cost of storage are falling...gas-fired peaker developers beware.



Levelized Cost of Storage: 2018 Survey of Project Developers, Integrators, and Vendors





Cost of a 4-hour duration Li-ion BESS (\$/kWh)



Putting the Potential Risks of BESS in Context

With key materials equal to ~10% of a Li-ion battery's cost, supply/demand imbalance could hamper deployment.



Battery module price breakdown (\$/kWh)



Pricing of Key Li-Ion Battery Metals (\$/Ib)



Sources: Platts

Over the long term, Li and cobalt supply risk stems mainly from potential geopolitical and humanitarian concerns.



Global Sources of Cobalt Supply

- As of 2017, we had mined < 5% of the known lithium reserves and < 10% of the known cobalt reserves.
- Lithium supply disruption could arise from environmental concerns in Chile related to mining practices.
- Cobalt supply disruption could arise from humanitarian concerns in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Global Sources of Lithium Supply



With proper planning, the cost of replacing a Li-ion battery after 10 years of operation can be manageable.



Impact of Replacement Cost on Li-Ion Batteries



Much of the technology risk associated with BESS can be contained, both physically and contractually.



- Containerized BESS can be quickly deployed, expanded, and/or replaced.
- This capability makes BESS suitable for a variety of environments.





Alaska's Offshore Wind Resource

The latest offshore wind resource assessment for Alaska shows an enormous resource, with caveats.



Takeaways from NREL's Report

AK's Offshore Wind Resource at 100 Meters Hub Height

"The technical offshore wind resource area in Alaska is larger than the technical offshore resource area of all other coastal U.S. states combined."

"Alaska has a net offshore wind energy potential that is 68% higher than that of all other states combined."

"Despite the abundant wind resource available, significant challenges inhibit large-scale offshore wind deployment in Alaska, such as the remoteness of the resource, its distance from load centers, and the wealth of land available for onshore wind development."



Even after accounting for various physical constraints, Alaska's offshore wind resource is still massive.





Gross Resource Capacity Potential

(GW)



Resource Net Energy

(TWh/year)

Sources: NREL, Offshore Wind Energy Resource Assessment for Alaska

Thank you!

Any questions?