

Energy Storage, Renewables & What's Coming Maryland's Electricity Portfolio: The Past, The Present and the Future

October 4, 2017
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Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Power Plant Research Program

Presentation Purpose



- Set the stage some facts on MD's electricity infrastructure – past and present
- Step through time how Maryland's electricity "past" has shaped how power plants are sited and permitted today

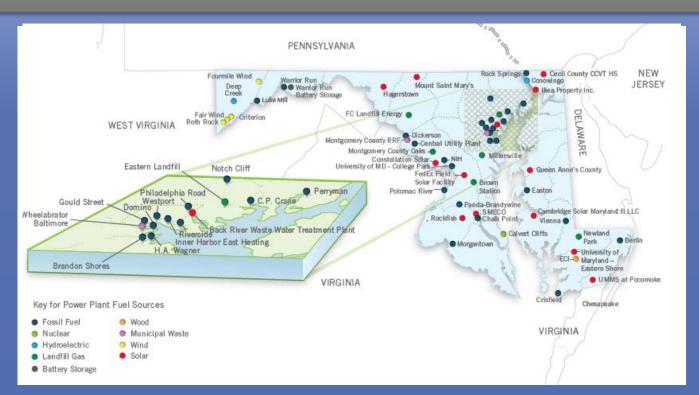
Presentation Purpose



- CPCN process basic principles of how power plants are permitted in Maryland
- 2 new PPRP initiatives Energy Storage Study and RPS Study
- What's Next a look at what we may see in Maryland's electricity future

Electric Service





Maryland is a net importer of electricity.

Total MD Electric Consumption and Generation 2006-2015



Year	Retail Sales (Consumption)	Sales + T&D Losses*	Generation	Net Imports	Percentage of Sales Imported Plus Losses*
2006	63,173	66,964	48,957	18,007	27%
2007	65,391	69,314	50,198	19,116	28%
2008	63,326	67,125	47,361	19,764	29%
2009	62,589	66,344	43,775	22,570	34%
2010	65,335	69,256	43,607	25,648	37%
2011	63,600	67,416	41,818	25,598	38%
2012	61,814	65,522	37,810	27,713	42%
2013	61,899	65,613	35,851	29,763	45%
2014	61,684	65,385	37,834	27,551	42%
2015	61,709	65,412	36,390	29,022	44%
	Units: thousands of MW-hrs				s of MW-hrs

*Assumes transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of 6%.

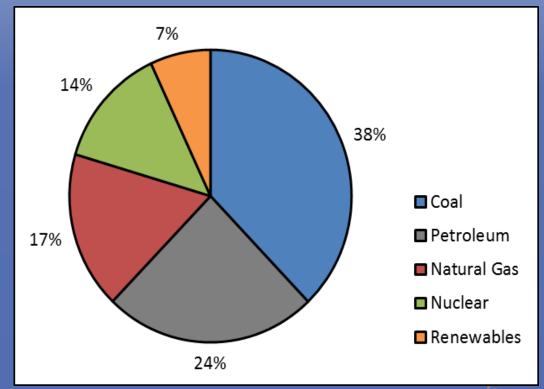
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Retail Sales of Electricity, Annually.

Power Plant Capacity in Maryland



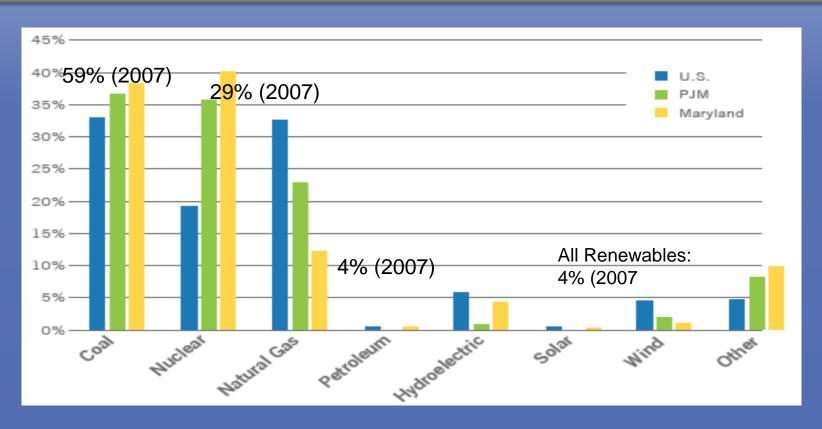
Total In State Generation Capacity ~ 13,500 MW

- •Fossil Fuel ~ 10,800 MW
 - •Coal ~ 5,100 MW
 - Petroleum ~ 3,300 MW
 - •Natural Gas ~ 2,400 MW
- •Nuclear ~ 1,800 MW
- •Renewables ~ 900 MW



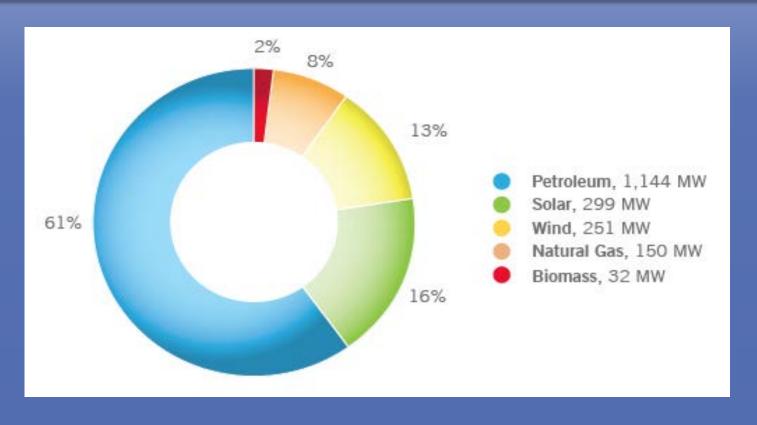
2015 Electric Generation by Fuel Type (USA, PJM, Maryland)





Renewable Generation by Fuel Type (2015)





Next...



- Set the stage
- Step through time how Maryland's electricity "past" has shaped how power plants are sited and permitted today

1910: Creation of the Maryland PSC



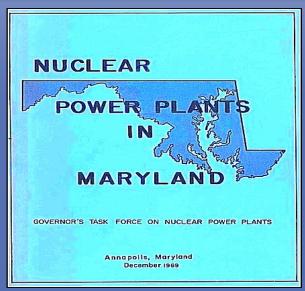
- Established by the General Assembly
- Independent agency within State government
- Many responsibilities including approval of Maryland electric generating plants and transmission lines through a process called the <u>CPCN</u> – Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity

1971: The Power Plant Siting Act

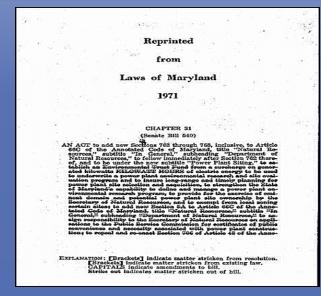




Concerns over the ability of the State to provide significant technical review of the impacts of the proposed Calvert Cliffs Facility



Then Governor Mandel's 1969 Task Force Report on Power Plant Review



The Passage of The Power Plant Siting Act of 1971

resulted in

Ultimately resulting in

Creation of PPRP



Reprinted

from

Laws of Maryland

1971

CHAPTER 31 (Senate Bill 540)

AN ACT to add new Sections 763 through 768, inclusive, to 66C of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "National Code of Maryland, title "Department of the Code of Maryland, title "Department of Maryland," in the Code of Maryland of Marylan

EXPLANATION: [Brackets] indicate matter stricken from resolution. [Brackets] indicate matter stricken from existing law. CAPITALS indicate amendments to bill. Strike out indicates matter stricken out of bill.

For the CPCN, PPRP:

- Conducts a comprehensive, objective assessments based on sound science of electrical generation and transmission lines
- Coordinates a consolidated State Agency review process

7 Secretaries Letter, Recommended **Licensing Conditions and ERD**





Environmental Review Document (ERD)

DNR Exhibit

Recommended Licensing Conditions PSC Case No. 8838 Brown Station Road Landfill Generator

General Requirements

- Except as otherwise provided for in the following provisions, the application for the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) is considered to be part of this CPCN (certificate) for the Prince George's County Brown Station Landfill Project. The application consists of the original application received by the Maryland Public Service Commission (PSC) on March 22, 2000. Construction and operation of the facility shall be undertaken in accordance with the CPCN application and subsequent amendments. If there are any inconsistencies between the certificate conditions specified below and the application, the conditions in this certificate shall take precedence. In the application, estimates of dimensions, volumes, emission rates, operating rates, feed rates and hours of operation are not deemed to constitute enforceable numeric limits except to the extent that they are necessary to make a determination of compliance with applicable
- If any provision of this certificate shall be held invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect, and such invalid provision shall be considered severed and deleted from this certificate.

Air Quality Requirements

- Representatives of the Maryland Department of the Environment, Air and Radiation Management Administration (ARMA) shall be afforded access to the Brown Station Landfill property at any reasonable time to conduct inspections and evaluations necessary to assure compliance with the certificate. The Permittee shall provide such assistance as may be necessary to effectively and safely conduct such inspections and evaluations by representatives of the Department, that may include but need not be limited to the following:
 - inspecting construction authorized under this certificate;
 - sampling any materials stored or processed on site, or any waste, or discharge into the environment;
 - inspecting any monitoring or recording equipment required by this certificate or applicable regulations;

The Honorable Glenn F. Ivev Public Service Commission 6 St. Paul Center Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Re: Case No. 8838

Dear Chairman Ivey:

In accordance with Section 3 in Section 7-207 and 7-208 of the Pu recommendation in Case Number 883 Environment, Agriculture, Transports Office of Planning and the Maryland conditions relate to the application fo Prince George's County to construct Sanitary Landfill near Upper Marlbot

As set forth more fully in the landfill gas collection at the Brown S County Correctional Center. Four en project. Electricity generated from th Correctional Center and/or be sold to Utility Regulatory Policies Act. The be flared, while providing needed ele-

Based on our review of the ap date, we have concluded that the site accordance with all applicable enviro attached recommendations as condition impacts associated with the proposed Review Report for the Brown Station supplied as an exhibit in this proceed record, should these recommendation and conditions for the project.

Sincerely,

Department of Agriculture

Office of Planning

Department of Transportation

Department of Business and Economic Development

Frederick H. Hoover, Jr. Maryland Energy Administration

Department of the Environment

Department of Natural Resources

1999: Deregulation



- Maryland General Assembly passed legislation <u>Electric Customer Choice and Competition Act of</u> 1999
 - Many other (but not all) states deregulated.
- Goal:
 - provide consumers with the lowest possible prices
 - allow customers to choose their power supplier
 - provide incentives for the creation and development of innovative products and services.

Before 1999



Vertically integrated electric utilities

 Competitive firms prohibited from marketing and selling generation service within the franchised service area of the utility

Power substation Power plant transformer

Step-down transformer poles

After 1999



- Divestiture of Maryland's utility power plants
- Relieved the utilities of their integrated planning function
 - The market determines the proposed type, size, and location of new generation





After 1999 (cont.)



- Made retail generation competitive; so the PSC
 - Doesn't regulate the cost of electricity generated by plants located in Maryland
 - Is responsible for setting rates for electric distribution
 - Approves new/modified electric generating plants and transmission lines via the CPCN process

Next...



- Step through time
- Basic principles of how plants are permitted in Maryland

Back to 2017



What must a Generator do to construct and operate a Power Plant in MD?

- PJM Interconnection Agreement
- County Permits
- Public Service Commission CPCN
- Other State and Federal Permits

Resource: PPRP Cumulative Environmental Impact Report -18 Chapter 1 and Appendix A for a more complete listing. (http://pprp.info/ceir18/HTML/Report-18-Chapter-1.html)

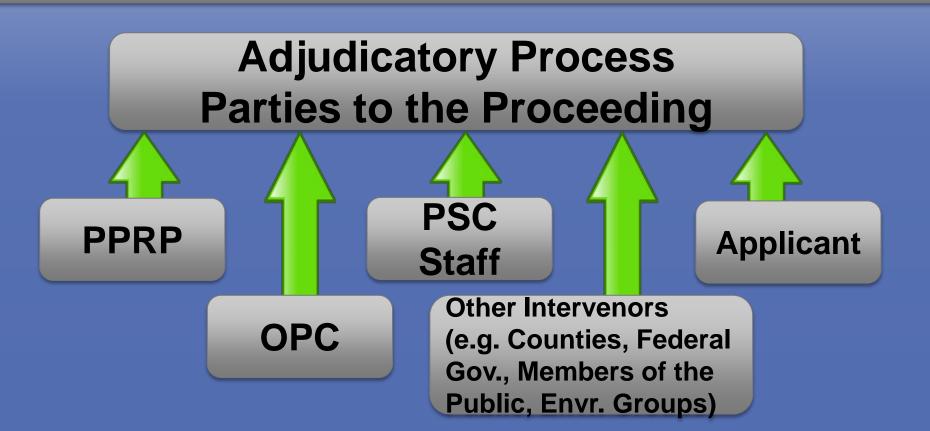
CPCN Exemptions



- Generation capacity ≤ to 2MW
- On-site generation capacity (up to 25 MW) and at least 10% is consumed on site
- On-site generation capacity (up to 70 MW) and at least 80% is consumed on site
- Land-based wind generation capacity (up to 70 MW)

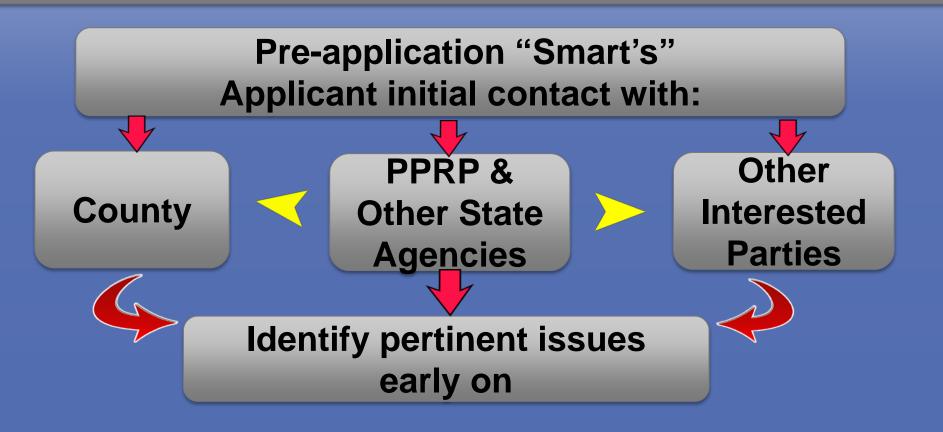
What is the CPCN Process?





Before a CPCN Application is Filed





CPCN Process Summary Steps



Application (Generator > 2MW)

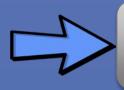


PSC Admin Mtg; Judge Assigned to Case

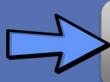


Prehearing Conference



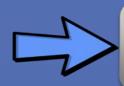


Discovery (Data Requests)

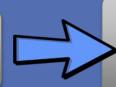


Filing of Testimony and Supporting Documentation





Evidentiary and Public Hearings; Legal Briefs



PSC Proposed
Order incl.
Permit
Conditions



Order Becomes
Final in 30 Days
Unless
Appealed

CPCN Appeals



Any party to the Proceeding Can Appeal

1. Utility Law Judge Proposed Order can be appealed to the full 5-Member PSC Commission

Anyone Can Appeal

- 5-Member Commission order can be appealed to the Circuit Court
- 2. Circuit Court Order can be appealed to the Court of Special Appeals

CPCN Appeals (cont.)



Timeframe for Appeals: 6 to 24 months (Note: Without certain, additional legal actions, Developer can construct at its own risk once PSC issues its Final Order)

Due Consideration

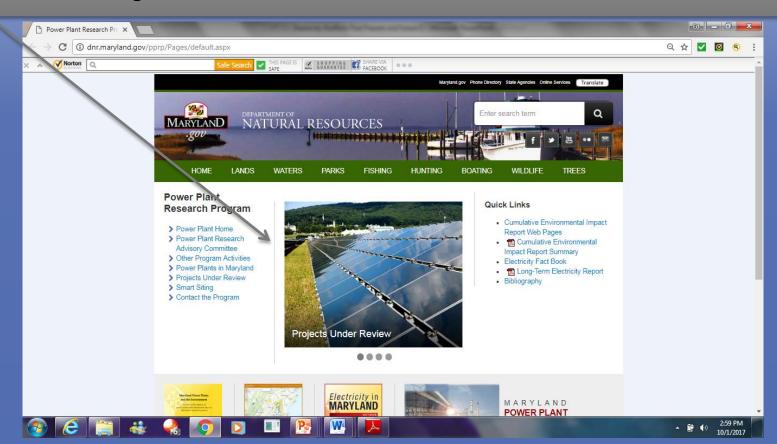


Reference: PUC §7-207

- PSC can take final action on a CPCN application only after due consideration of:
 - the recommendation of the governing body of the county or municipal corporation
 - County's comprehensive plan
 - the effect of the generating station on:
 - stability & reliability of the grid
 - environmental & economics/socioeconomics impacts
 - safety (e.g., aviation safety)

New & Ongoing CPCN Projects





Presentation Purpose



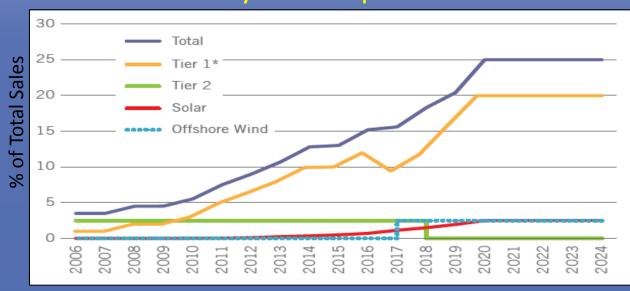
- CPCN process basic principles of how power plants are permitted in Maryland
- 2 new PPRP initiatives Energy Storage Study and RPS Study
 - RPS Study (HB1414/SB1146)
 - Energy Storage Study (HB773)

Maryland's RPS



Electricity suppliers demonstrate compliance with Maryland's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) by accumulating renewable energy credits (RECs) based on their retail sales

Maryland RPS Requirements



*Does not include solar or offshore wind

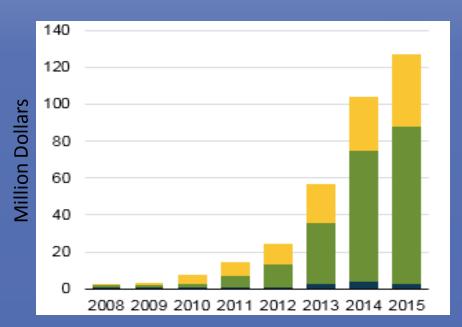
Source: PPRP

Maryland's RPS



Maryland RPS Compliance Credits and Costs

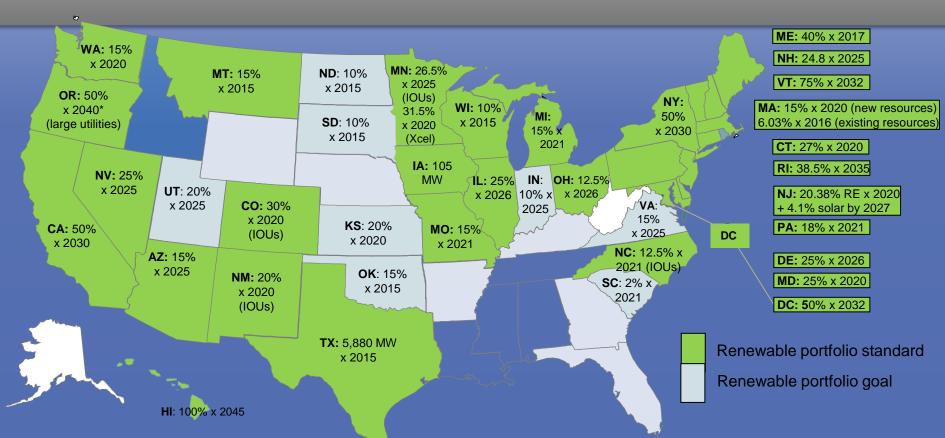




Source: EIA based on MD PSC

Other States with a RPS



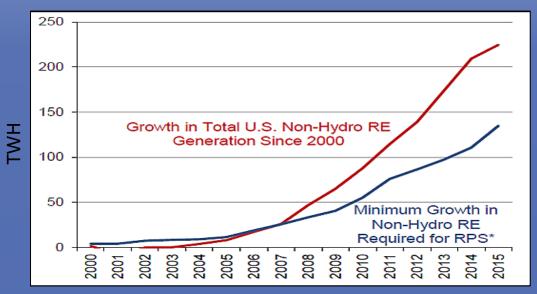


RPS Policies as Drivers of Renewable Generation



- 60% of all growth in renewable energy (RE) generation since 2000 was required by RPS policies
- Additional drivers include: voluntary green power markets, accelerated RPS procurement, and economic purchases

Growth in Total U.S. Non-Hydro Renewable Energy Generation Since 2000



Source: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

HB1414



- "PPRP shall conduct a study of the RPS... The study shall be a comprehensive review of the history, implementation, overall costs and benefits and effectiveness of the RPS in relation to the energy policies of the state."
- Interim / Final Report due December 1, 2018 / 2019 to Governor, Senate Finance Committee, and House Economic Matters Committee

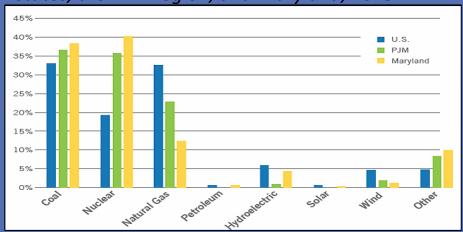
Subjects to be Addressed



The role and effectiveness that the standard may have in reducing the carbon content of imported electricity and whether... complementary policies or programs could help address carbon emissions associated with electricity imported into the State.

In 2015, Maryland imported 44% of its electricity

Electric Generation by Fuel Type for the United States, the PJM Region, and Maryland, 2015



Source: EIA

Subjects to be Addressed



The net environmental and fiscal impacts that may be associated with long-term contracts (LTCs) tied to clean energy projects including... ratepayer impacts... and whether the use of LTCs incentivized new renewable energy generation development.

- In competitive states RECs are typically sold separately from electricity via spot-market transactions or short-term contracts
- Long-term contracting shifts some RECs into longer-term, bundled power purchase agreements

Source: LBNL

Subjects to be Addressed



Whether the State is able to meet current and potential future targets without the inclusion of certain technologies

What industries are projected to grow, and to what extent, as a result of incentives associated with the standard

Whether the public health and environmental benefits of the growing clean energy industries supported by the standard are by equitably distributed across... environmental justice communities



Whether the State is likely to meet its existing goals... and if the State were to increase those goals, whether electricity suppliers should expect to find an adequate supply to meet the additional demand for credits

Additional opportunities that may be available to promote local job creation within the industries that are projected to grow as a result of the standard

System flexibility that the State would need under future goals... including the quantities for peak and ramping that may be required



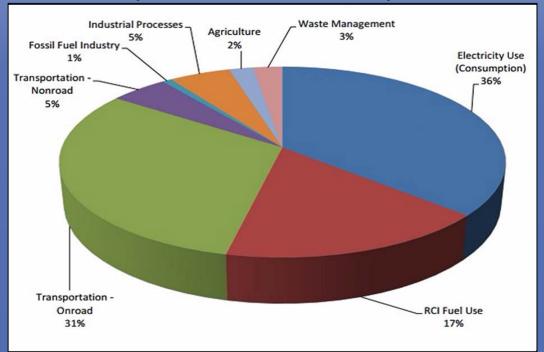
How energy storage technology and other flexibility resources should continue to be addressed... including:

- (I) Whether the resources should be encouraged through a procurement, a production, or an installation incentive
- (II) The advisability of providing incentives for energy storage devices to increase hosting capacity of increased renewable on-site generation on the distribution system
- (III) Discussion of the costs and benefits of energy storage deployment in the State under future goals scenarios



The role of in-State clean energy in achieving greenhouse gas emission reductions and promoting local jobs and economic activity

Maryland 2014 GHG Emissions by Sector



Source: MDE



An assessment of any change in Solar REC prices over the immediate 24 months preceding the Interim Report



Source: SREC Trade

PPRP Next Steps





Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Request for Proposals Solicitation RFP-XXX

Issue Date: TBD



Presentation Purpose



- 2 new PPRP initiatives Energy Storage Study and RPS Study
 - RPS Study (HB1414/SB1146)
 - Energy Storage Study (HB773/SB715)

Purpose and Timeline



- HB 773 states, "PPRP shall conduct a study to determine what regulatory reforms and market incentives are necessary or beneficial to increase the use of energy storage devices in the State in a manner that is fair and open to all stakeholders."
- Major Milestones:
 - Jan. 31, 2018: Preliminary Findings
 - Jul. 31, 2018: Draft Report
 - Aug. 2018: Public Meetings (TBD)
 - Dec. 1, 2018: Final Report



Subjects Listed in HB 773



- The types and viability of different technologies and applications
- Wholesale market opportunities and challenges
- What other states are doing to promote energy storage
- Policy-related barriers to capturing societal benefits
- Cost recovery mechanisms

Subjects Listed in HB 773



- Efficient and timely interconnection processes
- Whether pumped hydro should be eligible for policy support
- Supporting both BTM systems and T&D-connected systems
- Appropriate standards and metrics for comparing systems
- Promoting diverse ownership models

Stakeholders Listed in HB 773



- The Public Service Commission (PSC);*
- The Office of People's Counsel (OPC);*
- The Maryland Energy Administration (MEA);*
- Environmental organizations;
- Electric companies;*
- Third-party providers of energy storage devices;*
- Associations of third-party providers;*
- The UMD Energy Innovation Institute (EII);*
- The Maryland Clean Energy Center (MCEC);*
- · Developers and owners of electricity generation; and
- Other interested parties.*



PPRAC

*Overlaps with the Public Power Research Advisory Committee (PPRAC) Energy Storage Study Working Group are starred

Project Strategy



- Literature review of reports by EEI, EPRI, ESA, FERC, IREC, PJM, other states, etc.)
- Close cooperation with the PSC PC-44 Working Group
- PPRAC meetings (every spring and fall) and Working Group webinars/meetings (monthly, as needed)
- Site visit(s) to view and discuss features of one or more working energy storage systems in the region
- 1-on-1 conversations with stakeholders
- Public meeting(s) to preview major findings and invite feedback on Draft Report
- News monitoring (Energy Storage News, Utility Dive, etc.)



Recent Activities



- Meetings/Calls with Storage Development Community
 - Alevo Analytics, Energy Storage Association, Ingersoll Rand and Calmec, Flonium, Schneider Electric, Sunverge, Tesla, WindSoHy
- Meetings/Calls with other organizations
 - Edison Electric Institute, Del. Korman, UMD Energy Innovation

Institute

Field trip to AES storage project



AES 10 MW Energy Storage Battery in Cumberland, MD

Recent Activities (cont.)



- PSC-PPRP-MEA Coordination
 - Ongoing monitoring of PC 44 Integration & Energy Storage workgroups;
 - Monthly calls with MEA and PPRP;
 - Meeting with PSC staff experts to discuss regulatory sections of Energy Study outline, which PSC staff has agreed to draft or provide input on;
 - Coordination with Andrew Johnston on meetings/calls with stakeholders.
- Report Development
 - Completed draft report outline and style guide
 - Completing draft of Chapter 2. Energy Storage Technologies
 - Working on detailed outlines of Chapter 5. Policies in Other States and Chapter 7. Wholesale Market Factors.

Presentation Purpose



- 2 new PPRP initiatives Energy Storage
 Study and RPS Study
- What's Next a look at what we may see in Maryland's electricity future

What's next?



"It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future."

— Yogi Berra



What's next?



- Increase in renewables to meet the RPS
- Several new Transmission Lines
- Natural gas?
- Onshore wind?
- Energy Storage?
- Offshore Wind?
- Other renewables?



Thank You!



