

East Bay Community Energy Local Development Business Plan

Energy Storage Contracting Strategy

Overview of Draft Deliverable Samuel Irvine, Optony, Inc. January 31, 2018

LDBP Project Team:











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Outline

- Why Storage?
- Credit Worthiness
- Loan Loss Reserves
- Collaborative Procurement
- PPA's with buyout clauses
- Virtual Power Plant
- Phase 1: Residential Market Program
- Phase 2: C&I Programs
- Key Recommendations



Why Storage?

- Manage duck curve and mitigate curtailment
- Reduce need for wholesale energy procurement
- Lower risk and stabilize rates
- Create local benefit and social justice outcomes



Skinner Mandate

CPUC says:

 1% of peak load under ES contract by 2020. Built by 2023

EBCE's full enrollment load = ~1400 MW 1% peak = **14 MW** (in contracted ES capacity by 2020)



Credit worthiness: a barrier to ES

EBCE starts with no credit rating

 Difficult to secure low cost capital necessary to design, build, and own equipment

Solutions

- Loan loss reserves
- Credit Enhancement Collaborative procurement
- PPAs (with buyout option) to phase in ownership overtime
- Virtual Powerplant (VPP) aggregation



Loan Loss Reserves (aka "Lockbox")

- 1. Set aside a portion of revenues to act as collateral against debt services
- 2. Improves credit worthiness, and may lower cost of capital (interest rates)
- 3. Similar to self "underwriting" a loan
- 4. Can be used to directly purchase equipment
- 5. Build in "waterfalls" to fund new projects and can be quickly turned into a revolving fund



Credit Enhancement & Collaborative Procurement

- 1. Subordinated and senior capital structures
- 2. Work to improve credit worthiness by brining in a second balance sheet
- 3. Potential partners include, Colleges/schools, large commercial/industrial accounts, government agencies
- 4. Can work with on bill financing, or to securitize savings into renewable energy bonds

Example: PG&E & EBCE Oakland Clean Energy Initiative RFO.



PPAs with Control Agreements/Contracts

- Use PPAs to contract DR, but include control
- Include buyout clause options to transfer the asset into direct EBCE control once a credit rating is established

Example: Current RFP for early procurement of local resources being considered by EBCE board and staff



Phase 1: Residential Market

A: CARE Customer Small Storage— 1 MW

- Could be grant funded w/ non-profit partner or revenue pilot
- SGIP + ITC backed, third party funded
- Small 2.2 kW system ~\$2000, ½ paid up front ½ over time

B: NEM Adders & TOU Rate Pilots – 5 MW

- Incent dispatchability
- Price based on VDER pricing to offset wholesale energy purchase requirements
- Piggyback on PG&E pilots



Phase 2: C&I Market

A: Collaborative Procurement - 5 MW

- Partner with private/public sector (Uni's, Manufacturers)
- Set up PPA w/ buy out option after year 5+
- Get credit enhancement by bringing in 2nd balance sheet

B: NEM & FIT Adders & TOU Rate Pilots – 3 MW

- Incent dispatchability
- Price based VDER to offset wholesale energy purchase requirements
- Piggyback on PG&I pilots



Residential/C&I Programs + Grid-scale ES to Meet Skinner Mandate

1 MW CARE Small Storage5 MW NEM/TOU Rate Incentives

= 6 MW Residential

5 MW Collaborative Procurement3 MW NEM/TOU Rate Incentives

= 8 MW C&I

Total: 14 MW of ES

under contract by 2020



Virtual Power Plant Aggregation

- 1. Deploy a diverse portfolio of dispatchable DER (i.e., EE, DR, DG, ES, EVSE, etc.) in early years
- 2. Aggregate those DER assets into a Virtual Power Plant to allow remote monitoring and control in the mid-term
 - Requires strong data management platform
 - Requires contractual agreements that allows EBCE to control assets
 - Supplier Agreements (i.e., Supply Contracts, PPA's, etc.)
 - Customer Agreements (i.e., Conditional requirements for participating in EBCE LDBP Programs)
 - Creates dispatchable network able to respond to wholesale market volumetric and price risk



Summary of Key Recommendations

- 1. Residential market CARE customer small scale storage Implement residential
- 2. NEM and FIT Dispatchability/Supply-shift adders to incentivize ES deployment
- 3. TOU Pilots that provide incentives for customers to install ES
- 4. Use LLR to secure debt services, and build revolving fund
- 5. Implement collaborative procurement efforts to obtain credit enhancement required to build storage capacity
- 6. Aggregate distributed storage resources in year 5+ to form an operational Virtual Power Plant

