

Can we do this better?

Oakland Clean Energy Initiative: A Case Study

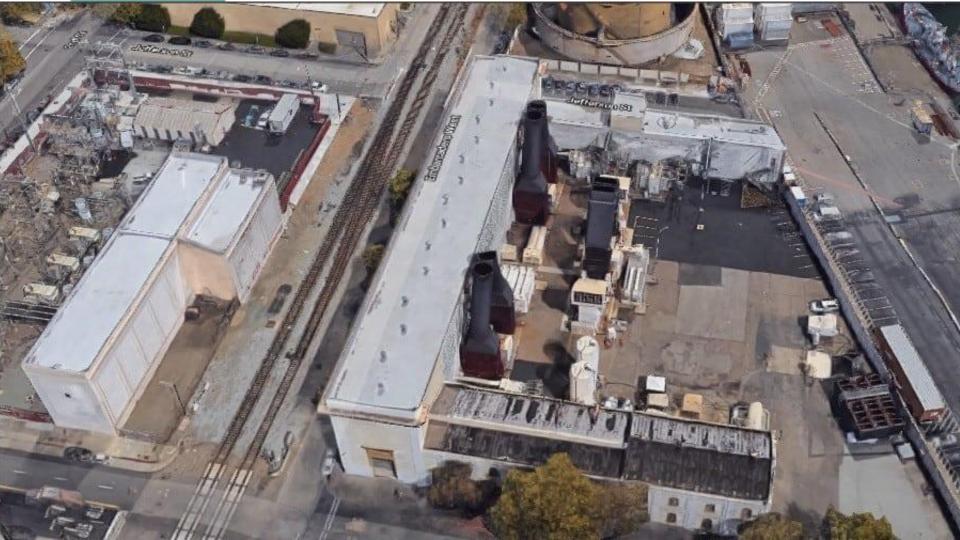


- Introduction to OCEI
- Structure & Revenue model
- Lessons Learned

The Challenge



- Aging 1970's jet fueled power plant in downtown Oakland, California, owned by Dynegy/Vistra, 165 MW, three units, 33,000 heat rate
- Plant is critical for grid reliability under transmission planning criteria (N-1-1) by CAISO (grid operator). Plant has a reliability must run contract (RMR).
- Plant runs a handful of hours per year, but is polluting, and impacts low income communities and communities of color.
- CAISO and PG&E (Transmission and distribution owner) need a reliability solution
- East Bay Community Energy (EBCE), the local Community Choice Aggregator (load serving entity), needs local resource adequacy.





Potential Solutions?



- ✓ Gas generation not compatible with state goals, local air permits.
- ✓ 230kV transmission upgrade costly
- ✓ In 2018, PG&E and EBCE issue a joint all source RFO, seeking solutions, including:
 - ✓ Batteries
 - ✓ Demand Side options

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Solution = Storage!



- 2019: PG&E Executed contract with Vistra for a **20 MW/80 MWh** energy storage system, product is "reliability" e.g. contingency relief.
- 2019: EBCE executes contract with Vistra for resource adequacy.
- Project is front-of-meter, distribution interconnected, adjacent to PG&E substation.
- 2020: Vistra Contracts with PG&E and EBCE increases to **36.25 MW / 145 MWh**.
- 2020: New contract with esVolta/Tierra Robles for 7 MW/28 MWh.
- January 2022 Expected online date
- Demand side options not selected

Structure and Business Model







• PG&E – Transmission Owner

- Battery serves as a Non-Wires solution, replacing a required transmission upgrade to meet an N-1-1 requirement
- Battery at 100% State of Charge from 0600 to 2000, maximum 50 cycles per year

EBCE – Load Serving Entity

- Battery serves as resource adequacy, e.g. generation capacity
- In CA, 4-hour battery has 100% ELCC (capacity credit)

Vistra – Asset owner

NREL Macrogrid Total MW 7,500 to 12,500 1,500 to 3,500 1,500 to 3,500 1,500 to 1,500 1 to 500 1 to

Does it have to be this hard?

How can we replicate OCEI?

Do our planning processes allow for these sorts of projects?

Is storage considered as a solution for transmission issues (contingency, voltage, others)

Can we structure dual-use contracting to unlock storage potential?



THANK YOU

