



The Role of Energy Storage in California's Clean Energy Future and How Energy Storage Safety Impacts the Ability of California to Meet that Future Clean Energy Goal

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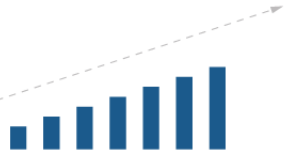
THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION



Moving California to 100% Clean Energy



PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION



**Advancing State
Energy Policy**



**Investing in
Energy Innovation**



**Developing
Renewable Energy**



**Preparing for
Energy Emergencies**



**Achieving
Energy Efficiency**



**Transforming
Transportation**



**Overseeing
Energy Infrastructure**



**Intergovernmental
Collaboration**



OTHER ENTITIES ENGAGED ON ENERGY



**Public Utilities Commission
(CPUC)**



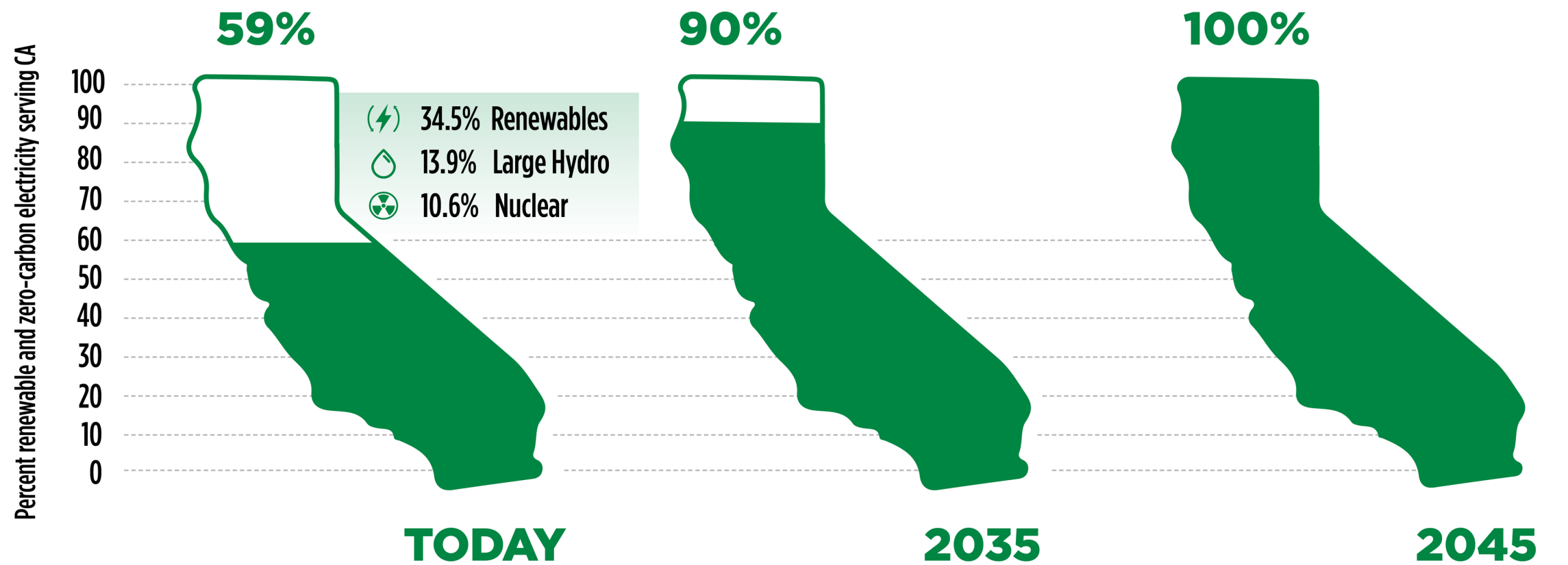
California ISO
Shaping a Renewed Future

**Independent System Operator
(CAISO)**



**Air Resources Board
(CARB)**

California Progress Toward 100% Clean Electricity by 2045



To Achieve Clean Energy

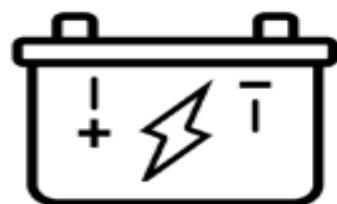
Development Needs To Rapidly Accelerate



Solar & Wind

3X

Solar and wind build rates need to nearly triple*



Battery

8X

Battery storage build rates need to increase by nearly eightfold**

**Based on 10-year average | **Based on 2020*



Offshore Wind: The New Renewable Resource



California's Offshore Wind Goals

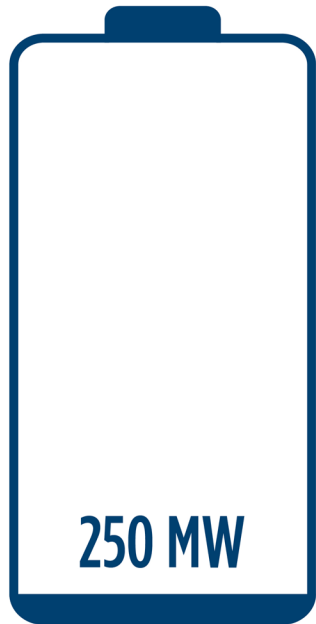
- 5 GW by 2030
- 25 GW by 2045

Enough electricity to power up to 25 million homes by mid-century.



Growth in California's Battery Storage Resources

2019



2020



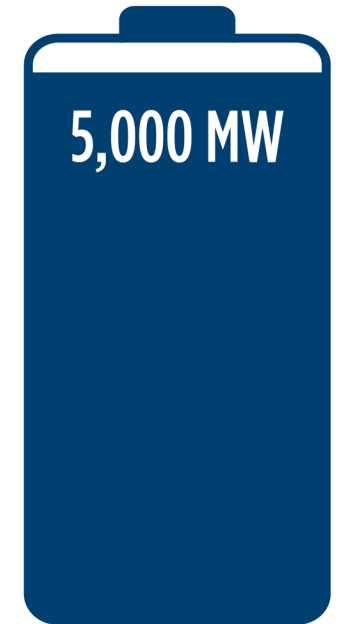
2021



2022



2023



As of April 2023



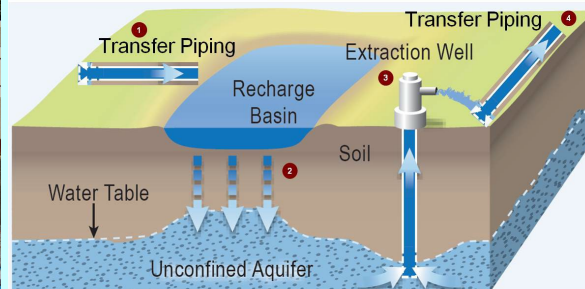


Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC Program)

- Ratepayer-funded program
- Administered by CEC, PG&E, SCE, and SDG&E
- ~\$130 M/year invested in CEC Program
- EPIC 4 (2021-2025)
 - Storage included (early-stage focus)



A Decade History of EPIC Energy Storage R&D





Energy Storage is a Big Part of California's Future

- 6 GW battery storage currently installed
- 15 GWs battery storage needed by 2032 (per CPUC)
 - 1 GW identified for Long Duration Energy Storage
- 40 – 50 GWs of energy storage needed by 2045



Energy Storage Safety Incidents can Impact California's Energy Storage Future



System Operating Safely on Military Base



Arial View of Building where System Testing was Ongoing



World's Largest Battery Storage Project

Moss Landing Energy Storage Facility
400 MW / 1600 MWh
Monterey County, CA





Energy Storage Safety Incidents can Impact California's Energy Storage Future



Energy Storage Safety Incidents can Impact California's Energy Storage Future



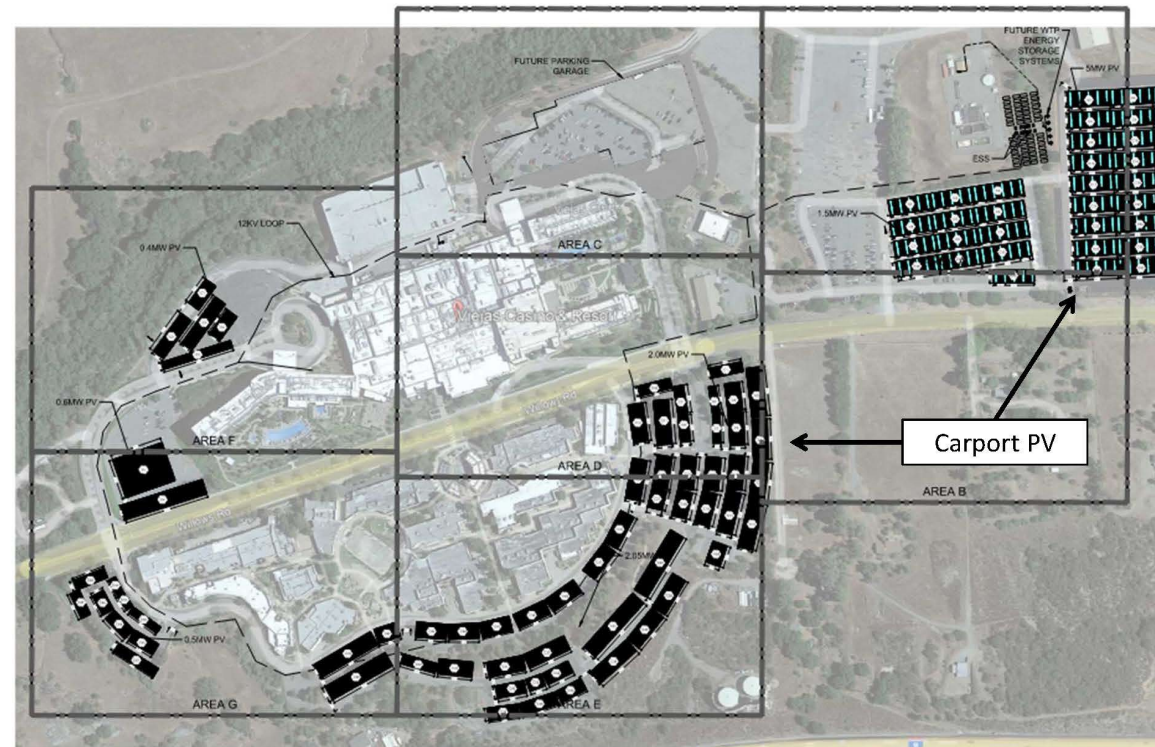


Investments in California's State Budget in Non-Lithium-Ion Solutions

- \$140M in 2022-23 for non-lithium-ion long-duration energy storage
- 3 grants in development based on prior experience:
 - 1. Viejas Native American Tribe Microgrid**
 - 60MWh hybrid system (flow battery and Zinc hybrid system)
 - 2. Paskenta Native American Tribe Microgrid**
 - 20MWH flow battery energy storage systems
 - 3. PG&E front-of-the-meter system**
 - First-of-its-kind 5MW / 100Hr Iron-Air Technology System
- \$190M programmed for in 2023-24 State Budget



Viejas Tribe LDES Site Concept Drawing Large Microgrid





Investments in California's State Budget in Non-Lithium-Ion Solutions

- Four Non-Lithium-Ion Technologies for Initial Field Demonstration
 - Zinc Hybrid Technology
 - Flow Battery Technology
 - Vanadium
 - Zinc Bromine
 - Iron Air Technology
- Future demonstration will add 4-6 additional technology solutions



Investments in California's State Budget in Non-Lithium-Ion Solutions

- Completing Detailed Energy Storage Analysis
 - What is the energy storage duration mix needed for 2045
 - 4hrs, 8hrs, 12hrs, 24hrs, 48hrs. 100hrs, Seasonal Energy Storage
 - What types of financial rates are needed to ensure installed systems remain solvent when state reached 50,000 MWs of energy storage
- What types of first responder training is needed to ensure system is ready for so many different energy storage technologies



Rapid Integration and Commercialization Unit (RICU)



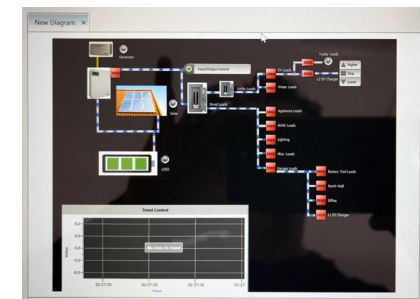
Winter 2022

- LDES arrival
- Electrical installations



Spring 2023

- Final inspections
- Integration
- Equipment placement



Open Discussion