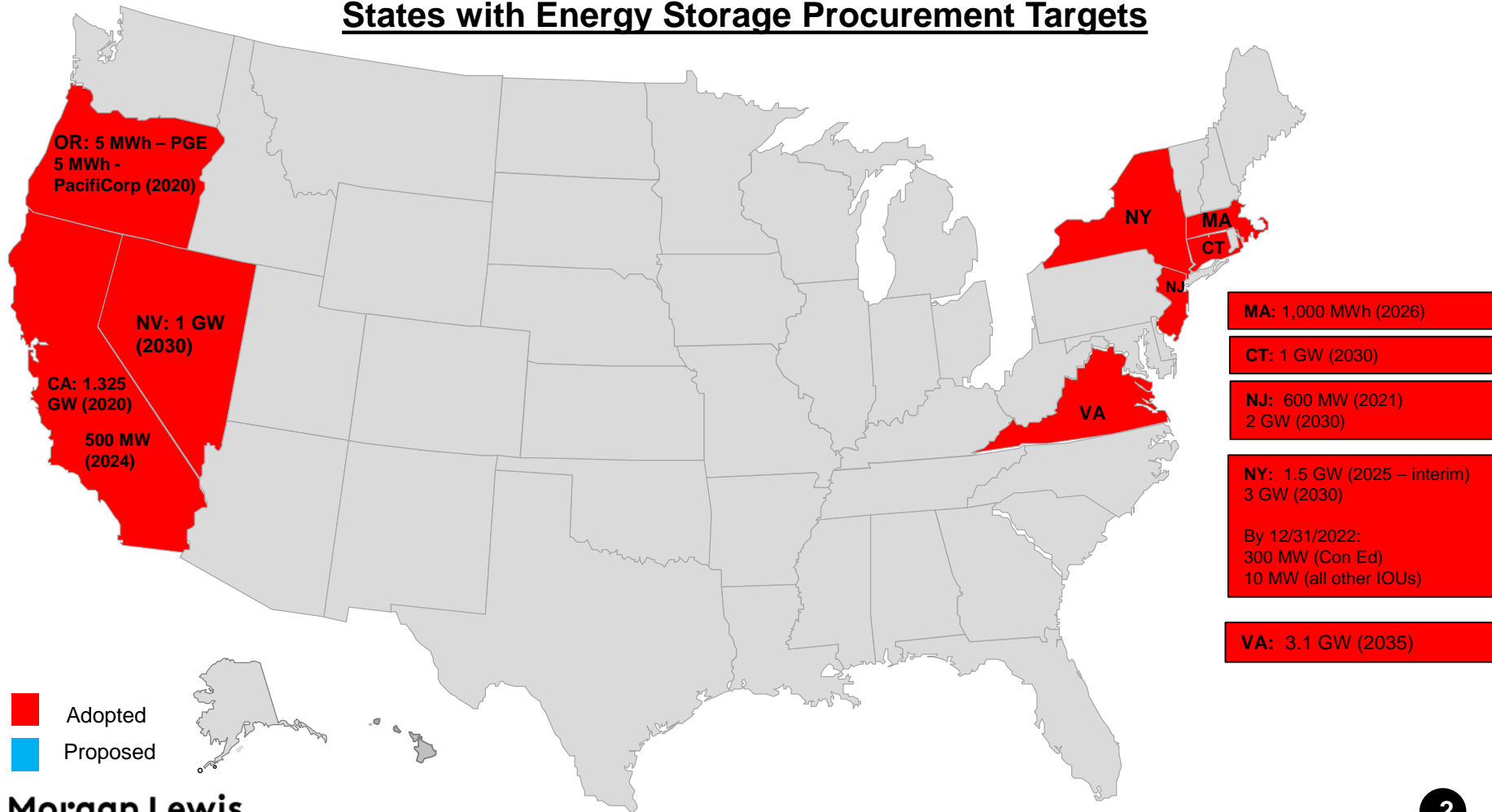


Morgan Lewis

ENERGY STORAGE PROCUREMENT TRACKER

June 2021

States with Energy Storage Procurement Targets



Current 2021 Utility Solicitations

State	Utility	Description	Issuance Date	Response Deadline
VA	Dominion Energy Virginia	Final Request for Proposals (RFP) seeking bids for up to 1,000 MW of solar and onshore wind generation and up to 100 MW of energy storage capacity located in Virginia. The projects must be operational by December 31, 2024.	4/29/2021 (Revised 06/08/2021)	8/02/2021 (Acquisition Bids) 3/01/2022 (PPA Bids)
NY	PSEG Long Island on behalf of Long Island Power Authority	RFP seeking bids for 175 MW of new bulk energy storage projects with a minimum nameplate capacity of 20.1 MW. The projects must be operational by December 31, 2025.	4/30/2021	7/30/2021 (Bid Proposals)
CA	Southern California Edison	Request for Offers seeking bids to fulfill Resource Adequacy obligations in Los Angeles Basin and Big Creek-Ventura local areas from eligible resources (including energy storage) for delivery periods starting January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2026.	5/27/2021	6/23/2021 (SCE Participant Offers) 6/28/2021 (Non-SCE Participant Offers)

Current 2021 Utility Solicitations (Cont.)

State	Utility	Description	Issuance Date	Response Deadline
NM	Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)	2022 Generation Resource RFP seeking bids for up to 200 MW of firm capacity to support PNM's New Mexico resource needs by June 2022 from a combination of generation, energy storage and/or demand-side technologies. Preference for resources that maximize the use of New Mexico work force including minority and woman-owned New Mexico businesses, employ apprentices for the construction of the facilities, and advance a zero-carbon future.	5/24/2021	6/24/2021 (Bid Proposals)
NM	PNM	2023 Economic Recovery Generation Resources seeking bids for up to 500 MW of firm capacity to support forecast economic load growth within PNM's New Mexico system by June 2023 from a combination of generation, energy storage and/or demand-side technologies. Same resource preferences.	5/24/2021	7/26/2021 (Bid Proposals)

Energy Storage Procurement Mandates and Targets

California

- In [Decision 13-10-040](#), the California Public Utilities Commission (“CPUC”) set an energy storage procurement framework with a 1,325 MW IOU storage target by 2020 as required by [Assembly Bill \(“AB”\) 2514](#) (2010). This decision also set the energy storage procurement target for each electric service provider and community choice aggregator at 1% of its 2020 annual peak load.
- California’s three largest investor-owned utilities (“IOUs”) – San Diego Gas & Electric (“SDG&E”), Pacific Gas & Electric (“PG&E”) and Southern California Edison (“SCE”) – have procured or are seeking approval to procure by 2024 almost 1,500 MW of energy storage related to AB 2514. See [California Energy Commission Energy Storage Tracking Report \(Last updated Aug. 28, 2018\)](#).
- [AB 2868](#) (2016) requires California’s three major IOUs to propose programs and investments for up to an aggregate 500 MW (166.6 MW each) of distributed energy storage systems, above and beyond the 1.3 GW target for energy storage generally. It also authorizes the CPUC to double collections from utility customers for energy storage and renewable generation incentives.
- In response, in April 2017 ([D.17-04-017](#)), the CPUC increased the Self-Generation Incentive Program (“SGIP”) funding from \$83 million to \$166 million and allocated about 80% of the funding to storage incentives.
- [Senate Bill \(“SB”\) 801](#) (2017) requires SCE to deploy 20 MW energy storage to the extent that it is cost-effective and needed to meet energy reliability requirements in the greater Los Angeles area associated with the Aliso Canyon gas explosion. On May 31, 2018, SCE issued a [Request for Offers \(“RFO”\)](#) in response to SB 801.

Energy Storage Procurement Mandates and Targets (Cont.)

Connecticut

- [Public Act No. 952](#) (2018) establishes the following storage goals: 300 MW by 2024; 650 MW by 2027; 1 GW by 2030.

Massachusetts

- [House Bill 4857](#) (2018) establishes a 1,000 MWh energy storage deployment target to be achieved by 2026.

New Jersey

- [Assembly Bill No. 3723](#) (2018) establishes the following storage goals: 600 MW by 2021; 2 GW by 2030.

Energy Storage Procurement Mandates and Targets (Cont.)

New York

- [Assembly Bill 6571](#) (2017) directs the New York Public Service Commission (“NYPSC”) to investigate and set an energy storage target for 2030.
- On June 21, 2018, the Department of Public Service (“DPS”) and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (“NYSERDA”) filed the “New York State Energy Storage Roadmap and DPS/NYSERDA Staff Recommendations” (the “[Roadmap](#)”).
- On December 31, 2018, the NYPSC entered an [Order](#) in Case 18-E-0130, which adopts an aspirational statewide energy storage goal of installing up to 3 GW of storage by 2030 and an interim objective of 1,500 MW by 2025. The also Order directed each IOU to examine potential utility-scale storage opportunities and issue a request for proposal (“RFP”) in 2019 for storage opportunities over a seven-year term. Each IOU is required to procure at least 10 MW of storage by December 31, 2022, with the exception of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (“Con Ed”), which was directed to procure at least 300 MW based on the significant opportunities for storage within its service territory. Con Ed and Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc. (“O&R”) issued a [Final RFP](#) for scheduling and dispatch rights for at least 300 MW (Con Ed) and 10 MW (O&R) of new energy storage systems for up to seven years. RFPs for the remaining New York IOUs to procure at least 10 MW of bulk storage followed on September 30. The New York solicitations closed in the fourth quarter of 2019. In December 2020, Con Ed signed an agreement for a 100 MW battery storage in Queens, New York with renewable energy developer 174 Power Global. National Grid was able to award two projects — a 10 MW project and a 20 MW project currently in contract negotiations. However, because the utilities were unable to secure enough storage to meet the original 2022 deadline, they petitioned the NYPSC for flexibility.
- On April 16, 2021, the NYPSC entered an [Order Directing Modifications to Energy Storage Solicitations](#) extending the in-service deadline for energy storage projects from 2022 to 2025.

Energy Storage Procurement Mandates and Targets (Cont.)

Oregon

- At the end of 2016, the Oregon Public Utility Commission (“OPUC”) issued guidelines under HB 2193 (2016) that require Portland General Electric (“PGE”) and PacifiCorp to each have a minimum of 5 MWh of energy storage in service by January 2020.
- On August 13, 2018, the [OPUC approved five pilot projects for PGE](#) with a capped revenue requirement of \$71 million: (1) residential storage units as a dispatchable resource providing grid services; (2) 2-5 microgrids; (3) 17-20 MW energy storage system (“ESS”) at PGE’s Coffee Creek substation; (4) 2 MW ESS mid-feeder at an existing solar facility; and (5) ESS at PGE’s Port Westward generation facility.
- On September 4, 2018, the OPUC entered [Order No. 18-327](#) and approved two pilot projects with an aggregate capacity of 7 MWh. Under the first project, PacifiCorp will partner with a single customer to study distributed storage applications alongside a blend of renewable and conventional generation, subject to a \$4.5 million cost cap. The second project will provide financial assistance for up to four ESSs that will seek to support community resiliency. PacifiCorp has not yet released its RFPs for the approved pilots.
- In June 2019, PGE issued an [RFP](#) to 12 bidders for the Coffee Creek substation and Port Westward generation ESSs approved in [Order No. 18-290](#). Bids were received on August 16, 2019 and are currently under review.

Energy Storage Procurement Mandates and Targets (Cont.)

Nevada

- [SB 204](#) (2017) directs the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (“PUCN”) to study the cost-effectiveness of an energy storage mandate for utilities by October 1, 2018 and implement biennial energy storage procurement targets if the study shows that energy storage is a cost-effective improvement.
- In response to SB 204, the Nevada Governor’s Office of Energy commissioned the Brattle Group (“Brattle”) to study the potential economic value of storage for Nevada to assist the PUCN in evaluating whether energy storage procurement targets should be set and, if so, at what levels.
- Brattle filed its report entitled “[The Economic Potential For Energy Storage in Nevada](#)” on October 2, 2018. The PUCN accepted Brattle’s report in [Order No. 34974](#) (Dec. 2018) and determined that it is in the public interest to proceed with a rulemaking to establish energy storage procurement targets.
- On March 12, 2020, the PUCN adopted a regulation in [Order No. 44671](#) that establishes biennial energy storage procurement goals starting at 100 MW by December 31, 2020 and increasing to 1 GW by 2030.

Virginia

- [SB 851](#) (2020) establishes a 400 MW and 2.7 GW energy storage deployment mandate for Appalachian Power Company (“APCo”) and Virginia Electric and Power Company (“Dominion”), respectively, to be achieved by 2035.
- On December 18, 2020, the Virginia State Commerce Commission (“SCC”) adopted Regulations Governing the Deployment of Energy Storage effective January 1, 2021 that, among other things, adopt minimum interim targets for 2025 and 2030, require at least 35% of energy storage facilities placed into service to be purchased from a party other than the utility or owned by a party other than the utility with the capacity from such facilities sold to the utility, mandating at least one competitive utility procurement of energy storage projects per calendar year beginning in 2021, and establishing permitting requirements for non-utility energy storage facilities of 1 MW or greater.