

TECHNOLOGY INSIGHTS 1

NGK's Sodium Sulfur (NAS) Battery

The Vendor's Perspective on Barriers & Issues Encountered in U.S. Deployment

Presented to the California Energy Commission

Staff Workshop on Energy Storage Technologies and Policies Needed to Support California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Goals of 2020

April 2, 2009



Abstract

- NGK Insulators' Sodium Sulfur (NAS) Battery has been deployed at over 200 locations world-wide, totaling over ~300 MW, 2000 MWh
- 9 MW are currently operating at three U.S. utilities
- An additional 10 MW have been delayed from 6 to 12 months due to U.S. regulatory issues.
- These circumstances present barriers to deployment of NAS – and similar storage technologies – in support of
 - California RPS goals
 - SmartGrid"deployment
- The vendor perspective on select experiences are summarized in this presentation





Part 1:

NGK Insulators, Ltd. NAS Battery Technology, Status & Applications



1 April 09



NGK Insulators, Ltd.

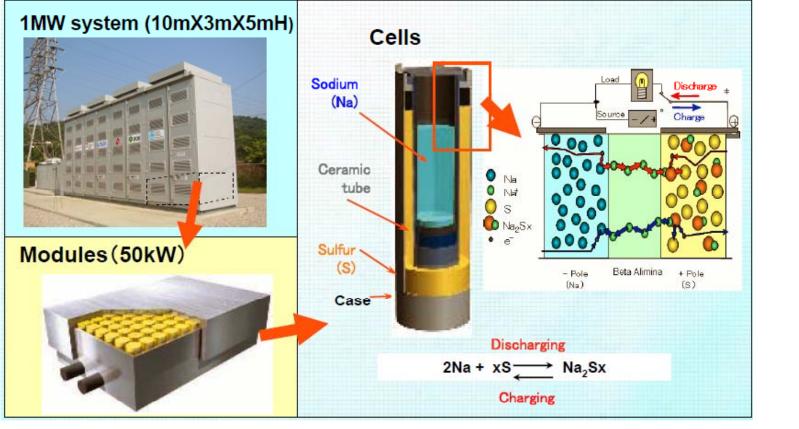
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The "Na"+"S" → "NAS" Battery

Unit Rating: 1 MW, 6 MWh/cycle, 300 cycles/yr, 15 years



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NAS Battery Development Highlights

- Joint Development by NGK and Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)
- Initial Target: Utility-Scale (Multi-MW, Multi-Hour) Distributed Energy Storage (DES)
 - ightarrow 1984 \sim Technology Beta Alumina Ceramic Electrolyte
 - \blacktriangleright 1989 \sim Cell and Battery Module Development
 - > 1997 \sim Field Tests at Substations (6 MW, Tsunashima, JPN)
 - ightarrow 2000 \sim Field Tests at Customer Sites
 - \blacktriangleright 2002 \sim Commercialization in Japan
 - ightarrow 2006 \sim First US Utility-Scale Installation at AEP (1 MW)
 - \blacktriangleright 2008 \sim Largest to Date: 34 MW, Wind Stabilization, JPN

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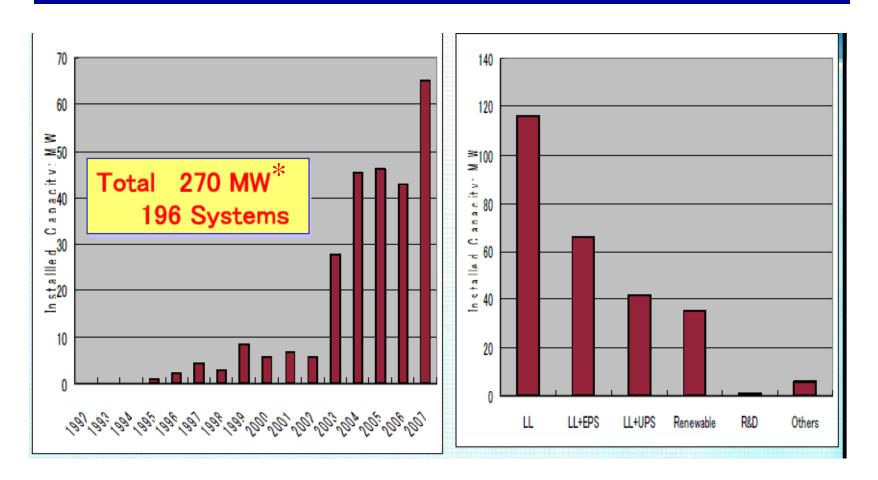


NAS Battery Manufacturing

- 2003 Commercial-scale manufacturing plant commissioned
- 2005 48 MW/yr production (960 modules)
- 2008 90 MW/yr (1800 modules)
- 2010 150 MW/yr (expansion in-progress)



NAS Deployment History

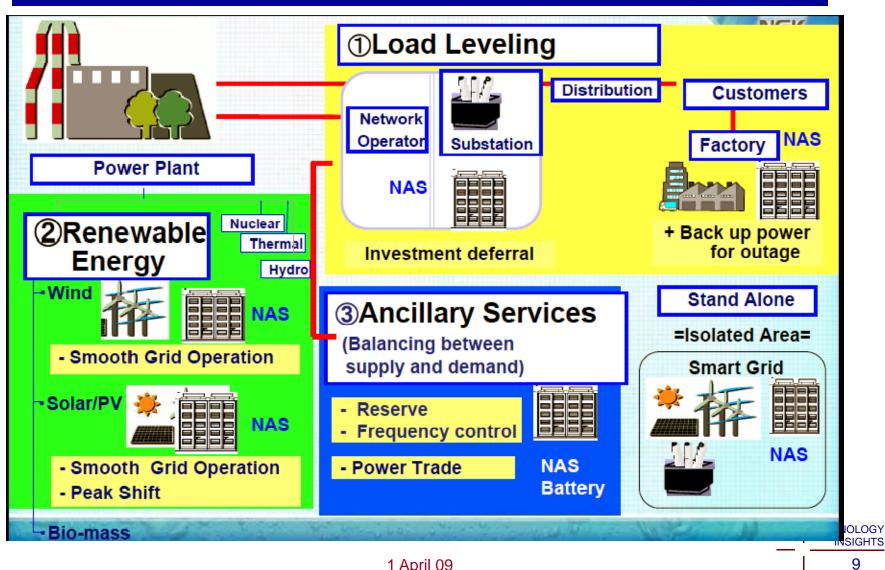


* Includes 160 MW NAS Distributed Energy Storage within Tokyo

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NAS Battery Applications





Part 2

Barriers & Issues Encountered in US Deployment



1 April 09



The Regulatory "Ownership" Issue

Ownership regulations have obstructed NAS owners from accruing the combined benefits of both MARKET SERVICES and GRID SERVICES

Organized (ISO) Markets

(competitive, unregulated)

Market Services

- Energy Trading, e.g., time-shift wind
- Ancillary Services, e.g., frequency regulation

Grid Infrastructure (rate-based, regulated)

- Grid Services
 - Reliability Enhancement
 - Upgrade deferral

This issue –

- Creates owner uncertainty on investment recovery
- > Applies to all DES technologies like NAS (multi-MW, Hrs)
- Presents a barrier to DES contribution to CA RPS goals

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- Case 1: 6 MW DES (NAS) Project delayed ~ 1 year
 - Owned by a California Investor Owned Utility, Transmission Company (abbreviated, CA-IOU(T))
- Case 2: 4 MW DES Project approval delayed ~ 6 months
 - Customer is a Texas Investor Owned Utility, Transmission and Distribution Company (abbreviated, TX-IOU(T&D))
- Case 3: Multi-MW DES Proposal to CA-IOU combined benefits were NOT considered
 - Proposed by a California Independent Storage Developer (abbreviated, CA-ISD)





Case 1:

CA-IOU(T)* 6 MW DES Project Delay

• In Feb 08, CA-IOU(T) purchased 6 MW DES to provide:

- Reliability enhancement [a grid service]
- Renewables generation support (time-shift wind) [a CAISO market service]
- Ancillary services regulation control, VAR support [CAISO market services]

• In May 08, the vendor was advised that

"CA-IOU(T) is facing the challenge of establishing the precedent for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) as a Transmission Asset recoverable in the Transmission Access Charge (TAC)."

• The vendor's understanding is that

- The CA-IOU(T)'s challenge to qualifying BESS as a Transmission asset is due to a FERC ruling on the rigid separation of Generation and Transmission.
 - ... "[asset] may not be operated and/or managed by the California Independent System Operator Corporation or functionalized as transmission for rate recovery purposes,"
- The CA-IOU(T) considered the ruling to place the cost recovery of energy storage assets at risk
- No FERC or CPUC rulings have been obtained

* California Investor Owned Utility, Transmission Company



Case 2: TX-IOU(T&D)* 4 MW DES Project Delay

 In July 08, TX-IOU(T&D) received ERCOT approval of 4 MW DES for reliability enhancement

> No ISO market services (energy trading, ancillary services) planned

- In Aug 08, two Market Participants (TX-MPs) filed objections
 - "… it is not clear [to TX-MP] that the storage device should be owned and operated by the TX-IOU(T&D), causing the TX-IOU(T&D) to <u>effectively take ownership of the energy while it is stored in the battery.</u> " "… TX-MP believes that the intent of the Legislature was to distinctly <u>separate generation, transmission and retail functions."</u>

• ERCOT tabled the issue

- ". . . until the PUCT issues a decision in the proceeding relating to the ownership issue (PUCT Docket No. 35994)."
- In Feb 09, PUCT expressed approval for TX-IOU(T&D) to proceed

*Texas Investor Owned Utility, Transmission and Distribution Company





CA-ISD* Multi-MW DES Proposal to CA-IOU

- During 2008, CA-ISD submitted a proposal based on networked multiple DES systems in response to CA-IOU RFO.
- CA-ISD projected value based on combining <u>both</u>
 - CAISO market services (e.g., frequency regulation, energy) and
 - Grid services (e.g., upgrade deferral, feeder reliability)
- The vendor's understanding is that
 - CA-IOU proposal evaluators were not equipped to consider the combined benefits of market and grid services, i.e.,
 - DES only credited for MARKET SERVICES (as though DES were a generator)
 - DES benefits for GRID SERVICES ignored.

*California Independent Storage Developer, (Storage counterpart to IPP)



Case 3:



Case Summaries

- Case 1: CA-IOU(T) Owner 6 MW DES Project Delay
 - FERC ruling appears to deny BOTH market and grid services

• Case 2: TX-IOU(T&D) Owner - 4 MW DES Project Delay

- Market participants (TX-MP) objected to storage for grid services
 - PUCT has recently approved project
- The use of storage for market services was not addressed

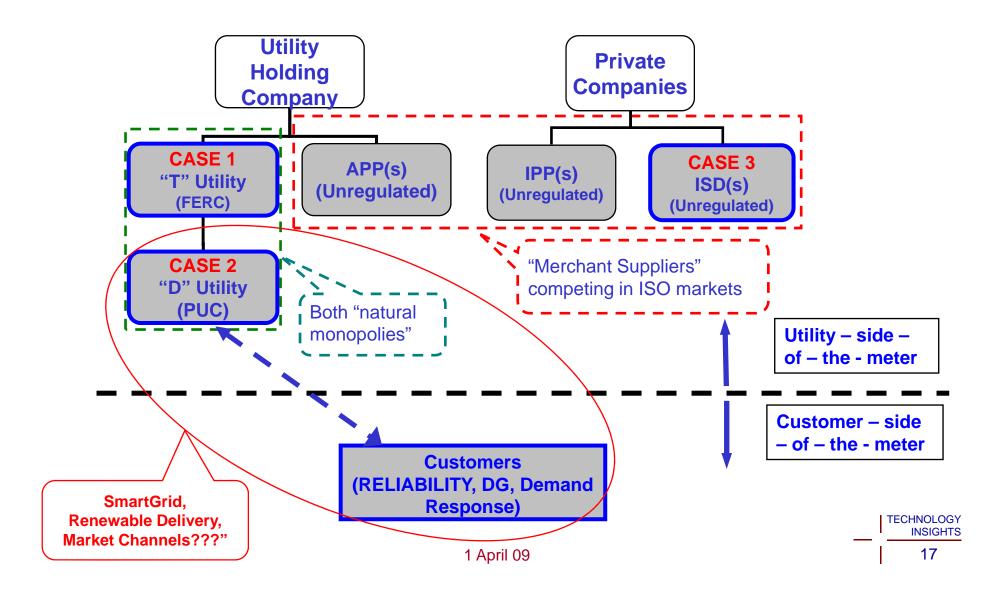
• Case 3: CA-ISD Owner - Multi-MW DES Proposal to CA-IOU

- Storage valued by CA-IOU for ONLY market services
- Value of proposed grid benefits denied



Vendor Perspective of US Market Structure

Shaded denote candidate energy storage owners, i.e., MARKET CHANNELS



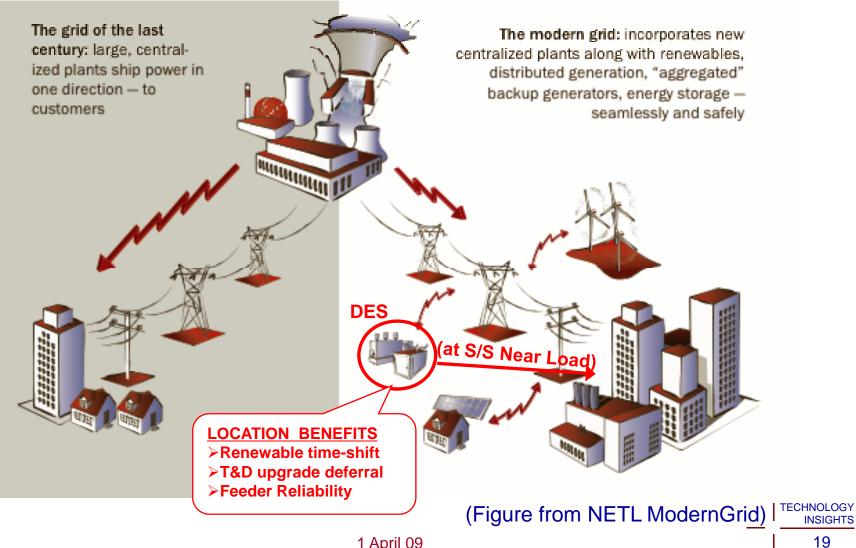


Alternative Rules for Owners of Distributed Energy Storage (DES)

- DES technologies are "new tools" in "new markets"
 - Existing rules appear to stem from "deregulation" of generation assets, and strict separation generation and T&D functions
 - Storage" is being treated "generation"
- Alternative rules for DES ownership should allow owners to accrue benefits from COMBINED market and grid services. Options include:
 - Interim Rule-Making/Flexibility while experience is gained with DES technologies, e.g.,
 - Allow "T&D" utilities to place storage in rate-base for grid services and return market revenues to rate payers
 - New Rule-Making to recognize "energy storage" as a regulatory category separate from generation and T&D

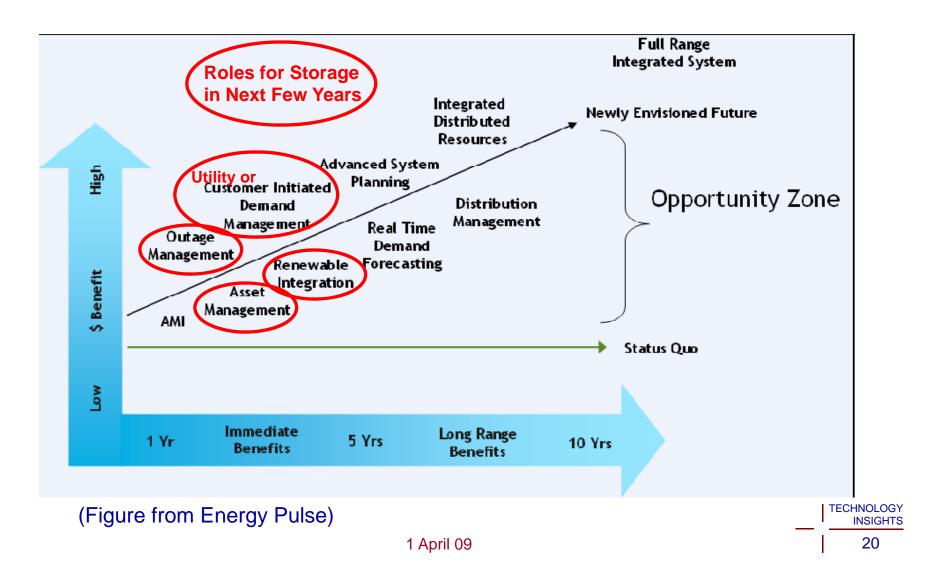


Networked DES Located Near Load in SmartGrid





Networked DES in SmartGrid Deployment





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