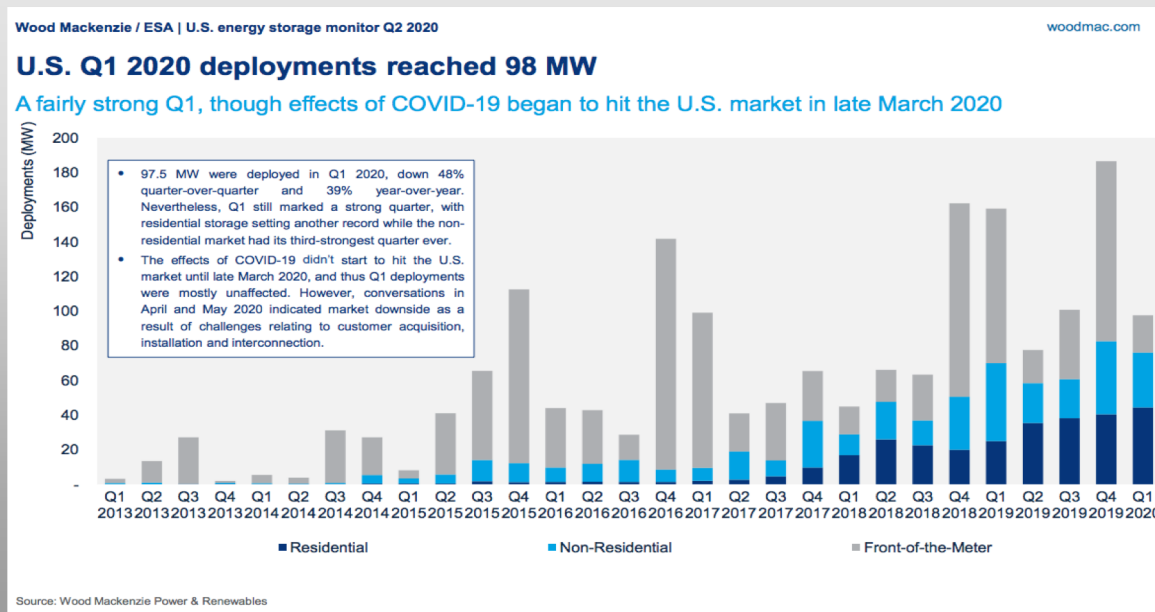


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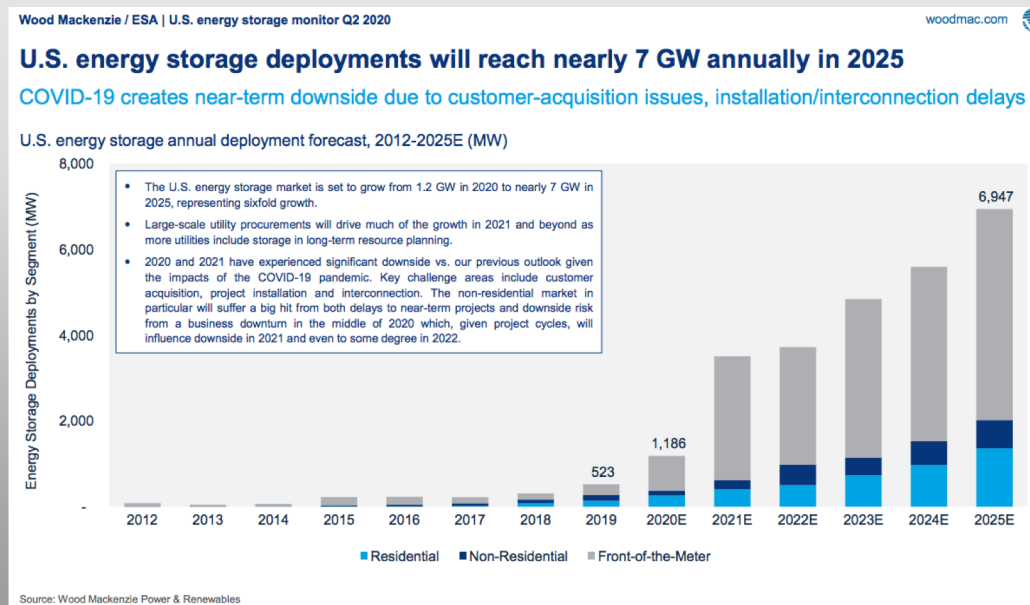
Electric Storage as a Trading and Risk Management Asset



Deployment of battery storage



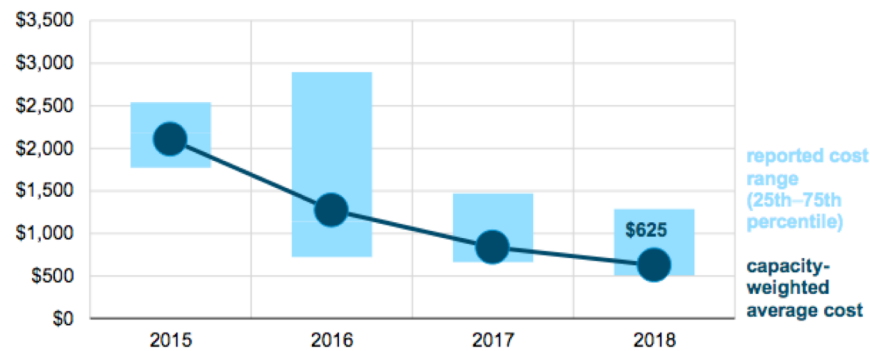
Expected future deployment



Market trends driving deployment

Utility-scale battery storage costs decreased nearly 70% between 2015 and 2018

U.S. average installed utility-scale battery storage cost (2015–2018)
dollars per kilowatthour



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Annual Electric Generator Report](#)
Note: Only includes capacity with available cost data. Puerto Rico is excluded.



Regulatory support

- FERC Order 841 and court backing
 - FERC has jurisdiction over how energy storage interacts with the interstate transmission markets it regulates, even if those systems are interconnected to the grid under regulations set by the states
- FERC Order 2222
 - Enables DERs to participate alongside traditional resources in the regional organized wholesale markets through aggregations
- State policies by the numbers
 - Seven states have energy storage mandates, targets and goals
 - Five states have revised their distribution interconnection rules to better reflect characteristics of energy storage systems
 - Three states have incentives



Development costs continue to plummet

- Since 2018 cost has dropped further, to \$300/kWh or less
 - Current economics allow 10%+ returns on typical investments, after assumptions on revenue and operating costs
 - Risk assessment is key



Valuing / optimizing: capacity, ancillary

- ISOs provide significant incentive to commit to discharging during peak load periods
- Response times vary by region and program
- These sources can be more than 50% of total expected revenue



Valuing / optimizing assets: energy price

- Peaker economics
 - Compare to most expensive generators
 - Call option-like return profile, discharging only at peak demand / price
- Tank / reservoir model – borrow from oil, gas, NGLs market experience
 - Volatility drives frequency of activity, charging and discharging
 - Challenge is to translate into higher-frequency power market



Risk assessment

- As with ownership of any storage asset, risk assessment is long volatility
 - Downside for enterprise is shift lower in volatility
 - Additional battery storage (as well as other) capacity can lower spot market volatility in the long run
 - Would also affect capacity and ancillary services income
- Execution risk: ability to transact at expected levels
 - Legacy manual and spreadsheet-based approaches used for conventional assets will not meet the challenges
 - Co-optimization across value stack requires better software, intelligence and strategies



Risk Mitigation

- For each component of risk, there is opportunity to mitigate via long-term agreements
 - PPA
 - VPPA
 - Long-term lease



Owner / Investor financing implications

- Utility owners can absorb risk into rate base
- Private equity investors typically looking to manage risk; will sell upside in order to guarantee portion of returns
- Much of their previous experience in generation, where income is defined by PPAs and other long-term, fixed-price agreements



Risk absorbers

- Trading companies
 - Have long been active in leasing storage of other energy products.
 - Likely interested in owning optionality at right price
- Banks and other financial intermediaries
 - Similar to trading companies, subject to Dodd-Frank



Alternative technologies

- Pumped hydro
- Compressed air, or any other mechanical process that utilizes intraday pricing to charge and discharge
- Other battery technologies

